

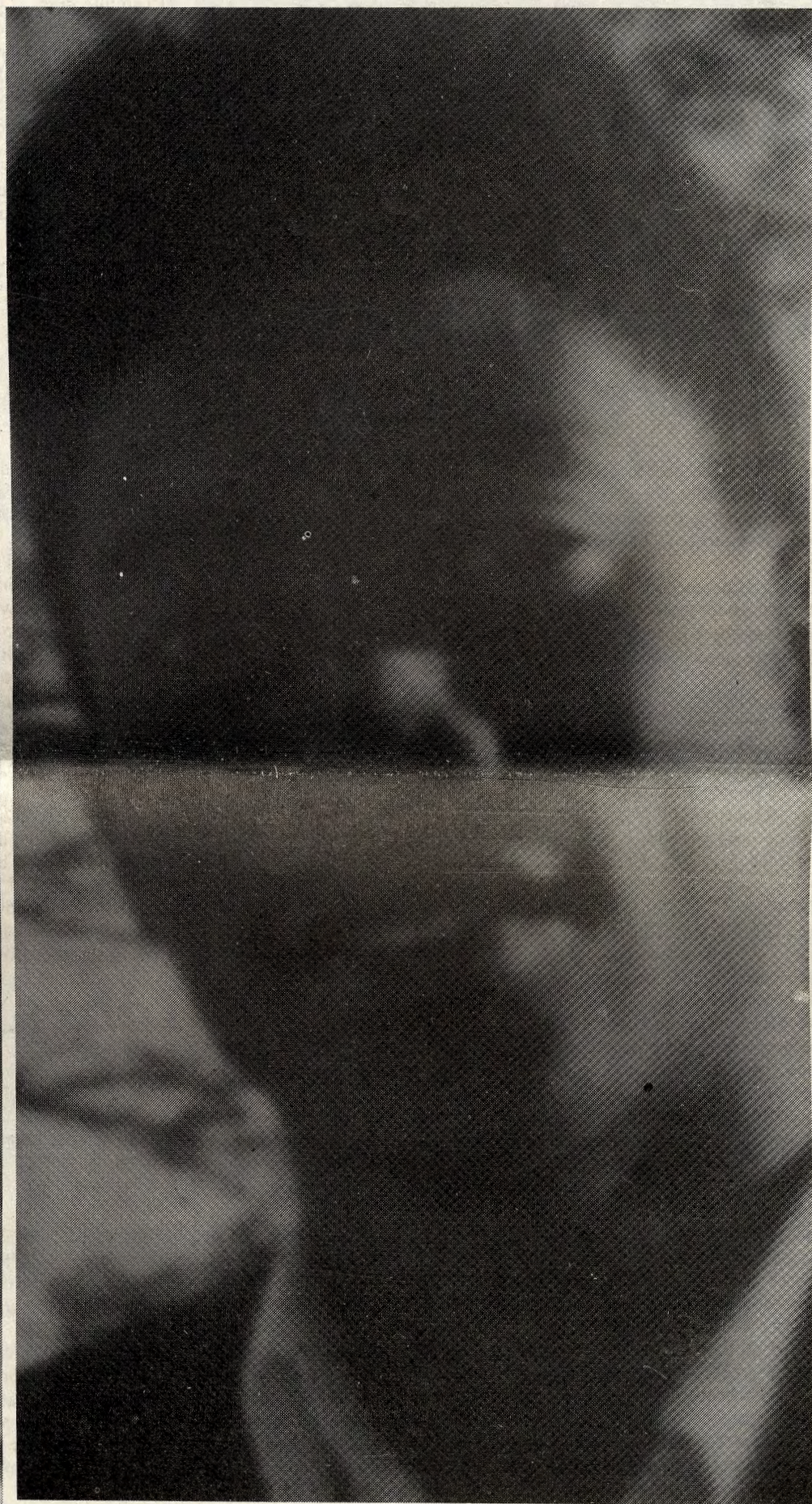
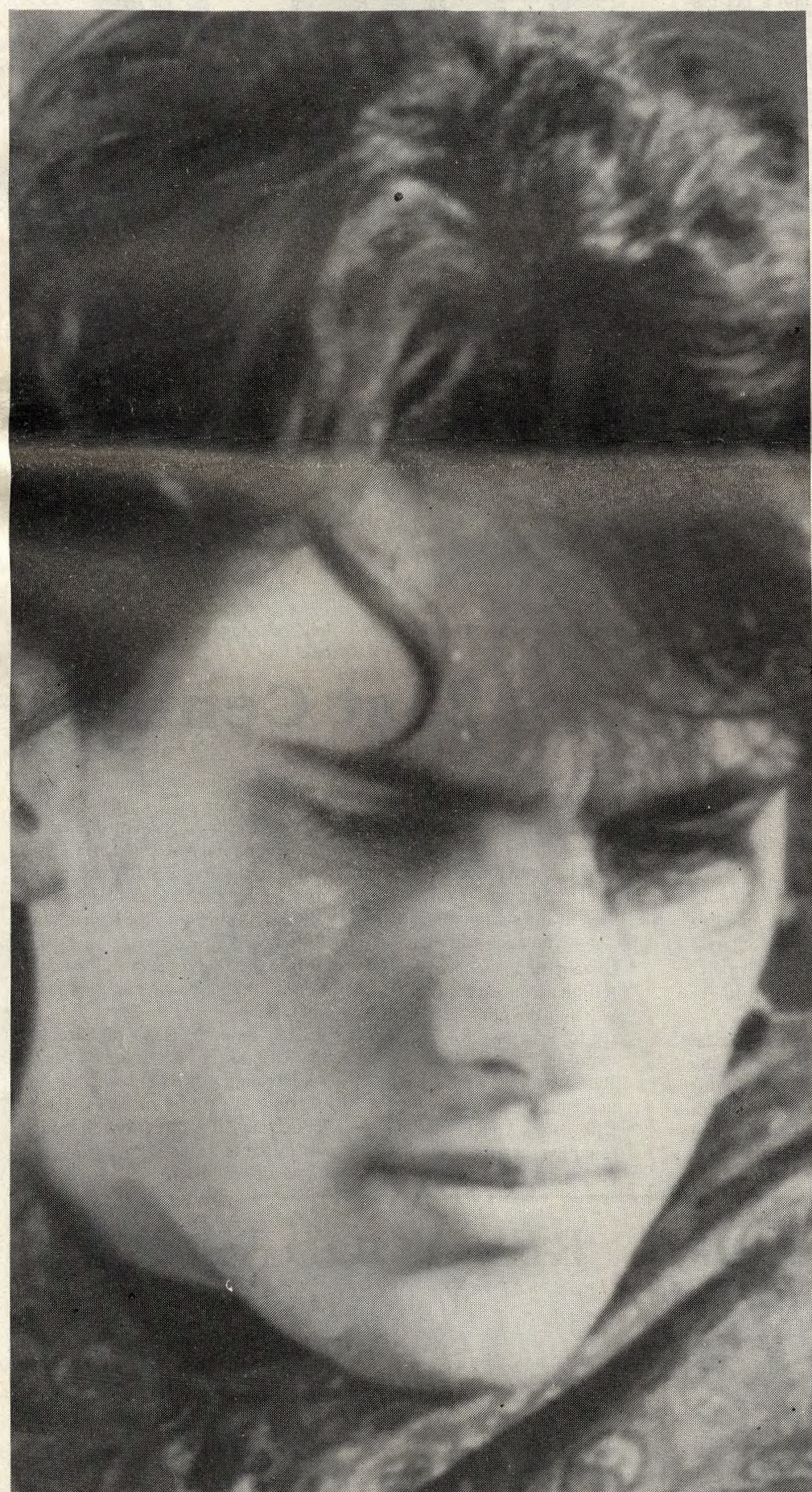
RHODEO



Rhodes' most black and white paper

August 1991

**SOUTH AFRICA'S
FIRST...**



**...NON-RACIAL
SRC**

**INSIDE * GORBACHEV * UNION BUST * NON-RACIAL SRC
* SEXUAL HARASSMENT * VIC AND ALBERT TO CLOSE ***



The new Rag exec show off their 'Winston' colours.

New Rag Exec to combat 'drinking culture' image

Nikki MacDonald

THE 1992 Rhodes Rag executive committee has been elected and are working to improve their image on campus.

New Chairperson, Gaby Sidley, and her exec hope to show that "rag is more than just a party". Rag '92 is trying to combat their previous 'drinking culture and sexist' image by creating a greater awareness of the actual meaning of Rag.

Gaby believes Rag has progressed in terms of their willingness to talk to other organisations and hopes to build closer working ties with both these organisations and with admin.

Turning point

"This year can be seen as a turning point for Rhodes with the new non-racial SRC. Through this, Rag hopes to attract wider student support."

Rag '92 is continuing with their non-political policy of previous years as they feel it is "better not to take a political stand as this may cause alienation of any one group."

1992's Rag will continue with their Buddy Campaign in helping to prevent drinking and driving. They are also hoping to raise sponsorship for a Buddy bus to help with transportation of students unable to drive.

The new exec is encouraging constructive criticism of the organisation and has asked for students with new ideas on fundraising for the welfare organisations supported by Rag to come forward.

Already in the pipeline for the next year is a Dynamic Week to be held during Orientation Week, in which an inter-res sports contest will be held. Other ideas include possible productions by the drama department and a jazz concert.

A party will be held in the Great Hall on September 27 to say thank you to students for their support over the past year and to welcome in Rag '92. Cost will be 50c.

The new exec includes: Chairperson: Gaby Sidley, Vice-chairperson: Darryl Robinson. Others: Robyn Savage, Angela Hough, Anna Walton, Andrew Hall, Melissa Hemming, Corinne Lamorai, Colin Jensen, Jane Bruce, Andrea Welsh, Hellen Antonio, Llewelyn Roderick.

Rag Ball

• WINNING AMBASSADOR

At a Rag Ball held last weekend the winning ambassadors were announced.

Angela Rettenbacher came first, with Tanya Acone and Brett Cotterell in second and third places.

They all won weekends away and gift vouchers. Brett Cotterell received special recognition for his community work for Rusco.

All funds raised will contribute to the Rag donations to their chosen Beneficiaries.

Interviews for next years ambassadors will be held next term. To qualify a candidate must raise R200 by next term. Applications can be found at the Rag offices.

Happy hour is over Vic and Albert to close at year end

Nikki MacDonald

STUDENTS were stunned by the recent news that The Vic and The Albert were closing next year to be turned into digs.

Managers of the complex, Mark Levy and Greg Vissie, decided to close the hotel and bars because they were "sick and tired of the abuse to both ourselves and our property."

They told RHODEO they could no longer support the expense of the theft, vandalism and general abuse to their property. "You name it, we've had it done to us, from the theft of our office equipment (including a computer and a fax machine) to setting The Vic on fire."

Levy and Vissie, both Rhodes graduates, said "the last straw" was the destruction of the pictures they put up in the Albert at the start of the second term.

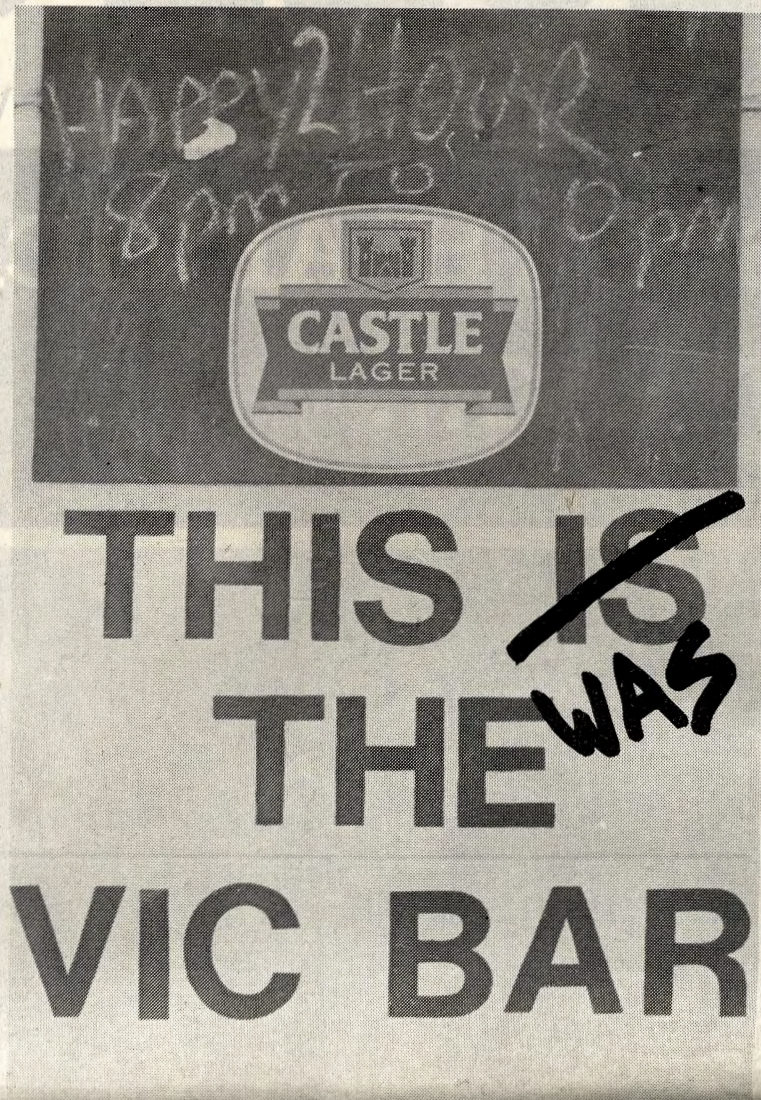
It was then that they decided to turn the hotel and two bars into an "up-market" digs complex, called The Victoria Mews.

The complex will consist of five separate digs, housing a total of 27 students. The digs will be fully furnished and will have strictly private braai and pool facilities.

Levy and Vissie told how in the four years they managed the complex, they had curbed the vandalism by up to 70 percent but this was "still too high". Their insurance just could not cover the escalating damage costs to The Vic and The Albert.

They appreciated the fact that the damage was caused by only a handful of students and were sad that they had to close down as they felt "a legend has come to an end".

When asked by RHODEO where



A sign of tough times ahead for Rhodes' drinkers.

they thought students would go next year, they said: "Maybe then they will appreciate what The Vic gave them."

The Vic will close with a final bang at the end of the year when huge closing-down parties will be held.

Library enters 21st Century

Nikki MacDonald

EVER wonder what the new barcode on the back of this year's student card was for?

From September 1, the Rhodes Library will be operating under a completely new computerised system, using this barcode to register your details when you loan books from them.

This system, already in use at most other universities in the country, will operate equally for both students and staff, and will hopefully allow the library to run more smoothly and efficiently than before.

Using a scanner, the librarians will be able to record your name, degree, student number, address and telephone number in a matter of seconds on the computerised system. This will mean no more time wasted on filing in and signing index cards. Other advantages will include:

- Instantaneous check, via the terminals on each floor, to see whether the book you're looking for is in the library or out on loan.
- Reservations for books can be made on the data-base.
- If the book you're looking for is neither on the shelves nor out on loan the issue desk will be

able to instantly check to see whether it is elsewhere in the system (being rebound, recatalogued etc)

The only foreseen disadvantage may be that the return of books will be slightly slower as the loan is cancelled on the barcode.

