

RHODEO

Rhodes' most progressive paper

April 1991

NON-RACISM

NOV '89

FREE U.P.E.! pg 13



Make it Happen!

DEMAND
A CONSTITUENT
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Some still battling for accommodation

ALTHOUGH things have definitely calmed down since the beginning of the accommodation crisis, there are still some who are unhappy about the situation as they have not yet been allocated rooms.

According to the Dean of Students, Dr Moosa Motara, there are twelve female students who are presently staying in res common rooms.

There were two caterers' flats above Kimberley Hall which were occupied by four women each. The women from one of them have since been moved out into single rooms in residences.

Dr Motara also stated that many of the women presently sharing double rooms requested that they would like to continue sharing until the end of the year.

This includes the seven women sharing a flat at 8 Gilbert Street. "What a pleasure," said one student, "no wardens to give you up-hill about intervisiting or playing your music a 'tad' too loud."

RHODEO spoke to one of the women, Nonhlahla Mavie, who is living in the housekeeper's flat in Atherstone House with two other women.

She said: "We all get on fairly well together, yet studying is a problem with only two tables between us and friends popping in for visits and, of course, the problem of privacy."

"We have been told by the warden that we will probably be moved out after the April vac."

The problem of studying and friends visiting (especially intervisiting) seems to be the general problem with students sharing rooms. Atherstone House tried to alleviate this problem by converting a box room into a study.

All male students have been accommodated in residences (this includes Temlett House, a new res near Allan Webb Hall, with 12 students in six double rooms) as well as all second and third year students.

Students will be accommodated as soon as a vacancy is open in any of the residences.

Of course, the most urgent situations will be dealt with first, such as the women in common rooms.

He added it was not certain when everybody will be accommodated but it was hoped that it would be during the second term.

"For students sharing rooms, please remember that a discount is given on the full residential fee. Twenty-five per cent for two people sharing, thirty per cent for three and forty per cent for four,"

The lack of accommodation has definitely inconvenienced many students and the main issue at hand is to ensure that all students have adequate accommodation and that the crisis is never repeated.

A million for the constituent assembly

THE ANC has launched its million signature campaign to mobilise support for a constituent assembly and an interim government.

This was said by the ANC Eastern Cape regional organiser, Nceba Faku, when addressing a recent gathering on campus to commemorate the Sharpeville massacre.

Faku called on students to join ANC structures and help build the organisation.

He emphasised the need for discussion groups to discuss ANC policy positions. "This would make the ANC grow both qualitatively and quantitatively," he said.

He added: "The constituent assembly and an interim government remained non negotiable as demands of the ANC," Faku said.

Faku stressed the need for an 'All Party Congress' to discuss the mechanisms of a constituent assembly and an interim government.

Asked about the economic policy of the ANC he said that the ANC stood for a mixed economy and that nationalization has never been disguised by the ANC as a call for socialism.

Those present at the gathering, organised by student organisations, Nusas and Sansco, also saw cultural activities staged by the local Creative Arts Society.



Greens get active

THE environmental sub-committee of the SRC is a new sub-committee, whose aim is to promote environmental awareness on campus.

Chairperson of the committee and SRC Environmental Councilor, Leanne Billett, strongly encouraged student participation on the green front.

She said there were many exciting and worthwhile events planned for the year.

Among them is the sub-committee's involvement in the nationwide Environmental Week which runs from August 5-10.

There will be a panel discussion on the government's participation in environmental affairs - what is being done and what should be done. It is an open discussion and all are welcome.

The film "When the Wind Blows" will also be shown.

On Arbour Day the environmental sub-committee is going to make an effort to include the reses by encouraging mass tree planting on campus.

T-shirts and badges will be available.

The endangered species chosen by the National Wildlife Society will feature as a theme for Environment Week.

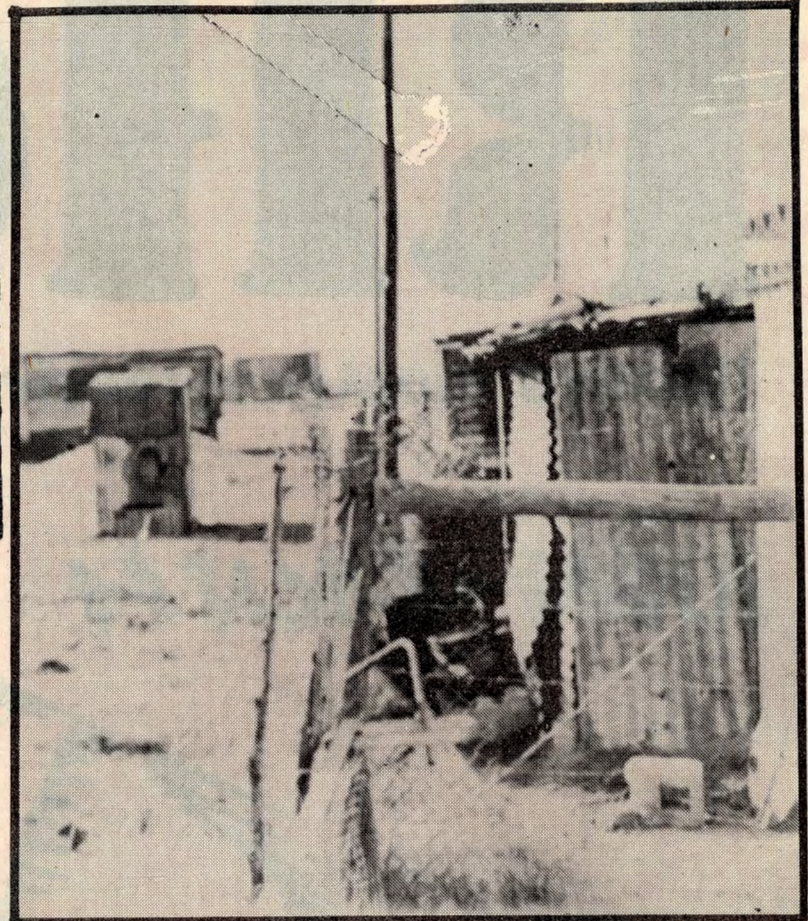
A new environmental publication will be out by the end of May. This termly publication will be freely available to all students.

Facilities for glass and paper recycling should be on campus soon; after the Administration has been officially consulted.

Considering the amount of litter and broken glass on campus, this seems to be an obvious and essential need.

An environmental resource centre is to be set up for the purpose of students needing information on environmental issues. This will form a section in the SRC resource centre.

Here relevant publications and other research material will be available.



The shacks in Joza which the Rini Council wants to destroy.

Consumer boycott action

GRAHAMSTOWN'S consumer boycott has sparked off a new move for a single local authority.

Speaking in an interview with Rhodeo, GRACA spokesperson, Mr Vusumzi Kobese, said the new negotiating forum that has been established would address the issue of a single municipality. He was also optimistic that this would be achieved before the end of the year.

The establishment of the negotiating forum - a move initiated by Black Sash - averted actions by the Rini municipality to demolish "squatter shacks" in the black township. The forum includes personnel of the Cape Administration, Grahamstown Council, Rini Town Council, Graca executive, medical doctors and academics.

March 22 was the deadline given to squatters: either to move to King's Flats or to see their properties demolished and confiscated by the municipality. However, squatters saw the municipality's threat as a declaration of war and they had resolved to respond to the actions in the same "fashion". But in terms of the new agreement squatters were assured that their shacks would not be demolished, provided no new ones are built. There are approximately 400 shacks in the township and the possibility of forced removals to King's Flats could have led to severe hardships at the start of the winter.

The new negotiating forum has further taken up the question of

residents' demands which was the reason for the consumer boycott. The possibility of ending the boycott soon was rumoured at the time of going to press.

Graca's general secretary Mr Dan Sandi, has voiced hope for the end of the boycott. He is reported to have said that since things were moving in the "right direction" it was reasonable to lift the boycott. He also noted that the second phase was to achieve a single local authority for Grahamstown.

The consumer boycott was called by the township residents because of what was seen as the municipality's refusal to address demands put to it by the residents late last year. The boycott was also a follow-up to a protest march organised by the residents in January this year. Residents demanded a general upgrading of the township situation. They called for provision of facilities such as recreation halls, street lights, creches, and tared streets. They also demanded about 4-000 new houses should be built in order to solve the house shortage which is one reason for squatting, and the building of new schools. The residents demanded the municipality to provide them with land for business purposes and they also wanted to see the income and expenditure of the Rini municipality.

