

RHODEO

KNOCK, KNOCK, WHO'S THERE?

MARCH 1990



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A NUMBER of journalism students who had passed the first-year course arrived back at Rhodes this year to be told that they would not be admitted to Journalism II.

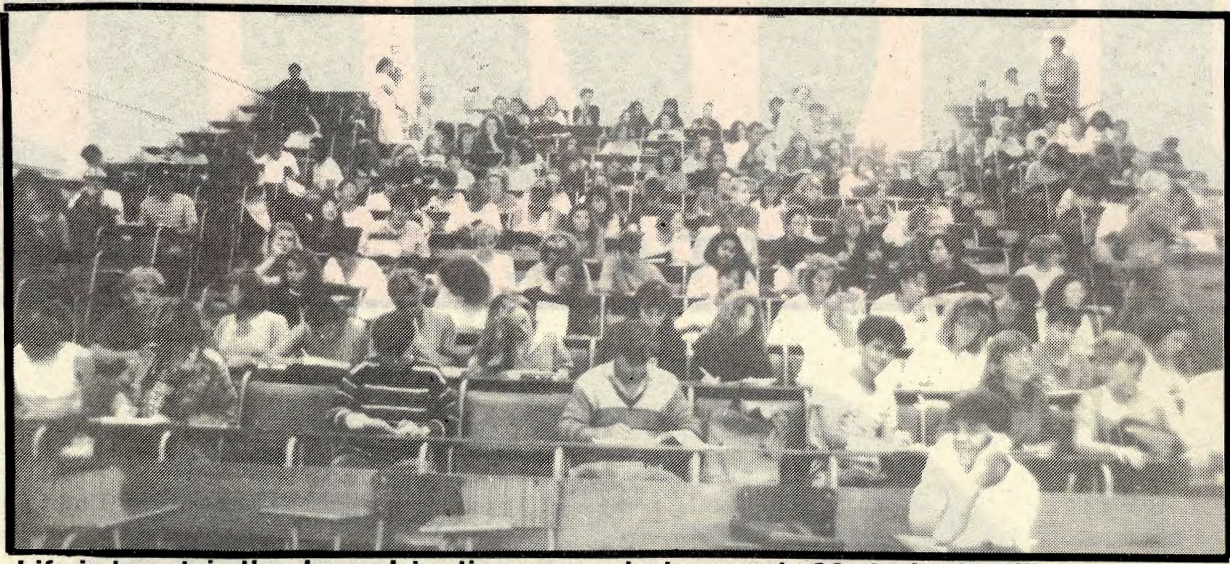
According to the Journalism Department, students who achieved under 58% in Journ I were supposed to be notified on their exam results slips that they had non-continuing passes. Due to a computer error, however, this information was not printed on the slips.

There were 43 students with non-continuing passes. Many of them have since appealed to the department and have been allowed into the second-year course because of the confusion surrounding the entrance requirements.

The head of the Journalism Department, Professor Gavin Stewart, said he realized students had been misled into thinking a pass in Journ I would guarantee them entrance to Journ II. He said that this year letters would be sent to first-year's parents, notifying them that only one in every three students would be admitted to Journ II.

The Assistant Dean of Arts, Professor I Macdonald, said the second-year course could only take 80 students because of the shortage of technical equipment

Stop press for Journ students



Life is tough in the Journ I testing ground where only 80 students will make it to Journ II.

in the department, and therefore a cut-off point was applied at the end of the first year.

"The problem of people being excluded from the second-year course is a financial one," he said. "Whereas courses like Psychology and Legal Theory are also overcrowded all that is needed to accomodate the extra students are more lecturers. But the Journalism Department also needs expensive equipment in order to teach excess students."

He said the Journalism Department asked for more money than all the other departments in the Arts faculty put together, and that their needs simply could not be met by the financial resources of the university.

Prof Stewart said the department received extensive funding from the private sector, with bursaries and donations being made available from the Canadian and New Zealand embassies.

In spite of the shortage of equipment and spaces in the sec-

ond year course the number of first year students has been increased this year to approximately 230 students, of which about 140 will not be able to carry on to Journ II. Professor Macdonald said the Arts Faculty did not wish to cut down the intake of first-years, as they wanted everyone to have a chance to prove themselves. "But if students don't achieve 58% they have not proved themselves and should not be permitted into the second year course."

The SRC president, Rod Dixon, said availability of finances should not be the determining factor in deciding who should be permitted to continue studying. "Rather the needs of students should be the primary consideration," he said.

He said further sponsorship could be found and that there should be a committee of students and academics formed to supervise the collection and allocation of funds in the Journalism Department. He added that students had not been consulted about the issue of exclusions, and it was essential for such a faculty structure to be formed for students to have a say over the entry limits imposed by the Journalism Department.

"A situation where the number of first-year students increases tremendously while the number of graduates does not, is contradictory," he said.

"Other methods should be employed in order to measure the potential of students. While it is commendable that the Journalism Department did employ 'affirmative action' in deciding who could continue to second-year, the cut-off-point system in itself relies only on marks. It doesn't take into consideration the difficulties that students experience in adapting to the university environment."

Goodwood denies allegations of racism

THE MANAGER of the Goodwood Hotel, Mr Bjorn Sagar, has denied allegations that the hotel has a policy of excluding black customers.

Mr Sagar was responding to a recent incident in which two students were turned away from a disco being held in the hotel's Youngberry Room during orientation week.

According to another student who witnessed the event, the students were told by a receptionist that it was a private party. When they replied that it had been advertised on campus, the receptionist repeated her statement. She also told them there was nowhere else in the hotel where they could have a drink (although there are two other bars in the hotel).

A woman who said she was the owner of the Goodwood told a Rhodeo reporter that the hotel "has no political policy." She also said that she was not prepared to answer any other questions and that she was "sick and tired of the student newspaper trying to make something of it."

Last year RHODEO covered an incident in which a number of black customers were told to leave the men's bar because it "was closing time." The bar was re-opened after they had left.

At the time the manager, Mrs Andrews, said the customers were ejected because they were under-age. However a bar-tender, Mr Rod Amner, said most of them were "clearly in their twenties or older."

"Even if any of them were under-age," said Mr Amner, "the hotel should have isolated those individuals and asked them to leave."



Each person is as 'good' as the next.

Mr Sagar, who took over as manager earlier this year, said the hotel did not exclude people on the basis of colour.

"As far as I am concerned, one man is as good as the next," he said.

He added that if he caught the receptionist responsible for the recent incident, she would "be in deep shit."

The student responsible for organising the disco, Anthony Collins, said Sagar had assured him that neither he nor his staff would exclude blacks from the disco. Sagar told Collins, however, that if blacks were to enter the men's bar, "they should expect trouble."

When RHODEO asked Sagar about this, he said he could not be responsible for the type of people who frequented the men's bar.

"Most of the clients in the men's bar are old, Afrikaans, and set in their ways. I've got chaps here who have been drinking at the Goodwood for over thirty years. I can't just go in there and say this

and that."

* RHODEO asked other hotels about their admission policies. The manager of the Graham, Mr Repinz, said they allowed anybody in, regardless of race or creed, as long as they were decently dressed and behaved themselves. "I think it's wrong that people are not allowed into places because they are black," he said.

The trainee manager of Settler's Motel, Mr Thomas Fischer, said the motel "places no restrictions on entrance whatsoever", and anyone could eat, drink, or stay there.

One of the managers at the Cathcart Arms said no special privileges were accorded to either blacks or whites. "As long as people behave, we don't draw the line anywhere."

Victoria Hotel manager Mr Greg Vissie said the hotel was totally multi-racial and that there was "no racial discrimination whatsoever."

G'town anti-crime group to form non-racial civic

The Grahamstown Anti-crime Campaign Committee (GACCC) is to consult with various sectors of the local community to begin the process of forming a non-racial civic organisation.

The GACCC was formed in October last year in response to a UDF/Cosatu call to fight crime and gangsterism in the townships.

A Steering Committee was elected to mobilise all organisations and sectors of Grahamstown's community to combat crime whilst simultaneously forming the embryo of a future Grahamstown Civic Association.

Combat crime

A 500 strong Marshal's Regiment of the GACCC was formed after a series of meetings and rallies to launch the campaign. The marshals were briefed to combat crime and promote political understanding and discipline amongst the people at all levels.

The marshals are economically viable as they are able to mobilise entire townships in a matter of hours without the use of any costly media. The GACCC emphasised that the Marshal's Regiment could facilitate the building of a more committed and disciplined youth formation.

Chief marshals were elected to sit on the GACCC and attention is now focused upon the rapidly re-emerging street committees

who will have to elect representatives to the GACCC.

A GACCC spokesperson emphasised that street committees were discussion forums that served as grassroots political instruments.

The entire Grahamstown community was mobilised around the anti-crime campaign - some were for it and others against. Consultation has begun to set up structures in the 'Coloured', Indian and town sectors of the populace which will eventually elect representatives to the GACCC.

Non-racial civic

The incorporation of marshals, street committees and the other sectors of the community ensured the complete democratisation of the GACCC and its transformation into a non-racial civic.

The process is still in its early stages but the challenge to Grahamstown's community, including students is to contribute to this very practical process of transforming our town and South Africa in general by transcending the isolation imposed by the Group Areas Act.

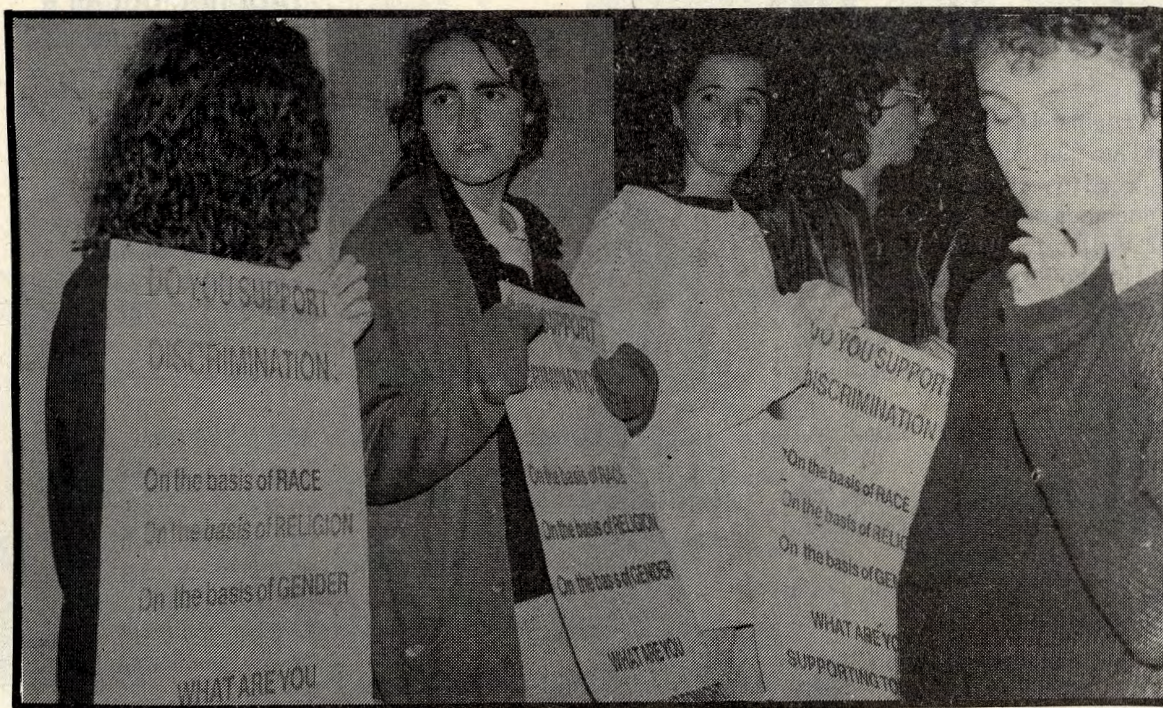
ABOUT 80 students picketed again this year, in protest against the sexist and racist nature of the "Miss Fresher" pageant, one of the most controversial events on the university calendar.

RHODEO spoke to both supporters and protestors to find out why they were there.

Nina Shand, the Women's Councillor on the SRC and a member of the Adhoc Committee Against Racism and Sexism in Rag (which organized the protest), explained that the protestors felt the competition should not have happened as it exploited female sexuality to raise funds. Women are made into objects to be analysed, assessed and watched. They lose their individuality. The type of objects which these women are supposed to be is also very narrowly defined. They are almost uniformly young white, tall, thin. This very specific set of looks is created into an ultimate ideal which all other women should aspire even if they have dark hair or skin colour.

The Miss Fresher competition is also not an event that occurs in isolation. It is an overt manifestation of a complex system of racism and sexism. Every time a woman

Miss Fresher - racist and sexist?



walks down the street she is seen and feels like an object. She is essentially on a catwalk. The Miss Fresher competition formalises this process and women are openly assessed and compared with each other

"Rag, as a charity organisation, should be trying to eradicate poverty in South Africa, not perpetuating the racist and sexist values which led to this poverty in the first place. A competition like Miss Fresher entirely defeats this

objective."

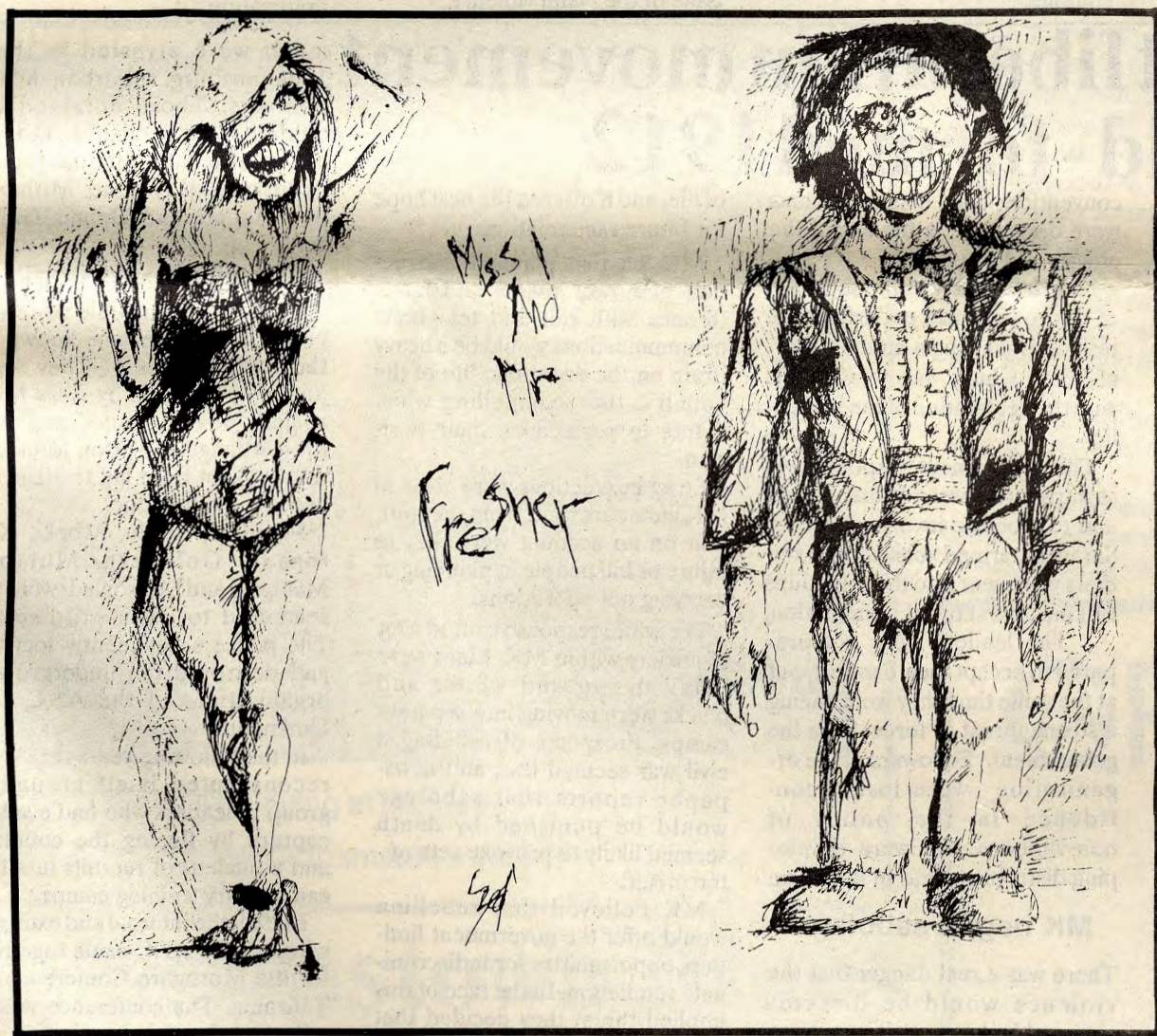
The Rag chair, Shaun Searle, admitted that Rag uses sexism but explains this by arguing that "it is for a good cause."