Books will, however, still be able to be returned via the overnight hat-chet.

Kate Skinner, Head of Circulation, has asked that students begin registering with her as soon as possible to avoid a rush next term. Take your student card with you - her office is to the right of the entrance of the Library.

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Admin goes Union bashing

Toni Loizides

A recent raid on the Rhodes Union by members of the Liquor Squad has forced the Union to suspend its 'Panic Bar' and all live entertainment, putting an end to the 'reforms' made by Union Manager, Terry Jackson.

The raid, on Thursday, August 8, during a pre-Intervarsity 'Purple and White' party, was conducted by two police officers posing as UPE students.

After several unsuccessful attempts they were eventually allowed into the Union where they approached Mr Jackson with their complaints.

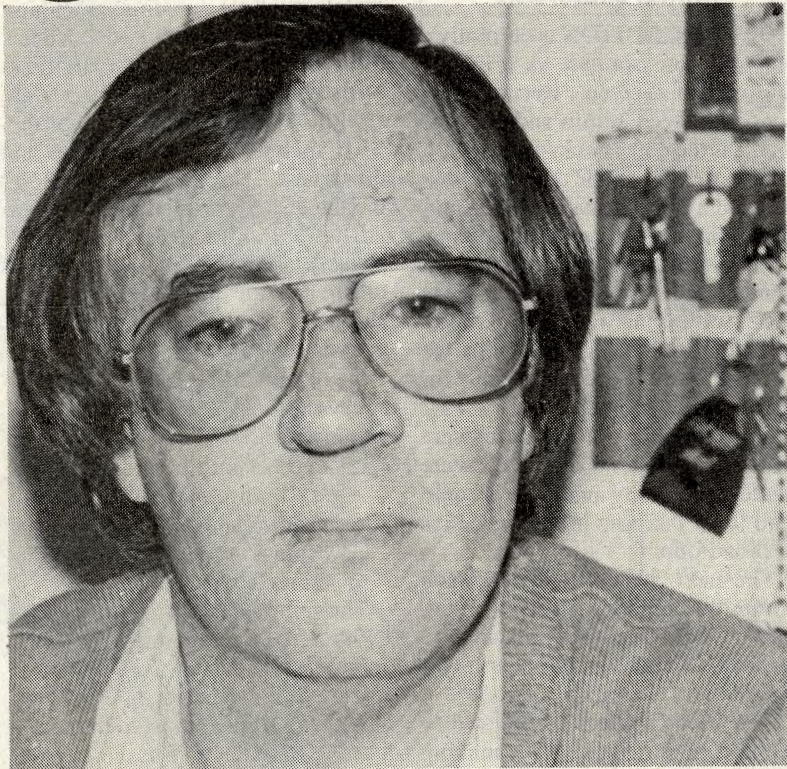
Charges were laid against the University for allowing the removal of liquor from the premises and for not operating as a bona fide club, as non-members were being admitted.

The Union was also given warnings for selling liquor to underaged and/or intoxicated students, staging live entertainment without a licence and running relief or panic bars without a special permit.

According to the Deputy Registrar of Finance, Les Reynolds, the University will not contest the charges, but is quite willing to pay the R200 admission of guilt fine.

The raid, in the meantime has raised questions about the gradual 'monopolisation' by the Union of the Grahamstown student liquor trade.

Warrant Officer Gerrie Trytsman, who led the raid on the Union and all other hotels and bars that night, said hoteliers in Grahamstown complained to him that they were losing business to the Union.



"I object to him calling the students a bunch of drunks - just because a student gets drunk one day, it does not mean he or she is a drunk." -Terry Jackson

Hotel, Mark Levy approached the University with a complaint about the Union's extended hours.

"He said he was going bankrupt and objected to students arriving at the Vic in drunken states with quart bottles of beer (which were being sold at the Union panic bar)," Mr Jackson said.

"I object to him calling the students a bunch of drunks - just because a student gets drunk one day, it does not mean he or she is a drunk."

Owners of the Vic and Graham Hotels noted marked decreases in profits since the Union's introduction of live entertainment and extended hours.

Co-owner of the Vic, Greg Vissie called the Union a 'non-profit organisation' which was 'not based on the free-market system'.

"The Union does not have to cover wages and overheads, which makes it difficult for us to compete."

Owner of the Graham Hotel, Peter Repinz said since the Union extended its hours, students were arriving at the Graham at 10pm, only two hours before the bar closed.

"The Union is interfering with business in town and it has become uneconomical to run a pub," he said.

"I phoned Mr Jackson because I wanted him to know that the Union was affecting me and the service we provide, not only to the customers, but to our staff which is chiefly made up of students trying to put themselves through University."

Mr Reynolds, who banned later Union hours, entertainment and the panic bars, saw the raid on the Union as a standard police investigation.

Mr Reynolds is also worried about students consuming too much liquor.

His reason for restricting Union hours is that the Union is understaffed and cannot cope with staying open for too long.

"Our toilet facilities at the Union cannot cope with that many students - it becomes unpleasant for cleaners mopping up the mess the next morning."

Mr Jackson, on the other hand, does not see late hours as a problem and is willing to work them himself.

"I find the situation confusing because I was led to believe that the club was created as an amenity for students to socialise on campus so that they could, to some extent, be controlled."

"When asked to eliminate late hours, panic bars and live entertainment I replied that I would only respond if the request was given to me in writing."

"I am not being allowed to run a free-market enterprise as I am not meant to make profits - I am like a puppet of the University."

Mr Jackson would like to see some profit coming in, in order to upgrade the Kaif and the Union - this profit would come from a R2 cover charge on nights when live entertainment is scheduled.

In the meantime a survey is being circulated by student and bartender at the Union, Anne Williamson, on behalf of Mr Jackson.

The questionnaire is geared towards finding out what students think about issues such as the panic bars, entertainment, opening of the Union on a Monday night and extended hours.

Ms Williamson is also circulating a petition which will test student support for Mr Jackson as he fights admin to keep his changes intact.

"We are the members of the club, we should have a say in the way it is run," she said. So far, the petition has just over 500 signatories.

New SRC elected

Kim Jurgensen

THE first non-racial SRC was elected at Rhodes University on a 42 percent poll last week.

Topping the polls was Daryl Lee with 989 votes followed by Vuyo Kahla with 903. Both candidates focused on the SRC's role in representing a non-racial student body.

Lee said he aimed to foster an environment of sensitivity, co-operation and debate at Rhodes. "The 1992 SRC will have to prove, in practice, that the needs of black and white students are not different."

Kahla echoed this, saying non-racialism needed to permeate all facets of Rhodes life. "The SRC will need to play a significant role in building unity on campus."

Daryl Lee added: "I also believe the SRC should play a positive role in the creation of a non-aligned national structure of SRCs which will unite students from all campuses in South Africa."

For the first time in Rhodes' recent history, a candidate, Monna Monnakgotla, stood for the SRC on an entertainment ticket. Third placed Monnakgotla, 811 votes, said the SRC needed to put the fun back into student life. "SRC entertainment should be incorporative of all students and serve to bring them

together."

Education featured prominently in the elections with the two other successful general candidates, Jenny Roberts and Vuyo Bikitsha standing on a joint education ticket.

They focused on admissions, exclusions, bursary schemes and course content. Establishing effective faculty-based representation was also highlighted. "We as the 'consumers' of education must look very critically at the product that we are receiving and participate in reshaping it," Roberts said.

Seven candidates were contesting the five positions in the general constituency.

Only two of the eight residence halls were contested. In Oriel Lucy Beard was a clear winner while in Milner, Shereen Essof won by just five votes. The other successful hall candidates were: Mbuso Mtshali and Roger Webb from Kimberley, Brad King from Allan Webb, Simon Hoare from Founders, Karen Kallman from Drosdty and Tabby Lusu from St Mary's Hall. No candidates stood in Jan Smuts Hall.

The Oppidan poll remained open until the required 40 percent poll was reached. Simon May, Allan Feinberg and Andy de la Mare were the three hopefuls contesting the two Oppie portfolios

Resource centre ready

Xolisa Mabhongo

THE SRC resource centre is already partially operational says director Nina Shand, however they are still awaiting more funding from admin which will be taken from the student amenities fees.

Shand said the resource centre will be run like the library. Most of the publications they currently have are society based. She said these publications cover issues like housing, health and education. There are a few academic publications for journalism, philosophy and psychology students.

She said the resource centre will have a computer centre comprised of about seven computers and video equipment. The computer centre will be open all day.

The resource centre was previously open for three hours a day. The incoming SRC will have to control running the centre on a full time

basis, said Shand.

The director is liaising closely with academic departments and the SRC. A wide variety of responses have been received from academic departments, on the idea of a resource centre. Many Heads of Department supported the idea, indicating the need for computer equipment available to students.

There was also a great deal of support among the heads of departments for audio-visual facilities. Most of them felt their departments would make considerable use of those facilities, if they were available.

Suggestions forwarded, included computer literacy programmes and basic computing skills, video material on cross cultural issues, video cameras and monitors.

"It's left to the incoming SRC to follow up the opening of the resource centre," said Shand.

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Pornography available on Durban campus

DURBAN - Pornographic movies were allegedly being filmed, copied and distributed on the Natal University campus here earlier this year. Three pornographic master tapes found on campus, were alleged to have originated in the Audio-Visual Centre.

Funds and equipment, to a value of more than R150 000 have also disappeared from the AV Centre. University staff members are allegedly implicated. Since the incident, one member has resigned.

A library staff member has been accused of distributing pornographic movies on campus. The same member of staff, along with his ex-squash partner, have allegedly been making and copying pornographic movies on campus. At present, AV funds of R152 000 and video equipment cannot be found. Access to the video equipment was allegedly gained through the head of the AV Centre, McColl. In April, McColl was suspended for two months, during an investigation. The hearing was set for 18 June. McColl resigned days before the hearing.

An associate of McColl from the AV Centre said: "There was always a lot of activity in McColl's studio at night. In the morning there was often the smell of cheap perfume, and video-tape shaped brown paper parcels were banded around semi-clandestinely throughout the day." McColl's resignation meant that no hearing and allegations could be proven or disproven.

DOMÉ has reported that McColl has recently opened a video production and promotion business.

The SRC Vice-President said: "If allegations are true, students and staff have a right to assurance that such unacceptable operations are stopped and that they are appropriately dealt with." The Director of Public Affairs at UND issued a press statement to DOMÉ saying: "Allegations have been thoroughly investigated by the University's Internal Auditors, and some equipment has been found to be missing. There is no evidence of theft by any individual."

The University is unable to act on these rumours for lack of evidence. The University emphasises that it takes a very serious view of the allegations, and it would not hesitate to take strong disciplinary action and institute criminal prosecutions, were evidence of such misuse produced -SASNEWS.

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Counselling is available

Vanessa Graham and
Lynette Skriker

THE Rhodes Counselling Centre has been around for four years, yet many students are unaware of its existence.

The co-ordinator, Zena Jacobson, a qualified clinical psychologist, believes there are many students experiencing personal difficulties who could benefit from the centre's free professional advice given on weekdays from 2pm to 4pm. However, they are either unsure of how to make an appointment, or feel embarrassed to do so.

She said the counselling centre is there to advise and help students through difficult patches, and all consultations are completely confidential.

Students who have used the centre

have found it tremendously helpful.

"At first I didn't know what to expect," said a student who recently ventured into the centre.

She added: "An appointment was arranged immediately. Zena was great. She made me see things from a different perspective. It helped a lot."

If you're feeling run down and need some good advice, or just a sympathetic ear, take yourself to the counselling centre situated on the first floor of the Union building. It could make all the difference.

In case of an emergency, you can call Zina at: ext 358 or 24798 after hours.

Help is also available from the psychological clinic, but you will have to pay a fee of between R4 and R21 per session. An application form has to be completed before an appointment can be made.

Contraception - a bitter pill to swallow?

Simon Anderson

CONTRACEPTION is currently a big issue on campus, as the SRC referendum showed. Recent interaction between admin and students on the issue dates back to March 14, 1989 after the SRC had just distributed a questionnaire asking students what they thought of the issue.

Initial reactions from members of Senate ranged from praising to the SRC for taking the initiative, to questioning the extent to which the university should be responsible for such medical services.

One member stated there were fears that if contraceptives were made more easily available it could lead to an increase in the incidence of prostitution.

The next Senate/Student Liaison committee meeting in May 1989, saw the SRC meeting resistance to the idea of making condoms freely available on campus.

The Vice-Chancellor objected to the idea, saying in his view making condoms readily available on campus would lead to increased promiscuity and to "impulsive sex", and facilitate the spread of diseases such as Aids.

The Vice-Chancellor said he was

opposed to the SRCs' proposal to install condom vending machines on campus. In order to distance himself from the issue, should it be approved by Council, he then sought an undertaking from the SRC that they would manage the machines. This he obtained from the then SRC president Rod Dixon.

The committee recommended the proposal for approval, by nine votes to three, with the Vice-Chancellor and Mr Oelschig wanting their negative votes put on record.

By the end of 1989, the following concessions had been gained from admin:

- ☐ Permission for students to install and manage condom vending machines,
- ☐ Provision for a contraception clinic to be set up.

The contraception clinic closed in 1990, after operating for under a year. The reason admin gave for the closing, is that it had been visited by less than a hundred students, and that the frequency of usage did not warrant the cost.

The SRC objected to this saying that it had been inaccessibly located (around the back of the San), and only open for two hours two afternoons a week. The SRC also com-

plained they had not been notified of the closure until after it happened.

Condom vending turned out to be even less of a success than the contraception clinic, because of the difficulty in arranging finance. The primary problem, according to the woman's councillor, Nina Shand, being the cost. The machines were priced at R4980 per machine in 1990.

Dr Motara, Dean of Students, said it was the SRC who was to blame for students not having these facilities, and admin had now "put the ball in the SRC's court".

The contraception facilities on other campuses are quite different. Wits has a Campus Health facility open from 8.30am to 5.00pm.

The requirements are a papsmear and blood-pressure test every six, and three months respectively. The pill, condoms and Intra uterine devices are available.

There is also a gynaecologist who fits diaphragms. Wits also has condom vending machines situated in the student union and in reses.

The other English speaking universities (Natal-Maritzburg, Natal Durban and UCT), while not as advanced as Wits, all have condom vending machines.



"Basil Fawltly and Sour Grapes"

Alison McLachlan and
Ingrid Salgado

RHODEO spoke to Daryl Lee, who was re-elected onto the SRC and also topped the polls with nearly 1 000 votes, about the more day-to-day aspects of his life.

WHEN Daryl phoned his mom to tell her about the results of the elections she replied: "I'm sure that's very nice for you dear, but what about your academics?" The next day she sent a telegram to congratulate him!

Daryl is in third year majoring in English and Philosophy. He is anti-smoking (besides being seen puffing away once or twice!) and feels "there should be a smoke-free zone on campus and particularly in the SRC offices."

Concerning the LSD candidates who stood for the SRC, Daryl said:

"Melissa Hemming worked a very difficult ticket by criticising an SRC that has probably done more for students than most SRCs have done at Rhodes."

"Callum Stevenson couldn't shake off the stigma of his LSD connections, in light of the revelations about state funding and security branch involvement."