Mr Sandi said in an interview with Rhodeo that on the question of the budget they were told that the 1988/1989 financial statement was "still at the auditors".

The boycott was not a blanket one since some of the businesses were exempted. These were all the Indian shops, the doctors and chemists, and others such as Captain Dorego and the Greens. Sandi told Rhodeo that these businesses were exempted because of their "contribution to the black community". Asked why the boycott was aimed at white businesses in the City, he said that "these people voted the present government into power and they have to be forced to vote it out of power". Businesses belonging to black town councillors were affected by the boycott.

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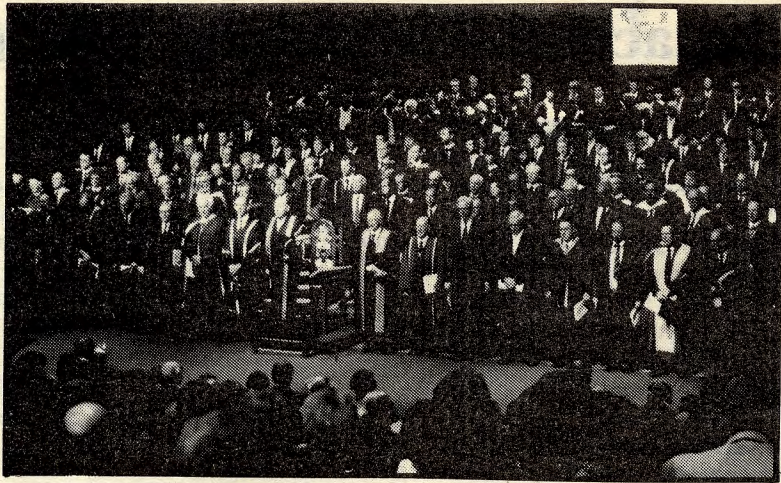
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The Rhodes graduation ceremony could be changing soon.

BSM suspends anti-grad campaign

THE Black Students Movement has suspended the anti-graduation campaign on campus. This decision was taken at a BSM mass meeting held recently.

It came as a result of the administration conceding to the formation of a broad graduation committee composed of workers, students and academics.

This committee will make suggestions on the nature of the graduation ceremonies and these will then be channelled to the SENATE for approval.

RHODEO spoke to the treasurer of BSM, Bulumko Nelana, about the origins of the Anti-graduation campaign and the gains that have been made since its adoption.

Nelana said the campaign at was started in 1983 after black students felt dissatisfied with some of the rules on campus.

Black students did not have full say and were prohibited from registering in certain faculties.

According to Nelana the campaign managed to gather support from students as they were subjected to these problems daily.

It was through this campaign that Rhodes felt the presence of black students. The campus has changed largely as a result of struggles waged by students, Nelana said.

He added that it has always been the aim of students to transform the campus. Over the past years the students have always been reviewing their strategies. "The strategies used are always determined by material conditions," he said. He added that he was looking forward to an ideal graduation ceremony with the whole Rhodes community rejoicing and taking pride in the ceremony.

Maths resource centre for Rhodes

By Sharon Thompson

THE British Council, as part of a multimillion rand nation wide project, has donated R15 000 to equip a mathematics resource centre at Rhodes' Education Department.

The project is aimed at improving the quality of primary mathematics in black schools by upgrading the qualifications of black primary school maths teachers.

It is hoped that by improving mathematics at basic levels skills will carry through to high school and tertiary levels of education.

The project, co-ordinated by John Stoker of the Primary maths Department includes one month courses held at Rhodes Education department for local farm teachers in the "problem solving" approach to teaching primary mathematics.

All costs for transport to and from Rhodes is paid by the fund. Each year two teachers from the Grahamstown area receive bursaries to attend a three month course at Leeds University, England.

Rose Spannenberg, who is on the Rhodes staff has received a Bursary from the Council to obtain her masters degree at Leeds.

The project has been active for three years and the Rhodes University Education department has played a major role in the improvement of black education in the surrounding community, John Stoker said.

He added that the schools in the

Confidential records leaked to house comm

By Toni Loizides

ONE of the most common aspects of Grahamstown life is gossip amongst students.

It's mostly harmless but when university officials seem to be the cause of gossip through their careless handling of confidential student records — then a problem arises.

Earlier this year the warden of a women's Res (who will remain anonymous), made the mistake of showing her entire House Comm, school testimonials and correspondence letters from students.

Her reason seemed simple. The records came with photographs and she wanted the House Comm to be able to recognise the new students they would be dealing with.

Among those who objected was the Head Student:

"The school records should not have been attached, we did not need to know about it."

Another student, who became aware of the situation said on one school testimonial a school principal called a student a "non-conformist".

Subsequently on her first day House Comm members were reluctant to give her the usual Res welcomes.

Eventually the Head Student volunteered for the task. However, the fresher was still moved to an isolated res room, apparently to keep her away from other students.

The Head Student felt the incident was unintentional.

"We were not given the files with the express purpose of going through the personal details, but the information was there for us to look at."

"Some information in the student's correspondence may have given details of financial difficulties. We had no right seeing it."

A fellow student agreed: "Wardens are aware of what can be discussed with House Comm members and Sub-wardens but often they overstep their boundaries."

The Warden of the Res concerned was surprised and sorry that the leak happened.

"If anything has happened I can assure you that there is nothing on file that would indict any student in this hall — they are very innocuous."

"A House Comm member would certainly not see any files as such."

Dean of Wardens and Hall Warden of Kimberley Hall, Mr MJ Oelschig said: "It is not the duty of the Warden to pass information to students, other than their sub-wardens and then only if it was necessary. It is definitely not university policy."

Founder's Hall Warden, Professor PG Surtees said under no circumstances, perhaps other than medical, would a House Comm or Head student obtain confidential information.

"I might use my discretion to tell the Sub-wardens of serious problems like suicidal tendencies for example. I would tell them to look out for behavioural problems but I would not be specific."

Not only this res

However, it seems the problem of House-Warden's being careless about confidential information was apparently not restricted to this one res.

A student who attends Hall Comm meetings said confidentiality was breached in other halls as well.

Township tutors

THE Township tutoring scheme will begin early next term, said Emma Durden, Education Officer on the Nusas SRC.

A training programme for 130 student tutors will be given by the Academic Skills Programme, so that the tutors can effectively teach second-language English speakers.

Tutors will help scholars once a week on Saturday mornings. The project forms part of the National Education Co-ordinating Com-

mittee's campaign to alleviate the education crisis in secondary schools.

The crisis has hit Grahamstown severely in the past few years, due to insufficient classroom facilities, and the lack of textbooks.

Durden said: "The tutors will be helping Std 9 and 10 pupils in History, Biology, Maths, Science, English, Afrikaans, Accountancy and Business Economics."

"In order for the scheme to be successful, we appeal to all students to donate old school textbooks that they may be able to find at home over the vac."

Mr Fresher stale

MR Fresher took place this year as it does every year without fail — and without too much interest.

So where were all the people? Women's Movement representative, Thandi O' Hagan, said awareness of sexism was emphasized in the reses this year.

She said that this could be a reason for the poor attendance.

Even the usual anti-sexism picketing contingent was largely absent.

Apparently this was because of a lot of people being away at the time and not because people condoned the event.

A very shy Mr Fresher 1991, Steven van der Mescht, said the event was very well organised.

When asked how he felt about all the screaming girls he said he

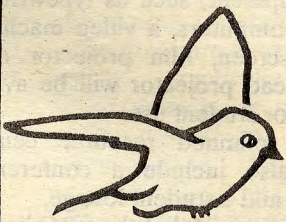
was impressed and thankful that they were well behaved.

Steven said the sexism issue did not bother him in this case as the money raised was for a good cause.

A lot of spectators said the competition was arbitrary, uninteresting and even a total let-down.

Many said they would not attend next year, either because it was not enjoyable or because they found it to be a sexist event.

This leaves the question — have people become more aware of sexism or has Mr Fresher finally gone stale?



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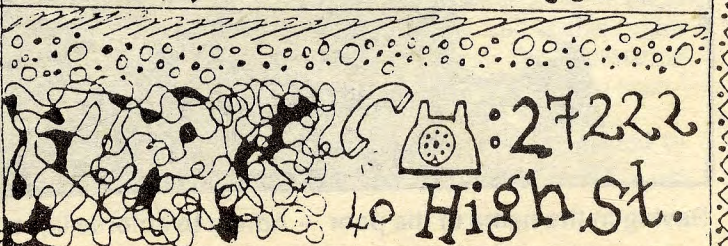
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Grahamstown residents were certainly not impressed.