"This type of event no longer occurs on the other "liberal" cam-

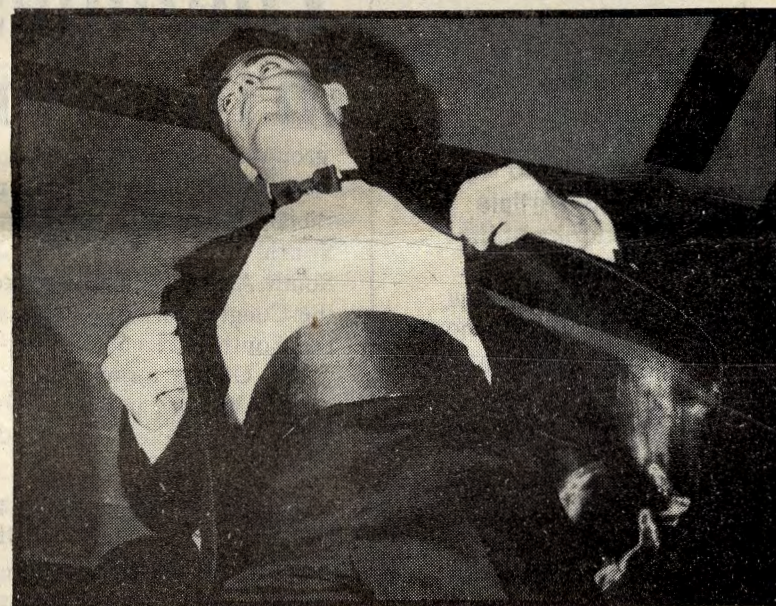
pus, UCT for example have even abolished Rag Queen and have replaced this with Rag ambassadors - which includes both men and women, "Shand said.

mixed reactions

The participants in "Miss Fresher" expressed mixed views on the issue: some of the women felt they had been pressurized into participating, while others saw it as "good fun". On the whole, they respected the feminist view and their right to protest, since the peaceful picket did not disrupt the evening. There were mixed reactions among spectators, and comments included "Feminism is a farce". "What is discriminatory is that men are not allowed in to see Mr Fresher" and "I don't think one can take it seriously- they're making a mockery of themselves". Several spectators felt strongly that "women's bodies are meant to be appreciated". The protestors responded that this was exactly the problem. Women were not appreciated as human beings but as bodies and competitions like Miss Fresher reinforced such a perception of women.



What about Mr Fresher?



The ideal man?

OBJECTIONS SIMILAR to those raised at the Miss Fresher competition were expressed around the Mr Fresher event.

A member of the Ad-Hoc Committee Against Racism and Sexism in Rag, Nina Shand, was asked why there were objections to Mr Fresher. "We are concerned about the objectification of all people, not only women," said Shand. After the 'Miss Fresher' competition it was decided to also protest 'Mr Fresher'. Unfortunately technical problems were experienced, and the peaceful picket envisioned did not take place.

She said that the committee's reasons for protesting were that 'Mr Fresher' also re-inforced gender stereo-types and was equally racist and sexist an event as 'Miss Fresher'.

"The Fresher competitions promote a rigidly idealised type of man and woman and illnesses such as Bulimia and Anorexia are often a result of the inadequacies people feel when they do not fit the standard of beauty prescribed by these contests."

The winner of the 'Mr Fresher' competition, Richard Lourie from Botha House, felt that the competition was "well organized and a lot of fun". He said he was doing it for his house to gain points and not for personal prestige.

All of the entrants interviewed raised the question of why the competition was not protested against.

Nina Shand responded that such competitions should not happen in the first place. "If as a community we are trying to eradicate discrimination in our society, or at least in the university, it is useless to have events that are essentially based on this discrimination. We must consider moving away from "Miss Fresher" and Rag queen, as UCT have done. We need to look towards ways of raising money that incorporate the "remember" aspect of Rag and that are attempting to build a culture which is appropriate to the new society we are moving towards."

Hotel stay for students

A NUMBER of students who are being accommodated in Grahamstown hotels have complained of racial discrimination in the allocation of residence rooms.

Some of them are second-year students who returned to Rhodes this year to find their rooms in residence had been allocated to other students.

Lusapo Mnyengeza, a B.Sc II student who stayed at the Grand Hotel for a couple of weeks, said he returned to Rhodes to find his room in Cory residence had been

given to a first-year student.

He said when he asked what the reason for this was he was told it was due "to a computer error."

"It is strange that the majority of students who had to stay in the hotels are black," he said.

The university's residence officer, Peter Weldrick, denied there had been any element of racism in the allocation of rooms, or that there had been any computer error.

He said some students had been

put in hotels because they applied too late to be allocated res rooms.

However Mnyengeza said he had sent his minimum residence deposit of R100 before the deadline date of January 10. "So it could not have been a case of late response on my part," he said.

Weldrick said he had nothing to do with the selection of people allowed into residence. He said that he only allocated rooms to those people who were cleared by the Admissions Office.

"Two of the greatest things other than liberation itself" — LLB student

NELSON MANDELA'S release evoked a wide range of feelings: hope, fear, delight and apprehension.

This upsurge in emotion was to be expected - after all Mandela was branded a ruthless terrorist for decades and RHODEO would have been prosecuted for publishing this story, only a few months ago.

The positive response that Mandela, now deputy president of the unbanned ANC received so far, indicates that apartheid is dying an irreversible death.

Is there a place for you in this new era? Is the dismantling of apartheid something wicked or wonderful?

RHODEO asked students for their opinion on Mandela's release and the unbanning of organisations.

International Studies - Honours: "I'm all for it - it's putting the ANC into a position...they have to show they can cope...I will fight for anyone's rights."

Higher Diploma - Education: "The apartheid regime has been forced to respond positively to the demands of the people."

Visitor to Rhodes from UPE: "He should have been hung because it was a treason trial."

ANC supporter: "It's a vindication of what we've been saying all along."

Social Science II: "Long overdue."

Pharmacy III: "It may serve to normalise the situation...we could have a good situation."

BA III: "It's a basic human right to be free."

B Comm III: "It's good."

B Journ I: "Every political party has the right to say what they think."

B Comm I: "It's groovy."

Social Work - Honours: "He (Mandela) should have sat on a bomb...he shouldn't have been released."

Psychology - Honours: "A fantastic thing - I hope it makes people participate."

BSc II: "I can't really tell you."

RHODEO also spoke to Gugile Nkwinti of the Psychology Department who was part of the national MDM delegation that visited Mandela at Victor Verster Prison two days before his release.

RHODEO: What makes Mandela the legendary leader that he is?

Gugile Nkwinti: Mandela is very sharp - he has a sharp sense of accountability and reports back to his organisation on everything he does, in meticulous detail.

RHODEO: What is "the most celebrated South African in history" like?

Gugile Nkwinti: He is humble and warm and is the kind of person who really cares and feels for the people he is leading.

RHODEO: Comment on Mandela's actions since his release?

Gugile Nkwinti: Being the astute strategist that he is, Mandela acknowledged the bold moves made by De Klerk and praised his courage.

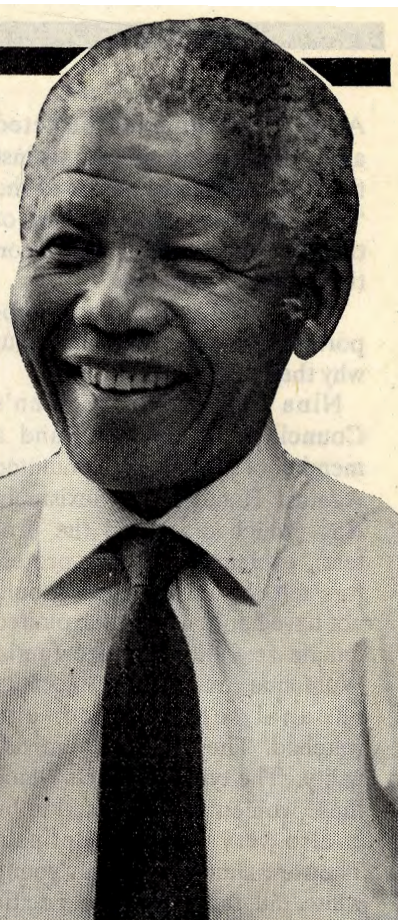
"I stand here before you, not as a prophet, but as a humble servant of you - the people ... I therefore place the remaining years of my life in your hands."

(Nelson Mandela — on the day of his release at a rally in Cape Town.)

But at the same time he said the strategies of the struggle are built on the harsh realities of apartheid as implemented by the National Party.

He said the virtues of a few men could not alleviate the suffering that apartheid causes.

Mandela stressed that unity was the only way to destroy apartheid. To this effect he met with a variety of people and also addressed the issue of the Natal violence.



'B Journ II' summed up the challenge the recent reforms posed for students.

"South Africa has been catapulted into a new era. We, the future of this country must decide how we can contribute to its future. Apartheid is still with us and students must aid in its complete eradication."

Much of the discussion around the ANC since its unbanning has centred on the question of the armed struggle and the role of Umkhonto we Sizwe. In this article RHODEO looks at the history of the organisation, and how they eventually reached a point where they decided to take up arms.

The African National Congress was formed in 1912 to defend the rights of black people. These rights had been curtailed by the South African Act and were being threatened by the Native Land Act of 1913.

For 37 years (until 1949) the ANC adhered to a strictly constitutional struggle. It put forward demands and resolutions, and sent delegates with petitions to the government in the belief that black grievances could be settled through peaceful discussion and that blacks could advance to full political rights.

Even after 1949, the ANC remained determined to avoid violence. At this time however, there was a change from strictly constitutional means of protest which had been employed in the past. The militant Youth League influenced the ANC to take the decision to protest against apartheid legislation by peaceful demonstrations against certain laws:

Freedom Charter

The defiance campaign was launched, based on the policy of passive resistance, with Nelson Mandela in charge of volunteers.

Over 8500 people defied apartheid laws and went willingly to jail, but not a single violent act was committed.

Protests against unjust laws, and the shoulder-to-shoulder campaigns fought by different race

The oldest liberation movement in the world - formed 1912

groups in South Africa, led to the formulation of a vision of a non-racial, democratic, and unitary South Africa. The ANC, the South African Indian Congress, the Congress of Democrats, and the South African Congress of Trade Unions formed the Congress Alliance, and on 26 June 1955 they adopted the Freedom Charter.

The trial lasted for five years. The court eventually found that the ANC did not have a policy of violence, and that the accused were not trying to set up a communist state in place of the existing regime. All the trialists were acquitted.

Thousands burn passes in defiance

The extension of passes to women was nationally challenged by the ANC women's league. In 1960 there was massive resistance to the government, focussed mainly on the pass laws. Thousands of people burnt their passes and handed themselves to the police for prosecution.

In March 1960, at Sharpeville, police panicked when a peaceful crowd gathered outside the police station. They opened fire, killing 69 people and wounding 180.

1960 was also the year in which the government held a referendum leading to the establishment of the Republic. Blacks, who formed 70% of the population, were not allowed to vote. The ANC took a resolution to hold a All-in-Africa Conference to call for a national convention.

The government failed to answer the call for this national

convention. Mass demonstrations were organised on the eve of the unwanted Republic.

Mandela, who was the secretary of the conference, undertook the task of organising a national stay-at-home which was to coincide with the declaration of the Republic.

The government response was to introduce new and harsher laws and to mobilise its armed forces. Saracens, armed vehicles and soldiers were sent into the townships in a massive show of intimidation.

The leaders were not prepared to accept their banning, but at the same time they were facing a strong threat of force from the government. Followers of the organisation were losing confidence in the policy of non-violence and were developing disturbing ideas of terrorism.

MK begins sabotage

There was a real danger that this violence would be directed against blacks as well as whites. Violence was increasingly taking the form, not of struggle against the government, but of civil strife.

In view of this the ANC decided to embark on a programme of controlled violence. Anarchic violence they felt would only lead to bitterness and loss of life.

As a result of this decision, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) was formed in November 1961.

Four forms of violence were open to MK - sabotage, guerrilla warfare, terrorism and open revolution. They chose to adopt the first method and to exhaust it before taking any other decision. In the light of their political background the choice was a logical one. Sabotage did not involve loss

of life, and it offered the best hope for future race relations.

MK felt that planned destruction of power plants and interference with rail and telephone communications would be a heavy drain on the economic life of the country, thus compelling white voters to reconsider their position.

Strict instructions were given to MK members right from the start, that on no account were they to injure or kill people in planning or carrying out operations.

The white response caused a lot of anxiety within MK. Lines were being drawn and whites and blacks were moving into separate camps. Prospects of avoiding a civil war seemed less, and newspaper reports that sabotage would be punished by death seemed likely to provoke acts of terrorism.

MK believed that rebellion would offer the government limitless opportunities for indiscriminate retaliation. In the face of this implied threat they decided that the fight which held prospects for the least risk of life to both sides was guerilla warfare.

Mandela therefore left South Africa with a view to obtaining facilities for the training of soldiers; and to solicit scholarships for the higher education of black matriculants.

Mandela returned to South Africa in July 1952, and on the 5 August 1962 he was arrested and charged with incitement and leaving the country illegally. He was sentenced to five years in prison.

Up until 1965 about three hundred MK recruits were sent abroad for military training. Umkhonto did not, however, get beyond the planning stages of a protracted guerilla war. In late 1963 most members of the High

mand were arrested in their Johannesburg suburban headquarters. Those detained included Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, Bob Hepple and Dennis Goldberg.

Four pillars of struggle

The detained people were accused in what became known as the Rivonia Trial. They were joined at the dock by Elias Motsoaledi, James Kantor and Andrew Mlangeni. Nelson Mandela was brought from jail to stand as accused number one.

Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Kathrada, Goldberg, Mhlaba, Mlangeni and Motsaedi were all sentenced to life imprisonment. The police subsequently located and destroyed the underground organisations of the ANC and Umkhonto.

In the following years the ANC reconstituted itself around a group of leaders who had evaded capture by fleeing the country, and a nucleus of recruits in African military training camps.

In 1969 the internal and external wings of the ANC came together for the Morogoro Conference in Tanzania. The conference was a milestone for the organisation, in that it identified new structures and a new framework. It also took the groups which had constituted the Congress Alliance, and drew them in under the banner of the ANC.

The armed struggle was assessed in relation to political activity inside the country. The conference identified four main areas - or pillars - in which the struggle should be fought. These were: the armed struggle, the international arena, the underground, and legal, mass-action inside South Africa.

The proposals outlined at that conference formed the basis of the actions which have been taken, both inside and outside the country, over the past three decades.

Independence for Africa's last colony

ON MARCH 21 a new nation will be born. Namibia, Africa's last colony, will become independent.

The independence process as outlined in the United Nations Resolution 435 was hailed as a success by the international community.

SWAPO, which had waged an armed struggle for more than two decades, obtained 41 of the 72 seats in the Constituent Assembly (CA) in the November elections.

The shadow cabinet of the future SWAPO government consists of 16 Ministers headed by the SWAPO leader, Sam Nujomo, as President and Hage Geingob as Prime Minister.

The new Namibian flag was unveiled at an emotional function on February 2 — by coincidence the African National Congress was unbanned on the same day.

The final draft constitution of Namibia was unanimously accepted on Friday, February 9, at an historical occasion at the Tintenpalast (parliament building) in Windhoek.

It includes some clauses which certainly make it unique in Africa. Among these are:

- the scrapping of the death penalty
- a clause which curtails the role of Cabinet officials in private, financial and business activities (the clause emphasis on clean government)
- a bill of Fundamental Rights
- the right of workers to organise, belong to trade unions and to strike
- the protection of women's rights

Namibia is to have a mixed economy where the state, private and co-operative sectors will co-exist.

The president will be elected directly by the voters for a period of five years. He/she will be re-elected for a maximum of two terms.

Meanwhile the Namibian Society (NAMSOC) is organising a trip to Namibia to witness the independence celebrations. Those interested are advised to contact: William Heuva at 27024 or 22386 De Beers or Katja Berker at 22122 Lillian Britten.