'I was a trendy when I first came to varsity and then I became a bungi. I grew up and then became a trendy again. I think the evolution process is complete.'

Rumour has it that Daryl was a 'goth' when he first arrived at Rhodes. Concerning his image he said he was "a trendy when I first came to varsity and then I became a bungi. I grew up and then became a trendy again. I think the evolution process is complete."

On a more serious note, he commented on the Grand Grazzle: "I think the idea of having an interrogator was a very good one. Prof Whisson grilled me in public. It was quite nerve-racking, but it showed

people that I can think on my feet and respond to quite harsh questions."

"The time has come to get it together non-rationally, and to wiggle it just a little bit, if you're serious about education...oh yes, and no promises - just action!"

Apparently many of Daryl's posters have been stolen out of women's reses, and there was a rumour of women breaking into the SRC office to steal Daryl's posters. "It was quite embarrassing and I hope that when people voted they didn't only vote on the basis of the posters. Some people have alleged that I'm cashing in on my looks - all I can say to that is: Sour Grapes!"

Daryl has a cat called Basil, named after Basil Fawltly, and he loves Monty Python movies.

His motto for the new SRC this year? "The time has come to get it together non-rationally, and to wiggle it just a little bit, if you're serious about education...oh yes, and no promises - just action!"



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Goodbye Goodwood The Crillion is born

Ingrid Salgado

FROM the ashes of the Goodwood Hotel has arisen 'The Crillion', tireless in its efforts to exalt the human spirit and provide students with new entertainment in the form of a coffee shop, restaurant and two bars.

Owners of The Crillion, Leon Dempers and James Swart, bought the Goodwood Hotel and decided to renovate it to provide more "upmarket, sophisticated entertainment".

The Town and Gown, one of the bars, would cater for Grahamstown residents as well as students. The other bar, *Jokers*, would be "a working-class pub". *The Bistro* would be an upmarket coffee shop, and the restaurant, *Judges*, would have a lounge with a pub area.

"The Goodwood had no image and seemed to be a hotel for the low-life," said Dempers. "That is why we chose to rename the place and we came up with The Crillion."

The Crillion was a mythical creature associated with joy, hospitality and celebration of humanity and kinship. Dempers said that was the sort of atmosphere he hoped they would create.

"We'd like people to have fun all

night, but we will not cater for hooligans. There will be no bouncers as we expect everyone to behave responsibly." If there were any elements of racism, people would be banned from the place, he added.

The Crillion would have live music, but Dempers stressed it would not be another Vic. There would be no entrance fee unless there was a special function or artist performing.

"Our prices will be competitive," Dempers said. "At Jokers the price of a beer is only R1,80."

"We want to give this hotel a branding so that people will respond positively. We ourselves really want to have fun now that we've left the rat-race behind us."

"A section of the hotel will not be renovated by next year and we're thinking of making it available to Rhodes students," Dempers said. Each single room would have a basin, cupboard, desk and bed. The rates would be competitive with res fees.

Dempers said The Crillion was essentially concerned with creating an environment in which everybody would be comfortable.

VAT Fact

Michelle Ambrose

THE government claims Value Added Tax (VAT) which is to replace general sales tax (GST) from September 30 is a cleaner, more equitable method of collecting tax.

VAT is to be charged by any vendor supplying goods or services in the course of their business. Dr Theo Alant, deputy minister of finance, says a vendor is defined as any person who has taxable supplies of goods and services of over R150 000 and is registered for VAT services.

VAT will be levied on everything from food (except maize and brown bread) and drink to telephone bills, electricity, water, refuse removal and sewage. VAT on other goods and services include financial services, bus transport, residential rentals, educational services, certain donations and insurances.

The major difference between VAT and GST is that VAT is two percent lower than GST and it is a broad based tax which no longer allows an exclusive simple price thus eliminating the cascading effect of tax on tax under the present GST system, say tax experts.

They have also calculated that the new system will earn the government substantially more revenue than present.

There are two rates of tax: zero rate and standard rate. The zero-rate entitles enterprises to input VAT credit, but not charge output tax, and will apply to maize meal, brown bread, certain farming exports of goods and services rendered to outside South Africa.

Shop retailers may include VAT in the marked price of items or display it separately in combination with the net and total price.

VAT is an invoice based tax and is to be collected at every point in the production and distribution chain. Exactly how this system is to affect students will be discussed in the next edition of RHODEO.

"Mafia controls varsities"

Steyn Speed

LEADERSHIP in University Councils is selected up to 25 years in advance by a power clique within the National Party, said Walmer NP branch chairman, Humphrey du Randt in an interview with RHODEO.

Du Randt recently resigned from the National Party claiming its policies and decision-making was effectively being made by a "political mafia" within the Broederbond.

He said this "mafia" had a hidden agenda to control vital aspects of

South African life.

Even the English universities who had traditionally upheld democratic values had "capitulated". The time had come, he said, to remove political interest in Councils, and to replace them with professional bodies with an academic agenda.

Within the educational sphere, this "mafia" has exerted control by, among other things, caucusing school boards and formulating the controversial Education Renewal Strategy.

Du Randt said it sought to deny South Africans access to a free press

through the SABC, which was more directly controlled by the government now than in the past. The English-speaking press was no longer credible and had been co-opted by the system, he added.

He described the government's role in the "Inkathagate" funding scandal as "disgraceful" saying the government should have resigned. Covert activities would continue, he warned, particularly since De Klerk's proposed advisory commission could be easily co-opted.

"The government must be careful," he said. "If things don't work out we'll either have a military regime or end up in a Lebanon situation."

The space race begins

Xolisa Mabhungo

ADMIN'S decision to charge a R265 residence deposit, due by October 31, will ensure commitment from students, said Dean of Students, Dr Moosa Motara.

He added the R265 figure will be charged because, amongst other reasons, "this is an odd number" and it would be easier to distinguish the residence deposit from other round figures in a student's account statement.

The money will be deposited into the students' 1992 account, said Dr Motara.

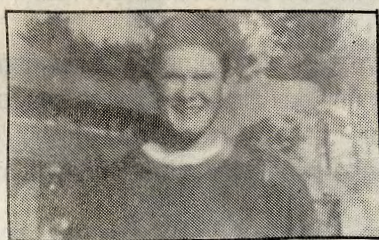
While he acknowledged the amount is not cheap, he felt that most students could afford it. He added that students with serious financial problems would have to contact him.

Students staying at the Grand Hotel next year would be regarded as oppidans, but will pay fees to the university who will in turn pay the hotel. It is the university that is going to recommend the students to the hotel, Dr Motara said.

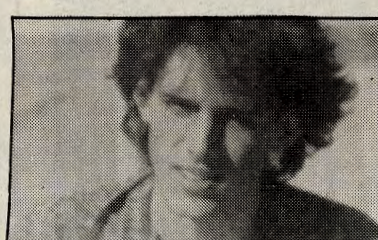
The Grand Hotel would provide accommodation for 52 students in both double and single rooms. The cost of staying at the Grand Hotel only caters for breakfast and students would be expected to make separate arrangements with the university for other meals. Vacation accommodation is not included in the fees and students will have to make separate arrangements with the university or the hotel.



Mark Krause - (BJourn I)



David Hofmeyer



Daryl Lee - (BA III)

Student opinion on Right Wing

Marc S Kahn and Rolf Ashby

THE recent clash between the AWB and police at Ventersdorp emphasised the growing potential for full scale right wing violence against the government.

Most students RHODEO spoke to said the "Battle of Ventersdorp" was cause for concern on campus.

"I'm concerned because Ventersdorp is being used as a symbolic event to initiate a violent right wing campaign in South Africa," said newly elected SRC member Daryl Lee.

Mark Krause (BJourn I) felt the confrontation aided the government in that it has shown South Africa that the NP is, "willing to stand up to whites, and it goes a long way to disproving that they are only against blacks - they are willing to use force on both ends of the stick."

Chris Degenaar (BCom I) said the AWB was getting totally out of hand: "I think its ludicrous! The government must stop them car-

rying weapons." Chris felt "The Battle of Ventersdorp" has "shown South Africans that the AWB are 'unreasonable'".

David Hofmeyer (BA I) said skirmishes between political parties are "unavoidable in South Africa". David, however felt that Ventersdorp has "rocked" the "Afrikaner cradle", causing people to become aware of the dangerous situation.

Chris criticized the AWB saying: "What the right wing criticized the ANC of a few years ago (such as terrorist acts and disruption of government functions), they are now guilty of themselves."

When asked if the AWB had any valid claims, Daryl Lee said: "No because they are a solidly racist organisation, South Africa belongs to all that live in it," however, Daryl said a white homeland should be considered as "a last resort to avoiding violence in South Africa".

David Hofmeyer felt the AWB does have a valid claim to a land of their own, because: "People of the same cultural background want to

live together". However he said a white homeland is an "unworkable concept".

RHODEO questioned students as to whether in the light of the "Battle of Ventersdorp" the AWB should be banned on campus.

Two BJourn II oppidans said although they don't support the principles of the AWB, "they should be allowed to express themselves on campus as long as they don't use physical force or carry weapons".

David Hofmeyer said: "The AWB should only be banned on campus if the PAC is banned as well, because both are essentially racist."

Chris Degenaar disagreed: "The AWB should be banned on campus, but the PAC shouldn't because they let whites join their organisation."

Generally students condemned the violence at Ventersdorp, concern about the future stability of the country seems to have been heightened by this clash between two strands of Afrikanerdom.

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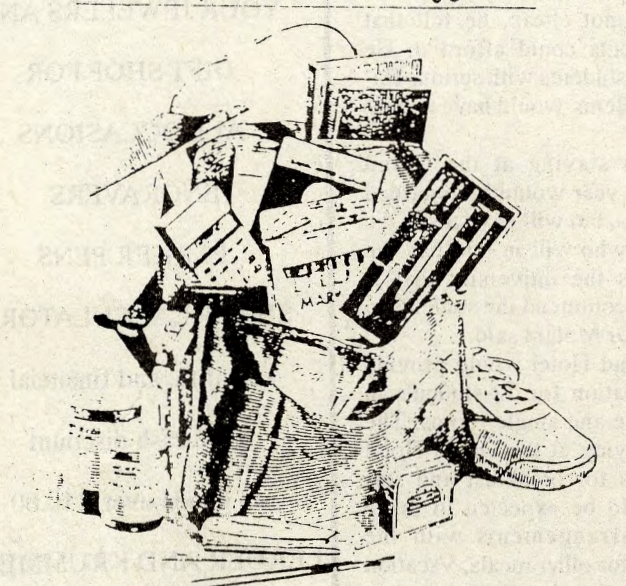
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SASNEWS

Campus round-up

South African Students Press Union News Service

Students arrested during protest

WITS - Six students were arrested while participating in a NECC occupation of Blairgowrie High School, in Randburg. Participation in the protest action was co-ordinated by the Arts Faculty Council, who support the NECC's call for all schools to be opened unconditionally.

Blairgowrie High was closed at the end of 1990, due to falling numbers of pupils. The school was targetted in a planned occupation by hundreds of black scholars from overcrowded DET schools. Pupils leaving Alexandra township to join the protest, were stopped by the police, after an order was passed from the Johannesburg Chief Magistrate, who banned all protests.

Fifty pupils arrived, from Pretoria, and joined the University students, who were sitting on the pavements outside the school property. The area was inhabited by police armed with teargas, rubber bullets, pistols and dogs.

Defiant students and scholars moved into the school, after a stalemate had been reached between the student leaders and the police. All those involved in the attempted occupation were immediately arrested, and taken to the Randburg police station. They were fined R100 admission of guilt.

Workers eat leftovers

DURBAN - Workers at the University claim they pay R50 a month to eat what students leave behind, and if there is no food left, they go without.

"The food we pay for is what remains of the students meals - if there is none left over, we have no food," said a worker. The employers "Feedem" denied these allegations, saying that "special meals are prepared for the staff, but they are welcome to eat what the students don't finish."

Feedem also denied that workers had raised their problems with them, saying: "We know of no complaints. As we said, our workers are fairly well looked after." Workers say otherwise. Their living conditions are appalling. "There are about five or six beds per room, and many of us don't have beds. Our husbands and families can't visit us because there are so many people in each room." Feedem claim that there are three beds per room, and that the workers are supplied with bedding.

Workers also complain of Feedem's policy of deducting from their monthly pay slips, in order to pay for their bonuses at the end of the year. Last year, workers claim, they did not receive a bonus. Feedem management claim that "nothing of the sort happens."

Police were negligent in handling students death

UCT - A varsity investigation has questioned police conduct in the aftermath of a students' recent death.

Jacob Maruping was killed by a speeding car on the July 29, in a hit-and-run outside the Mowbray police station. The family and University were only notified of the incident three days later.

The reason for notification, was only because an advice student worker enquired about a rumour she'd heard concerning his possible death.

Maruping was walking home after a SANSCO exec meeting. He was hit by a car, and flung 40 metres. According to eyewitnesses, the car was going extremely fast, and did not stop after the accident. One eyewitness said it looked as if the car intentionally made an escape after the collision.

Eyewitnesses said there was a police squad car in front of a nearby restaurant, at the time of the accident. The policemen's initial reaction was to go to the Mowbray police station. A constable then attended to the body of dead Jacob Maruping.

A culpable homicide document has been opened, but the driver can only be charged after a three month inquest. When asked why it took three days before the University was notified of the death, Sgt Jensel said that he only had access to Marupings' ID, which had his Soweto address. Maruping had been carrying his UCT library card on him at the time of the accident.

BSM faces problems

Loyiso Nonqane

BLACK students identified problems facing the Black Students Movement (BSM), in their annual general meeting. The meeting elected a new eight person executive committee.

The main problems highlighted were the organisation's financial position and the general crisis it faced.

BSM treasurer Bulumko Nelane, said the organisation was not allocated enough money to perform its various functions. The new executive would have to fundraise to run the organisation until the end of the second semester.

Outgoing president, Vuyo Bikitsha said BSM should continue to represent and articulate the needs of black students. Action should be

intensified to achieve this, he added.

A report on the gains and losses made during the year said BSM had managed to look at the accommodation crisis, bursaries and the graduation committee. BSM had also managed to stand up and pressurise the administration to address the crisis in accommodation.

It said BSM was waiting for a response from the administration about the composition of the graduation committee. BSM had suggested the committee should reflect the community by consisting of workers, students and academics. The report did not reflect any losses experienced by BSM.

Newly-elected president, Andrew Masilo, said they would do all in their power to build BSM into a powerful and strong organisation.

Push button porn in Kaif

Zola Sondlo

A newly installed video machine at the Kaif, "Panic Gals", has created some concerns due to its sexist nature.

After coin insertion a number of 'girls', 13 or 14 years old, appear on the screen. The player moves the control and picks up the one that can be his/her's for the duration of the game.

The chosen girl tells the player her name in a sensual manner. Thereafter the player has to skilfully strip her off, evading fearsome spiders and other monsters that furiously move about in a bid to terminate the



'Gals Panic', the controversial game in Kaif.

player's enjoyment of the game.

With each item successfully stripped the girl sensually cries, her eyes drooping and utters soft Japanese words. If the player manages to strip her naked he/she (mostly "he") is the champion!

The game continues on and on (it depends on how good the player is).