Drunk 'meaning of life'

NOW that Rag weekend is over, notice fewer posters shouting 'drink till you drop', 'shock your mother party tonight' holding promises of free beer.

Let's face it, students like to consume large amounts of alcohol, but somewhere along the line something went extremely wrong.

Why is it necessary to have women's residences locked throughout the RAG weekend?

Also the BUDDY CAMPAIGN to stop drunk driving is organised by the very people who seem to encourage drinking throughout the RAG weekend.

In a house in Grahamstown a student fell two stories from a window — he was drunk.

Dr Keith Hunt, Rhodes University Registrar, said university authorities would take strong action to ensure that liquor was not brought onto campus, except in accordance with the rules and regulations.

The officers of the university have been asked to 'punish with utmost severity' any student guilty of disorderly or objectionable conduct, whether occasioned by drunkenness or not.

This announcement resulted from the disgraceful behaviour on the part of some students in the past.

But was there any disorderly or objectionable conduct over the Rag weekend?

Saturday's Beerstube on Kaif Lawns was visited by police and told to close down.

It was contravening the Liquor Act and crowd control was impossible.

It was necessary to call campus security for help, as drunken students climbed the walls of the locked swimming pool.

A university employee pointed out that the Grahamstown public has become aware of how drunk students get throughout float-building.

He said although some people were amused by the display, the support for Rag's procession had dwindled.

The people of Grahamstown do appreciate what Rag is about, but is there not a problem with the way the money is raised?

Where does it go? The charities who benefit from Rag's profits are not known by many students.

The drinking culture surrounding Rag is prevalent on all campuses and some serious incidents of violence have occurred.

How many drunken student brawls does it take to raise money for charity?

Geography dept acquires amazing system

DID you know the GIS can find out how many people under the age of ten are dying from cancer in any given area, or what crop productivity exists on each and every type of soil?

The above examples are only the tip of the iceberg as far as the Geographic Information System is concerned.

This recently acquired piece of hi-tech equipment by the Geography Department, is simply a computer system that can hold and use data describing places on the earth's surface.

A feature unique to the GIS, is its amazing ability to permit spatial operations on the data.

Spatial data means using a common key to link separate information massed in the same space, or geographic location.

Colin Hobson, a member of staff in the Geography Department, has been campaigning for the installation of the GIS system over the past three years.

He described it as a "powerful tool, especially in planning and research.

"It is useful for getting information into the computer and then composing, querying and analysing it."

The GIS provides statistics, and can be applied to many things, including natural resources.

It can identify areas suited specifically to grainy crops and to the best possible recreation and industrial sites.

Conveniently it is different from normal statistics, because data can be programmed in from a variety of sources.

Satellite imagery

Once the information from questionnaires, surveys, satellites and many other sources is in the programme, spatial analysis can begin.

This process is often used for plotting maps, done by a hi-tech plotter, (and you even have a choice of eight different colours!), but the GIS is not simply a computer system for making maps.

So far the use of GIS in Europe

has been encouraging.

Land registration systems and environmental data-bases, comprehensive topographic information, extensive forestry planning and methods of monitoring and modelling possible environmental changes are already snowballing.

But the largest collection of geographical data yet assembled, are the volumes of satellite imagery collected from space.

Because the GIS is so versatile, it is often used by other disciplines like Botany, Zoology, Geography and Hydrology.

Predictions suggest billions of dollars will be spent on these items over the next decade.

RHODEO asked Hobson how the GIS had transformed the department, if at all.

"The result is keen students. It's new, it creates jobs and it involves using technology," he said.

Rhodes is the first university in the country to offer this course in the Honours degree, and third year students are lectured on it as part of their course.

Moves underway for campus waste recycling facilities

WELL, Orientation week is over and so is Rag and for the most part so is the endless drinking and the unofficial beer bottle pyramid building competitions.

And afterwards, those of you who are litter conscious might drop a couple of bottles into already overflowing bins...after that - heh! - It's not your problem.

But it is a problem. Much of Rhodes' domestic waste (glass, metals and papers) are either hazardous to the environment or non-biodegradable.

They can be recycled, however and this is the solution to the ever increasing problem of waste disposal.

The prospect of recycling much of Rhodes' waste is at present being investigated by Leanne Billel and her newly established SRC environment sub-committee.

The committee is hoping to introduce this recycling scheme into Rhodes this year.

Particular emphasis is to be placed on the KAIF area, and the use of environmental friendly and

reversible products in the vicinity.

Naturally the recycling scheme will require the assistance of the students; separate collection containers for glass, cans and paper will have to be made available; this systematic sorting of rubbish will undoubtedly speed up the recycling process.

The establishment of an effective recycling plant for the campus is an exciting one.

Just think, one day you may be reading RHODEO on recycled paper!

SRC is taking forward the demands of last year's referendum in a big way

THINGS are hotting up in the SRC offices, with lots of ideas from last August's referendum coming into play.

The referendum was held in two parts - the first section consisted of ideas relating only to students in res; the second part related to the whole of campus.

Over 62 percent of students voted in the referendum in which several issues were raised.

SRC Vice-President, Mike Carlin said students who voted decided something had to be done about the laundry. Senior students will, in the near future, consult their res and find out moans, gripes and valid reasons for not using the laundry.

A tour of the laundry will be organised whereby the senior students and various SRC members will approach the manager, Mr Hurd, to discuss the problems. After reporting back, the SRC will decide on what action to take.

The referendum suggested a fully-fledged bookshop on campus. Unfortunately, this will be difficult because of competition with University Publishers and Booksellers (UPB) in town.

The original idea was to sell books at cost price and make no profit. However, this idea will be incorporated into the SRC Resource Centre.

This will be a major second term project. It will ultimately be

housed under Kaif, in the present Billiard Room.

A limited selection of books will be sold there as well as stationery and posters. Journals, magazines and newspapers will be provided for reading and will complement the library selection. These will be for both academic and general interest.

Equipment, such as typewriters and computers, a video machine and screen, film projector and overhead projector will be available for student use.

The planned resource centre will also include a conference room and a student lounge.

Carlin said that the SRC hopes to promote a more academic ethos on campus through this project.

Electronic locks for the reses are being looked into as well.

Only those reses that wanted them would receive the new locks due to the obvious expense.

Students also voted for longer library hours. The SRC had informal discussions with the Head Librarian and, as a result, the library will definitely be opening before exams in June, which it only started to do last year, and for more Sundays before November exams.

The problem of extending library hours mainly lies with the cost of funding extra staff which

are, in any case, extremely reluctant to work on Sundays, said the Head Librarian.

Investigations will be made into a system combining staff and student volunteers to open the library for longer periods.

The SRC hopes to install smoke detectors in the reses, particularly the old reses and those difficult to evacuate quickly.

There has been some indication that students would like a permanent exam timetable.

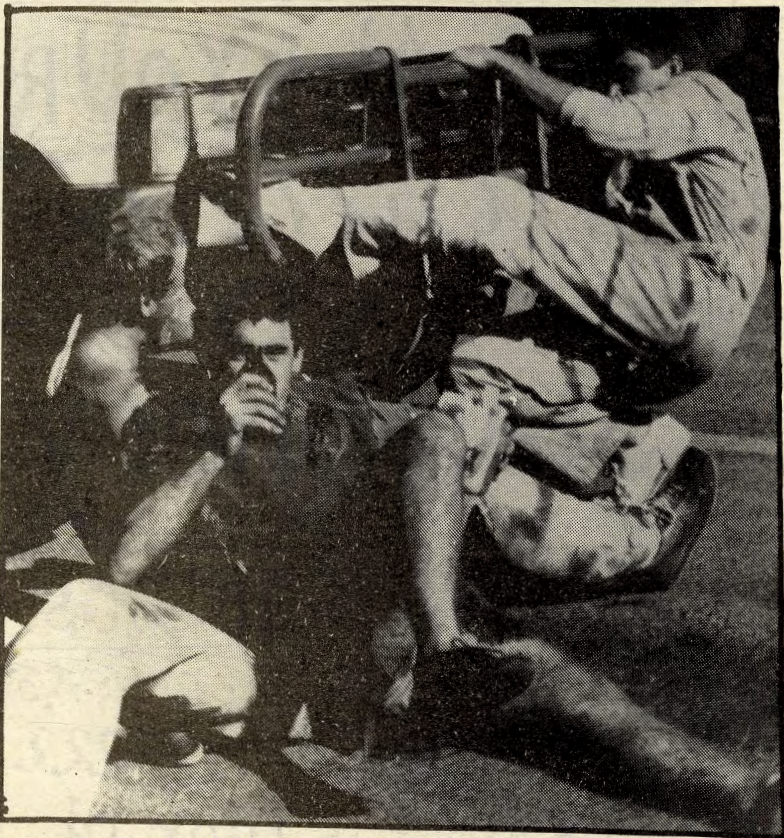
Admin originally opposed the suggestion being worried that students would choose courses around their timetable. However, both June and November timetables will come out in the 1992 calendar.