The Namibian flag will have broad blue, white and green diagonal stripes with thin white stripes in-between and a yellow sun against the blue in the top left-hand corner. Blue represents the Atlantic Ocean and Namibia's marine resources, as well as rain and the country's blue skies. White symbolises the peace and unity of the people. Red represents the heroism of the people in their long struggle for independence and a future full of opportunity for all its people. Green represents Namibia's vegetation and agricultural resources. The yellow sun symbolises life, energy and hope for the future.

Exciting projects for the SRC in the 90's

THE NUSAS-SRC is planning a number of campaigns and projects for 1990. Rhodéo will be keeping you up to date with what these are and how far they are progressing.

For this edition we spoke to some of the SRC councillors to find out what they were planning to do in their portfolios this year.

Leanne Billet one of the SRC residence liaison councillors said that there were a number of issues which had to be looked into in the residences. The quality and quantity of food, and the meal card system are the two major concerns of residents, says a new survey taken in Drosdy Hall. The SRC is investigating a computerised credit system which will allow students to pay only for the meals that they eat in residence. It will also serve to send a message to caterers informing them which are most popular.

The laundry system is presenting similar problems because many students are not making use of it but still have to pay for these facilities. Ways of reducing expenditure in this regard are also being addressed.

The fining system is also being surveyed at this point in order to determine to what extent stu-

dents, wardens and sub-wardens are aware of their rights in terms of the fining procedures. The SRC would also like to find out for what offences people are being fined and for how much. "This information will be used to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the fining system and propose changes where necessary. We encourage everybody to fill in these questionnaires in the residences," Leanne emphasised.

A further urgent issue is the need for all first year women students to have permanent keys. "The SRC's res rules campaign to this point has managed to win keys for first year women students on request from the wardens and we will be hoping to take this further to allow keys to be given out from the beginning of the year." There is a possibility that this will be combined with a request for an electronic card locking system in order to also increase security and do away with students having to pay for replacing locks when keys are lost.

Leanne also said that the SRC would also be investigating the installation of smoke detectors in the residences to ensure greater protection against fire hazards. The juice and milk scheme is also

BSM challenges Rhodes admin to follow UCT's lead and review its admissions policy

RHODEO SPOKE to the South African National Students Congress' (SANSCO's) national Publicity Secretary Bongani Gxilishe and the president of Rhodes' Black Students Movement (BSM) Simphiwe Tshabalala about the education crisis campaign.

RHODEO: Why an education crisis campaign?

Gxilishe: Sansco after consultation with tertiary institutions nationwide decided to call for two days of mass action on February 27/28 to expose the high failure rates, mass expulsions and mass exclusions of black students at these institutions.

We focused on the more repressive campuses like Turfloop and Ngoye as well as on the liberal institutions like Rhodes and UCT.

RHODEO: How does the education crisis affect Rhodes University?

Tshabalala: The issue was discussed by black students at Rhodes and we concluded that we were seriously affected by the education crisis especially around the issues of accommodation, admissions and bursaries.

The aim of the campaign was to pressurise the administration to resolve these problems. The campaign was not a one-off event and further action will be taken subject to discussion.

RHODEO: Comment on the success of the campaign so far?

Tshabalala: The campaign was highly successful in that over 500 students took part. Most white students did not identify with the campaign as they are not directly affected by the education crisis. But the campaign affects everyone on campus.

Also the broader mass of students have become aware of the

education crisis and the administration has been challenged to respond.

Up till now we are still waiting for them to respond.

Gxilishe: There have been some immediate gains in the region. The non-racial sports body at the Lennox Sebe Technikon, Satisco has been recognised for the first time by the administration. The SRC's at the Zwelethemba College and the Ciskei Technikon have also been offered the hand of friendship by their respective administrations.

The UCT administration agreed to set up a committee consisting of students and administrators to look into its exclusion and admission policies. But the situation has worsened at the University of Venda where police have been harassing students.

RHODEO: Can you elaborate on the problems faced by black students at Rhodes.

Tshabalala: Around accommodation - all but one of the students housed at the Grand Hotel because of a lack of space last month were black. The BSM finds this quite appalling.

Rhodes' admission policy is insensitive as it refuses to account for the gross inequalities that are present in the education system. In effect it serves to deny and restrict the right of the people to a university education.

Gxilishe: This is inconsistent with the Rhodes' Administration claim to be non-racial. The admin assumes black students have some kind of superhuman intelligence to overcome the problems of a lack of facilities as well as the turmoil in black schools and the language barrier.

Tshabalala: The BSM challenges the admin to follow the lead of UCT and review its admission, expulsion and exclusion policies in consultation with the representative student organisation, Sansco.

RHODEO: What about the issue of bursaries?

Tshabalala: The admin invited Satisco to submit criteria for the allocation of sports bursaries which was subsequently rejected in total. We therefore demand that Satisco's criteria be adopted and call upon the Sports Union to support us in our call.

The demands that were handed to admin concerning general bursaries in 1987 have not been addressed. In fact the problem has gotten worse. This is a serious issue as most black students do not have the finance to study at university because of the unequal distribution of wealth in South Africa.

RHODEO: Do you have anything to say to the administration?

Gxilishe: Sansco urges the Rhodes admin to capture the mood that prevails within our country and clearly align themselves with forces standing for change and to be accountable to the community they are serving.

RHODEO: What about students?

Tshabalala: The BSM calls upon our members and the entire student population to forge the maximum unity and to fight tirelessly for the realisation of our demands for a just education system.

Our demands have been placed on the agenda of the administration and the battle to realise them has begun with possibly greater challenges lying ahead.

The SRC discount scheme will still be in operation this year and there are plans to expand the number of discounts available.

All students can make use of this scheme by showing their student cards. The SRC intends displaying a logo in the window of participating shops. Sam said that a postage service is a new idea that is being considered. This could offer students a place to buy stamps and post their letters at the Student Union. In relation to entertainment events "we are still looking into a Free People's Concert and organising more social jorls before the term is over."

Introducing AIESEC

AIESEC INTENDS to host a cocktail party focusing on President De Klerk's speech in the near future.

Aiesec's theme for 1990 is "towards a just and unified South Africa".

An Aiesec spokesperson said they were committed to promoting the education and develop-

ment of South Africa's youth.

By being 'non-racial', non-political and totally student run Aiesec felt they were the ideal home for students intent on "bridging the gap between technical studies and the practical business world".

Aiesec is an international body with members in places such as Chile and Poland.

Wits lecturer being held in Mozambique by Renamo

WITS UNIVERSITY head of department, Professor David Stephenson and his companion Mr Dudley Searle, a Zimbabwean, are being held by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), also known by its Portuguese acronym Renamo.

Renamo was formed in the mid 70's and has since then been "the principal agent of destructive war" in Mozambique, according to William Minter, an American researcher.

Last year Minter interviewed 32 Renamo combatants concluding that their motives are "shrouded in mystery and speculation" with "forced recruitment" and threats of execution and violence, to coerce support.

In 1987 Africa Confidential claimed that 400 travellers had been killed by Renamo, on the main highway from Maputo. They say "Renamo has stepped up the use of atrocities as a deliberate tactic since mid-1987. It is hard to escape the conclusion that this has been done...with the approval of the SA military men who control Renamo."

Mozambique's Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi claimed that talks between Frelimo and Renamo were a possibility and that the recent outbreak of Renamo violence, including the kidnapping of Professor Stephenson, could be a tactic to strengthen Renamo's bargaining position with the British and Mozambican governments.

Professor Stephenson, who celebrated his 47th birthday while in captivity, and Mr Searle were abducted by Renamo forces while travelling by car through Beira Corridor nearly three weeks ago.

Their bullet strewn car was discovered 500 meters away from a Frelimo Army post near the village of Inchope.

It had a punctured tyre and it is believed that when the men had gotten out to replace it, they were ambushed.

Later, Renamo forces contacted the International Red Cross in Geneva claiming responsibility for the incident.

The Red Cross began working on the release of the two men from its Zimbabwe headquarters through Radiotelephone links to its teams in Mozambique but could not say how long it would take before the men were free.

Heavy rains damaged telephone and telex links with Mozambique making communication difficult.

Professor Stephenson has worked at Wits for 13 years and is the head of the Hydrology department.

He was well known for having designed the Vaillbuchskloof Dam, one of the most complex dams in Southern Africa.

ANC LEADER Nelson Mandela addressed Wits Students who participated in tours conducted by the Student Community Action Group (Scag) only four days after his release.

On the 15 and 16 February over 100 students from Wits, mostly first years were involved in the Orientation Week tours of Soweto by Scag in conjunction with the Black Students Society (BSS). After stopping outside the Mandela home they were invited to listen to a few words from Nelson Mandela, which unexpectedly highlighted the tour. Said one stunned student, Samantha Bate-man, "Cyril Ramaphosa just stepped onto the bus and asked the NUSAS representatives if they would be interested in meeting Mandela. What a question! The whole bus just wanted to freak out!"

Mandela tells Wits students:

"I love you like I love my grandchildren"

Mandela thanked Nusas and all the students involved in working for a free South Africa. During the time he was in prison, he felt that the students on the liberal campuses, especially in Natal, kept the youth struggling against apartheid.

The message that he loved the students as his own grandchildren perhaps reached out to the hearts of many and inspired them. Many of the students felt a longing to be part of the new South Africa, and to work for it.

David Frank, one of the representatives from the Nusas sub-committee, Scag felt that "His address has encouraged most people to become involved, it has encouraged the due spirit of white activism. But it must be kept in perspective and it is no use making a demi-god out of him." Frank, who thanked Mandela on behalf of Nusas, said to the students after the interview, "Mandela talked of us doing our bit to end Apartheid, but many people on this bus haven't done anything.

I think that it is about time that each of us honours Mandela's words."

Caught up in the excitement, students swore they would never wash their hands after Mandela had shaken them. Most agreed that they were overawed by this humble man.

"Here is a man who is requested to speak to leaders such as Bush and Thatcher, yet he finds the time to talk to students," said Lisa Klein. Most were amazed that this great man lived in an house as ordinary as any in the Soweto, distinguishable only by the ANC colours painted on the outside.

Bruce Haefele suggested that, "De Klerk could take tips from him on how to be a people's leader. All we need to do is compare Mandela's home with "Tuinhuis" and we see the distinction."

UCT's accomodation crisis — 250 students sleeping in dining-rooms

CAPE TOWN- About 250 new students have been sleeping in residence dining and common rooms at UCT since the beginning of term.

"Once again, the university has failed to find a satisfactory solution to the chronic shortage in accommodation", said Pippa Moll, NUSAS-SRC Academic Officer. "Every year since 1983 students have faced similar crises. The administration must find a solution".

The roots of the ongoing crisis lie in the university's admissions policy, and this year particularly, in administration problems.

In the past, the university has guaranteed accommodation to all "A" and "B" aggregate applicants to UCT. This year the residence administration policy has been extended to all first-time entering and transferring "black" students. All "Coloured and Indian" students from outside the Cape Town area are also included in this policy.

A spokesperson for the Black Students Society (BSS), the Sansco affiliate at UCT, said "as the university says that black students take preference for residence accommodation, "A" or "B" students being automatically

accommodated does not fit in. It clearly ignores poor black matric results."

"Black students cannot remain in townships as conditions are unsuitable for academic study. The Group Areas Act continues to prevent black students from finding accommodation in the surrounding suburbs outside residences. Insufficient funding and little access to transport aggravates these problems."

BSS explained that UCT raises funds on the basis of upliftment of black students. "This is their responsibility and promise".

"In order for the university to show its commitment to this promise it is entirely necessary for them to examine the situation, identify where they have made mistakes and move to rectify them as quickly as possible," said Richard Smith, Projects Officer of the NUSAS-SRC.

Professor Ian Bunting, chairperson of the residence committee, stated that there was a need to examine how the admission policy related to this mission statement. He said "the university was committed to equalising access. The crisis indicates that at present access is not equal."

The long-term student housing committee was set up in 1985 to examine these problems. According to Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor Woods, the committee will be meeting to discuss policy. "A matter for debate is merit versus needy students," he said. The committee, consisting of four staff members, two students and two wardens, reports its findings via Residence Committee to Council.

Communication breakdowns in administration seem to have aggravated the situation this year. Bunting stated that "the change in policy was taken at the end of last year and the policy changes came in before the administration processes were implemented. A major underestimation of residence applicants resulted.

In 1989 there were 280 first-time black students entering into residence. The residence administration estimated that 300 new black students would arrive at the beginning of 1990. 360 places were reserved. 250 additional black students arrived.

The university made common and dining rooms and 30 new rooms available for temporary accommodation. However, these

rooms were what Bunting termed "sub standard". A student sleeping in Smuts Common room stated that "during orientation week we were asked to move out one night so that the official residents could hold a toga party."

A hotelier approached the university about leasing a hotel, however this deal fell through. The administration therefore arranged for two floors of the Clarendon Nursing Home to be made available. This is in addition to a residence at Portland Road, Salt River.

BSS has called for the restoration of Portland Road, as the conditions are unsuitable for residence accommodation. Thirty students are living in double and single rooms at present.

Fees of these residences are calculated according to the fees criteria for residence. Bunting states that they had pitched the cost of Portland Road at 60 per cent of Clarendon, allowing for the varying condition and facilities.

He said further that "those who wanted to come out of Portland Road at any time could do so and would be placed at the top of the priority list."

200 Pmb students waiting for accomodation

MARITZBURG - Over 200 students were still on the waiting list for accomodation at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg last week.

While most of these students will find a place in one of the reses, it is expected that around 55 students will remain without a place to stay.

George Mhlalela, chairperson of BSS, said that he knew of about 50 black students who were urgently seeking accomodation.

This is in marked contrast to the situation last year when several

rooms in the Denison residence remained empty.

An off-campus accomodation service which is run by the university helps to place students. However, black students who comprise the majority on the waiting list are often prevented from renting rooms off campus.

The Director of Publications and Media at UNP, David Robbins, has recognised the accomodation shortage and regarded the immediate provision of additional reses as a high priority. He said

the "obvious financial constraints" had to be borne in mind. At present the University is investigating an offer to use the empty boarding facilities of a school in town.

Meanwhile the off campus accomodation service has appealed to all homeowners near the varsity to offer places to students.

According to the warden of Denison, Trevor Wills, the appeal encountered enormous resistance from the public because of the unruly image created by a mi-

nority of students. Wills was certain that more accomodation would have been offered if students had a better image.

In the past it has generally been students living in digs who have contributed to this image.

The university is also looking at properties which are suitable for renting to students.

Many students without accomodation were housed in Denison before the term started, but they have now had to seek temporary accomodation elsewhere.

The society scene

CRASH!! All heads within five metres of the Greek society table turned, then turned away again to join the throngs of cultured Rhodians who crammed into the Great Hall to see all the societies on offer at the university.

And diverse they were. Everything from AIESEC to Zimsoc to keep students from total mind and culture degeneration. Even an ex-maritzburg student found the choice of societies "favourably comparable", if a bit "different."

An interesting phenomenon was the range of political societies, particularly to first-year students who haven't quite grasped the "get political or get uncool" idea yet. This led to the misconception that these political societies overlapped in belief and function. However, those who made the effort to enquire would probably have found some crucial, constitutional dividing line. The Moderates Students Organisation (MSO) was not Nusas and Nusas was not Sansco. The former was in fact, a completely different

One of the new societies this year was the Students for Human Rights (SHR), an affiliate of Lawyers for Human Rights. Their aim is to provide support to any organization which is fighting for the rights of all people.

Their role was to educate students to maintain "the highest standards in the administration of justice and for the furtherance and protection of fundamental liberties in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

Ecology has also come into its own. Along with societies like the Geology Society, the Geography Society and others. The SRC also has an Environmental Affairs Officer for the first time.



One of the Corobrick workers who faces possible retrenchment when the factory closes down temporarily this month. 120 workers have already lost their jobs

Campaigning to release objectors

"Having a full schedule is a real pleasure, because it gives me less time to think about the coming days, weeks, months, years..."

David Bruce letter 11/2/89

THE GRAHAMSTOWN End Conscription Campaign recently launched a Release Objectors Campaign to demand the release of conscientious objectors Charles Bester and David Bruce, presently in jail for refusing to serve in the SADF.

A spokesperson for the ECC said it was illogical that the prison sentence imposed on conscientious objectors had not been reduced in De Klerk's recent reform programme, while the term of conscription itself had been reduced to one year.

The demands of the Campaign are that Charles Bester and David Bruce be treated as political

prisoners and not as common criminals, and that they be released to pursue alternative national service.