Thandi O'Hagan, the SRC Women's Counsellor, strongly condemned the display of such a game at Kaif.

She said it was disgusting and surprising that such pornography was allowed.

UPE smear pamphlet

Kim Jurgensen

A smear pamphlet was issued in the name of the Concerned Students Group (CSG) at the University of Port Elizabeth last week.

The pamphlet, allegedly issued by CSG, called on all students not to vote in the current SRC elections.

CSG denied printing this pamphlet and expressed their anger over it. The following day they brought out a pamphlet outlining problems in the SRC, but still urged students to vote. "It is our SRC and we must make sure it works for us," they said.

There were five main areas which needed improvement, the first of which was weak representation. CSG said the SRC had not established proper channels for regular consultation with students and had seldom publicised what it was doing. It had also done little to get representation in higher decision-making bodies like Council.

Another problem was the lack of political and social awareness. At

present no political organisations are allowed to operate on UPE campus. However, CSG maintained it was the SRC's duty to defend students' right of association.

CSG accused the SRC of not addressing problems faced by black students. These included admissions, harassment and racial discrimination. The SRC needed to find ways to unify black and white students on campus. The previous SRC did not take an active stance in promoting non-racialism.

The SRC also needed to provide students with useful benefits and organise functions to incorporate all students.

There needed to be contact with other SRCs. This was something which had not happened in the past due to UPE SRC policies, such as its stand against political activity.

CSG said these problems needed to be addressed before a truly democratic SRC could be achieved. They challenged the new SRC to a debate on its role at UPE.

Wendy Johnson

LOUISE Vincent and Chris Landsberg, masters students at Rhodes, were awarded the Rhodes Scholarship which sponsors two years of study at Oxford University.

Louise, 24, is a BA graduate who was awarded academic colours in 1989 for a distinction in Political Studies Honours. She completed her Masters in Political Studies last year. This year she has been employed part-time by the Academic Skills Programme for Political Studies and Philosophy, and has been working on a thesis on South African feminism.

Her activities on campus include having been an SRC executive member, Projects Officer, SRC representative to the Oppidan Board and SRC vice-president in 1988/89.

Louise and Chris successfully underwent a series of regional interviews, and made it to the finals where they were "interrogated", as Louise puts it, by a selection panel of lawyers, judges, academics and businesspeople.

One of the questions Louise had to face, was how she felt about the scholarship's association with Cecil John Rhodes, a notorious imperialist: "South Africa needs skilled people to meet its development challenges. If people who are selected for the scholarship make a commitment to return to South Africa, and use their skills to benefit the country, and something good will come from the scholarships."

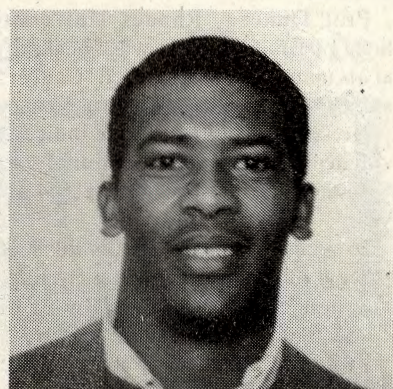
As far as selection for the Rhodes Scholarship goes, Louise feels that "more energy should be put into looking for people with potential further afield than just the liberal campuses."

"The end result is not the crucial thing," says Louise, who considers it a privilege to have met the other candidates and the people on the selection committee. "That in itself was a worthwhile experience."

Chris, 23, a BA (Hons) cum laude graduate from Rand Afrikaans University (RAU), is doing his masters in International Studies at Rhodes this year.

His activities on RAU campus include having been chairperson of Students for Democracy, chairperson of the Concerned Black Students, chairperson of Studia

Off to Oxford



Louise Vincent and Chris Landsberg

Progrediendi, president of the Black Student Society and assistant in the Department of Development Studies.

When asked, by RHODEO, how he felt about the scholarship's association with Cecil John Rhodes, Chris replied: "The Rhodes Scholarship is unfortunately known in some circles for its supposed 'Olympic incompatibility' and the Cecil Rhodes controversy. In becoming a Rhodes scholar you most definitely don't become implicated with the 'gentlemanly capitalists'. With all due respect to such opinion holders, there is a great deal more to the Rhodes Scholarship than just the will and trust of uncle Cecil and the Cape to Cairo Safari. So if we do want to effect change and progress in our society, then the Rhodes Scholarship is a means to that end, we should be careful in our judgement and critique of the idea."

"This is not to suggest that the background of the scholarship, in South Africa in particular, does not have a 'wealthy' flavour," he added. "It is important for ex-Rhodes scholars and Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committees throughout South and southern Africa to make the scholarship as attractive and accessible as possible to promising students from disadvantaged backgrounds."

Chris considered the selection process "a significant and worthwhile experience" in the sense that one competes "with a host of other

eligible and competent candidates, with more qualities than mere outstanding academic records. They are the kind of scholars who are concerned about society, and in particular, our apartheid-orientated society."

Chris is not only the first student from RAU, but also the first 'coloured' student in South Africa to be awarded the Rhodes Scholarship.

"My selection was not only an eye-opening experience but also a frightening one. There is the understandable onus on me to excel in my academics at Oxford, an idea that I have already made peace with. I hope that my experience and selection will be significant in, and contribute to, breaking down false and elitist perceptions surrounding the Rhodes Scholarship; and that candidates from disadvantaged backgrounds will go beyond superficial attitudes and scepticism about the scholarship, and go out there and contest and equip themselves."

The Rhodes Scholarship originated after Cecil John Rhodes' death. It was stipulated in his will that eight students from southern Africa be given the opportunity to further their studies at Oxford University.

Basic criteria needed to qualify for the scholarship include intellectual ability, leadership qualities, moral character and the physical energy to fulfil their goals.

Chris and Louise will be leaving for Oxford in September and RHODEO wishes them the best of luck.

Ex RHODEO editor now History head

Need for critical analysis

Simon Anderson

NEW History department head and ex-Rhodian, Professor Paul Maylam, said his return to Rhodes was like coming home.

Prof Maylam, a former editor of RHODEO, was a Rhodes undergraduate in 1967-69 and was lecturer at the University of Natal from 1974-91. Prior to that he was a post-graduate at Queens University in Canada.

He said he hoped to place more emphasis on the direction of historical debate and analysis at Rhodes. History should be undergoing a process of critical analysis at university level.

Prof Maylam said the examination system did not really fit in with this idea of critical analysis and was to a large extent a test of memory.

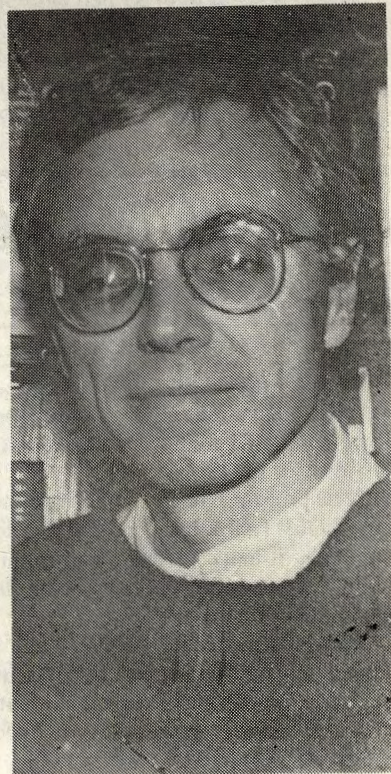
However, he supported the exam system as it was the best protection

against plagiarism and he found that students who did well throughout the year did well in exams.

He has so far lectured to third year students on campus and said the standard was high and the best students could hold their own anywhere in the world.

Prof Maylam said he would support student moves to institute a system of course and lecturer assessment but he cautioned that a lot of thought should go into what should be done with this assessment.

He said some lectures could be less boring if the lecturers could enter the lecture knowing the students had done previous work and knew the facts. It would then be possible to lecture in a totally different way.



Prof Paul Maylam, new head of the History dept is hoping to inject some critical analysis into the course.

Jacqueline Davids & Ibrahim Seedat

Cancer: a cause for concern

Cancer causes 25 percent of all deaths and one person in every three is likely to contract the killer disease says the head of Rhodes' Biochemistry Department, Professor John Duncan.

Prof Duncan, Rhodes University's first head of Biochemistry, was speaking recently at his inaugural lecture titled "Cancer: Science and Society".

He said worldwide trends indicated the incidence of cancer was definitely increasing with the current growth rate at 0,4 percent per year.

However, from the 1930's till 80's only 20 percent of cancer sufferers were likely to survive longer than five years after diagnosis. Today that figure has increased to 50 percent.

Prof Duncan who has been researching the disease for the past 20 years defined cancer as an uncontrollable or asynchronous growth of abnormal cells arising from a change in the cells' genetic material (DNA).

Carcinogens (cancer causing agents) caused cells to change their character so that they no longer represent the normal tissues which they make up.

Benign cancer (eg: warts) was harmless as the abnormal cells were confined to a particular area while malignant cancer was problematic as the abnormal cells grew to invade other tissues.

Also fewer South African women smoked cigarettes and this led to the lower incidence of lung cancer.

Prof Duncan said breast cancer was the most prevalent form of cancer in females both worldwide and in South Africa. South African women had a lower incidence of colon, rectum and lung cancer compared to world figures. This could be explained by the high-fibre diets of rural South Africans - high-fibre diets lower the chances of contracting cancer of the rectum and colon.

Also fewer South African women smoked cigarettes and this led to the lower incidence of lung cancer.

However, South African women had a higher incidence of cervical cancer due to greater exposure to high-risk sexual activity and less effective diagnostic methods.

South African males also had lower incidences of lung and colon cancer but had a higher incidence of throat cancer. Prof Duncan said the reason for this was the nutrient deficiency of the soil in certain parts of the country. Zinc deficiency in certain parts of the Transkei for example led to crops being more prone to infection by fungi which released cancer causing toxins.

Cancer of the pancreas and lung cancer had fatality rates of over 85 percent while 38 percent of breast cancer sufferers, 30 percent of those with cancer of the uterus and 42 percent of those with cervical cancer were unlikely to survive longer than five years after being diagnosed.

Prof Duncan said there was a worldwide decrease in stomach cancer and cancer of the uterus in females due to early diagnosis and improved techniques like pap-smears.

However, breast cancer deaths remained constant with one in 10 women in the 'Western' world likely to get breast cancer.

There has been a worldwide decrease in stomach cancer amongst males because of a reduced red meat intake due to a greater health consciousness and also for economical reasons.

Prof Duncan said figures of populations in different countries indicate that low red meat consumption led to a lower incidence of stomach cancer.

Lung cancer among males, which increased dramatically between 1950 and 1980, also decreased during the last decade due to lower rates of smoking and the introduction of low tar cigarettes.

Smokers faced a 25-50 percent greater risk of contracting lung cancer

Prof Duncan said there was a direct correlation between smoking and lung cancer - smokers faced a 25-50 percent greater risk of contracting lung cancer than non-smokers.

The chemical Benzpyrene, found in the tar of cigarettes, caused mutations in lung cells which could not be easily repaired and thus led to cancer. Prof Duncan suggested that heavy smokers adopt low-tar cigarette brands. He said some people smoked and did not get lung cancer because of individuals' differing abilities to resist and deal with carcinogenic toxins.

Over 80 percent of all cancers are caused by chemical agents. Other causes of cancer are radiation, viruses and inheritance.

Oestrogen, a natural female hormone which is also used in contraceptive pills, could cause cancer when its levels rose above normal. Prof Duncan said women who used contraceptive pill faced an increased risk of contracting breast cancer although it was not as great as before with the introduction of new-generation pills.

Certain types of cancer like lung cancer could also be passed on to children from their parents and even if the children did not contract cancer at birth they may still face a greater than normal risk because modified cells can be passed on and it would take fewer carcinogens to cause cancer in children who inherited these cells.

Spicy foods, food additives and certain food dyes as well as high fat diets are also known to cause cancer.

The smoke from the wood and the burnt parts of braai meat contained dangerous carcinogenic chemicals.

Prof Duncan criticised the traditional South



African braai because the smoke from the wood and the burnt parts of braai meat contained dangerous carcinogenic chemicals.

The United States Department of Health went as far as recommending that people pre-cook their chicken in a microwave oven, brown it over their barbecue fires and then remove the skin before eating.

A one percent decrease in the ozone layer caused a two percent increase in ultra-violet radiation which in turn led to a six percent increase in skin cancer.

Prof Duncan said sunscreen lotions were important in preventing skin cancer especially with South Africa's hot climate. He said a one percent decrease in the ozone layer caused a two percent increase in ultra-violet radiation which in turn led to a six percent increase in skin cancer.

"In the last decade it is estimated that there has been as much as a five percent decrease in the ozone layer and this could account for the tremendous increase in skin cancer amongst Australians in recent years," Prof Duncan said.

People should also increase their intake of fruit, vegetables and cereals since these contained certain nutrients, especially Vitamin C and zinc, which prevented the formation of cancer.

Apart from surgically removing a malig-

nant tumour, chemotherapy (radiation treatment) can also be used to reduce the growth of cancerous cells. The drawback of chemotherapy is that it also affects normal cells, reducing the patients immune system and also causing the loss of weight and hair.

New treatment methods involve the use of drugs which not only prevents the spreading of malignant cells, but also increases the body's resistance to infection. These antibodies locate and kill cancerous cells without damaging normal cells.

Prof Duncan said gene therapy, where genes could be added, modified or removed, could become a reality in the future although it was a long way off and was a controversial issue.

He doubted whether cancer would ever be eradicated

Light-activated drugs, also a future possibility, kill only infected cells when they are exposed to light.

Prof Duncan said the mood of cancer sufferers was important as the nervous system releases certain chemicals which could affect the growth of cancerous cells which may even lead to a spontaneous remission.

He doubted whether cancer would ever be eradicated and said only a better understanding of the disease could allow people to control and treat it.

Grad Placement vital to finding job

Self marketing skills are key to finding a job

Terry Westby-Nunn

"THE Graduate Placement Programme is for all students, including first and second years," says Mark Rainier, Student Adviser and organiser of the Programme.

The programme, primarily designed to help graduates find jobs, is productive for all students as it helps them polish-up on their job application skills, while allowing them to assess the job market.

Mark Rainier says although the Graduate Placement Programme is B Comm dominated, it is still beneficial for students with all degrees, as it aids students in the skills of "self-marketing".

For all those BA students who are continually told that they are doing an "unemployable degree," remember, that it is not merely the degree that companies are employing, but "people" - people who can market themselves and communicate their skills, and themselves, effectively in a job interview. These skills of self marketing are to Mark

Rainier, the keys to finding a job at the end of a degree.

Although the Rhodes Graduate Placement Programme has this year witnessed a decline in company attendance due to the economic recession in South Africa, the programme has been advantageous to both students and attending companies. The students attending have generally been well prepared and the companies responsive.