Plans are underway to install bars and braaistands in female reses. All first year females got front door keys for the first time this year as a result of the referendum.

All of the above proposals will have to be taken to the Senate which is the second highest decision making body after the University Council.

The Vice-Chancellor chairs it; all heads of departments, professors and SRC are on it, providing a link with the students.

The SRC is keen to have all these projects wrapped up soon, and definitely before their term of office finishes in August.



Raving in the name of the poor — Admin to enforce liquor rules.

Sharpeville—turning point

By Vanashree Govender

THIRTY-ONE years ago, on March 21 1960, a 5000 strong crowd gathered outside the Sharpeville police station to stage a peaceful demonstration against the hated Pass Laws.

The protestors left their passes at home and presented themselves for arrest.

Without warning, the police opened fire, killing 69 people and leaving 188 wounded.

Post-mortem examinations revealed that many of the people were shot in the back while fleeing.

Again in 1985, 25 years after the Sharpeville incident, 33 people died in Uitenhage after a contin-

gent of policemen in a Casspir opened fire on mourners leaving a memorial service.

The memorial service was held for residents killed in a clash with police.

Immediately after the Sharpeville massacre in 1960, the ANC called for a nationwide stay-away.

The government responded by declaring a State Of Emergency on March 30 and also banned the ANC and PAC.

The Sharpeville Massacre marked a turning point in the struggle for justice in South Africa — it marked the end of non-violent struggle.

In the early 70's mass protests re-emerged and broad democratic movements reformed once

again after a lull of nearly 10 years.

31 years later March 21 marks a commitment to a future peaceful South Africa. This year a nationwide stay-away was called to commemorate the Sharpeville incident. The 1991 stay-away had the biggest support in the Eastern Cape with an estimated 70 to 80 per cent absenteeism from work.

Locally the attendance of workers varied with some hotels and schools reporting a complete stay away.

There is little doubt that in the 'New South Africa' March 21 will be declared a public holiday, a day to commemorate and give the deserved dignity to those who have sacrificed for a free South Africa.

Revolutionary ideology to develop genius of the people

By Jonathan Davis



Apla Commissar, Jan Shoba

AZANIAN People's Liberation Army Political Commissar, Jan Shoba visited Rhodes recently to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings.

He said: "Revolutionary ideology is the infallible arm which develops the genius of the people."

Shoba pointed out that white people in South Africa were allowed to own twenty-seven separate firearms.

The PAC doubted whether this indicated a commitment to peaceful settlement on the part of the government.

Shoba said so-called 'settlers' controlled 85 percent of the country's economically productive assets, and 95 percent of its personal wealth.

A Paso member described the

Sharpeville massacre as "one of the saddest days of colonial and settler imperialism".

Jan Shoba, at one time an inmate on Robben island, arrived at the meeting accompanied by a bodyguard.

He addressed students on the importance of 'revolutionary theory and practice'.

Capitalist interests sought to reconquer Africa, subjecting 'Azanians' to economic, military and political oppression, Shoba said.

The PAC rejected negotiations and continued to support the armed struggle. This was because the government "has not given an inch" in terms of the PAC's demands, he said.

Shoba said the barrier between an oppressor and the oppressed is insurmountable. For negotiations to be possible there must be some transfer of power. The PAC also failed to understand the need for things like indemnity and amnesty in one's own country.

Jan Shoba summed up the PAC's rejection of a negotiated settlement: "Politics is war without bloodshed, which we do not support. War is politics with bloodshed, which we do support."

The purpose of the PAC's military arm, the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army, was to bring about the ideal of a non-racial, socialist Azania, Shoba said.

Sharpeville was the day the PAC freed the people from their fear of sacrifice.

Struggle goes on for the living-Nusas

By Jonathan Davis

IN A statement released by the National Union of South African Students, the organisation commemorated the deaths of innocent people at Sharpeville thirty one years ago.

Nusas maintained that March 21, 1960 was a significant day in the history of resistance, firstly as an example of peaceful protest against racism, and secondly as a reminder of the inherent brutality of apartheid.

By commemorating Sharpeville Day we recognise the living reality of apartheid

Nusas Non-Racialism Project chairperson, Daryl Lee, said: "By commemorating Sharpeville Day we recognise the living reality of apartheid is as evident today as it was thirty one years ago."

Most South Africans are still denied many rights and basic necessities, such as education, employment and housing.

Nusas rededicated themselves to the cause for which the people of Sharpeville perished, and for which thousands of others have suffered.

Lee said Nusas remained convinced of the ideals of the Freedom Charter, of a non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa.

Experimental meal card system for Drosdy Hall soon

THE experimental meal card system will only be implemented in Drosty Hall in the third term, due to various technical problems, said SRC Vice-President, Mike Carlin.

80 percent of res students voted in favour of the meal card system in the SRC referendum last August.

The referendum was run on an individual basis in each hall to ensure the results were more specific. Founders Hall, for example, voted against the system and therefore will not get one.

Drosty, a mixed Hall, was chosen for the pilot scheme because of its smaller size and its proximity to the administration block, in case of catering prob-

lems, and to the computer centre, for operational problems.

However, Drosty students won't be refunded for meals not eaten during the trial period.

Mike Carlin said: "Due to the expenses of implementing this system, res fees for the next four years will go up by about R25 but will be brought down in the long run as students are refunded for meals not eaten."

The three major reasons for implementing the meal card system were — high res fees, food wastage and the poor quality of res food.

Most other universities in South Africa have implemented meal card systems as well, Carlin said.

He added that the computerised meal card system will eventually

work on a booking method.

It is hoped that students will be able to 'book' meals a week in advance. However, there are still many teething problems in reaching this goal, Carlin said.

Carlin said that the meal card would probably be used as a student card and also for photocopying — this means a hard-wearing three-in-one card needs to be manufactured.

Since Rhodes University offers more menus than any other campus, a whole new software program needed to be written which will take about two months.

Carlin said: "Implementation of the system is coming along, slowly but surely, but the SRC is satisfied that progress is being made."



In the 'New South Africa' March 21 will definitely be a holiday.

Claims that the Fine Art studio is haunted by a nun

By Michelle Ambrose

A THIRD year Fine Art student had a rather terrifying "ghostly" experience in the Graphic Art Studio recently.

Unlike any other, "the clock struck midnight" ghost story, this hair-raising experience occurred in broad daylight.

Jill (not her real name) went to the studio on Saturday, March 2 to complete her drawing for an upcoming art crit.

At approximately 8am she began hearing hollow knocking sounds echo in the silence of the studio.

The knocking stopped...only to shatter the silence five minutes later.

Sounds of clattering tins being dragged across the floor filled the room.

Suddenly the strange sounds stopped and everything was once again motionless.

An empty cupboard also flung open and thereafter immediately slammed shut.

Jill said that this particular cupboard was not used by the students as it was usually too tightly jammed and could not be opened easily.

"Strange footsteps and other eerie noises"

Luckily for Jill she heard the familiar sounds of a campus security guard's radio.

Jill convinced him to check the studio with her but it seemed as if nothing had been disturbed.

Later when she returned to the studio, Jill found that her bag had been thrown to the floor together with her etching and woodcarving tools.

The following morning another art student had a similar experience and on the following Tuesday a fourth year art student also heard strange footsteps and other eerie noises.

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LOVE

Neither of these students had had prior knowledge of Jill's experiences.

The art studio caretaker, Johnson, related an experience he had in June last year.

He was heating his food when the room became icy.