ECC believes "alternative national service" should be available to all people refusing to serve in an army "upholding apartheid". This would involve work in the community and not government structures.

They believe all trials of conscientious objectors should be stopped until moral, political and religious objectors are able to choose an alternative way of serving South Africa through alternative national service.

The Release Objectors Campaign began with a Church service and placard demonstration at the Anglican Cathedral.

Reverend Douglas Torr and Brendan Moran, both due to appear in court next month for refusing to serve in the SADF, will be addressing the Grahamstown public this week, as part of the ECC initiative.

The spokesperson for the ECC emphasised that it was conscription and not the conscript they were opposed to and encouraged all, including those who had already completed their military service, to join the ECC.

Students highlight education crisis

ABOUT 600 students staged a class boycott at Rhodes University in response to a call by Sansco for a national campaign to highlight the educational crisis.

Rhodes students opted for a one day stayaway while other campuses boycotted for two days. Members of the Black Students' Movement (BSM) felt that a shorter stayaway would be more effective at Rhodes.

The high rate of exclusion of black students and the lack of bursaries made available to black students by the university were highlighted by the boycott.

Last years black matric results definitely seem to have had an effect in the number of black students on campus this year.

The distribution of bursaries has long been a contested issue and students took this opportunity to once again make their protests heard.

Students met in the morning and discussed issues, such as the crisis facing black education.

After lunch, students were addressed by Border UDF leader, Reverend Arnold Stofie, who then led the march to the Administration offices. The marchers intended to hand their demands to the vice-chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, however he was in Cape Town at the time. But the university administration undertook to hand the demands to Dr Henderson as soon as he returned.

In an interview, Rev Stofie said students now faced the challenge of preparing for an integrated South African society and should do this by choosing to belong to progressive organizations on campus.

When asked how he viewed Rhodes, Rev Stofie said it was a "conservative liberal" campus.

According to Sansco National Executive member, Chule Papiyane, the protest is part of an ongoing campaign. "Its success depends on the consistency it maintains," he added.



Send your photos, poems, sketches and short stories to RHODEO'S Artbeat SOON.

We'll be waiting for you.....above Kaif, in the SRC offices.

Kaif crawlers leave chaos

WE HAVE a problem.

The Kaif, the place where one used to be able to eat, drink and hold informal discussions about your major and your perv, has become clustered with inedible or unwanted remains. I am referring to the empty boxes of Chesterfield, half eaten sandwiches, empty chip packets and unusable cans. We can no longer brush the problem aside or step over it as it is approaching the point of disaster.

I spoke to fellow students, who were only too willing to express their strong and often vulgar feelings on the matter. The majority were appalled: "It sux, and is disgusting. I can't stand the s**t on the tables."

One person said whilst flicking ash on the floor, "Students are barbaric, inconsiderate and

should show that they can live without being pigs."

When I approached one solitary being he nonchalantly stated that he had not noticed the untidy mess.

Someone else seemed quite comfortable among the debris commenting that it reminded her of home.

A minority noted the positive aspect, feeling that it enhanced the character and atmosphere of the kaif.

It is not only the mess, but also the hygiene which is put in jeopardy by our doggie friends ignoring the sign on the door. I was accosted by two of these shaggy canines who, I'm sure, were not about to partake in any intellectual chit-chat.

Many students were unhappy about the four dustbins noting that they were "small, dull, incon-

spicuous and unstrategically placed". Some said: "What bins?, where? I didn't realise that there were bins and I've been here three years". The ashtray situation also leaves a lot to be desired.

A kitchen staff member was very unhappy at the prospect of cleaning the tables at least ten times a day calling the situation "very bad".

In order to address this situation, it has been suggested that large luminous dustbins should be attached to each table, accompanied by round, fat colourful ashtrays. We should teach the dogs to be literate (Get it?). Fines although undesirable would also be effective.

So in a nutshell (or is that an orange peel) get into the clean scene, we don't want to taste the waste!

'Raising dignity'?

Rag chairperson, Sean Searle believes that Rag's main aim is to address poverty in South Africa. Addressing the causes of poverty was, however left for the long term, he told RHODEO.

RHODEO: What is the aim of Rag?

Sean Searle: To raise funds for the underprivileged and to increase their dignity and raise themselves in their own eyes. Also to give them money to help themselves.

Why then, does Rag take a non-political stand?

We have chosen to address the financial needs of our beneficiaries so that they can help themselves. We don't address the political issues in South Africa, and we do not see this as self-contradictory.

What do you think are the root causes of poverty in South Africa?

My own personal view is that apartheid does have something to do with it, but I'm representing an organisation whose aim is to help people to help themselves through self-betterment. They don't find it insulting to be given help which can be used to help themselves.

BSM has called for non-participation in Rag and have gained widespread support. What is your reaction to this?

It's a great pity. It would be nice to see everyone support Rag and the beneficiaries that are chosen.

The issue is, however, how can we address the poverty? People are becoming more aware of the reasons for the poverty, but that is a long-term issue and Rag wants to address the immediate issue.

Have you thought of alternative means of raising and distributing money?

Again, we must look back at the people we are helping. I would like you to interview the representatives of community organisations to see whether they have a problem with how the money is raised.

The issue here is the amount of drinking, but this is inherent in student society.

Rag is a high profile period of the year and Rag countrywide is associated with drunk students. This is not a reflection on Rag but a reflection on society.

What about how the money is distributed and who distributes it?

The social work department is looking at new ways of getting closer to the community, and social work students talk to people

who constitute the community.

Only white students participate in Rag functions. This does not, however, build a non-racial culture on campus. Could you comment on this?

In the first Rag event we had students of all race, colour and creed participating. Why have the numbers dwindled since then? Largely as a result of peer pressure!

Don't you think the manner in which the money is raised is sexist and degrading to both men and women?

The student body is regarded as a market and by marketing principles we must try and satisfy this demand. The functions are, in fact, very well attended.

But don't you think a framework of principles which should be abided by is necessary?

But we are not discriminating- if people looked at the events as discriminatory they would not attend. If people are enjoying themselves it is their business. Have you had any discussions with SANSKO?

I have never been approached by SANSKO- I was not on last years committee and I'd like to see some enthusiasm on their part. I would like to see people who have a problem with Rag to approach us.

What about the amounts spent on events compared to the amounts raised?

We don't like to disclose figures. Grahamstown is a small town and therefore we actually spend more money than Wits and UCT who get a greater response for their functions.

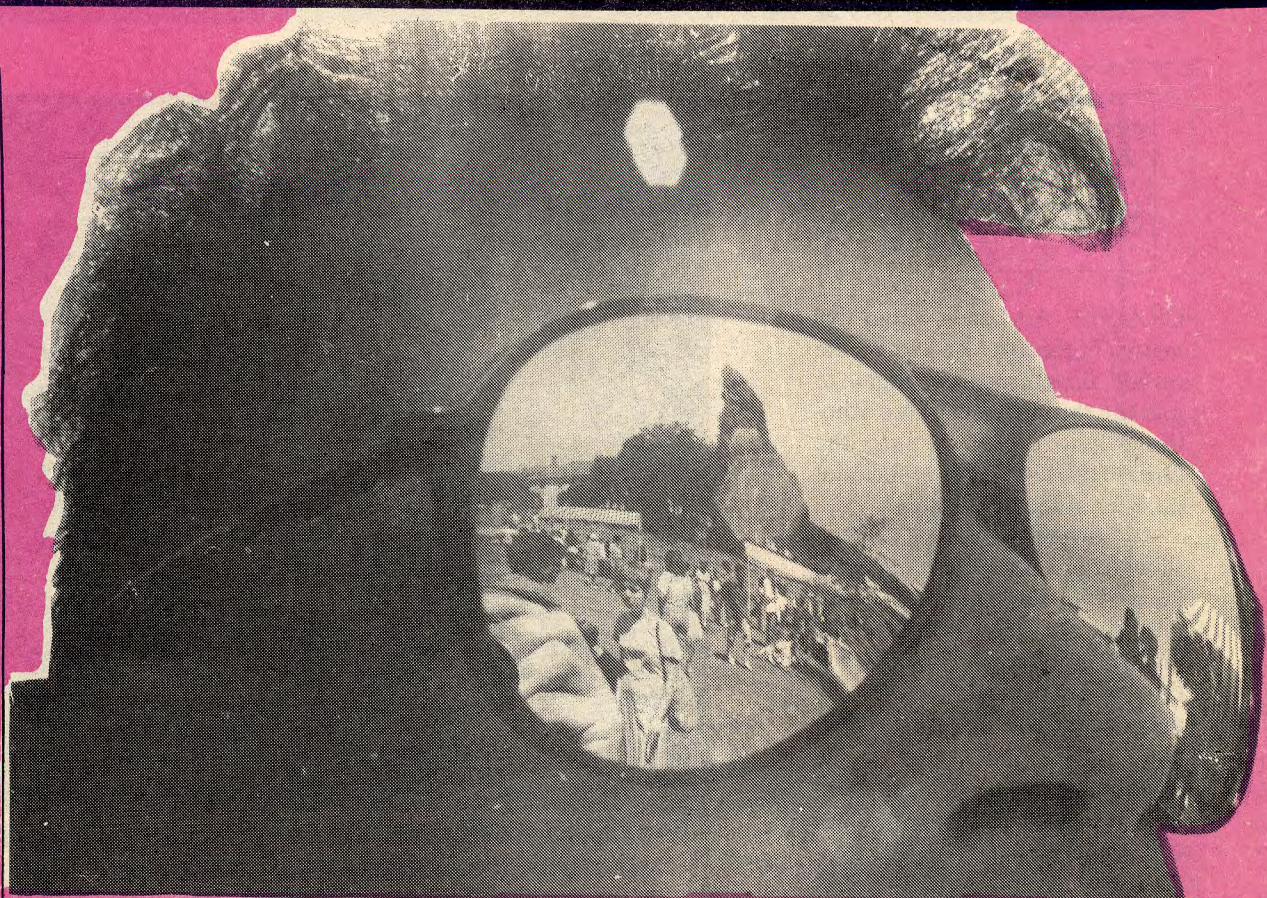
UCT has scrapped the Royalty procession- what about Rhodes?

What we've done this year is that Royalty has been asked to participate, raise funds and interviewed contestants, and the Rag Queen will be chosen in September. Six weeks is not a long enough period of time to show personal commitment to Rag.

There will be close involvement with Rusco in a project involving the aged coloured community. The Rag Queen will have a more functional role and will not just be a pretty face. We've shown change so far and we are going to progress. For example, we've considered introducing a Rag Star Of the Year as an alternative.

What about Rusco as the sole beneficiary?

This is a long term aim and is something I would like to see happen. Rusco can involve students in the community and find out exactly what their needs are. This will give Rusco more independence.



Rhodents reflecting on Rag — you decide

Campus is abuzz with excitement as it's that Rag time of the year again. Rag is a prominent event on the Rhodes calendar. It is however, also the most controversial. The controversy centres around the manner in which Rag raises funds for the community and on its relationship with those very people it is trying to help. But all from Rag chairperson to BSM agree on the importance of students getting involved in the community. RHODEO accessed a variety of opinions on the Rag issue in order to clarify the debate.

'One big, wild party'

RHODEO interviewed a number of students about the issues surrounding Rag such as the Miss and Mr Fresher competitions. Some said that Rag was about having fun and raising money at the same time. Others were aware of the underlying issues and said that Rag needed to change and move forward.

A. What do you think Rag is about?

B. What do you think of Rhodes Rag?
C. Are you aware of the controversy surrounding Rag? What do you think about it?

B. Journ 4:

- Remember and Give
- People having fun to raise money for underprivileged people.

- People are overreacting... after all the participants in Rag functions do have a choice, but sometimes there are exceptions.

B. Journ 2:

- It started out with good intentions but now it's out of proportion.

- Rag is only giving students what they want...the problem lies with the students. But admittedly Rag is perpetuating the problem.

B. Journ 1:

- To get money for charity.
- Having a "lekker" time. A way of having a good time and making money.

B. SC 1:

- Getting money for charity; competition between varsities.

- Fine. Great...drinking is the best part.

- It's stupid. Participants are not forced to participate, they have a choice.

B. Soc Sci 3:

- One big, wild party.
- Ditto...

- Rag does not promote the cause it's supposed to- the money for booze could be put to better use. This is the main idea behind Rag.

B. Comm 2:

- Drinking-having fun!
- Racism and sexism. It's supposed to be a charity organisation.
- The Fresher competitions are sexist. Rag looks at the consequences and not the causes of poverty.

B. Soc Sci 2:

- Exactly what it stands for.
- Compared to Wits, Rhodes Rag is more fun...it's lax.
- It's not racist or sexist.

Does Rag 'pick and pay'?

RHODEO spoke to the general manager of Pick and Pay (Eastern Cape), Mr Carroll about their sponsorship of Rag.

RHODEO: Why does Pick and Pay sponsor Rag?

Carroll: Rag is a deserving cause and we also view students as our future customers.

RHODEO: But what about the controversy on the way Rag raises its funds and its manner of operation with the community it serves?

We don't want to prescribe to Rag but they do have a body RUSCO that serves the community.

RHODEO: But Rusco gets only a small percentage of Rag funds unlike Shawco at UCT.

We are not really aware of that or the controversy surrounding Rag.

RHODEO: Does Pick and Pay have any guidelines about how Rag should operate?

We don't prescribe but I agree that there should be consultation with the community and that the content of Rag must facilitate the raising of funds.

We believe that Rag is or should be a platform to raise funds for the underprivileged and that is why we sponsor them so

that our money could be used to make more money for the people who need it the most.

The chairperson of Pick and Pay, Raymond Ackerman told RHODEO that they spent huge amounts on funding housing projects and on Operation Hunger and that he didn't understand the controversy around Rag.

Ackerman said: "The raising of funds does help, I admit that some of the money is spent by students to have a good time but the point is that students are getting involved in poverty upliftment and the more they are involved the better."

Getting 'mouth to mouth' from a beer bottle

RHODEO: Why was Rusco formed and what does it do?

Cathy Andrews: We realised that there was a lack of student involvement in the community. The skills students acquire should not be kept in isolation but must be passed on in contact with the community.

What about the issue of Rag?

There is a misconception about the way Rag perceives us. We see ourselves as completely autonomous and separate from Rag. They have no say in our policy at all. Various bodies apply to Rag for funds every year and so do we. We receive a small amount of Rag's funds when compared to their total allocations. We need to meet with Rag soon to clarify our relationship.

Rusco is not actually involved with Rag?

We are not involved in the actual activities of Rag. The only way we can prove ourselves is to get involved in the community.

Our relationship with the community has to be a dual one. We have to consult with them and get feedback on what we can and should do.

Have you been involved in the community as yet?

Yes we have a project to set up a service centre for the aged in the "coloured" township after we did a survey that outlined a need for

Rusco calls for discussion with Sansco and Nusas

The Student Health and Welfare Community Organisation (Shawco) was formed by Rag at UCT and gets most of the funds that UCT Rag raises. Shawco is recognised by community organisations as a progressive service body and receives their support. The Rhodes University Student Community Organisation (Rusco) seems to be the equivalent at Rhodes. Rusco is still trying to establish itself as a progressive body but students view it as being attached closely to Rag and thus don't fully support it.

RHODEO spoke to a co-ordinator of Rusco, Cathy Andrews about the issue of Rag and student involvement in the community.

it. Hopefully we will expand to meet the needs of more of the underprivileged in Grahamstown.

We are also involved in the Raglin Recreation Centre which cares for mothers and children.

What about your political stance?

We haven't clarified our stance as yet but we open to discussion. We are hoping to have discussions with campus and community bodies about our political role.

How do you see yourself operating with the community?

See, there is no use in just being charitable. We don't want to just try and patch up the messes of apartheid but we also want to

contribute meaningfully to a post-apartheid society.

So our main focus lies in community empowerment and developing skills. We firmly believe that we cannot be territorial about our professionalism. Their challenge is for us to share our skills through ongoing commitment and service.

Does consulting mean that you will meet with Sansco and Nusas?

We are adaptable and flexible and are open to direction from other bodies. At the moment we feel alienated and not at one with the mass democratic struggle. We would like to contribute as well. I think it's vital that Rusco meets Nusas and Sansco.

BSM... still waiting for a response

The Black Student's Movement's (BSM) Projects Officer, Neville Chainee, outlined the problems the BSM has with Rag and said it needed to become a progressive service organisation.

RHODEO: What is the BSM's stand on Rag?