No student has an 'unemployable degree'

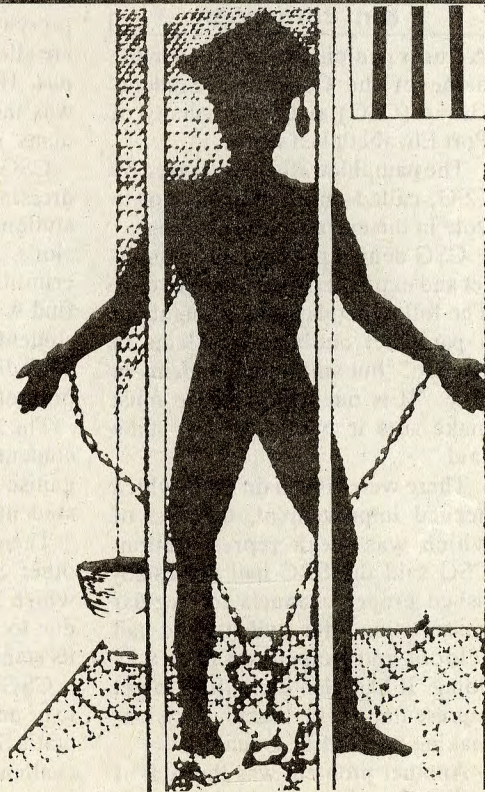
Although very few firms acknowledge that they practice affirmative action, Mark Rainier recognises a demand for especially black graduates; he accounts this to the fact that companies must compete in the new South Africa, and therefore believes that affirmative action is realistic.

When asked the age old question of the advantage (or disadvantage) of a University education as opposed to a Technikon educa-

tion when applying for a job, Mark Rainier pointed out the differences in the University degree, being a "Why?"-degree (theoretical), and the Technikon diploma being a "How?"-diploma (career related). The success of a degree over a diploma (or vice-versa) would consequently depend on the needs of a specific company.

Graduate Placement is not however all that Mark Rainier does to help students find jobs; he envisions his task as being to help students acquire the skills for job application rather than to simply provide them with jobs. Mark Rainier consequently holds "job search workshops" and "career development seminars", as well as having an extensive careers library, a Curriculum Vitae service and an individual counselling service to help students with job applications.

Remember: "Your degree merely opens doors - your career success is up to you!" No student has an 'unemployable degree', Mark Rainier says.



your degree should open doors

'My dream is to have a paper called African' - Aggrey Klaaste

Eleven years after it's founding, The *Sowetan* is set to become South Africa's biggest selling paper. Editor Aggrey Klaaste, has big ideas about the paper and its role in a changing nation. Mr Klaaste spoke to JONATHAN DAVIS ALISON McLACHLAN during his recent visit to Grahamstown.

Aggrey Klaaste is an ambitious man. The editor of The *Sowetan* wants to bring back the days of *Drum* magazine, when Johannesburg formed the hub of press media on the African continent. "My dream is to have a paper called 'African'" he says.

Mr Klaaste seems to have taken the first step towards his dream. The Argus-owned *Sowetan* is South Africa's fastest growing daily, with a circulation of over 200 000 copies. At present the paper is distributed only in the PWV area, but an expansion into the Northern and Eastern Transvaal and the Eastern Cape is being planned. Each region will have its own separate edition. "We want to go national", says Klaaste, "we have the infrastructure".

Aggrey Klaaste assumed editorship of the *Sowetan* in 1988. Since then both Klaaste and the paper have become synonymous with his brainchild - the concept of Nation-building.

Without skills, education and stable communities, real power will remain in white hands - even after political liberation.

This appears to be a loose policy of community reconciliation to parallel the process of political empowerment. As Klaaste points out, without skills, education and stable communities, real power will remain in white hands - even after political liberation.

Once the visible injustices are removed, the victims of apartheid will be forgotten. But education, skills, health facilities and social improvement will still be needed in most areas. Aggrey Klaaste's solution is the concept of Nation-building.

The problem revolves around the massive contrasts in the development of various communities. Suggestions include tackling the Aids epidemic, and providing educational television to all through satellite broadcasts. On a local level, the teaching of remedial skills at schools, or the production of food on small plots in urban areas is



possible.

What is important is the source of these actions. Aggrey Klaaste claims that political organisations are incapable of real empowerment. Their priority, he says, is only political power. Homes and families will continue to collapse, while politics just gets people into prison.

The nation does have the ability to help itself. Local involvement in projects should replace foreign aid. Accepting aid from powers such as the United States allows them to manipulate the country. "For me", says Klaaste, "it's morally wrong".

Klaaste compares Nation-building to the upliftment of 'poor whites' in the 1930s by the Hertzog government. But according to Klaaste's concept, the government can only be involved in providing funds to community organisations' initiatives. Any facilities which are imposed directly on the community will bear the stigma of the regime, and will not be used.

Aggrey Klaaste also finds the role of big business "tricky". The profit motive of big business means that they will attempt to dominate the initiative. If business becomes too involved, the project will lose its community base. For this reason he favours the participation of locally-based small business.

The essence of Nation building is that "the power is in the hands of everybody". The initiative to start and run projects lies with individuals and grassroots organisations. It is they who know their needs and

who start the process of Nation-building.

Klaaste sites the example of initiatives to restructure hostels and integrate hostel-dwellers into the community. "The people who do this do not recognise their own significance".

The Sowetan wants to communicate that freedom is indeed important, but that other forms of power are also needed.

What is the significance of a strategy such as Nation-building to a newspaper? The *Sowetan* wants to communicate that freedom is indeed important, but that other forms of power are also needed. It hopes to restore dignity to the lives of people, and to return to the roots of a diverse and vibrant culture. These are things that were crushed under the apartheid regime.

Aggrey Klaaste feels that a confidence of self needs to be developed in people. "If you're confident you're less frightening to other people". He uses the example of the Indian community: "I don't despise them because they have confidence...They're a pretty sneaky bunch, but they're doing it right" he says, referring to the community's ability to enjoy economic success whilst retaining political credibility.

Self confidence breeds creative, lateral thinking among people. New ideas are generated on problems facing society.

Most of the *Sowetan's* contribution to Nation-building goes into

funding and sponsorship of projects. Klaaste feels that funding by the newspaper is appropriate. While previously people were supported only by political parties, these groups cannot supply the scale of funding necessary. Political parties are also by nature self-serving. Newspapers don't require votes, and by supporting community issues Aggrey Klaaste can sell more papers.

The *Sowetan* has sponsored a cultural festival for the past three years, as a "concrete way to demonstrate ideas". Klaaste also hopes to open a crisis centre in Soweto.

"Newspapers are about people; you will deal with people".

Does Aggrey Klaaste see other newspapers following his lead in community development? He thinks it unlikely, given the competitive nature of the industry. Imitation would give the *Sowetan* credit. He feels, however, that African editors, in particular, are aware of the need for reconstruction in communities. "Newspapers are about people; you will deal with people".

With the end of the Group Areas and Urban Areas acts, and the changing socio-economic circumstances, the Johannesburg press market will be extremely dynamic in the coming years. Aggrey Klaaste admits that it is difficult to define the market of the future: "The demographics of the situation are changing dramatically".

In terms of content, he said changes would be made when necessary, but that an awareness of whom the paper was serving was required. "We'll have to think about that. We'll serve the majority of the population in the country - and black people are the majority".

What does a commercial editor such as Aggrey Klaaste feel about the student press. "It's full of bullshit, but it's O.K.", he said. "It's good - nobody should miss it."



Alison McLachlan and Jonathan Davis

WHAT was it like to be a journalist in Johannesburg in the 1950's? "An intoxication of life," is how Aggrey Klaaste describes the late 1950's and '60's in Sophiatown. Klaaste was working on the famous *Drum* magazine during the period.

Drum caught the essence of one of the most unique epochs of South African history. Its pages reflected the style and attitude which sprang up around Sophiatown, and which was lost when that settlement was destroyed under Verwoerd.

Its daring photo-exposes and unique style turned it's journalists into heroes. It was the ideal starting point for a journalistic career.

Aggrey Klaaste grew up in the married quarters of Rand Mines. He says he remembers the inhumanity of the compound system he saw. "They destroyed the souls of those guys."

As a journalist in the 1960's Klaaste experienced the unique culture evolving in the backrooms and 'locations in the sky' in Johannesburg. When these workers there were moved to the first hostels in Meadowlands, he shared their experience. By this time he was writing for *Drum*.

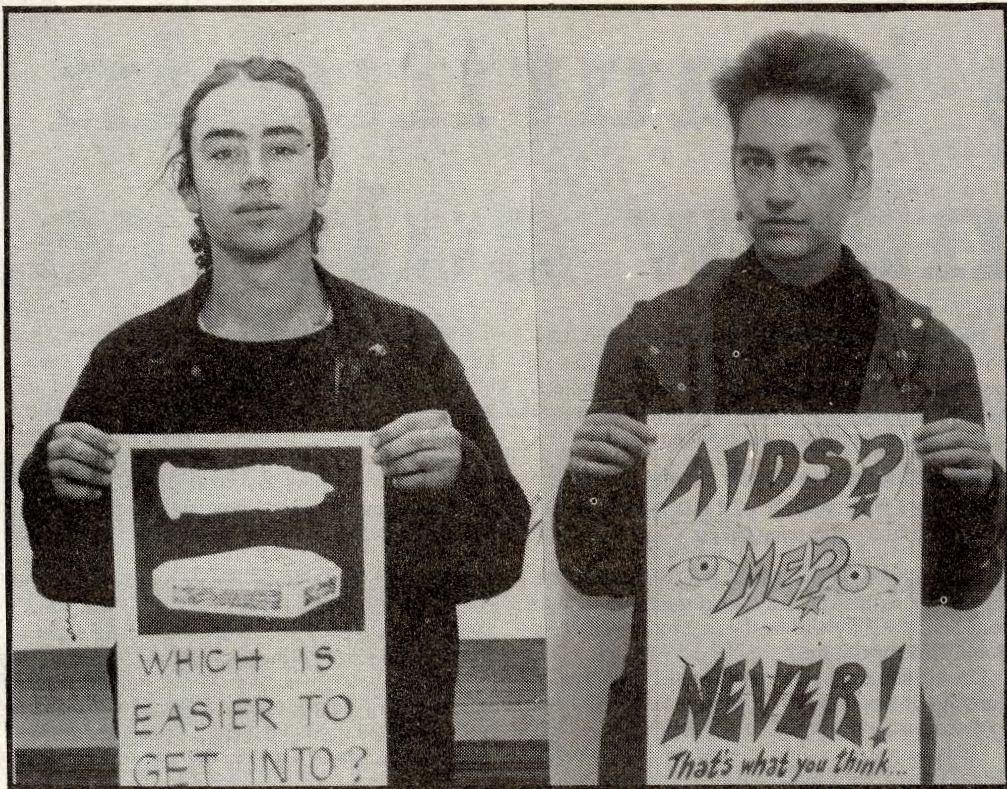
Drum was founded by Jim Bailey, using writers taken straight from the streets to develop a completely new type of journalism. Klaaste describes the period as "a renaissance for black writing". The *Drum* writers reported on a world of jazz, illegal drinking, Americanised gangs and crushing state repression. Klaaste recalls the time as one of "no tension, it was done in a rather laid back fashion... The impossibility of being a South African." He recalls the incredible risks that journalists took to get the highly controversial exposes on which *Drum's* popularity was based. "Journalists at the time" he says "were supposed to be hard drinking, hard working and hard fighting". The *Drum* formula was evidently successful. In it's heyday *Drum* was distributed throughout Africa.

After leaving *Drum*, Aggrey Klaaste worked on the *Rand Daily Mail*, *The World* and the *Weekend World*. He was arrested in the media clampdown of 1977. The *Sowetan* was founded as a daily paper in 1980, and Klaaste became editor in 1988.

Aggrey Klaaste, on the violent confrontation between police and right wingers at Venterdorp: "I think it's a good thing it happened - like the Inkatha-thing was a good thing".

He feels that, prior to the Inkatha funding scandal, the government was becoming complacent about its bad track record of recent years. FW de Klerk must deal with the mistakes of the past. "It's a test of his sincerity," he said. "He didn't pass the test".

SOWETAN



SRC AIDS Poster Competition Winners Richard Kilpert and Jessie Breytenbach

Kashmir blasts Vic

Rolf Ashby and Matthew Ryder

THE VIC was charged with a menacing energy last Saturday night, when a band not confined to the monotony of the usual Grahamstown music, belted out a bizarre blend of heavy metal and Blues.

The roaring Australopithecus vocalist, Keith Morkel (alias 'Desperate Dan'), and his group Kashmir set the place ablaze with the demonic strains of their performance. Aided by two shadowy guitarists, Dave and Drew (not to mention a Pygmy 'Weazil' on the drums), Dan grunted a barely recognisable form of music into the microphone; and in doing so, offended all within a five mile blast radius.

A shaggy group of bungii seemed to appreciate his primordial bellowings, however.

Kashmir left the venue with R500 in takings, a R50 bar account, a broken speaker, and the knowledge that they had wreaked considerable havoc with the innocent, virginal minds of the audience by showing a pornographic video.

"Big mistake"

Keith excused the five seconds of porno movie which flashed on the Vic video screen as a "big mistake." "There was this anonymous black tape which I thought was one of my Woodstock tapes" said Keith, his nose growing mysteriously longer. "I think pornography is a load of sexist codswallop, and those perverts who enjoyed that can go and get fucked!"

A rhodeo reporter joined them in a clapped-out station wagon after the show, for an interview. This is how the group got together:

Keith: "I was singing one or two songs for Gramsci Beat, and Kashmir sent out a mafia contract to get me. That's how I met Weazil, Drew and Dave."

Such was the beginning of a long (two months) and musically-bereft relationship. Weazil and Dave give their version of the historic meeting:

Weazil: "I arrived home, and this Big scary oke [Keith] was lying outside."

Dave: "This huge monstrosity of a guy sat on my chair and the whole thing collapsed - the whole chair, which was a pretty sturdy thing."

In this way, Keith subtly established himself within the group.



(Top) Kashmir in concert
(Bottom) Weazel, Dave, Drew and Keith

Rhodeo was curious about Kashmir's musical influences:

Keith: "My biggest influence is actually Mozart. John Milton and Robert Graves definitely influence my lyrics, as well as Brian Johnson of AC/DC."

Dave: "My major influences are Brian May of Queen, and Beethoven. I play on the guitar, put in a lot of distortion, and just make a hell of a lot of noise. You know, generally improve it."

Guitarist, Drew's major influence seemed to be anyone who could play the guitar better than him. He and Keith have composed such melodious pieces as:

"Schoolgirl Crush" and "Ballad of Duncan Dragon." They're horrific, says Dave.

Weazil, like Mozart (a musical prodigy), was already composing masterpieces at an early age.

Weazil: "I had a real little drum kit when I was four, and I was expelled from nursery school. They'd had enough of me and said 'please leave.'"

Kashmir hopes to be playing in Cape Town, Jo'burg and Durban in December, and on the roof of the Journ. department in October.

Souf Afkin Dik-shun-ree

Frances Gordon

AN integral part of every Rhodes students' vocabulary is "bungii" which (not surprisingly) has its roots in a Hindi word for marijuana.

For the last 21 years, researchers in the Linguistics Department have collected and analysed "South-Africanisms"--words which are specific to South-Africa or hold a particular meaning here. Their final product--a dictionary of about 6 000 words-- should be ready for publication in 1994.

Many people believe that South-African words are all slang. But as the acting editor, Penny Silver, says: "The words that South-Africans use are part of an established dialect."

This South-African dictionary is an attempt to record this dialect for mainly scholarly use.