A woman in a long light blue cloak approached him. Johnson said that he was quite shocked to see her as no-one could enter the etching room without a key and only he had a key.

He noticed that she wore high-heeled shoes but to his astonishment she was not walking but floating.

The image that Johnson saw was, as legend tells, the image of a nun who is reported to have been murdered in the etching studio by her lover.

The art studio had originally been a convent but was sold to a miscellaneous source after many people claimed that it was haunted.

Thereafter it was bought by the Art School. However, it is claimed the nun's soul has never been laid to rest and she still makes her regular appearances around Easter, June and August.

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Fires burn in Middle East with chaos set to continue

The 'Mother of all Wars' is over but still there seems no hope for peace in the Middle East.

THE Mother of All Battles has been fought and won, but throughout the Middle East fires still burn in the night.

The Baghdad Butcher has been cast down, his godlike aura shattered. President Bush is, for now, the darling of Capitol Hill. But of tomorrow, who can say?

Drawn to the oil, US interests in the Gulf span a decade. The Iran-Iraq War sees America supporting Hussein, who at this stage poses no threat to the oil flow.

With US back-up, Iran is suppressed, and the delicate balance of power in the Gulf swings in Iraq's favour. Hussein, in the dominant position, invades Kuwait, with minimal opposition. The oil price soars.

Certainly, this is pure imperialist aggression, and the UN advocates sanctions. But America wants war. Why? The oil must flow again.

Allied forces (chiefly American) turn Hussein out of Kuwait. Once again the balance shifts. Iran, intent on vengeance, backs the Shiite rebel majority against Hussein's Sunni Muslim regime. And the killing starts all over

again.

And the oil?

Of 1080 of Kuwait's wellheads, 800 are smashed or aflame. Some fires are still burning. Some will take more than a year to douse. As the smoke rises, so does the oil price, and the chances of global economic depression.

Fickle America will think otherwise of their president's actions if this occurs. Presently, smoke fumes threaten the ecology and social health of Kuwait and her neighbours.

The Gulf chaos stems from deep rooted twists of religious fundamentalism, pride and anger. The US would be content to leave the Middle East to play its own course. But whilst there is oil to be had, Western influences will continue to interfere.

East and West: two worlds tied up by their own greed and chauvinism, and tied together by barrels of oil.

Unless there is someone who is willing to put aside their own intentions to pursue peace in a true and total way, the chaos will go on and on.

Budget forgot poor

CERTAINLY, Finance Minister Barend Du Plessis' R85 billion Budget is a daring tightrope performance. Any sudden shocks were, however, lacking.

The Weekly Mail (March 22-27) describes the 1991/92 Budget as being "macro-economically neutral", balanced between stimulating the economy, and damaging it further.

Barend also seems to be walking a tightrope, balancing the need for investment with demands for social upliftment.

Generally, the budget proposal was already predicted by market economists. Nevertheless, Barend did pop a few surprises.

Such as the petrol levies, which coincide with a drop in the petrol

price. Motorists will never know the difference.

A 53 percent increase on police spending was also unexpected.

For a change, defense expenditure has dropped by 30 percent to R900 million, whilst R16,1 billion has been allocated to education.

Black education expenditure has increased by 27 percent to R6,833 billion, in response to pressure to narrow the rift between black and white education.

R5,950 billion is being spent on White schools, R2,303 billion on Coloured schools, and 977,3 million on Indian schools.

The disparity between White and Black pensions was also equalised. This move was greatly welcomed by the Labour Party.

The Boerestaat Party describes the Budget as "economic madness" and accuses the government of "trying to buy the political favour of the Blacks."

However, the fact remains that the Budget does not cater for the needs of the poor, hungry and the homeless.

As salaries rise, so does inflation. In real terms, people are not earning any more than in the past.

What is needed is new ways of spending state funds in order to create the necessary infrastructural developments like the provision of electricity to townships.

Freshers speak out — campus life is Okay!

AFTER seven weeks of varsity RHODEO decided to see how first years were handling it.

Something that impressed most of the students interviewed was the fact that there was no contempt for first years from older students.

On the contrary, friendly groups of first, second and even fourth year students were formed with no regard to age.

They said this helped them to integrate easily into varsity life and feel at home.

This was also due to "initiation" being handled in a completely fun and friendly way with no intent to cause harm or humiliation.

Generally, all the students found the people at Rhodes friendly and helpful and they were able to make friends easily. Most enjoyed the sense of community found on campus, however one student (B.Journ I) said: "I found the people here very conservative and quite boring."

"People here don't take advantage of their freedom, they stick to their routines and are scared to go out on a limb. There is more to being wild than going out and getting drunk."

Res life was seen as generally "OK" but not ideal because of the amount of noise and distractions. Some also found the petty rules annoying but necessary.

One student said: "I enjoy res life, but the food is shit on most days. It is also a bit difficult to get work done being surrounded by people all the time."

Everyone interviewed felt the interviewing rules were inappropriate and should be revised. One student commented: "We're

Sansco & Nusas

By Ingrid Salgado

THE exclusions and admissions policy and the teaching process at Rhodes have to be changed so that the university can reflect the demographic realities of South Africa," said Graham Welch, Education and Training Officer of the Nusas Non-Racialism Project.

"We see that Africans constitute 70 percent of the population, yet at Rhodes, only 11 percent of the university consists of African students," he added.

"The Right To Learn" campaign is being taken up by the Non-Racialism Project. Because of the impact the education crisis has on universities, especially Rhodes, it is necessary to address the inadequacies of Bantu Educa-



Happy first years getting integrated into the Rhodes culture.

tion within the university," he said.

Daryl Lee, Project's Officer for the SRC, and Nusas Non-Racialism Project Chair, said the problem lay in issues hidden by the administration, and as a result, student awareness surrounding the problem was limited.

"This does not mean that the university can continue to ignore the crisis. Through bridging courses, alternative admissions schemes, and reviewing and improving the teaching process, we can begin to rectify the situation," replied Welch.

"Even if the university does this, however, it cannot undo all the damage that Bantu education has done. This is why one of our demands is for a single, non-racial education department."

"An education department that offers an equal education to all South Africans can only exist in a genuine non-racial, non-sexist democracy. Also as youth, students have an interest in the future of their country - this is why our programme includes national political issues."

Together with Sansco (South African National Students Congress), the Non-Racialism Project will co-ordinate the Intensive

joined".

Zeke Davidson (BJourn I) said: "I reckon Journ is a bit boring, but I suppose in first year courses, when you are learning basic concepts, one cannot expect the height of stimulation."

There were some students that disagreed with this and felt there was no reason why first year courses shouldn't be stimulating.

Something that was most stimulating to some first years was that political groups have the freedom to express their views and to be represented on campus.

They found this a total contrast to their school and home environment. One student commented: "This allows one to broaden ones perspective and formulate ones beliefs more effectively."

Thus, although many aspects of varsity were criticised, the good far outweighed the bad. On the whole, first years seemed to be well settled, happy and enjoying life at Rhodes.

take up 'Right to Learn' campaign

Learning Campaign (ILC), which will be running a tutoring scheme in the township."

"The ILC is organising a training workshop for the tutors before they go into the township," he said.

In June, Sansco and Nusas are to merge to create a single student organisation which will have branches over 150 campuses across the country.

"The launch has been made possible through the work that Sansco and Nusas have done in building non-racialism on campuses."

Welch said: "The single student organisation will be taking forward our principles, which include democracy, non-racism and non-sexism."

"Its programme will ensure that the aspirations of those who have borne the brunt of apartheid, particularly the African people, are paramount."

"The organisation will also align itself with the workers of our country, who have not only suffered under minority rule, but have proved to be the most consistent in their struggle for a South Africa free of oppression and exploitation."

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THE start of the 1991 academic year has witnessed serious clashes between students and administrations countrywide over issues such as exclusions, busarries, admissions and accommodation.

Wits University came to a standstill in the recent weeks when students boycotted classes and occupied the administration bloc in protest against alleged mismanagement of the university by the administration.

Negotiations between the administration, the SRC and the Black Students Transitional Committee ended the protest action.

Earlier the Vice-Chancellor, Prof Charlton, issued a pamphlet rejecting all the demands of the students.

Prof Charlton has been criticised for a speech he delivered during the height of the lecture boycott during which he threatened disciplinary action against the protestors.

The Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (Udusa), the Wits Academic Staff Association and the SRC claimed the Vice-Chancellor's speech was exacerbating racial tension on campus.