One must distinguish between two types of organisations serving the community. Firstly, there are the traditional enslaving bodies who merely perpetuate a system of charity upon which people are dependent.

Secondly, there are the community based service organisations and self-help schemes which have, through the process of struggle become organisations directly involved in addressing the real causes of poverty and underdevelopment in our society.

Rag operates in isolation from the community it is supposed to serve. It does not inform and educate students about the reasons that explain poverty and underdevelopment. Thus the apartheid structure of our society is reproduced.

RHODEO: The chairperson of the Rag Committee, Sean Searle, claimed that he had never been approached by the BSM to discuss these issues. Why is this so?

Yes, BSM has never approached Sean Searle but in the past three years repeated approaches have been made to Rag.

We have explained to them that we are willing to embark upon a process of consultation after which Rag could become actively involved in addressing poverty in an accountable manner.

However, the problem, is that Rag wishes to remain an apolitical organisation.

But on this level Nicky Buckland - former Rag Comm vice-

chair said she would consult the Rag Comm about establishing a joint forum to address the objections which progressive organisation We have still received no reply.

We highlight the example of SHAWCO, the body established by Rag at UCT which after consultation with their Black Student's Society and other progressive organisations, addressed the negative aspects of Rag. SHAWCO is now accepted and entrenched in the community as a progressive service organisation.

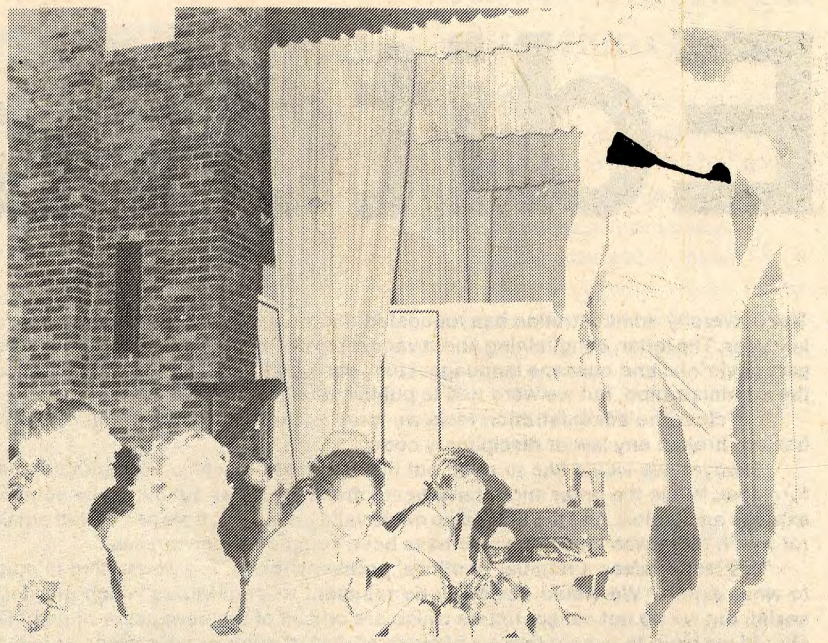
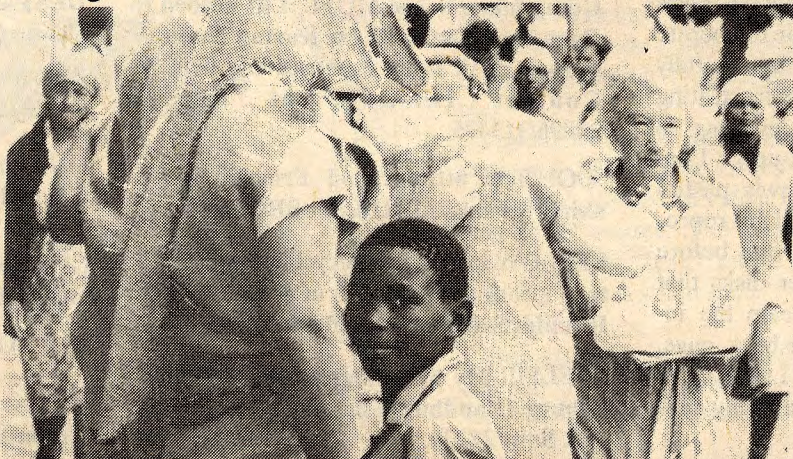
As a result students who participate in RAG at UCT are now much more aware of the real issues and causes of poverty and underdevelopment.

RHODEO: Sean Searle said the aims of Rag were to "increase the dignity" of the beneficiaries and "to raise themselves in their own eyes"? What is your comment on this?

How can you increase someone's dignity and help them raise themselves in the own eyes when you are in fact enslaving them further?

We do not see poverty as being a psychological thing.

Is this 'thing' raising funds in a sack really for me?



Drag Queen has them laughing in the aisles

Rag - a good idea, now transform it

Ultimately, the idea of Rag is a good one. It cannot be denied that students have a role to play in servicing the community. But that role needs to be defined through a process of consultation with that very community.

RHODEO spoke to United Democratic Front leader Gugile Nkwinti about how he felt Rag could be transformed and made more meaningful.

In the past I have listened to the arguments against Rag and I would like to stress that Nusas and Sansco, being student organisations are in a better position to comment on the issue.

But I also feel that action against Rag need to be assessed - especially in terms of the number of students joining progressive student organisations and the transformation of Rag itself.

Even though every year, there is a lot of tough talk that Rag needs to be made more progressive and accountable, not much transformation has actually occurred within Rag itself.

Rag is a tradition

I call for a little sensitivity amongst the progressive forces opposed to Rag. It must be remembered that you are dealing with young adults who come from homes and communities that have gone through the tradition of Rag.

Rag has become part of the culture of the family, parents feel proud when their children participate in Rag.

We must also view those participating in Rag as a potential supporters of mass student organisations.

Students come to university flavoured with prejudices. Do we reinforce those prejudices through our strategies and to what extent?

The white youth of today have not had much contact with organisations and they simply pass off progressive student organisations as being a bunch of unruly Bantu education products who are hell bent on destroying the system.

Transform without pain

The time has come to evaluate whether this antagonistic tactic is actually working.

There are ways of undermining prejudices without actually antagonising. How can you influence someone if they perceive you to be antagonistic?

We must incorporate and allay fears and transform people's consciousness - without pain.

If someone is drowning you don't stand on the bank and say 'Hey you're drowning'. No, you jump in and rescue that person and even though it will be difficult you must learn to enjoy that difficulty.

I believe that there are enough disciplined activists around who can get into the Rag Committee in a very controlled manner and change its direction from within. This action must not be seen in isolation from the broader campaign to draw whites into the anti-apartheid struggle.

As to how Rag can be changed. There is a Cultural Committee in Grahamstown. Rag must be drawn into that structure after consulting with its constituency and be part of those discussions and decision making.

Rag can be a tower of strength

Rag must be shown the bottom-up process of operating and must commit itself to a programme that is part of the broader campaigns of the people.

Why, even the 1820 Foundation has been drawn into discussions in the Cultural Committee.

Rag is also providing a service to certain sectors of the community without actually being accountable to the people they help. The UDF is soon to start discussions with a forum consisting of service organisations. A meaningful relationship needs to be established in order to improve the services rendered.

Rag must be invited to these cultural and service forums where its programme can be affected. Transforming means engaging people and not throwing stones at them. That is how a controversial organisation like Rag could be turned into a tower of strength.

Editorial

The university administration has requested that we apologise in this edition for a letter we carried last year. The letter, complaining about vandalism of the Student Union's toilets, consisted to a large part of vitriolic and obscene language. Last year's editors had already written a letter of apology to the administration, but we were told to publish one in the newspaper.

It is clear the administration feels we must account to them for material we publish, even if it has not broken any law or disciplinary code.

However, we would like to point out that we hold ourselves accountable to students, first and foremost. While the letter might have been offensive, it was submitted by someone who wished to express an opinion. And the letter also made valid criticisms. If we had edited out the crude language (of which there was much) it would have been completely nonsensical.

This issue raises a number of ethical problems for us: are we entitled to edit letters, and if so, to what extent? We would obviously be reluctant to print letters which are deliberately racist or sexist, but we do not censor letters which are critical of the newspaper or its policies. Nor, we feel, should we have to censor those which are critical of other organisations or individuals.

So what should we do with letters which are simply rude?

We would welcome any comments or suggestions from students.

Disciplinary action?

At the end of last year we wrote an editorial about the "trial" of three students who faced disciplinary action for allegedly disrupting a meeting. When the edition came out the Rhodexo editors were summonsed to the office of Van Der Merwe and were warned of pending disciplinary action as a result of the editorial.

Obviously the administration's definition of the university as a boxing ring of ideas has severe limitations.

Overcrowding

The first weeks of term have been more eventful than many of us may have expected. New students are faced with lectures that can't be found, notes that don't make sense and timetables that clash.

A number of students found themselves housed in local Grahamstown hotels as a result of overcrowding in the reses. Overcrowding which mysteriously affected mainly black students. Meanwhile many students returned to find that they could not continue with their education because their marks were not high enough or there were not sufficient bursaries to finance them. Similar situations at universities around the country led the South African National Students Congress (SANSCO) to call for two days of national protest. Students responded at Rhodes by staying away from lectures and attending an alternative education programme held in the Great Hall.

De Klerk

Although De Klerk has made significant changes to government legislation, apartheid remains intact. People are still classified according to race through the Population Registration Act. The Group Areas Act remains, people can still be detained without trial, forced removals and repression in the bantustans continue.

What is becoming increasingly clear is that the legacy of apartheid will not be easily eradicated. Years of unequal allocation of resources has meant that the basic infrastructure of housing, education etc. which any society needs to operate, are severely lacking. These issues are urgent. We cannot face the future with the decay and bankruptcy of the present system still completely intact. We need to start transforming the legacy of apartheid into the building blocks of the future.

Creditorial

Jackie Murray

Vanessa Barolsky

Nicola Coningsby

Lee-Anne Alfreds

Janet Howse

Chris Letcher

Ibrahim Seedat

Thamsanqa Mchunu

Bronwen Roberts

Kevin Smith

LLewelyn Roderick

Nicole Heideman

Pindile Djani

Raphael da Silva

Leonie Brooks

Adrian Poulsen

Melanie Moir

Fiona Cassels

William Heuva

Susu Motshutshu

Flint Sperber, the bum

Christian Pacella

Tamara Rabinowitz

Gillian Ezra

Easha

Stephanie

Robyn

Kathy

Mochi

Megan Duff

Grant Manley

SPECIAL THANKS TO

Simon don't-tell-me-I-

wiped-it-off Pamphilon

Sasnews

Charm

Jan and Angela for their

help and patience

Nina and Steyn for the

food

UB40 for the music

Kaif for breaks and

the Union for relief

AFRAPIX

How I became RHODEO-active

COMING INTO the Rhodexo office for the first time, I was confronted by an obstinate cloud of acrid cigarette smoke, hovering over a roomful of new faces. I immediately realized why no self respecting security policeman is without a gas mask when raiding a progressive students organisation!

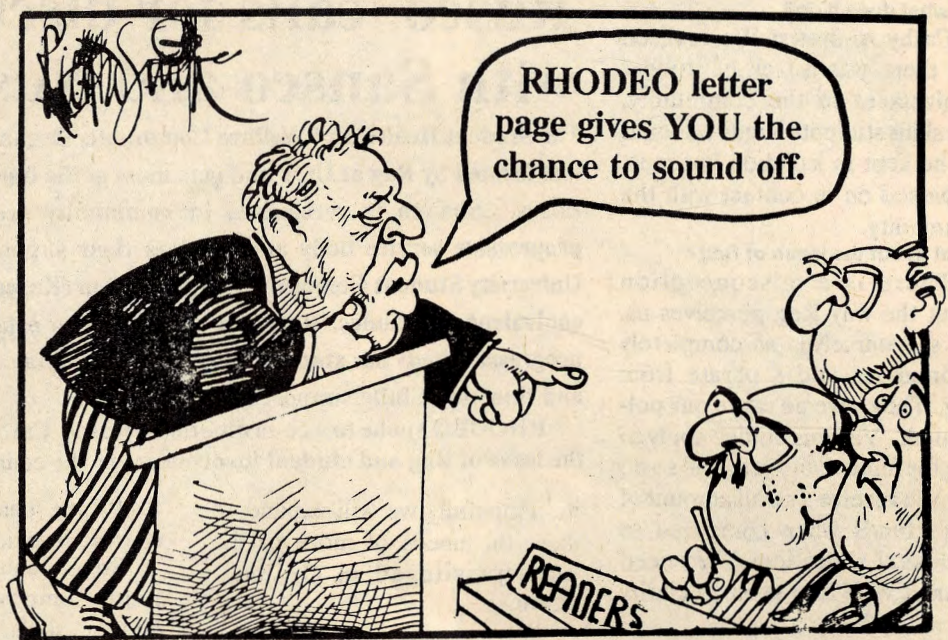
Within minutes of the meeting starting, us rookie reporters were confronted with Rhodexo's core principles — non-racialism, non-sexism and democracy. Democracy means that there is a core group of experienced students who together ensure the smooth running of the paper.

At each meeting a different member gets the chance to chair the meeting. We began by discussing what stories should be included in this edition of Rhodexo.

The level of political awareness is consistently high. It must be one of the few

student organisations, besides the solely political organisations where the average member knows their (NB not his - I'm learning fast here!) PAC from their BCM; AWB from BBF and FFF from IDASA.

Right now, we are all steeling ourselves for the final assault in the struggle to liberate the hodge-podge of articles into a fully fledged newspaper. The whole frustrating business takes from Friday evening to Monday morning (before sun-up.) I am promised a nightmare of skewly pasted copy, spilt ink, pictures that will not reproduce, deadlines that become due before they are issued and computer disks that jealously refuse to communicate the intended contents of the whole back page. Well at that rate it seems as if I too will be taking the occasional cigarette in my nail-bitten fingers.



Dear Rhodexo

I am writing to you because I am aRhodexo member and no one else writes to us,so I thought I'd write you a letter to complain about this lack of student opinion and because why on earth should I be writing to myself. I mean what is the world coming to? It's just unbelievable Ja, well all you ous out there better write or I'll write an even longer and more stupid letter next time.

Disillusioned Rhodexo

Dear Rhodexo

This is another Rhodexo member trying to stir up some interest among students. Look I've always wanted to raise some issues so now I'll air my views. First of all. Secondly, Sorry. Thirdly -I must apologise in advance for this letter because I do not know actually how what it's about but I,m sure I'll work it out by the end of this sentence. Well, umm - feminism, socialism, non-racialism, non-sexism and ism. Ja-have you got any opinions on any of these things. I mean we sit here writing millions of stories with all those words and nobody responds. Don't tell me you agree with everything we say. What about that person who told us were writing a lot of rubbish, Come on.

Rhodexo in waiting.

Dear Rhodexo

You know, I just cannot believe what a fantastic place Grahamstown is....I mean the feeling I get when I wake up in the morning is absolutely incredible. That feeling of knowing that I am now my own person (no parents, no bratty sisters, no school teachers) and that I am a real individual in a free environment with people that are all their own persons as well. I feel so independent, it is what I've been waiting for all my life. Like I've only been at Rhodes for about three weeks now and I see myself every day as a stronger independent individual.....every hour, every minute, every second I realise that my coming to university is shaping me into the real individual that I really am. Like, you

know, to actually arrive at this amazing realisation is for me, or for my own karma, so so kiff. Like to check myself in amongst all these students and to say to myself: you know bru you are you and there are lank mense that will try to you know, like influence you by making you part of their jorl like but you just be yourself bru and skei for those rads. Jeess man like someone offered me an Ohlssons beer the other night at some rave me and my new chinas were just checking out. Can you believe that bru? Ohlssons....new generation and all that kuk that the SABC shoves down our throats. Anyway I tuned this number that I dont fall for biased cons like that, I mean, why not suip on something that you as an individual can dig in your own right, like Black Label or something. Whew, I just cant handle that sheep mentality man. I'm sure it comes from doing aerobics or something.

Exhausted Rhodexo member.

Dear Rhodexo

I think your publications is just great! All those very interesting articles and stunning pictures and everything. I especially like the clever way you avoid looking anything like the commercial press, by occasionally putting things skew and deliberately spelling words wrong etc. Wow, where would we be without such a vibrant student press? Keep up the good work!

Regards

Ardent admirer

PS: I thought it best not to mention that I work on the newspaper, as readers might think I was biased (Don't print this.)

Dear Ardent admirer

Thank-you for your kind words. With people like you supporting us we cant go wrong.