Professor Branford began compiling the dictionary in 1970, and until this year when the department became an official company funded by the National Department of Education, it received funds each year from the Human Sciences Resource Council (HSRC).

The researchers keep in constant computer contact with their future publishers-Oxford University Press and the Australian National Dictionary upon which the South-African one will be based.

This will be a historical dictionary describing the origins of South African English which has been (and still is) exposed to such a diversity of languages that it is sometimes difficult to isolate the origins of particular words, Penny Silver said.

The roots of some South-African words go all the way back to the sixteenth century.

Sankamota disappointing

Zola Sondlo

IT'S NOT only the mainstream artist who takes fans for a ride and laughs all the way to the bank. Even the "alternative" artist, whom aesthetes tend to idolise, suffer from the same stinking disease at times.

Sankomota, a Lesotho based African-beat-orientated group took fans for a ride with a poor performance at the Monument a couple of weeks ago.

The Group commenced an hour late only to end their show after two and a half hours. Unprofessionalism riddled their show as

Words like "dagga" and "kaffir" were used by early English sailors.

Travellers in the 1700s also influenced South-African English. Records of "soopie" date back to 1810 when it was an established word in English in South-Africa.

Many drug-related words have become particular in their usage in South-Africa. "Kif" is derived from an Arabic word for marijuana, perhaps passed down by the surfing fraternity.

This constant changing of language influence was seen in the answers that were received for a competition launched on "Strictly Speaking" on Radio South-Africa earlier this year to find more South-African words. A number of people sent in American slang which they thought had South African origins.

The dictionary will give alternative etymologies when the origin of a word is confused between different languages. "Dubas" (meaning roughly "lots of") is an example of a word exclusive to the Eastern Cape. Its roots are completely unknown, although Penny Silver suspects it could have been derived from a similar Khoi word.

Although it is impossible to associate one culture's influence to a single language category, many Malay words have been borrowed to describe food, for example "sosatie" or "atcha."

The researchers have now filled about one by three metres worth of filed words and are now beginning to edit. As new usages of

words are continuously appearing, many of the documented words have to be updated.

Through the diversity of the findings of the researchers, one can easily appreciate the huge variety of language and cultural influences in South-Africa.

members of the stage-crew moved listlessly on the stage during the show. Lighting was often ill-timed. This led one to say special effects should not have been used at all as they had the opposite effect.

Interval lasted almost an hour's. That the show was coming to an end was only announced during the last track. Usually the end is announced a couple of songs beforehand.

However the Sankomota flair was not absolutely buried. Fans danced their short evening away.

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All is beautiful in a rainbow culture

"We're not saying one settler, one ballet, not one native, one drum. We must get out of the world of settlers and natives. We are South Africans, we should take risks, explore new territory, open up. And we can certainly do this in music and dance."

"In a sense culture is everything; it is who we are, how we see each other. It is the foundation of our fortunes or of our ruin. It does not deny high art, the moments of exquisiteness and sublimity that transcend any form of snobbish distance, but it is far more than that."

Jacqueline Davids

ALBIE Sachs set out to redefine a true South African culture for all. In his paper titled: "Black is beautiful, Brown is beautiful, White is beautiful: Towards a Rainbow Culture for South Africa," which was delivered at the Rhodes' recent Academic Freedom lecture,

He said apartheid had straitjacketed our culture in more ways than people realised. It pigeon-holed people into specific cultural groups by assigning a preconceived cultural identity to them.

He described the longest word in the English language: "Anti-disestablishmentarianism", which he felt was the biggest obstacle to cultural development and artistic freedom.

"What we need in South Africa is disestablishmentarianism, we have to move away from the officiality of culture to discover ourselves, our culture and to find out who we are."

Disestablishment means ending the concept of officialised taste and institutionalised performance.

"If we disestablish art and culture in this country, if we are guaranteed, as a constitutional space for creativity, then in a future society there will be no possibility of a cultural boycott."

"It is crucial that we in South Africa set about disestablishing our culture and breaking away from the conceptual and structural strangulations of the past."

"We need to find ways of discovering each other's cultures and what's common to all of us. Many are alarmed and frightened. They think that if a new government should come to power, everyone would be forced to toyi-toyi at least five hours per day. That concert halls will be closed and Beethoven banned."

This would not happen since we believe in the free circulation of ideas and artistic expression, Sachs said.

He said people should feel free to attend either jazz concerts or discos whenever they want to, but not at the expense of marginalising and suppressing what's been in the "background".

"High art can only benefit itself if it is linked to other cultural possibilities."

"When the cultural boycott is lifted, will we lift the boycott on black culture in Africa? Are impresarios waiting to bring in ageing singers from Las Vegas or poets from Kenya?"

He said the cultural boycott was no excuse for the failure to recognise black culture in South Africa. "Is the ending of the cultural boycott intended to re-establish connections with the world or only with England."

"When the cultural boycott is lifted, will we lift the boycott on black culture in Africa? Are impresarios waiting to bring in ageing singers from Las Vegas or poets from Kenya?"

Through ignorance we have also suppressed the beauty of expression that abounds in other unexplored cultural treasures such as those of Latin America and Asia. The lifting of the cultural boycott should therefore not only reunite South Africa to England but also to Africa and the rest of the world.

"The cultural boycott emerged from the repression of apartheid, and I will be happy when it's over because it divided people who might have been together - those people who love culture and only brought together people who hate culture."

group's performance throughout the play's duration.

A member of the audience commented afterwards that Alison Hofer "was just natural" in her role as the unfairly treated and incredulous wife.

Wendy Glazer's performance as a young house-maid was also memorable.

The backstage work was commendable and I can only describe the special effects as magical wizardry.

It was especially difficult working out how bottles were pushed off a table with nobody near them.

The costumes, although simple, were imaginative.

The equally simple set design focused one's attention on the dialogue and acting.

It was certainly worth more than its R3,00 admission fee.

This play is just one example of what can be done with a lean budget and lots of creativity and imagination.

He said people thought that artists who supported the cultural boycott did so for reasons of publicity. "This continues to be a painful subject, but we can't ease the pain by simplistic representations of people who have taken a stand."

He said some people carry a South African passport, yet do not know the country

"If they have taken a stand, they did so because they find apartheid such a shocking affront to their consciences. They will be the first to join in a new South African culture."

He said some people carry a South African passport, yet do not know the country. They still need to discover the beauty of African poetry.

"It is time for people to emerge from behind slogans, to explore, reach out and search for beauty in the trauma and contradictions in their lives and build a stronger South African culture."

He said South Africans were too used to the pain of bondage: "We feel naked without pain, our objective is pain, to exchange the best stainless steel handcuffs for local leather tongs. We can't imagine being free. We fear to discover who we are. We call ourselves South African, yet we fear to South Africanise ourselves."

We cannot imagine both black and white being beautiful at the same time, or for that matter, of both being ugly

"We refuse to acknowledge beauty in others and their respective cultures. If white is beautiful then black is ugly, if black is beautiful then white is ugly. We cannot imagine both black and white being beautiful at the same time, or for that matter, of both being ugly."

Sachs said when he left Cape Town years ago, the symphony orchestra and its audience was 80 percent white, on his return he found 98 percent of the audience and symphony orchestra white.

"People still believe Beethoven belongs to the whites," Sachs said classical music was a part of South Africa and its music. "We should break down the 'glass walls' that surround the concert hall, opera and ballet."

"Surely we can adapt the dance to the backside, but not the backside to the dance"

"Where is musicality in South Africa? And why isn't there any proper training for black violinists in South Africa. Why is it acceptable for blacks to play in jazz bands and not in a symphony orchestra?"

Why was it acceptable for an anorexic dancer to do ballet but not someone with a big behind. "Surely we can adapt the dance to the backside, but not the backside to the dance," he said.

"We must accept that South African people have different physicalities. We must learn to accept differences, physical, and otherwise in order to cultivate a culture that is as diverse and unique as the people of this country."

There are profound paradoxes of musicality in South Africa that have to be unravelled. Musically speaking, those who performed "high art" were arid, they learn to play music others made and performed. "Musical appreciation is passive - other s perform while we listen."

Black South Africans, on the other hand, belong to what is possibly the most active musical community in the world. People sing to themselves when working, they sing in groups, with invention, harmony and wit."

He said Paul Simon heard what many white South Africans had closed their ears to, and only when the songs he recorded with Ladysmith Mbalala came over the airwaves did they say: "How lovely."

There seems to be a discontinuity between people's music experience and its presentation. "Music should express and uplift our daily experiences. In dance the same applied."

"Body movement should express humour, defiance, solidarity, dance is part of life, an expression."

We have the right to develop our own dance. To project onto stage a black life experience, and physicality.

This experience enriched American dance and we can do the same here: highly qualified, presented, thought and felt South African dances."

He said: "It was done in Mozambique, where they established a national dance company. Dances and music from entire regions were combined to produce a Mozambican dance."

"If you could see those white children clapping hands, shaking their bottoms, you would have said they were born with rhythm. If you could see those black children doing Swan Lake, you would have said 'swanness' was innate to Africans"

This evolved out of classical ballet, modern jazz and traditional Mozambican dance. "If you could see those white children clapping hands, shaking their bottoms, you would have said they were born with rhythm. If you could see those black children doing Swan Lake, you would have said 'swanness' was innate to Africans."

"These children danced as individuals, as children of the world."

Sachs said we should move away from the rigid cultural mindset which had entrenched itself so firmly within our minds. We should feel comfortable in the enjoyment of different cultures.

Everyone has a right to classical music and ballet. It was a Verwoerdian idea to cut off blacks from international culture.

"We're not saying one settler, one ballet, not one native, one drum. We must get out of the world of settlers and natives. We are South Africans, we should take risks, explore new territory, open up. And we can certainly do this in music and dance."

He said South Africa could be the biggest singing nation in the world. He shared a vision of linking up musicality among millions, from Africans to Afrikaners. "Who knows what we could come up with? The problem is not to produce world opera, but South African opera."

Culture should not be group specific, but must become a melting pot from which everyone could draw.

"Culture should be human centered, not Afrocentred or Euro-centred," he said.

The new South African government would have to embark on literacy campaigns, provide general education for all and expand the network of electricity so people throughout the country could read at night and watch television.

He said a national language policy had to be worked out and cultural development programmes for schools needed to be elaborated with extensive involvement of pupils, teachers, parents and the wider community.

Television and radio have to be opened up and revitalised. A 'Broadcasting Freedom Charter' needed to be developed as well as a Charter of Press Freedoms which guaranteed space for the media.

In what he called his "cultural fantasies", Sachs said he hoped to see the development of local museums which contained artefacts, clothing, household utensils, toys and other kinds of objects from the past brought from homes and neighbourhoods.

He hoped to see mobile libraries and cinemas invading the townships and rural areas instead of police 'hippos'.

"The new non-racial, multi-racial, multi-lingual and nationally orientated TV2, renamed TV South Africa, becomes the leading channel, and launches a soap opera that is so vivid, so South African and so well done that we all rush home to see it."

Sachs also said he would like to see the beginning of a literacy campaign in which, in a well-organised and sensitive way, millions of South Africans helped millions of South Africans.

REVIEW Blithe Spirit

Bonile Ngqiyaza

THE cast of "Blithe Spirit" gave a polished performance of this delightful and humorous Noel Coward play. They kept the audience entertained, laughing and chuckling throughout.

It's not often that a performer is able to handle the roles of both actor and director with such adept skill. Nicci Hayes, however, stood up to the challenge admirably.

She gave a marvelous portrayal of Elvira - a ghost who comes back to her husband only to find he has remarried.

Her effort encouraged fellow performers and whipped more energy into this talented

REVIEW Genesis

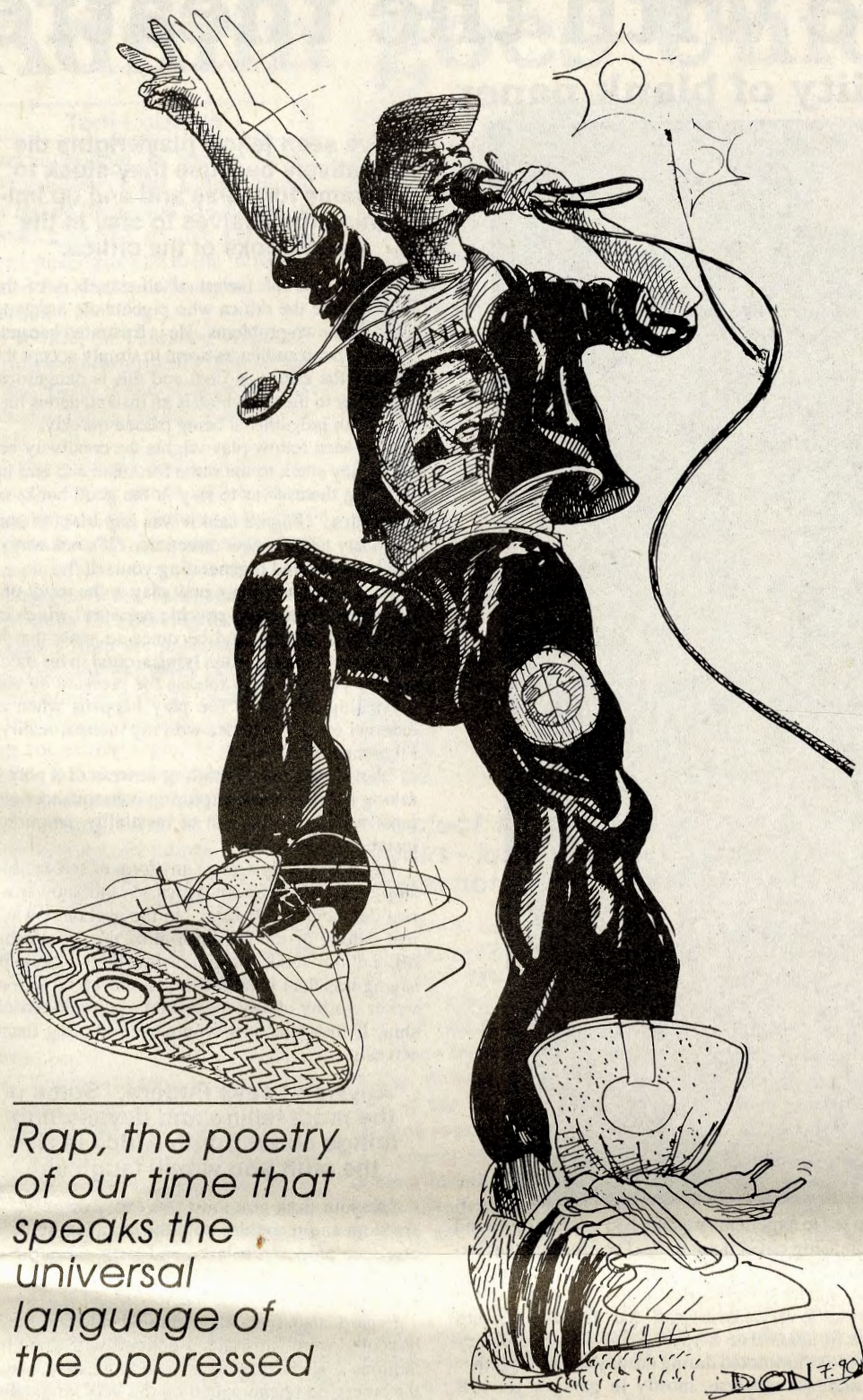
DARYL NEL'S creation is a lighter look at the biblical version of the creation of the earth and the later downfall of Humankind.