The protest began in early March when a large delegation marched to the Vice-Chancellor's offices and

Clashes with admins all over country

presented a memorandum listing a number of demands.

Subsequently, hundreds of students occupied the admin offices and also the Arts and Science Faculty offices, effectively bringing administration work to a halt.

The University of Western Cape has also seen protests over the unfair exclusion of students who were dismissed on financial grounds.

It was claimed that all students who owed money from last year had been excluded due to state subsidy cuts.

Singing students filled the administration building waving placards with slogans.

The students have also formed a fundraising committee called the Students Financial Crisis Forum (SFCF) in an attempt to help solve the problem.

The SFCF together with SANSKO have met with the rectorate in an attempt to solve the crisis.

A march to the administration buildings at the University of Durban Westville resulted in

previously excluded students being readmitted by the university.

The students demanded that all students who failed as a result of educational disadvantages be readmitted.

The sit-in ended when the rector agreed that all the 50 students who had been excluded would be readmitted.

Students at both the Durban and Pietermaritzburg campuses of the University of Natal also protested recently against their administrations.

At Pietermaritzburg, the Black Students Society and the SRC issued a memorandum detailing student demands which dealt explicitly with the financial crisis, shortage of accommodation, course content, staff assessment, as well as the need for extended registration for students without finance, cheaper text books and lower fees for supplementary exams.

Another demand centered around the provision for a "student observer" on the Senate Executive.

In Durban, more than 600 students marched on the Administration block to present a similar set of demands.

These were accepted by the Principal of the University of Natal, who said that it would receive his immediate attention.

Myths surround pregnancy issue at Rhodes

A number of women on campus will be intimately familiar with that sickening feeling, the cold sweat that follows, as well as the sudden spurt of religious fervour: "Please God, - don't let me be pregnant!"

In a society where prevention is so much better than cure, it is vital for both men and women to take responsibility for their 'passionate' actions, and ensure that they are 'on the ball' in the contraceptive court.

This entails visiting either a doctor, or the family planning clinic in Anglo African street (near the post office).

The clinic is ideal for students, firstly because it is so close to campus, and secondly because contraceptives and advice are available free of charge! It is open from 7.30 am to 4.00 pm, Monday to Friday. Their telephone number is (0461) 2-5404.

They offer advice on family planning as well as on contraception methods. A word of warning though, is that the clinic is sometimes understaffed so be prepared to wait a while before being attended to.

Student Adviser, Mark Ranier, said: "There was a contraception clinic open two days a week at the sanatorium last year, but this was discontinued as it was not adequately used."

Sister Simpson of the Sanatorium said students preferred to go to the family planning clinic in town because it was more anonymous.

However staff at the san are very willing to assist anyone with problems.

SRC president, Rod Amner, said the long awaited condom vending machines were in the process of being organised and installed on campus.

Mark Ranier said pregnancy at Rhodes was quite a serious problem with many potential complications arising due to the new found freedom that students had at university.

Ranier added that alcohol also played a part in releasing student inhibitions. He stressed that there were outlets available to students with any problems, in the form of counselling by himself, in the Student Adviser capacity; assistance by wardens; the Family planning clinic; Sanatorium and friends.

A snap-survey by RHODEO reporters found various myths surrounding pregnancy on campus.

Firstly, some students felt 'nice girls' don't fall pregnant - this is not the case. It can happen to anyone - all it takes (besides the obvious factors) is a little carelessness.

Therefore Ranier urged students to be responsible. He also warned that taking the 'morning after' pill to counteract pregnancy, could not be relied upon as it could only be used approximately twice in a lifetime, because of its adverse effects on body metabolism.

Rumours have circulated that if a woman living in res falls pregnant, she would be asked to leave, but according to Mark Ranier, this is not the case. He pointed out the difficulty of looking after a baby as well as maintaining an academic career.

Although, he recalled the case of a woman who obtained her masters degree with two firsts last year while looking after her baby.

It is vital for students to de-stigmatise contraception. Local health workers urged that students use contraception and take those 'friendly aids' more seriously.

Condoms are not only a means of preventing pregnancy (with minimal risks involved), but they are additionally a means to ending the spread of Aids.

Aids is definitely spreading albeit, according to a sister at San, students did not seem at all concerned.

She added, Aids is something that is taboo - people do not seem to see it as a threat. Much needs to be done to increase student awareness.

She said an Aids advisory group was to be formed in Grahamstown shortly and hopefully this group would undertake an awareness campaign.

Meanwhile the Student Health Society of South Africa is holding a survey on Acne and Menstrual disorders. Students are urged to go to the Rhodes San to fill in a questionnaire as soon as possible.



SASNEWS Campus Roundup

South African Students' Press Union News Service

Campus Briefs

Politics and the Environment

POLITICAL organisations like the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress should address urban nature conservation as a priority in a future South Africa, said UWC-based environmentalist Mr Barrie Low.

Low, speaking at an environmental congress added that universities should play a larger role in broadening environmental issues, especially on their respective campuses.

Lunch hour cancelled for longer lectures.

THE Administration of the University of Pretoria last year unilaterally decided to lengthen periods to 50 minutes thereby foregoing the lunch hour.

This decision which was taken without consulting any student bodies, including the SRC, has resulted in most societies who depend on the lunch hour to conduct their activities being unable to function properly.

'Mobocracy' criticised by Turfloop SRC.

THE SRC of the University of the North (Turfloop) recently warned students against the dangers of "mobocracy", following an attempt by a group of students to call a boycott in protest against the accommodation shortage.

Turfloop is facing a severe accommodation crisis, with up to six people sleeping in residence rooms.

The administration was given four weeks in which to address the problem. However, a group of students held a spontaneous meeting to call for boycotts and protests prior to the deadline.

The SRC strongly condemned this action saying "actions and lukewarm decisions of mobocracy can never vanquish over principles of democracy."

Medunsa faces closure

MEDUNSA, South Africa's only black medical university is facing a cash crisis because of subsidy cuts to university budgets.

Vice-Chancellor, Professor Leon Taljaard appeals to the private sector for assistance.

If his appeal does fail it will result in staff retrenchments and a freeze on vacant posts.

In addition, the Veterinary Science Faculty will have to close down which leaves the Pretoria University [Tuks] Veterinary school as the only option for the present and future students.

"We want to be able to supply the country with much needed black health professionals, but because Medunsa has a ten million rand short fall we may be forced to take drastic steps," Taljaard said.

SA women must get involved

Univ of the Western Cape — Speakers at an International Women's Day programme recently urged South African women to fight for more than the vote, since the franchise in other countries did not guaranteed them their liberation.

The lunch time meeting was organised by Women Unite, a Sansco sub-committee.

Former UWC Media Councillor Ms Zubeida Jaffer said she found during a visit to Cuba that the contribution by local women was so significant that it put South African women to shame.

"Because Cuban women were involved in the political struggle there, they are still part of the structures which make the important decision," Jaffer added.

"The Federation of Cuban Women (FCW) currently has about two million members in a population of 12 million."

In recent years, Cuban women have won the right to institute a family code, obliging men to share domestic work. They also managed to win up to 15 years in work centres for people found guilty of sexual harassment.

Yengeni trialist, Ms Jenny Schreiner, said the prospect of a constituent assembly provided a challenge for women. She suggested a women's charter be drawn up.

"A new constitution will not be the end of the struggle. There must not be just one or two women in the assembly," she added.

"And they must know what women's demands are."

Muslim Students' Association

Charity Drive Stamp out Poverty!!!

April 20 1991

Another MSA Project

Islam the way of life

When the new flag was hoisted over Namibia on March 21 last year, unchaining it from one of the most hateful forms of colonialism and racial domination, it was proved once more that a people supposed to be culturally and technologically "backward" can triumph over ostensibly superior powers.

The date has marked the end of one of the ironies of the century, for Namibia has enjoyed the most solid protection under international law, but has at the same time suffered more for it. This has become history which must be left to the history books to recall and teach the future generation about the many barren but fruitful years when Namibians took on the might of South Africa and finally won. However, Namibia's independence is still restricted by South Africa's continued control of its only deep seaharbour, Walvis Bay, and the legacy left by decades of apartheid rule. Having heroically achieved the first goal, political independence, the new state came to face the second and the most fundamental one, social and economic struggle. It came to face among others: the reactivation of the depressed economy, redirection of public expenditure and reduction of income disparities.