The eds

PS: Don't print what?

Tiny little smalls

Going home to see MOM. Lift needed to Cape Town for April vac leaving Thurs or sooner. Will share expenses and driving. Contact Lee-Ann, at Hobson 24896/313475.

DON'T be without one! Progressive t-shirts for sale. All R10. See SRC secretary.

FELLOW adventurers/cyclists wanted to take a tour to George in near future. See Ibrahim Seedat at Goldfields 22060.

HELP!!! My two budgies need a lift to Joburg (Randburg) before April 6. Contact Sally 22234.

DESPARATELY needed- 1 typewriter. Contact Zola at 29293.

ZIM bound for April vac. Contact Bruce at 22245 Goldfields.

ONE popcorn maker before I die (ie. soon) Contact Janet at Phelps 23539/22305.

GIVE the gift of love. Blood donor clinic in Great Hall, March 14. 10:30-7:30.

CUPBOARD needed. Phone Nicola 23166.

YOGA. Every Monday in the R.A Room, Union Building at 1:10pm.

RHODEO interviewed the Rhodes Vice-Chancellor, Dr Henderson, to find out what the administration feels about the current crisis in education and what part, if any, the university should play in alleviating that crisis. Most of the answers were prepared ones, given to questions which we had had to present 24 hours before the interview. However we did manage to gain some valuable insights into what Dr. Henderson really thinks ...

RHODEO: Do you see the education crisis in SA as affecting the university?

Dr Henderson: [reading from script] I want to take issue with the word 'crisis'. There is a lot of jargon in your question. To me crisis means "all hands to pump before the ship sinks". There are deep-seated and intractable problems but they have existed for years and will take years to mend. Why is there a 'crisis' now?

Obviously these problems will affect the university. We have already done a great deal but there are certain things we won't do. The university serves the university best by being a university and not a community college. We are running projects — the Molteno project and the Institute for Social and Economic Research. We are concerned with upgrading teachers in black schools. One can always say more could be done. But these things take a long time — up to ten years — before they have an impact.

What about changes that would have an immediate effect, such as restructuring curriculae to take into account the fact that students come from very different education backgrounds?

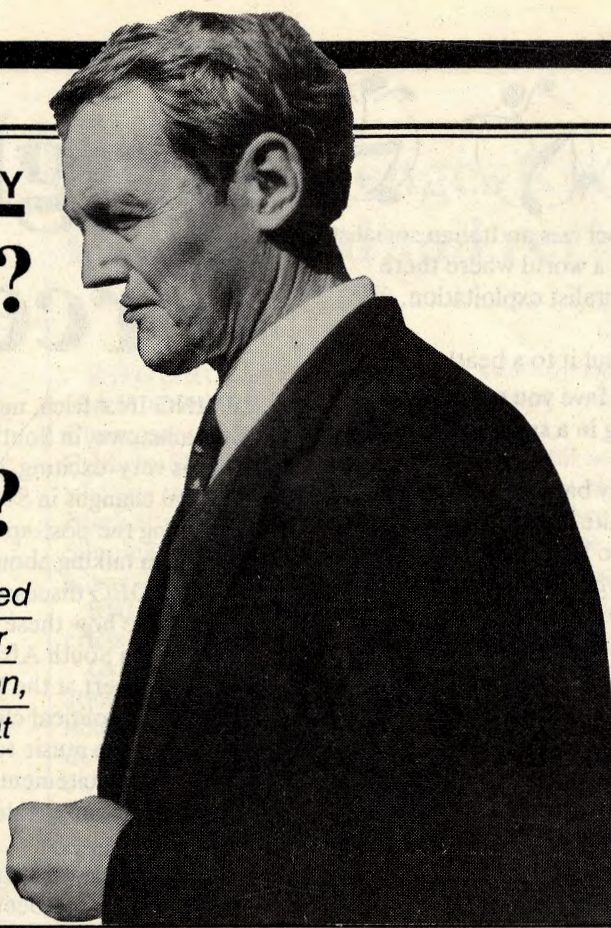
Well, we've often advised students to do their courses over four years. They complain about gutter education but then they reject spending more time on their courses.

That reluctance is probably related to the fact people find it difficult to raise the money to stay at university an extra year.

COVER STORY

Crisis? What crisis?

RHODEO interviewed the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, and asked him what he thought of the current state of education



Well then, what do you expect us to do?

One of the concrete suggestions contained in the demands which we presented to the administration was the setting up of commissions to monitor teaching methods in the university and look at ways of restructuring courses to try and address the differences in education backgrounds of students.

What is going to emerge from a commission that we're not doing already? Can you show me anywhere in the world where your ideas have worked? Ideas have to be translated into practice. We have to be practical. How many lecturers would stay if they were expected to become remedial teachers for people who've had a lousy high-school education?

A practical suggestion would be to have student and community representatives on Council and Senate which are the highest decision-making bodies in the university.

We can't start inviting all kinds of people to sit on Council. Who can sit on the Council is carefully specified by an act of government. We can't wish this away. Anyway people sitting on the Council must have academic expertise.

Would you see the education crisis as a political problem?

Of course it is but it is also a lot more. In all the independent countries around us, the education problem is far from being solved. There is an economic dimension. It is a question of finding resources. If we wanted to bring all education up to the standard of white education it would take up half of the budget.

There are practical and time factor problems. If there had never been apartheid there still wouldn't have been enough money to provide good education for everyone.

Our main aim is to maintain our

existence as a small university of quality. I see here in this pamphlet [A Projects committee pamphlet around the education crisis] there is a contemptuous reference to 'bush' colleges. Well, if we change too fast and too hastily we could turn into a bush campus. If we only focused on disadvantaged students we would become a bush campus.

Campuses are defined as 'bush' campuses because of the role they play in maintaining segregated education, the low level of education and facilities offered and the intense repression that students suffer.

What, are the students handcuffed for the night?

No, people are killed and beaten on these campuses. Numerous incidents have been documented.

Really, I would be interested to see that information.

How would you respond to the recent changes such as the unbanning of

the ANC etc, and how will they impact on the university?

These changes are positive. We welcome them. Obviously they will have an impact. The University of Rhodesia became the University of Zimbabwe. They survived and adapted. But we don't take sides. The university is a boxing ring of ideas. In the referendum around affiliation to Nusas we never made any statement either way.

Could you comment on your admissions policy in light of the fact that it has been asserted that judging people purely in terms of marks in a society like SA, where people come from vastly different education backgrounds, is inadequate.

We want good students, whatever their origin. Matric marks are better than nothing.

Other admins. have introductory tests to assess the admissibility of students.

That is simply not practical here. Students come from all over. Are we supposed to run tests in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Bulawayo and Harare? You've got to balance fairness on the one side with doing things that work. My expectations are very modest. I would be happy with an incremental rise in black pass rates each year.

Could you respond to the demands that were presented to the administration?

I don't want to comment till I've really studied them. There are established channels for addressing issues. Why don't students use these channels? In the long run this is more effective. I would also like to take issue with the word 'demand'. In today's climate of negotiation we need to bury the confrontational word of 'demand'. What do you think my gut reaction would be when I'm presented with 'demands' — Go to hell! What about using the word 'request'?

The Verwoerdian dream lives on

The division of education on the basis of race and vastly unequal allocation of resources to different racial groups has been an integral part of the system of apartheid for over 40 years. Hendrik Verwoed outlined the government's position in an infamous speech in 1954: "There is no place for a black man in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour. For that reason, it is to no avail for him to receive a training which has its aim, absorption into the European community where he cannot be absorbed."

Black people were to be prepared for their role as menial labourers through a deeply inferior education while white children would learn that they were "inherently" superior and entitled to take up privileged positions within society.

Although the days of Verwoed's apartheid are past, apartheid education remains. The legacy of the past 40 years, marked by a continual cycle of resistance and repression, has left education in the black community literally in 'crisis'. This is not a meaningless slogan but is reflected in the conditions that students face everyday at school.

Here in Grahamstown the re-

The term 'education crisis' has been mentioned frequently on campus over the past few weeks. In an interview (see above) Dr Henderson asked RHODEO what was meant by 'crisis.'

"To me crisis means all hands to the pump before the ship sinks," he said. He acknowledged that there were "deep-seated and intractable problems that will take years to mend," but asked "why is there a crisis now."

ality of this crisis is evidenced by conditions in local schools:

At present there are over a thousand standard six and standard nine pupils who do not have a single textbook or item of stationary. Matric classes at Nathaniel Nyaluza High School have one book for every 10 students. Up to 75 students are packed into one class. At break students are afraid to leave their desks in case they lose their places to other students. Basic items such as furniture are also severely lacking.

At CM Velle Lower Primary there are two Sub A classes which have no chairs. 144 children have to sit on a cement floor throughout the school day.

Even the buildings are in complete disrepair. At Archie Mbolekwa High School none of the classrooms or office have been completed since they were built more than 20 years ago. They still have no ceilings, and the floors are cement. The classrooms are ex-

tremely hot in summer and freezing cold in winter. There are no flushing toilets. Pupils have to use the 'bucket system'. During the uprisings of 1985/86 the school was damaged, and for three years afterwards it remained without any doors or window panes and few window frames.

The majority of schools do not have electricity.

A vast number of students have been excluded from schools in Grahamstown. These include students returning after periods of detention or involvement in boycotts, those who have been excluded from schools in the Ciskei because they are not classified as Ciskeians, and others who have fled from violence in Uitenhage.

The situation reached boiling point at the beginning of this year when the influx of new students caused a massive overcrowding problem and extensive shortages of basic materials such as textbooks and stationary.

This influx was, to some extent, anticipated by the DET who built 36 new classrooms. Higher primary schools were extended to accommodate standard sixes. However this has meant that teachers qualified only to teach up to standard five have been forced to take standard six classes. The standard sixes have no books or stationary and lack all facilities. In real terms these students are still on the waiting list for education.

A similar situation exists among standard nine students at Ntsika. These students' nominal enrolment in school disguises the fact that in real terms, including the 300 pupils still on waiting lists for schools, there are 1 700 people still awaiting education.

The overcrowding of schools has given rise to excessive workloads on teachers who often have to take up to 50 periods a week. A number of principals have taken on teaching periods in order to help alleviate the problem. This means that the overall running of schools suffers. On the other hand the overload of teaching periods means that lessons are more likely to be ill-prepared and the teachers simply too tired to teach adequately.

The Grahamstown community

responded to this crisis by establishing a delegation representing parents, teachers and students. A local branch of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) has subsequently been formed to continue to pressurise the DET for improvements.

The delegation held two meetings in January with the DET assistant director in Grahamstown. These meetings failed to produce any results so a regional meeting was arranged and on January 29 a list of demands were presented to the DET.

These included:

- * a new secondary school by the beginning of 1991, of similar size to Nombulelo High

- * the Nathaniel Nyaluza extension to be completed by 1991

- * extension and repairs to the other schools as required to upgrade them to a functional level for education

- * as an interim measure, prefabricated buildings to accommodate those in need of schooling, in classes limited in size to 35 students at secondary level and 40 at primary level.

At the time of writing the DET had not responded to the community's demands nor provided students with a single item of stationary.

A different beat



GRAMSCI BEAT is not your average socialist band. The band consists of seven musicians who play raging but thought provoking music that is not often encountered in Grahamstown.

RHODEO spoke to two of the band's members; Chris and Mike.

RHODEO: What type of music do you play?

Chris: We play a mixture of township jive, blues and rock.

Mike: About half of our music is original but playing in hotel bars means we have to play music that people know.

RHODEO: Have you felt the political situation has had an effect on your music?

Mike: When we write we attempt to put feeling into our music in a meaningful way. What is meaningful for us often includes our struggle to overcome inequalities in our society.

Chris: For example our song called "Raglan" is about the road which was built to bypass Fingo and Joza townships in Grahamstown. It tried to block out the extreme poverty of this area by pretending that it did not exist.

RHODEO: Where does the name Gramsci Beat come from?

The way I see it...

Raphael da Silva is a Canadian student in the one year Higher Diploma Journalism program at Rhodes.

In a series of opinion pieces, this year, he plans to address issues which affect both Canada and South Africa, so that, in some way, we can both learn from each other. This is the first article.

Why South Africa? This question which inevitably pops up in any conversation I have with South Africans has led me to conclude that: South Africans suffer from an identity crisis! This condition manifests itself everytime I am asked why of all countries in the world, I chose to come to South Africa.

You might ask what gives me the right to make such a blatant and condemning statement. Quite simply, as a Canadian, I think we share a kindred spirit. Canadians too are accused of not having an identity. After all, our detractors say: "How would you describe a Canadian?." For that matter, how do you describe what a typical South African is like?

Drawing an analogy between these two countries can be supported. Both countries are populated with a wide variety of ethnic groups. Both suffer from the inadequacies and hostilities of having two official languages, and these don't even take into account the languages spoken in South Africa by the majority of the population, and by Canadian native peoples and vast influxes of immigrants. Our economies are to a high degree resource-based. We share common histories; one of conflict and conquest... by the British.

The similarities can go on but only up to a point. Canadians radically depart from their South African counterparts when we begin to talk about the whole issue of race relations and human dignity.

You will notice that I didn't use the word "apartheid" as my point of departure in my comparison of the countries. It is without a doubt the crux of all the problems affecting South Africa today. But what I want to do is move beyond this problem and look at ourselves.

Mike: Gramsci was an Italian socialist who dreamed of a world where there would be no capitalist exploitation. We share his dream...

Chris:...and put it to a beat!

RHODEO: Have you experienced problems playing in a small town like Grahamstown?

Chris: For any band to survive you need to make quite a lot of money to buy equipment and to hire venues etc. In Grahamstown, where there is not really any demand for original music, we have to mix our original music with cover versions...

Mike: Importance of accessibility.

Sorry!

RHODEO: Do you have a fan club?

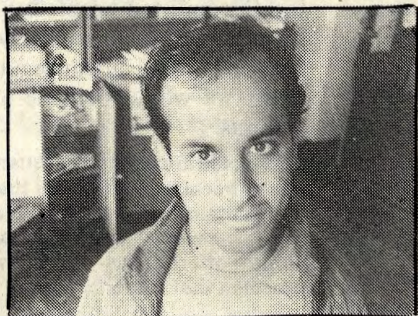
Mike: We have a group of loyal supporters.

Chris: About 40 of them...

Mike: Thank you, Chris. They offer a free laundry service - members of the audience can throw articles of clothing at the band...

Chris: (Only during performances!)

Mike: Yes... and at the following performance the laundry is returned washed and ironed!



Apartheid cannot justify our own feelings towards each other. Legalized racism should not be the crutch we stand on to legitimize our feelings towards each other.

We come to university to increase our awareness of the world and to prepare ourselves for future careers. Part of this developing process must involve the realization of the social inadequacies around us. But it must also include an examination of our own personal prejudices.

Simply put, if apartheid ceased to be a part of the law books, would it still exist in your heart?

Before you indignantly accuse me of righteous snobbery, let me add that Canadians aren't unblemished. Recently, racism reared its ugly head in western Canada in the form of a lapel pin of a white man surrounded by a black, an oriental and an asian. The caption under the picture said, "Who's the minority now?"

Unfortunately there was nothing the Canadian government could do to ban the pin since it did not overtly promote hatred.

Acceptance, harmony and trust are fundamental to the development of a country's identity. South Africa's identity crisis is characterised by the absence of those values.

A country's identity is formed when all people in that country are equally part of it and feel that they can contribute to its growth. Without this process, no country can honestly admit to having a true identity.

Canada, I believe, is off the starting block and running towards the finish line. Some South Africans, on the other hand, haven't heard the starter's gun and are still waiting for the race to begin.

Bright Blue - a force for unity

LIVING IN Africa, more specifically in Grahamstown in South Africa, at the moment is very exciting. There have been political changes in South Africa fast approaching the post-apartheid society we have been talking about for so long.

RHODEO discussed with the band Bright Blue how these changes are affecting music in South Africa; after they had given a concert at the Monument Theatre

"As the political climate becomes more open, so music too is starting to hum with excitement," Bright Blue's bassist, Ian Cohen, told RHODEO last week.

"Musicians are much freer now to say what they've often been banned from saying before," he added.

Guitarist, Tom Fox, said the government has for years used music (and culture more broadly) as a means to keep people separated, for example Radio and Television are divided into "ethnic" groups and we rarely hear what other groups listen to or find interesting.

Tom says that he was influenced as a musician by straying off the Radio 5 waveband and exposing himself to what is supposed to be "black" music.