The play is done in narrative style and had its moments, these being the performances of Daryl as Lucy (ifer) and Barry Smith as Adam.

Overall I felt that the play was unpolished with it occasionally descending into the use of crudity for cheap laughs.

The movement cast was generally unimpressive probably due to tight rehearsals schedules and lack of practice rather than anything else) with them seeming very self-conscious at times.

The play was, however, short and genuinely funny moments came often enough to make it on the whole entertaining.



Rap, the poetry of our time that speaks the universal language of the oppressed

Rap=street artistry

'Deviant' music breaks out

ZOLA SONDLO takes a look at the emergence of rap:

GIVEN birth to by the black working class, rap emerged in the streets of New York as a subculture characterised by excess use of technology, slick rhyme, sexism, violence and funny dancing styles (strutting, grabbing and crotchng). It embodied all the ingredients capable of tainting its image.

"Anger and gangsterism"

The Los Angeles Times described it as "the pulse of far wider urban hip-hop phenomenon - glorious, multilayered celebration of spontaneous, street-ignited artistry that includes break-dancing, graffiti and video". This was one of the few slightly-positive statements that rap attracted.

The names of some groups are reflective of the anger and gangsterism with which rap was associated. For an example there are groups such as "Public Enemy", "Furious Five", "Niggers With Attitude" (NWA for the street-wise, slang-vomiting "nigger") etc.

"Plagiarism"

Like any new kind of music that boldly manoeuvres its way into the industry it was regarded with contempt and abuse. Critics hacked it from all directions accusing it of plagiarism and using too much technology "at the expense of talent".

Recently "Vanilla Ice", the sharp-tongued "yunkie" who has had a tongue lashing against MC Hammer, was brought to court because of infringing David Bowie's copyright. He derived the background of one of his songs directly from one of Bowie's.

Since its advent rap has gradually achieved public acceptance. Artists like MC Hammer and DJ Jazzy Jeff and the Fresh Prince have drastically transformed its image and people's perceptions of it. The latter did so by singing wholesome, innocent and funny songs. Though this tended to undermine the rebellious face of rap it brought it fresh appeal and a wider audience. On the other hand

Hammer emerged from a middle class suburban home as a university graduate that had sober and reliable habits, thus dispelling rap's notoriety.

Moreover the veterans of Quincy Jones' calibre have greatly contributed in polishing up rap's image. In his last LP "Back On The Block", Quincy extracted bits of its elements and brewed them up in a mixture of different sounds delivered by well-known artist, the likes of Ray Charles, Barry White, Chaka Chan and others. Maze, a group reputed of uncompromising of its style, was also seen succumbing to the force exerted by rap. They revived their old songs such as "Joy and Pain", "Before I let go" etc along rappish lines. Those songs sounded inviting to the dance floor more than ever before.

"Deviant"

In 1989 the conservative critics were terribly shocked when rap category was introduced in the Grammy Awards. Last year Hammer became the talk of the world when he raked in numerous premier awards amongst which there were some falling beyond the rap category such as the Soul-Rhythm and Blues category.

This has been a dramatic breakthrough for this "deviant" music. Hammer is reported as having said, "I don't want people to call me a rap artist. That's too limiting. I want people to speak of me as an entertainer because ultimately, that's what I am. I rap, I sing, I dance, I entertain". Certainly he does.

South Africa also boasts of its own rap exponents, the Cape Town based Prophets of the City and the Kimberley-hailing Dr Victor of "Tumbai" fame. The latter plays rap in a reggae mould.

The former have manipulated the rap phenomenon and used it in seeking to eradicate violence, drug-abuse and other social evils. Theirs is rap "half-done" in Kaapstad taal, Kaapland musiek. Their lingo and beat is that of kids in the streets.

Rap is hereto stay, for, like rock 'n roll, it has cut itself a niche in the music industry. Have you done the Bartman lately? If not, "Do the Bartman!"

REVIEW

Oh Dad Poor Dad...

Bonile Ngqiyaza

THE show "Oh Dad, poor Dad Mamma's hung you in the closet and I'm feeling so sad" was a bonus in that the audience was not charged any entrance fee.

This was a shrewd decision as not many people would have attended this very late show because of the time.

The few souls who trickled into the cold Rhodes theatre huddled together in a few seats in the middle of the theatre and were at first intimidated and reluctant to laugh.

The programme described this as play as "an hilarious, surrealistic, ambivalent nightmare." I found it mildly funny and the acting impressive.

The audience missed some of the comic bits or chose to ignore them, and several times a woman sitting next to me glared threateningly

at me when I laughed

Darryl Nel had obviously prepared his role thoroughly and is a talent to watch in the future.

The elaborate and imaginative set used was ideal for the kind of play chosen by directors Adrian Poulsen and Calum Stevenson.

The play was daring alright, but did not go as far as the programme notes suggested it would.

A corpse, a few suggestive sex jokes and a few sick ones were stomached.

Adrian Poulsen and Calum Stevenson's direction showed lots of hard work.

Mini Festival operates on mini-budget

Bonile Ngqiyaza

THE student organised mini festival at the drama department last week gave many students an opportunity to go onstage and perform anything they liked without supervision.

The festival was organized by three Honours students; Louisa Mokwena, David Whisson and Mike Carlin.

The event was far from a money making

scheme with paid, grave-looking ushers standing immobile in every doorway of each venue.

The whole event was, in fact run on a shoe-string budget, a point that its three organizers kept pushing, "The objective is not gain, but to show students that a show can be put up even with a minimal budget," Louisa said.

The students had a mere R20, left over from the previous festival, with which to organize

the entire event.

David agreed that the sparse budget was limiting, moreover, any form of help in the acts was not allowed.

The aim, he said, "is to provide people the opportunity to put up something.

If it's good, people will remember it, if it's bad it'll be forgotten and nothing will matter."

According to Louisa, the mini festival was first put up two years ago, but in that year groups were invited from the surrounding communities to take part.

This year a formal invitation had not been made though a few groups from outside Rhodes had initially shown interest.

To encourage and thank all the participants, the box-office takings will be used to throw a party for the participants and the rest saved for another festival.

Asked about the apparent small attendance, the organizers outlined two reasons, firstly, there was the limiting budget to contend with, secondly, there were problems with participants who had promised to take part but cancelled.

This made it difficult drawing up a final programme.

It was therefore very late before the final programme was sent to Grocott's Mail.

David who has his own ideas about art said as a parting shot: "These people are performing for the love of performance and drama and art, and that is what it ought to be all about. No one is walking from here any richer."

ITS UNOFFICIAL: An All-Women's Drinking Club

Nerisha Baldevu

Adamson, the women's res most famous for being unique with its urinals, its endless corridor and its fun-filled residents has an addition to its repertoire - an unofficial drinking club, with the somewhat ambiguous name of Pistol Dawn.

Pistol Dawn consists of 20 members, all residents of Adamson, as well as two honorary members from another res. Meetings occur twice a month and members are obliged to partake in the debauchery of wine, drink and song.

However, Pistol Dawn is more than a drinking club. Members say although drinking is an important aspect of the get-togethers, the club was formed to make the spirit of Adamson tangible.

There is great diversity in the social likes and dislikes of Adamson residents. But due to the res being small, they have formed close friendships with each other. Pistol Dawn gives them all a chance to spend time with

each other - to relax and have fun.

The Club is also a statement against sexism on campus. "It proves that drinking isn't just a man's game," said one member. "Women also enjoy a good drink, and they are capable of being drunk and having fun without being crude and vulgar."

The club has a few established rules. Members receive proper invitations with cryptic clues directing them to their first meeting place. They then go on a "pub-crawl". None of the members are allowed to have the same drink more than once during the evening.

Members are also obliged to obtain souvenirs from the various pubs, and are awarded points by other members for those souvenirs. The member with the most points wins a free drink.

The Club also levies drinking fines on those members who miss meetings.

"Pistol Dawn is our own official club," said another member. "We have our own theme song, 'war-chant' and greeting. It's great! We just rave and have a party."

Fugard - still in love with the theatre

But he's never been more afraid of the reality of blank paper

Ibrahim Seedat

AFTER being South Africa's foremost playwright for the past 30 years, a tremendous feat in the unkind medium of theatre, Athol Fugard still feels the only truly safe place he knows in the world is at the centre of a story...as its teller.

"When I'm writing the whole world is taken care of, it's a sort of limbo existence," says Fugard. Not surprisingly he is currently more passionately in love with the theatre than ever before.

Fugard, the man Time Magazine last year described as the greatest living humanist playwright, says being a playwright offers his creative energy more power and freedom than ever before because of the "extremely exciting dynamic" that exists in South African theatre.

He recently told students and staff at Rhodes University, where he spent a term lecturing before leaving to stage a production in the United States, that South Africa is currently producing some of the most unique theatrical work in the world.

"In no other country is there as direct and electrifying a relationship between an event on stage and the social and political reality on the streets. Even the theatre being produced amidst the extraordinary political changes in Eastern Europe is not as directly in touch with the events on the street as is the case here," Fugard maintains.

He cited the example of his latest play, 'My Children My Africa', which ran at The Market and Baxter Theatres and also performed to audiences in the townships surrounding Cape Town and Johannesburg. Fugard, who was overseas at the time of the performances, said: "When I did get an opportunity to speak to the cast I listened in amazement as they described the relationship between the stage and black people.

Theatre in the United States is very lost, in contrast South African theatre is focused and connected to our social reality.

"In the first three rows there were young 'Comrades' sitting and listening with passionate intensity...The actress who played the part of a white schoolgirl from a comfortable and self-indulgent white world initially anticipated a hostile reaction from township audiences but was amazed at the respect and attention she was given...everyone was prepared to listen to her story."

Fugard says: "South African stages are places where we look at the past, try and understand where we are now and maybe think about the future. Theatre in the United States is very lost, in contrast South African theatre is focused and connected to our social reality.

"Right and wrong here is not a complex, subtle issue...the enemy is easily identified and the challenges we face are very direct and strong."

It is too soon for the arts to lose their "clean moral dichotomy", Fugard says, as the invigorating moral tensions of South African society will remain for some time.

"Although apartheid is behind us it is too soon, not even two years have passed; we are still in the furnace out of which the new thing is being forged and writers are not lost, they still have to stand up and be counted."

He said it was a "regrettable paradox" that trouble and pain were the chemical agents which seemed to produce most significant literature.

"Out of repressive societies there emerges energetic writing...The worst outrages of Stalin instilled an extraordinary responsibility on the poets of Russia."



"I've seen fellow playwrights die creatively because they stuck to the same formulae and end up imitating themselves to stay in the good books of the critics."

Fugard said the laziest of all members of the audience are the critics who pigeonhole artists to solve their own problems. He is frustrated because South African audiences seem to simply accept the word of the critics as final and this is dangerous, especially in theatre which is an instantaneous medium with judgements being passed quickly.

"I've seen fellow playwrights die creatively because they stuck to the same formulae and end up imitating themselves to stay in the good books of the critics." Fugard said it was important to continuously take on new directions: "It's one way of staying alive and regenerating yourself."

For Fugard writing a new play is the result of a "mystical build-up of psychic pressure" which intensifies over time and becomes so acute that he looks for an image, often lying around in his memory for years, to help release the pressure by way of writing a play. "The play happens when an external event coincides with my internal reality," Fugard said.

"Part of the whole crafting process of a play is asking questions and exploring consequences and most writing comes out of instability, emotional instability," he added.

Fugard is firmly against any form of self-censorship especially as South Africa advances towards a real democracy. He says: "In the past there was a real danger of me falling foul of the 'censorship officialdom' and compromising at my desk by saying less than I wanted to. However, no serious writer worthy of any respect takes on self-censorship. If they did they would be castrating themselves.

"Anyway," says Fugard, "Some of the most telling and devastating things about South Africa is also the stuff you would laugh at."

"At your desk you must live every conceivable freedom and recognise only the complex limits of aesthetic property, balance and taste...Limiting or qualifying your statements is dangerous and can lead to impotence."

Fugard also feels the 'cultural and academic boycotts' were "misguided policies with good intentions". He is anxious, to a certain extent, about the emerging phenomenon on the 'left' which disapproves of certain words and ideas because these 'reflect adversely on the struggle': "I'm vigilant of these possible dangers and am always conscious of the lesson of a Russian poet who committed suicide during Stalin's reign after lamenting the fact that he neglected his own poetry and devoted his craft to writing trite, useless, propagandistic things for the 'New Russia'...He put his heel down on the throat of his own song and killed it."

Fugard is conscious of the criticism that he is a "highminded prophet of gloom and despair. However, he will not compromise with the 'conspiracies of silence' that characterised South African society for so long nor will he accept the silencing of people by the 'cultural commissars on the left'. "Anyway," says Fugard, "Some of the most telling and devastating things about South Africa is also the stuff you would laugh at."

For Fugard, the cancer of mistrust and suspicion has to be removed from our society and his thinking and feeling about South Africa has changed: "I was on the brink of being a pessimist but now I'm a lot more hopeful although I'm aware of how precarious the moves toward a new dispensation are." ...

Although Fugard, now 59, is more in love with his craft than ever before, he also admits he has never been more "terrified of the reality of blank paper". "Even after 18 plays, nothing helps me deal with what I term the 'Inquisition of blank paper'," he said.

Nevertheless he definitely wants to continue writing for a few years more, especially to deal with the South Africa that lies ahead. However, one source of extreme frustration is to be labelled a 'political playwright' by lazy critics.

"Of course my plays have political spin-offs...it's not possible to tell a South African story without it. Nowhere else in the world do they talk, argue, dream and live politics to the extent that we do," he said.

Being labelled "political" took away certain freedoms from the writer as the audience anticipated a political play and waited for "the message". In the process they "missed the play altogether".

"I'm a storyteller, I don't give political sermons...the genesis of my work has always been a face, an image, a group of faces, an event...never has an idea been the provocation for my work. Human desperation has always been the subject of theatre. No one writes about a group of happy people.

"In South Africa, wherever you get a desperate individual, nine times out of ten you will find a desperate political situation."

Fugard says being approached by six residents of New Brighton, a township on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth, to set up a theatre group many years

ago led to experiences which had a "most profound moralising effect upon me". They formed the Serpent Players, a group whose later experimentation with theatre gave Fugard the tools to produce two plays, 'Sizwe Bansi is Dead' and 'The Island', were thus formed. The Serpent Players were ordinary people who worked during the day and got together at night to rehearse, mostly in garages yet still managed to produce outstanding actors like John Kani and Winston Ntshona, both have performed and won awards on Broadway, and also often attracted the attention of the 'Special Branch'.

"In theatre the Serpent Players discovered a way of talking aloud and they also had a chance to make people talk, think and feel again."