Ordinary people who have voted the new government into power have high expectations. They are expecting it to produce a sustained and discernible improvements in their standard of living, so that they can be able to enjoy the basic necessities of life.

While these must be acknowledged, the first year has not been easy for the Swapo-led government, because of the apartheid colonial inheritance. These serious difficulties present a challenge to the government's stated philosophy of national reconciliation, pluralistic democracy and national development.

Thus, at independence the system of apartheid had been firmly entrenched, the country was divided into ethnic bantustans; schooling for children was meagre at best and based on the notorious bantu education; whites occupied all the top (and most other) positions in the civil service and parastatals; the economy was geared towards producing primary products for export, and importing most consumer goods, and there was virtually no manufacturing infrastructure; high unemployment rate and a vast gap between rich and poor (or white and black) in terms of per capita income.



Sam Nujoma reviews the guard of honour on independence day.

NAMIBIA: ONE YEAR ON.

By William Hueva.

Adding insult to injury, RSA left a financial deficit of more than R750 million, which she claimed she had borrowed from foreign institutions for the "benefit" of the country.

Unemployment was aggravated by the return of more than 44 000 exiles. Most of them could not be accommodated in the already cumbersome civil service, neither could the already depressed economy carry the bulk of them.

Education was difficult to reform overnight since it was inherently based on entrenched apartheid policies. Jobs were difficult to create since the new government needed foreign investment before it could do so.

To restructure the economy, various projects were suggested in agriculture, rural reform, education and training, and health and housing. For this the government needed foreign assistance and a donor's conference was held in New York a few months after independence. Foreign governments pledged money for the development projects, of which some have been forwarded, and the relevant projects are under way. In December last year the

Namibian government signed the Lome IV Convention and became the ninth member. The Lome Convention has been established between the 12 EC states and the

African, Caribbean and Pacific group of nations, and gives grants and cheap loans to developing countries. For its part Namibia is to receive 16,8 billion dollars, from last year to 1995 for its development projects. Also in December last year the country received aid totalling R50 million from Africa Fund. Namibia has signed technical co-operation agreements with a number of countries.

The Commission of European Countries is also supporting projects in Namibia to the tune of approximately R87 million. The projects are among others: Training of agricultural personnel, educational publications for Namibian schools, community development projects, the social and economic research in the rural areas, health and social services, and the rural workshop and technical skills training for the San people.

An investment conference was held at the beginning of this year. The conference which also unveiled Namibia's investment code, attracted a number of international investors. The aim of the conference was to inform foreign investors what the country can offer. Together with this, an investment centre was opened. The centre serves as a secretariat for the government as well as providing foreign investors with information and details on labour regulations. Since independence the country has taken part in international trade fairs which opened international markets for Namibian goods. The country has also become a full member of SA Customs Union, a move which opened the flow of goods between member countries. The country has experienced drought for the past few years, and R6 million was spent on drought relief assistance to farmers in the affected areas. A further R3 million was spent to assist the karakul industry through the same difficult period. The Land and Agricultural Bank was opened with the aim of assisting the development in the country as well as assisting young emergent farmers

done at the Namibia Institute in Lusaka has revealed that the northern part of the country is able to feed the whole population and thus attention has been put on making the country self sufficient in terms of food. The Directorate of Rural development has geared its strategies towards increasing crop production in the communal areas. It further established irrigation projects and central stations to render better extension to these areas, improving water supply and the infrastructure in general. New fisheries regulation came into effect immediately after independence, when the country requested ICSEAF countries to leave Namibian waters and to refrain from catching in the Namibian waters. Subsequent to this the government has passed a law declaring a 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off the country's west coast

So far the education system has been democratised, but the content needs more attention. Schools are opened for all pupils irrespective of race and social background.

Immediately after independence a new gold mine was opened. The existing ones were reactivated and prospecting is still under way.

The government is busy working on a new legal system. A committee to this effect has been established. Another committee working on a new high education system for the country has started its work on February 11. Much has to be done on education on the general level. So far the education system has been democratised, but the content needs more attention. Schools are opened for all pupils irrespective of

race and social background. Education, up to the age of 14 years is free and compulsory, and English has become the medium of instruction - although the latter has been met with opposition from the white-owned schools. A new syllabus up to standard eight has been introduced, but standards nine and ten are still under the Cape Education system. Health and Social Services is another sector that needs urgent attention. So far the health services has also been democratised. Although it was not made free as it was the case with Mozambique at independence, it is made available to all the people. Primary health care programmes are under way, and foreign doctors especially from Cuba have been imported.

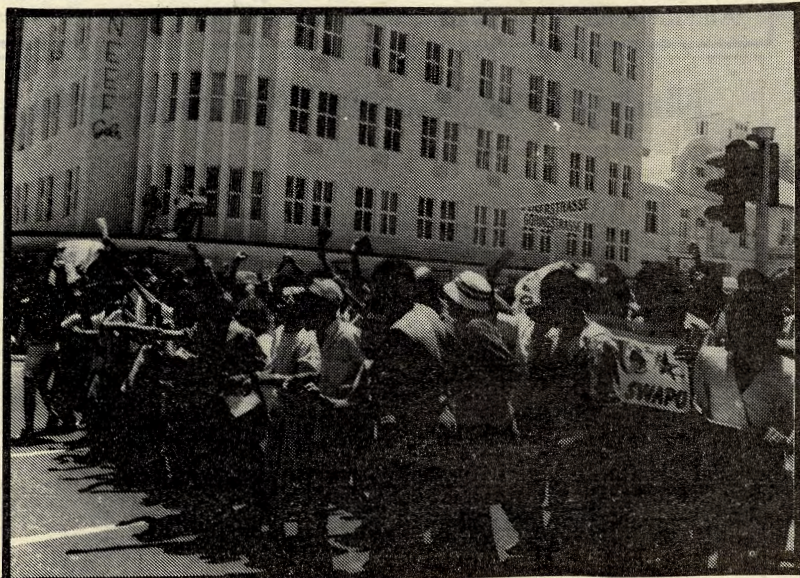
There will be a conference from June 27 to July 1, this year. The conference will hopefully generate "policy-oriented ideas", which the ministry needs to formulate land policy. The issue is sensitive, it was the reason why Namibians were engaged in the first and second Chimurengas, first with the Germans and then with the South Africans. While the government wants to satisfy the wishes of the landless majority on the one hand it does not want to sacrifice the goose that lays golden eggs. However, what is clear is that the government is going to take the land belonging to absentee landlords. So far landless people, the majority of them being exiles, have been resettled on state land, and moves are under way to obtain private land on a "willing-seller-willing-buyer" principle.

On the labour sphere much is still to be done. The government has, however, established a pension fund to which every worker will contribute. A board runs the Fund and is a source of security for the aged. The board also manages to generate interest according to the government. A labour bill is currently being discussed in the Parliament. Its aim is to help create sound industrial relations between employers and employees and better employment conditions.

On the international sphere, Namibia has broken the decades of isolation and has joined the international arena. It is today a member of the Non-aligned countries, the UN, OAU, SADCC, Commonwealth, IMF, Lome Convention, SA Customs Union and the Africa Bank. It has established diplomatic ties with more than 60 countries up to date, while more than 40 countries have presented their credentials to the Namibian president. The country has, so far, signed 45 bilateral and multilateral agreements, mainly on the fields of education, health, agriculture and technical assistance.

Although attempts have been made to change the situation inherited, the fulfilment of the expectations of the underprivileged majority, is a task which has not been met with success as yet. But with the approach and dedication the new government has taken, economic independence is expected to be achieved in the next few years.

William Hueva is the ex-editor of a community newspaper "Bricks", and works at the "Namibian" in Windhoek.



Crowds celebrate on the streets during independence

Student organisations are forging ahead with unity

THE merger of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) and the South African National Students Congress (SANSCO) is particularly symbolic at Rhodes, because it was here that Steve Biko led the walk-out by black students from NUSAS in 1969.

The walk-out, prompted by NUSAS's inability at the time to locate itself politically, is set to be reversed during this year with the formation of a new, non-racial student organisation on over 130 campuses all over South Africa. What then has changed from Rhodes 1969 to Rhodes 1991?

Following the walk-out in 1969, black students formed the South African Students Organisation (SASO), which ascribed to the philosophy of black consciousness.