Bright Blue see their own music as an amalgamation of a whole number of different musics and influences.

They have been quite successful in getting their music played on Radio 5 which, when it does play local music, tends to

play mostly American influenced white pop. Bright Blue's revolutionary "Weeping" and the song for imprisoned conscientious objector David Bruce, "Rising Tide", have both received considerable air-play.

The band has the potential to become a force for unity in South Africa. To challenge the divisions apartheid has caused.

But, the audience at Bright Blue's concert in Grahamstown last week was far from a non-racial one. In a number of ways, the concert was inaccessible to a lot of people; tickets were expensive and the venue - the 1820 Settlers' Monument has traditionally hosted events with exclusively European orientation.

However Bright Blue's hearts do seem to be in the right place.

The Eastern Cape is quite far off the beaten track and hiring and transporting equipment is expensive. The concert was organised by a concert promotion organisation and the band does not appear to have much control over the venues they play at or the price of the tickets.

Although they played for only an hour, the concert was good. The band gets tighter and tighter each time they come to Grahamstown and their new songs and new arrangements of old songs were fantastic.

Perhaps next time we see them, the tickets will be cheaper, the show longer and we won't be in the Monument.

FILM REVIEW

Born on the fourth of July



DIRECTOR: Oliver Stone

STARS: Tom Cruise (Ron Kovic); Willem Dafoe (Charlie)

MUSIC: John Williams

DATE OF RELEASE: 2nd March

When Ron Kovic went to fight in Vietnam, his fellow Americans were waving flags; when he returned, paralysed from the mid-chest down, they were burning the flags. He still loved his country, but his country no longer loved him.

Tom Cruise (Rain Man) stars as Ron Kovic - born on July 4th 1946 in a working class American family. He joined the Marines just out of high school and served two tours in Vietnam. His second tour was cut short during a fire fight, near a demilitarized zone, when his spine was shattered by North Vietnamese bullets.

BORN ON THE FOURTH OF JULY gets to the heart of Vietnam veterans' issues - to what the veterans came back to after the war. The film gives a realistic portrayal of the VA Hospital where Kovic was taken and became another "forgotten wounded". Ron Kovic becomes a man who must find the courage to create a new life when his world is shattered beyond repair.

At the recent Golden Globe Awards, BORN ON THE FOURTH OF JULY won Best Film award and Oliver Stone won Best Director award. The film was also nominated for best original soundtrack.

Arts Festival given the go-ahead

GRAHAMSTOWN'S NATIONAL Festival of the Arts has been given conditional approval by cultural, community and sports organisations in Grahamstown.

The decision was taken at a meeting in Joza township last month by over 1000 representatives of local groups, who thought that a boycott strategy was inappropriate but that talks with the Festival organisers must still continue.

The meeting was convened by the Grahamstown Cultural Workers' Committee which was formed to discuss, and come up with a position on the Festival.

This position follows two years of boycott threats by progressive organisations and confusion about what the national position was.

"Consultation with community organisations in Grahamstown over the past few years has been difficult," said Cultural Committee member Siyabulela Manona, "because the State of Emergency crushed so many organisations."

The committee has begun consultation with other groups both nationally and locally and plans to organise itself into a cultural workers congress.

"Our participation in the Festival is based on some goals", said another Cultural Committee member. "These include ironing out some of the peoples' prob-

lems with the Festival and drawing it closer to the community."

Some of these problems were the Festival's Eurocentricity, its inaccessibility to the local community and its costs, as well as the issue of free tickets and of not imparting skills to local artists on a year-round basis.

At last year's Festival, the organisers distributed R17 000 worth of free tickets through the community. Workshops were also run during the 10-day event.

But these strategies were only partly successful. Delegates to last month's meeting said they agreed with the concept of free tickets but wanted the tickets to be administered by the Cultural Committee.

The Arts workshops were also welcomed but delegates wanted them to continue all year round and not just during the Festival.

The Cultural Workers' Committee has also been mandated to promote "progressive culture".

"Progressive culture", says Siyabulela "is a dynamic concept. South Africa is a society in transit - we are struggling for a unitary, non-sexist, non-racial and democratic South Africa and so, we need to develop culture that reflects this struggle and draws people together as well."



The Serenades playing at the band festival organised by the Grahamstown Initiative.

Grahamstown Blues

THIS IS Grahamstown, well known for being the host city to the National Festival of the Arts.

Thousands of culture lovers ranging from school children to professional musicians, painters and actors fill the city annually. Well known personalities like Basil "Mannenburg" Coetzee and Andrew Buckland can be spotted at Grahamstown "hot" spots when for a brief 10 days, Grahamstown is the cultural centre of South Africa.

Many new students expected Grahamstown to maintain its hub-bub of cultural activities throughout the year. This lack of "live art" is, however, very noticeable.

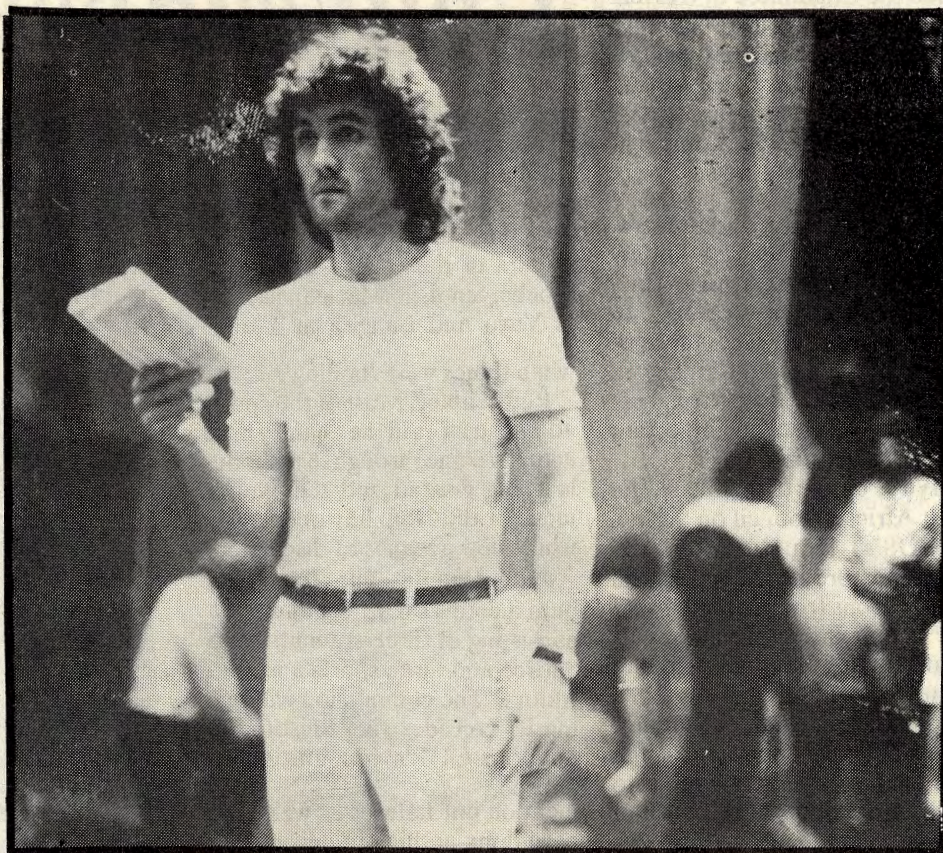
There are few cultural venues in Grahamstown. The Rhodes Theatre, for example, caters for student drama groups, but there are no fixed venues in

town where groups from the rest of the community can perform.

Local bands also have difficulty finding places to practise and perform.

This dearth of cultural activities can not solely be attributed to a lack of audience support. When the Capab ballet performed in Grahamstown last month, the evening performance had a waiting-list of people hoping for cancellations at the booking office. However there was poor attendance when nationally acclaimed bands, Sakhile and Bayete performed in town last year.

Clearly we cannot expect the quantity of performances at the festival to continue throughout the year, but it is rather sad that our community does not have more venues where local cultural groups can perform.



The Buck stops here

RENOWNED SOUTH African freelance actor, director and ex-Rhodian Andrew Buckland will be returning to the Drama Department this year.

RHODEO spoke to the head of the department, Professor Sidney James, to find out about the planned visit.

Buckland, probably best known among students as the mime artist for Allied Building Society advertisement Professor James said, "is one of South Africa's biggest stars". His one-man-show, 'The Ugly Noonoo', was a great success at the Grahamstown Festival last year and was also performed at the Edinburgh Festival.

Buckland plans to do an extended version of 'The Ugly Noonoo' in which students may act.

"This opportunity to work with professional actors is most important," said Prof James, "in order for students to learn

from them and set up contacts in the professional drama world. The problem with Rhodes is geographical, although our Department has as high a success rate as Wits and UCT, we have little exposure to professional contacts."

James said to deal with problem the Department has arranged for professional dramatists to work on productions and deliver lecture courses. Last year Ken Leach and Tossie van Tonder, a psycho-dance therapist, visited the Drama Department. At the moment American Professor Peggy Harper, a leading expert on African dance, is in the department.

Andrew Buckland will be teaching mime to Drama Honours and Masters students and will be lecturing in the department for three or four weeks in September. Buckland, who completed his Honours and Masters degrees here will also be delivering a few public lectures.

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Unity can be achieved through sport

John Donald: Vuyo and I attended the Committee of University Principals (CUP) meeting with Satisco in Johannesburg last month. It was significant in that the Sports Officers of the various campuses made a commitment at the meeting to work with Satisco.

Whereas some sports administrators previously did not understand non-racial sport, they learned a lot at the meeting. In general there is an acceptance of non-racial sport at a tertiary level. The National Sports Congress (NSC) has played an important role in this process.

Vuyo Poswa: Previously the South African Council on Sport's (SACOS's) Double Standards Resolution prevented non-racial sportspersons from engaging with their counterparts playing multi-racial sport both on the field and at the level of discussion. We could not even talk to each other.

The different approach of the NSC enables all sportspeople to engage each other at the level of discussion no matter their differences with unity of sportspeople as the objective. This approach has met with success as rugby, road running, and soccer are now talking about uniting into single non-racial bodies.

Lungisa Magwentshu: I want to add that the double standards resolution still applies to the NSC. All we are doing is engaging multi-racial sport at the level of understanding. We are trying to reach beyond our constituency. We won't play with multi-racial bodies but we'll engage them at the level of discussion.

John Donald: When I went to the NSC conference last year on behalf of road running I was told by the NSC that they were not looking for sacrificial lambs to work with the converted but rather, they wanted people to work within their own groupings and to bring that whole body to the way of non-racialism.

I see the role of the Sports Officer on campus as being committed to seeing unity in sport. Therefore they should work towards this end.

John Donald: You know a speaker at last year's NSC conference remarked that the theme of the conference which was "unity in sport" should have been "unity through sport" - I firmly believe that sport is a vehicle to forge unity in South Africa.

Vuyo Poswa: The sports moratorium on contact with South Africa must still be enforced as long as there are separate bodies organising sport. It is only when a team can be said to truly represent South Africa that we can think of playing international sport. It must be noted that the sports boycott affects all sports bodies including non-racial sport.

Rod Walker: You mean it will only be lifted once there is one controlling sport body?

John Donald: The NSC states that each sport will be considered on its merits - if soccer has managed to unite and is run by a single non-racial body then there is a strong chance of them playing in the international arena. It is not a blanket ban. There would not have to be one national body controlling all sports.

Vuyo Poswa: I'd like to say that the credit for the recognition of Satisco by the CUP should be given to John Donald who single-handedly placed the issue of Satisco and non-racial sport on the agenda of the CUP.

John Donald: The credit is not only due to me. We were fortunate here to have good student leaders of the calibre of Mvuzo Mbebe, Sindisile Maclean as well as Vuyo and Lungisa at a time when things were 'boiling'.

Rod Walker: Most of the sports administrators in the country have actually come through the Rhodes learning ground and the evolution of the NSC has opened up whole new avenues of discussion.

John Donald: The Johannesburg meeting set up a commission consisting of three students from Satisco and three sports administrators. The commission will primarily consider the constitution and the CUP's recognition of Satisco.

... to mention our failures as well. We have done nothing to engage at a tertiary level towards forming one sports body. We have only engaged ourselves at a Sports Forum and Sports Council level.

John Donald: I think it is something we will be able to do now because the suspicions from both sides have been put to rest.

RHODEO: What about co-operation between SAU and Satisco?

John Donald: SAU sports clubs operate differently to Satisco. Satisco is a collective body as opposed to the SAU Sports Clubs Committee which respects the autonomy of each one of its clubs. Each club operates at the pace of its provincial association and national body. But then again we definitely need more interaction on a club/code level between SAU and Satisco.

Lungisa Magwentshu: Interaction must also be guided and not a free for all. We are trying to establish another situation different to the present one. Talks should work for the realisation of unity.

Rod Walker: It can only benefit non-racial sport at this young stage if SAU clubs were not forced into a particular action. A lot of SAU players have heard of non-racial sport and they eventually get involved at provincial level and can be a force to push for change in those bodies.

John Donald: There is confusion in the thinking of some SAU sportspeople as to the true definition of non-racial sport. It is not an easy concept to understand as it ties in attitudes to life and political ideologies.

Vuyo Poswa: My understanding of multi-racial sport is that it concentrates on a black and white mix of players. Non-racial sport focusses on the individual's commitment to destroying apartheid and is the sport of the future, as a future South Africa would be non-racial, democratic and non-sexist.

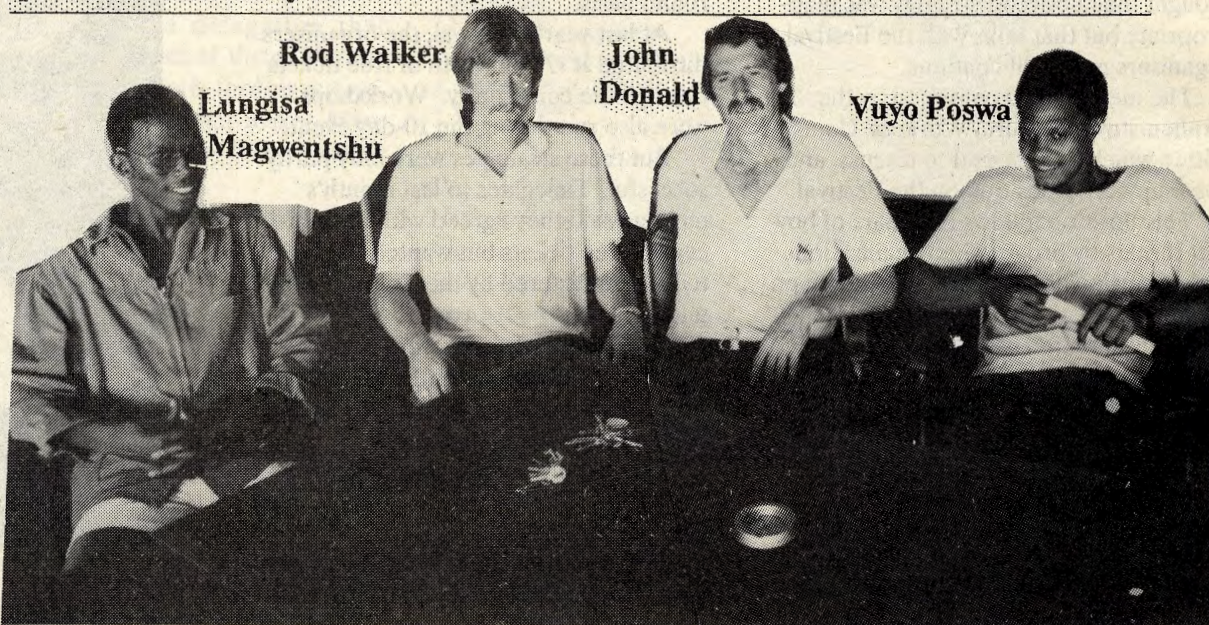
Apartheid is destructive and we realise that there can never be truly non-racial sport whilst our society is bound by apartheid. But then we cannot sit back and wait. We must prepare people to participate not as white or black but as people.

RHODEO: How can practical interaction between SAU and Satisco occur.

John Donald: We must get together the codes and clubs and also use the forum of the Sports

SAU and Satisco are the two sporting organisations on campus. The Sports Administration ensures that all runs smoothly with its two sporting legs.

RHODEO spoke to Vuyo Poswa and Lungisa Magwentshu of Satisco, Rod Walker of SAU and John Donald, the head of Sports Administration about developments in sport both nationally and on campus.