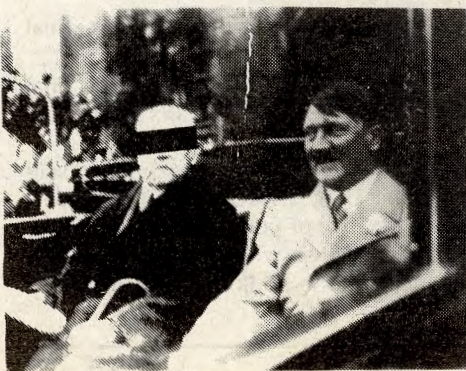
Fugard was constantly refused permission to enter New Brighton to attend rehearsals and at one stage five members of the Serpent Players ended up on Robben Island on "trumped-up charges".

"Working with the Serpent Players was part of an extraordinary event. It was seeing a people, for they were a symbol of a whole people, who have been gagged and silenced for so long; who have lived through indignation, humiliation, and anger and also through the frustration of having their cries of pain throttled inside them, suddenly discovering their voice through theatre.

"In theatre the Serpent Players discovered a way of talking aloud and they also had a chance to make people talk, think and feel again."

"Hitler was a dopehead"

Mr X and the Fuhrer on a trip.



"Ach, wunderbar!"

Dave Fair

IN a shock revelation this week, RHODEO reporters met with a World War II veteran, claiming to have smoked large amounts of marijuana with Adolf Hitler during the period 1942-45.

Fearing for his life, he asked to remain anonymous. Mr X (although his real name is Hugo Lasalle, 23 Cross St) spoke of his experiences in a volunteer concentration camp outside Berlin.

Mr X and other inmates, were allegedly subjected to research involving large amounts



"Ze best shit ever"



'zings is looking down"



"Sheit!"

of marijuana. Hitler supervised the project hoping to develop "ze best shit ever". He apparently believed high-quality dope would empower his troops to perform better in battle. Subliminal brain-washing is also alleged.

Mr X claims Hitler's main motivation for the invasion of Africa, was to establish a pipeline to Malawi, and possibly Transkei, where he believed the "Pot of Malawi Gold" to exist.

Hitler's dedication to the research programme saw him spending many hours experimenting in his private bunker. When

offered dope by associates, Hitler would respond "Ja". Subsequent phonetic analysis of this response suggests he was implying "Jah" - the Jamaican patron of marijuana. Frau Eva Braun, Hitler's personal attaché, claims that childhood patterns of dope abuse may have resulted in his stunted growth. She further suggests that "Mein Kampf" was in essence inspired by Hitler's cold turkey experience while imprisoned.

Mr X believes his claims should be taken seriously. Indeed, evidence is mounting supporting the "Hitler was a Dopehead" theory. This reporter leaves you with the question: Hitler, evil bugger or undercover hippie?

Joffe and Kahla in sync over sport unity

Graeme Joffe, SAU chairperson at Rhodes continues his regular column - Talking SPORT

A sports office at Rhodes University was unheard of 25 years ago. Today the picture is very different - it is how it needs to be with university's sport at this very crucial stage.

With the launch of the SA Tertiary Institutions Sport Congress (Satisco) in 1987, the demands for non-racial sport and a unified structure became stronger. Satisco which has now become the South African Tertiary Institutions Sport Union (Satisu), created the need for a new sports body at Rhodes - the Sports Council. This council now looks over both SAU and Satisu.

Relationships have developed through these two bodies and incredible strides have been made in the right direction, more so than most other universities.

As more sports unify and barriers

get broken, the ideal of one sporting body on campus becomes more of a reality.

With Rhodes being a predominantly residential university, not only must the emphasis be on the serious competition side but also on recreation.

Rhodes is the forerunner among the universities when it comes to student participation in the running of sport

Recreational sport is not directly administered by the sports administration but by the clubs themselves. There is access to all facilities and a wide range of activities enabling all to participate at a level where the competitiveness will not override the element of satisfaction.

Rhodes is the forerunner among the universities when it comes to student participation in the running of sport. Secretaries and Club Captains are mostly positions held by students in the various clubs which encourages a good learning process. So it is the students who will inevitably

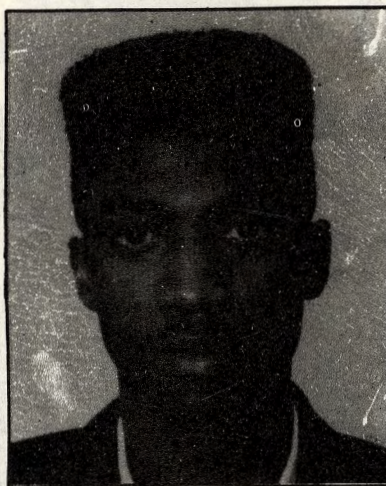
map the future of sport at Rhodes and there's no time like the present to initiate these changes.

Nationally student input is just as great and a national co-ordinating body will be set up to regulate communication between the various campuses.

Problems have and will no doubt continue to arise as unity takes place in the various sports on campus but this national link would certainly alleviate some of the problems one university may experience that another has already experienced.

PC McIntosh once said: "The desire to win is sometimes so strong that sport cannot contain it; when this natural desire is reinforced with political pressures it is small wonder that on occasion the structure of the sporting event bursts asunder."

In order to win we need to dissociate ourselves from political pressures and as things develop with Satisu and SAU, sport at Rhodes and at a national level can only be enhanced.



Vuyo Kahla - Satisu Rhodes and Rhodes SRC

THE time has come for South African tertiary institutions to look seriously at unity. We have, for example, two sports organisations co-ordinating sport at Rhodes University. (i.e. Satisu and SAU)

There are many reasons why immediate attention should be paid to unity. Building non-racialism through sport, development and preparation are but a few reasons which I would like to concentrate on.

Unity must have, as its prime objective, the establishment of development in sport for the South African sportspersons in general, and the disadvantaged majority in particular. This process will also help prepare our sportspersons for participation in international sporting events.

The point of preparation for international participation, is that it is directly linked to the National Olympic & Sports Congress (NOSC) perspective on the sports moratorium, and my personal perspective on tertiary sports unity, and Rhodes sports unity in particular.

Unity is not as easy as many people think.

I would like to address myself to sport at Rhodes and the way ahead for unity. Unity is not as easy as many people think. We have, for example, Satisu and SAU with different sporting backgrounds, modes of operation and different applications of principles. SAU is mostly involved in local "community" league interaction while Satisu pays more attention to inter-campus interaction and a little bit of community league participation. This cannot be overlooked in the process of unity.

Satisu is a unitary structure with a uniform application of principles and policies at both a code level and a national level. SAU, on the other

hand, operates in a "federal" style. These differences in the structure have to be seriously considered.

I would therefore argue for an overall unity of Satisu and SAU rather than the club/code approach as in soccer. Firstly, I believe that this approach would make sure that we don't have united clubs/codes and discriminated ones on the same campus.

Secondly, this would ensure that our university sport is also placed fully within tertiary sport, and in that way it would be ensured of the possibility of being part of a South African tertiary sports-team, to participate in events like the World University Games and the International Student Games.

The process of unity needs a facilitator who would be sensitive to the interests of both Satisu and SAU.

I would argue that a non-racial SRC, which sets as one of its major objectives the unity of students, to be in far better a position to do this than any other body or person on campus.

Many people, particularly from establishment sport, usually ask me about Satisu's position on sport and politics and how the two are reconciled.

Our sporting brief is probably 90 percent and our political brief is now 10 percent

Historically, at the period when the democratic movement was banned and student organisations silenced, the then Satisco argued that it had a sporting brief and a political brief in nearly equal proportions. I believe that most of its political brief is now left in the hands of political organisations such that our sporting brief is probably 90 percent and our political brief is now 10 percent. The political brief now consists mainly in to addressing the sporting demands of the disadvantaged for facilities, equipment, professional coaching and funding of "black sport".

We argue that at the end of the day we won't be judged on how we have for example addressed the housing crisis for blacks in South Africa, but on what we have done to develop and prepare the disadvantaged sportsperson to meet the challenges that face South African sport.

In conclusion I would like to argue that students hold the key to their future. They must therefore be allowed to democratically express their views honestly to the issues I have raised. Let us get together to build a non-racial and united campus through sport.

Shooting club missing target

Vanessa Graham

ALTHOUGH the Arthur Walters Shooting Club has been in existence since 1960, its supporters have recently dwindled to near extinction.

Springbok shooter and shooting coach, Ray Haggard said: "Since all the major competitions were held towards the beginning of the year, interest in rifle practise has diminished."

I was wasting too much of my time, so I reduced the amount of practices, still, hardly any members appeared."

All formal practices have recently been scrapped.

Thousands of rands worth of equipment remain locked in the armoury, only to be used when a few keen members with authorised cards find the time.

One anxious member insisted: "Since joining the club at the beginning of the year, I haven't received any notices informing me of the clubs activities."



Marc Khan at one of the rare shooting practices.

He is certain that this lack of communication has been a major contributor to the general lack of interest in the club itself.

Johan Steffenhofer, the organiser in charge of the Rifle Club said: "At the beginning of the year notices were sent out to all the members, notifying them of the formal practice times, referring them to the notice board to be updated."

Stefan commented on the lack of support from the Sports Union.

He said: "They are not too keen on funding the small club, but rather the larger more supported clubs like rugby and soccer."

This attitude seems to have had a detrimental effect on the activities of the Shooting Club. They were almost unable to compete in the Bloemfontein Nationals due to trouble with funding. Instead they took one student along, Bruce Davidson. Rhodes wasn't placed in any position.

Stefan said: "The Rhodes Shooting Club competes at a national level, and I know of no other University that has a shooting club."

Nevertheless, the Rhodes Championships will probably have to be forgone this year, owing to the general lack of interest. Stefan added: "What will most likely happen in the near future, is that the club will turn private."

Cory/Matthews win Rugby

Kendal Claassens

EIGHT weeks of inter-res rugby came to an exiting end with Cory/Matthews beating Oppies 18-12 last Sunday.

In third place was Walker, College forth, then Smuts fifth, and CB sixth, followed by Botha, and Graham in eighth position.

"The games were all played in good spirit with plenty of nice open running rugby for all," organiser Bruce Robertson said at the final.

Robertson said the seven-a-side tournament would be played after the main tournament next year in a bid to avoid accidents resulting from players being unfit.

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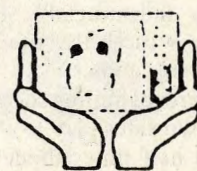
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RHODEO Reporter

A three year development plan for sport launched this year by the university is producing "remarkable" results, says Senior sports officer, Steve Olivier.

By August, Rhodes had over 60 provincial representatives at various levels which is "remarkable for Rhodes". "It's the most I've ever seen," said Olivier.

Council has granted new funds for a programme to improve the University's image.

"Sport can contribute positively toward the image of a university as a whole and our aim is to improve public perception of Rhodes without compromising academic integrity."

"We're avoiding the cliched USA model of the 'Dumb Jock'," Steve said.

In fact Steve suspects that sports people achieve better academic results, but he hasn't yet had the chance to compare results.

In order to attract top sports people, a merit bursary scheme has been developed which awarded 64 bursaries to promising sportspeople this year.

"The focus is on all sports with no preference shown," Steve Olivier said.

Steve has also been involved in

Mango Tech take on Rhodes

Xolisa Mabhongo

SATISU Rhodes recently hosted Mangosuthu Technikon from Durban and codes that participated included soccer, netball, volleyball, basketball and tennis.

The visitors beat Rhodes in most of the codes with Rhodes netball providing an unimpressive performance.

Both the first and second netball teams lost in uncontested games. The firsts lost 6-32 and seconds lost 6-28.

Rhodes basketball lost 34-44 to the tough Technikon squad.

The visitors were given a difficult time in the volleyball by the seemingly indestructible Rhodes team who won both the men's and women's games.

A crowd pulling soccer match saw the two sides play to a 2-2 draw.

At half time Rhodes was in the lead with the home strikers outrunning their opponents. However, after half time the visitors became a threat as the Rhodes midfield floundered.

However, this creative department patrolled by proven local stars soon picked up their form.

Earlier in the term Rhodes Satisu visited the All Saints college in Bisho where they won on all their matches in all the codes.

Sports development producing scores of provincial stars

Wits sports tourists love Rhodes

Kendal Claassens

RHODES was the "fortunate" university to host the annual Wits Sports Tour for four days last week.

The 35 touring students challenged Rhodes at rugby, tennis, squash, darts, volleyball and drinking.

By Saturday afternoon, after their rugby match against College, the Wits students claimed they had only won the tennis and drinking.

When asked what he thought about Rhodes, Wits student Adrian "Conrad" Roebel, said: "It's great! The Vic is what a real student pub should be like; at Wits all we have are pubs for yuppies."

"It's cheap, festive and you can do almost anything you like there."

Conrad, touring for the fourth time, wouldn't miss a tour for anything. He said he found Rhodes had the most participation and spirit. "Everyone joined in for a good party and I'd love to come back next year if Rhodes Admin allows it."

The tour has been banned at most of the universities it has visited.

A Rhodes resident felt they would never be banned at Rhodes: "No one even knows they're here, they're arbs compared to some of the madmen we have here."

In the past five years the tour has visited Maritzburg and Durban twice, as well as Cape Town.

Rhodes to host Satisu games

Sibongile Mtshontshi

ABOUT 800 people are expected to attend the Satisu national games, which will be held at Rhodes during the September vacays acting chairperson of Satisu, Mzi Mgudlwa.

Events include sports like soccer, netball, tennis, table tennis, softball and karate. The Satisu National winter games took place at Medunsa, Northern Transvaal in July.

Rhodes' soccer club will not be participating in the games. "Initially it was agreed that the soccer club would play in Satisu's tournaments, but the programme was drawn up too late," Mgudlwa said.

"We could not incorporate this programme into that of Rhodes soccer and as a result they couldn't participate."

The Nusas-Sansco launch is also taking place over the vac and Mgudlwa said he welcomed the presence of other people at the games.

The participants in the games will be accommodated at Kimberley, St Mary's and Founders Halls.

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Top left: Bradley Taljaard, holder of sports bursary and only scorer during 1st XV match vs UPE: Above: Helen Taylor, EP representative and SA U21's during match vs UPE at Intervarsity.

visiting schools and tournaments around the country to develop personal contacts with coaches and get to know top sportspeople at school level.

Many brochures have been sent to schools and letters to individuals noted for their excellent sporting

achievements. At least 600 letters have been sent with a "magnificent" response.

Another initiative of the programme is the R10 contributed to each sportsperson or team for each away game, not as payment but "in recognition of the time and effort

they've put in." This amounted to R40 000 this year.

Other initiatives of the programme extends to the upgrading of facilities, getting top coaches from PE as well as advertising in sports journals, and posters and brochures for schools.

INTERVARSITY: Women's first teams show men how its done



Above: Delon Preston; Top right: Womens first team hockey after beating UPE (2-0); Right: Desperate lunges from Rhodes characterise first team match vs UPE.

Kendal Claassens

INTERVARSITY held three weeks ago, saw results swing in UPE's favour only after they won the first's rugby game.

The 5 points awarded to UPE for rugby swung results from a possible

draw, to 38 - 28.

Rhodes' womens' first teams outshone the men by winning Badminton 6-0, hockey 2-0, squash 8-7 and the Round The Block Relay.

The only women's first team to lose was tennis 3-6.



Mens' first teams lost Badminton 0-6, hockey 1-3, squash 5-9, tennis 0-9, rugby 4-42 and round the block relay.

Golf, karate, rowing and surfing were all won by Rhodes.

Scuba and spearfishing tied.