Council for more debate.

Rod Walker: I think after the CUP/Satisco meeting it will be easier for SAU clubs to enter into discussion with Satisco and make greater use of the Sports Council Forum.

John Donald: There is also a willingness to meet on the part of the SAU Sport Council and the Satisco National Executive Committee.

Vuyo Poswa: Talks initially may be informal discussion.

Rod Walker: The new clubhouse in the Student's Union would provide the right place for discussion especially since it will open in the evenings between 6 and 7:30pm when people can chat after practice.

Vuyo Poswa: Discussions at an executive level doesn't really help much. It must occur at a grassroots level between the actual sportspeople.

Lungisa: We have no illusions. It will not be a quick process. The mentality that separates sport and politics still predominates. We must discuss and show how sport is affected daily by apartheid.

RHODEO: What are the chances of joint co-operation at inter-res level.

Rod Walker: SAU sports clubs organise inter-res activities.

John Donald: We understand the problems that exist with regard to joint activities. The issue of playing with Satisco after having played the SAP or SADF the day before still needs to be addressed.

But with what is happening nationally, perhaps we can overcome this.

Vuyo Poswa: At the moment we do not participate in inter-res sport but this doesn't mean that we cannot engage in discussion at that level. It is very important especially with what is happening in sports like rugby, soccer and road running. Discussion must occur amongst players. If there is to be unity then it must be unity on the ground.

Rod Walker: The NSC initiative has not affected SAU clubs as such although some individuals may have understood their approach.

John Donald: Because of the lack of grassroots contact there has been no exposure and most

people are not even aware of the change in thinking of the NSC.

Rod Walker: SAU clubs work at the pace of their provincial and national bodies, in some instances it may be rapid and in others it is quite slow.

John Donald: Satisco admits to being a young body. It needs to consolidate its structures. One problem that SAU clubs have is that they are traditionally highly competitive and are wary of losing that tradition. As Satisco develops in a few years there wouldn't be that difference. We have to prepare people for that time.

Lungisa: The issue of playing sport cannot be removed from the context of apartheid.

John Donald: As we begin to remove the barriers the possibilities for playing together become greater.

Vuyo Poswa: The shortcomings of Satisco must be explained by referring to apartheid. Games like tennis and hockey are almost non-existent in the townships. It was by accident that I found myself playing tennis and not through any form of coaching. Sport is a luxury for black people, it is insignificant when compared to the suffering people endure due to a lack of money and food. Sport is not taught at school - there are no sportsmasters. The parents also have to play an important role in teaching and encouraging the kids to play sport. But in most cases the mother and father leave home

at 6am and return at 6pm and it is simply impossible to spend time teaching sport to the children.

This situation extends across the whole of South Africa. Joza township right here in Grahamstown has only one soccer field for over 20 clubs. I agree that SAU is very advanced in terms of sport because of their head start and that a lot can be learned from them.

Rod Walker: SAU has a lot to contribute

John Donald: The Sports Council is a forum where we have learnt a lot from each other. It is a two-way process and new ideas emerge.

Vuyo Poswa: When Satisco was fighting for recognition at Rhodes I felt that we were not moving at all in the constitution committee

set up to design the present Sports Council constitution. It really needed a lot of co-operation and goodwill.

John Donald: A lot of what is decided at national level between Multi-racial sport and the NSC will filter down very rapidly. We are already locked into a fast moving process. The Confederation of Sport, the mainly white body has sought out the NSC, so have cricket, rugby, road running, soccer and hockey. I hope that egos do not hamper the process of change.

Lungisa: At the end of the day our sport is guided by the kind of government that exists. The resolution of the sport impasse is also tied to the resolution of the national political question.

John Donald: I hope the dismantling of apartheid is the only prerequisite to playing non-racial sport and that there would be a place for different political ideologies within the sports movement.

RHODEO: What about your vision of the future?

Rod Walker: We can start to interact better at Rhodes and the exposure to new ideas people obtain here will hopefully be carried through to their provincial and national bodies.

Vuyo Poswa: To allay both black and white fears we must work together to destroy apartheid. To reach that destination we must hold hands and cross together to a new South Africa. Sport is one area where we can unite people.

John Donald: We are privileged in that we have the opportunity to get together - this is denied to so many others. We have to take up the ideas and show people that things can work.

Vuyo Poswa: The Rhodes environment has helped a lot to promote understanding. Now there needs to be serious discussions between SAU and Satisco on the future of sport in South Africa.



Mandela free and running

CAMAREDERIE was the name of the game on Saturday 15 February when Rhodes students and the Grahamstown community took to the streets in a different kind of demonstration.

The Nelson Mandela Fun Run, an initiative of SATISCO and NUSAS Projects committee, was

undertaken in order to promote non-racial sport and to celebrate the release of Nelson Mandela with the rest of South Africa.

Blistering heat met the 300 runners, who had to run 5km through the streets of Grahamstown. From young to old, with cheerful bantering, the participants — some carrying ANC flags and

wearing non-sporting gear — utilised the opportunity to forge better links between students and the community.

SAU athlete Noo Scales was the first woman home, winning a SATISCO sweatshirt along with other winners, while runners-up received Mandela T-shirts

SATISCO Soccer Stalers are too Fresh to Flop

THE STALERS beat the Freshers 10-2 on Saturday afternoon in a game dampened by steady drizzle.

This score may suggest that the Freshers were never really serious participants in the match but they put up a brave fight against many odds.

They held their own for the first fifteen minutes until Bazooka from the Stalers scored the first of his four goals. After the first goal by the Stalers, the Freshers came back to a penalty which was taken by Ndikho Fani.

After this the Freshers seemed to recover their spirit but this waned when Nkosinathi Njumbuxa scored the second goal for the Stalers.

Goals galore

After this the Stalers scored so many goals it was difficult to keep count. Perhaps part of the problem was that the Freshers tended to play individually rather than playing as a team. They also did not know each other very well although they had practised together for two days.

The Freshers manager, Muzi Khuzwayo, said after the match that his players were in a disadvantaged position from the beginning because they were "ill-equipped in terms of boots and the pitch was wet. Obviously the Stalers are more used to the pitch than many of my players who also still need time to acclimatise."

Most students have heard of the annual Oxford/Cambridge rowing regatta but very few know any more about rowing. RHODEO spoke to past president of Rhodes' Rowing Club, Greg Vermaak (who has been involved in rowing on campus for the last seven years), about the ins and outs of being a rower.

RHODEO: Is rowing as demanding a sport as maybe rugby for instance?

Greg Vermaak: Rowing is intensely physical as it is a non-stop-no-rest activity like boxing or gymnastics and is therefore more demanding than rugby or squash.

There is a misconception that rowing deals mostly with the arms and back. In fact the legs bear the greatest strain. Rowing is a whole body activity just as the way swimming is.

Precision and co-ordination are very important in rowing as individuals are forced to subject their personal enthusiasm to the general good of the crew.

What does the Rowing Club expect of its members?

The senior 'A' crews, both male and female, train six days a week. The new members start off at once a week. Most of the rowing occurs in the first and third terms whilst in the second and fourth we concentrate on land training and strength work in the gym. The club caters for competitive as well as novice rowers.

The Rowing Club is one of the biggest and strongest in South Africa, and not only amongst the universities.

Yes, recently at the Buffalo Regatta in East London, which is the second biggest rowing competition in South Africa, our men's 'A' crew were placed third and the 'B' and 'C' crew finished 2nd and 1st respectively. The women were placed second. Seven of our rowers attended the final trials to select a national club side in Johannesburg last week.

Why is it crucial for the Rowing Club to produce excellent results?

Rowing is not a mainstream sport

Past President of Rowing Club talks



Greg Vermaak

that the university is obliged to offer. To remain viable we have to do well and be more 'switched on' than other sports. Sports like rugby and soccer will always be offered at university but rowing has to constantly prove itself to justify its existence.

Our upward trend started in 1985 when we had one male and one female eight person crew. We have grown and now offer four male eights.

Rowing has been the SAU Club of the year for the past three years.

Yes, we have managed that through solid administration and reasonable performance. We have been able to attract new recruits using this winning formula. **You have been accused of being an elitist club.**

I would disagree. Rowers spend lots of time together, we travel and

train together for many hours a week. So obviously we share a certain bond. In order to build spirit we tend to be self-congratulatory sometimes. It isn't like we go out of our way to keep our social functions separate but unity is vital for success. This can seem elitist.

What about the issue of non-racial sport?

I find it problematic that rowing has been able to escape the issue. No black schools or tertiary institutions offer rowing. There are absolutely shit sports facilities in the townships and for most black South Africans sport has become a luxury. The only blacks who row come from a privileged, private school background.

Without the pressure of having to cater for black rowers the South African Amateur Rowing Associ-

SAU Sports Round Up

• Waterpolo

Rhodes University's Super League team beat Port Elizabeth Technikon 5-4 in the final of a local tournament.

• Cricket

Although Rhodes' First team lost in the semi-finals of the FNT Night Cricket Series to Port Elizabeth Cricket Club, they are still in with an outside chance of winning the league. They have two games to play against UPE and Pollocks, UPE's second team. Each match will be played over two days in Port Elizabeth and they are expected to decide the winners of the league

• Squash

Grahamstown's league is about to start but the Eastern Province league will commence in April.

• Tennis

A new night league series has just started and is played every Tuesday, starting at 6pm. The Grahamstown Farmers League will start soon and the Port Elizabeth league starts in July.

• Indoor Hockey

Summer intersarsity will be played on Wednesday, March 7 against UPE in Port Elizabeth.

• Athletics

Rhodes' Athletics team fared strongly in the Eastern Province women's championship. Heidi Calitz was third in the women's 1500m and Noo Scales was fourth. Tony Booth, who came up third in the 110m hurdles, was picked to represent Eastern Province against Border and Natal. Kelly Hilton-Green finished second in the under 19 100m event in the Junior Championship.

• Road-running

Rhodes' 10km night race is on Wednesday, March 7. It will start from the City Hall 18h30.

• Biathlon

Noo Scales will be going to the Eastern Province Biathlon trials. They will be held on March 19 and 20 in Port Elizabeth.

ation (Saara) has failed to address the issue of non-racial sport. About 10 years ago they managed to get a black school in Soweto to start rowing. But that was multi-racial sport and it didn't work. It had no inherent support from the community and was almost imposed. It was not non-racial sport.

The Rowing Club is affiliated to the national body (Sarra) and we will be bringing up the issue of non-racial sport at that level

How do you feel about the National Sports Congress (NSC) and new initiatives in South African sport?

Personally I feel that the NSC is only a good thing. I think the policy of the NSC is the only way to get back into international sport. I'm sure if rowing was asked to abandon rebel tours and negotiate the setting up a non-racial structure they would follow the lead just as road running and soccer are doing.

What do you think about Satisco?

Let me put it this way, within 10 years most of Rhodes' students will be black and rowing at Rhodes cannot be kept a predominantly white sport. We have to make provision for the future and for the bulk of students who would want to row.

I accept that non-racial sport is the way to go but there hasn't been much contact with Satisco, maybe because nobody thought about it. I am also conscious about going to Satisco with what may be seen as a patronising attitude.

Do you intend to have any contact with Satisco?

I feel that we should meet damn soon. Rowing is not against playing non-racial sport. It is just that Satisco, quite understandably, does not offer rowing and we would not be able to compete. I am sure we could meet to swap information and to establish a common ground and maybe even hold workshops around non-racial sport.

ARTBEAT

Memory of the Dark

Chafing nylon satchel
Mossie on the wires
Smiling rift in the pavement
Snow white Mercedes Benz
Blue sky and midnight sirens.
Blood.

Charcoal hair, cheap brown shoes
Wind whispers to the dancing leaves
The woman is crying in her Italian shoes and
there is blood on his face
Red ribbons on his chin and neck my straps
are slipping...

Alex

let's touch in our sleep,
Flesh with the fragrance of crying.

Warren

I found you in
a moon on
a dam with
the smell of rust on
my hands.

Nicola

No need wondering who it is
my hermits recognize:
you, your catholic breast, pure flesh,
you of lovely eyes.

Warren

Convinced now that i am not a poet
and all my thoughts are sane,
i will silence this sanity
with a heel to the throat of any future song.

Warren

Show Me

Show me
your darkness,
there from within
and ill promise
a ceremony where we'll bathe
in our sin.

Anon

annchen
annch
aaaaaaaaaaaa
nnch
en

Warren

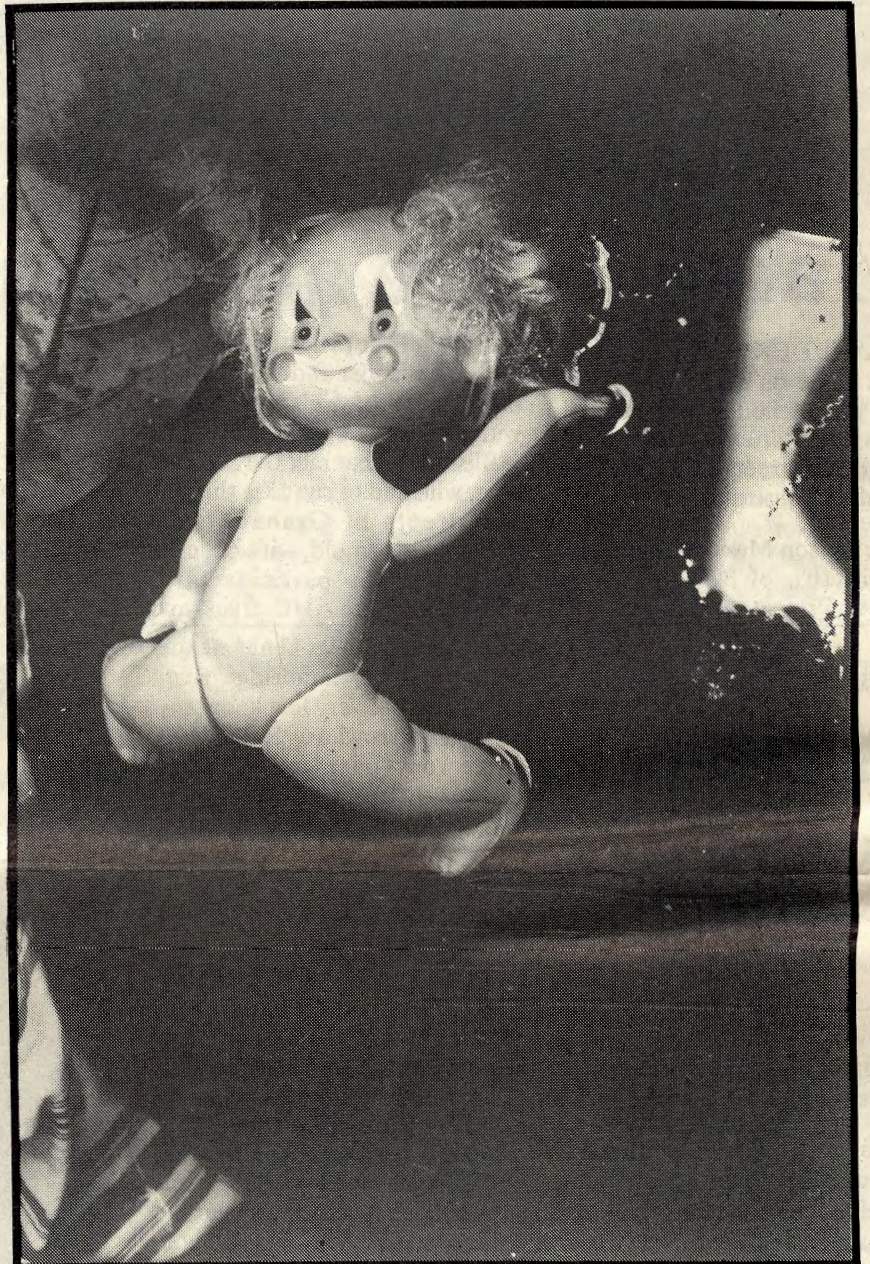
Reeling fun
we carry
each other
on vibes
arisen from our wonders

We love
those moments
that never slip away
in which
we reel
to remain

Hollows feel full
and content we move
around
each other,
reeling fun
for
eachother

Reeling fun,
we
empty
all
our pain.

Anon.



John Hodgkiss



Jackie Murray

Cathy, all those mysteries meant
was do not marry
until we can claim a history
of once having kissed.

Warren

Party

On his bed
Dazed and broken
The next day
Revelations of a recluse self-discovered;
Panicked, fled
the taunting bar.

Cassandra