However, with emergence of non-racial politics and the Freedom Charter in the late 70's and 80's, SASO reformed as Azaso and then changed its name to SANSCO in 1986. This name change illustrated SANSCO's support for non-racialism and its increasing co-operation with NUSAS.

NUSAS itself, had undergone radical change following its near collapse in 1977 and committed

South Africa is preparing itself for fundamental transformation, but for most South Africans, including students, this has meant little more than seeing FW and Mandela on SABC News.

However, students at Rhodes have not allowed this change to happen 'over their heads' — and are working towards launching a single, nonracial student organisation which will fight for the establishment of a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic university and society.

itself to undoing apartheid by affiliating to the United Democratic Front in 1983.

Thus the 1980's saw campaigns being taken up jointly by NUSAS and SANSCO. In 1987, the "one person — one vote" campaign run by NUSAS and SANSCO was supported by 14 000 students all over the country.

1989 saw continued co-operation during the highly successful "Troops off Turf" campaign in which over 13 500 signed postcards were sent to students on the besieged University of the North campus.

Not to mention spectacular joint action during the 1989 Defiance Campaign. Here at Rhodes, over a thousand students, workers and academics participated in the Defiance Campaign march through the streets of Grahamstown.

At the 1989 NUSAS National

Congress at Rhodes (this is where the action is), Andrew Mlangeni (ANC National Executive Committee member), challenged black and white students to start practicing non-racial principles. This call was accepted by both organisations, who passed resolutions committing themselves to the formation of a single organisation.

Last year saw the translation of this commitment into action. Both NUSAS and SANSCO debated the issue with students during discussion forums and debates. Rhodes also saw the formation of the NUSAS Non-racialism Project which was organised to involve students in the process of forming the new organisation.

The challenge to implement non-racialism practically was accepted at the national congresses of both Nusas and Sansco, when they accepted the challenge to form the

"Others should not say tomorrow; 'why did they not do this?' They should be able to say: 'When the right moment came, the youth responded appropriately.'"

— the ANC's Terror" Lekota

new organisation during this year.

The NORP and local SANSCO branch at Rhodes will play a pivotal role in involving and informing students in the process of building non-racialism and democracy.

The merger of Sansco and Nusas — the biggest event in student politics since the formation of Nusas in 1924 — is not going to be all roses and cream.

Its formation and success will depend on how students respond to several challenges...

RHODEO is going to print the outcome of a joint national workshop between NUSAS and SANSCO, which will decide on issues such as the new organisation's constitution, principles, name and logo and the date of launch.

Representatives from RHODEO will be attending the workshop. Students can become involved in building non-racialism at Rhodes by contacting the local SANSCO branch or through joining NORP.

The merger of Nusas and Sansco — the biggest event in student politics since the formation of Nusas in 1924 — is not going to be all roses and cream. It's formation and success will depend on how students respond to several important challenges.

Three joint commissions have been formed to focus on some of the problem areas.

Probably the least difficult issue is deciding on the name and logo of the new organisation. Because the new organisation will be dif-



ferent to both Nusas and Sansco, it was decided that it would need a new name and logo to reflect its new identity.

No final decision has been reached yet, but suggestions for names include the National Students Congress (NASCO) and South African Students Congress (SASCO).

To date, a proposal for the new organisation has been drawn up and will be discussed on all the campuses and at the national workshop in April.

It is likely that one of the main challenges facing the new organisation will be their relation to the SRC's. Until now, NUSAS was formally made up of all the SRC's that affiliated to the National Union. It was a federation of SRC's which voted to be part of NUSAS, rather than an organisation with signed up members, although certain campuses had branches of NUSAS where the SRC was not affiliated to the National Union.

The commission mandated to look at how the new organisation will relate to the SRC's, has suggested that the new organisation should not be formally linked to SRC's.

SRC's should rather fulfill their role as broad representative bodies, catering for particular student interests. However, due to repression on many of the "bush campuses", SRC's either do not exist or are little more than "prefect" bodies. The new organisation will play an informative role in helping to get SRC's off the ground, as well as contesting existing SRC's.

Some posturing about how to start saving the planet

IT was a case of "I almost platzed", when, upon entering the Spur the other night, I was asked whether I would like a table in the Smoking or the Non-Smoking sections of the restaurant...well what can I say, except: hats off to the management!

It's just a pity that when choosing the unpolluted section, I suddenly found myself in a dark and hidden corner of the restaurant, and under the "spiral staircase"...almost as if I would be offending the smokers.

It was while sitting in the Spur that I opened the latest edition of FRONTLINE, a magazine one can always rely on for the criticism of the "Greens" — albeit unconstructive criticism —

Aaah, and I found what I was looking for — though admittedly my back was up before even reading the article that was entitled "Beware the Greens". However, my initial reaction changed as I read further, conceding that here was someone, Andrew Kenny (a factory engineer), on some sort of "trip", but nevertheless making interesting (and valid?) points. Oh well, I'll leave it up to you...

Kenny makes some excellent observations about the planet being used in this country in this century as "an ecological laboratory to test three different economic systems: capitalism, socialism and disrupted rural subsistence". According to Mr Kenny, the latter two systems have been "environmental catastrophes".

Massive population growth, starving children...invasion of the deserts and the destruction of arable land and forests, are all the "disastrous consequences" that have befallen Africa as a result of

In his regular column, local environmentalist Charles King on "TO HELL WITH THE BLACK RHINO - GET ON WITH PLANTING TREES!"

taking the "route of disrupted rural subsistence".

Kenny also writes that there is no mystery why socialism destroys the environment: people care for land that they own and simply do not care for land that is communally owned or owned by the state. He makes an interesting comparison between the condition of the lavatory in your own house and the condition of a public lavatory. So much for public loos...try and find one in Grahamstown!

However, in capitalist (the shining environmental example) countries "the authorities can threaten to shut down a factory that pollutes too badly: but factories are never shut down in socialist countries...thus pollution is rampant".

Gosh! Kenny is saying that since capitalists are mainly driven by the wish to make bigger profits, factory owners will be frightened by fines, as well as greedy for tax concessions and will therefore pollute less. If only it were that simple...oh, the joys of living in a pollution-free capitalist paradise.

Kenny then comments on the suspicion with which the black people in Africa regard whites' concern for the environment, seeing it as a ploy to rob Africans out of the high standard of living whites enjoy.

This is why attempts at introducing alternative technology into Africa have failed, including the recent attempts at introducing

into black homes in areas of the Eastern Cape schemes whereby animal manure and human waste is converted to biogas and used for cooking — while the white people speak so enthusiastically about biogas, yet comfortably use Eskom electricity.

Future of the planet

He writes that there is the feeling that it is not so much pollution that the Greens [am I green?] hate as industry. "There seems to be a totalitarian tendency in them, an urge to tell people what to do, an impulse towards curbing activities of which they do not approve."

Being "Green" myself, it was only upon removing my rose-tinted Ray-Bans...oops, I mean spectacles, that I realised that Kenny and myself were drinking different coloured milkshakes from the same cow:

"We desperately need an honest, open and rational debate on the environment. Emotion is fine in this debate, even inevitable, but emotion without reason is worse than useless...the future of the planet is far too important to be entrusted to superstition and ideology, and the urgency of the hour is far too great for posturing and evasion."

Hmmm...there you have it. A similar conclusion from different sides of the cow kraal! Mr Kenny, just one thing: take it easy when generalising about all Greens, and I'll do the same with factory engineers.

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SOUTH Africa is currently emerging from a repressive political past, and the process towards formulating a new constitution is underway.

The National Party and Inkatha are saying that an All-Party Congress should be the means for drawing up a new constitution.

The ANC, however, has always seen the All-Party Congress as the body that would prepare the framework for a future democratic constitution.

While the ANC, Pac and Azapo are pressurising the State for an Interim Government and a Constituent Assembly (for example the "Million signature campaign") the State and its allies have deliberately ignored the demands.

In a recent series of pamphlets that appeared on campus, the NSF (National Students Federation) strongly aligned itself to the position of the State, claiming that a Constituent Assembly is an unacceptable solution because decision making would take place on a "majoritarian basis" resulting in the "interests" of "minority

parties or minority groups" being ignored.

But it cannot be said that elections on a racial basis would be an acceptable means of affecting fundamental political change, and it is obvious that all South Africans should be active participants in drawing up a new constitution which will be truly democratic and representative.

The NSF claim that the "integrity of South Africa's legal system is widely accepted" and the Chief Justice "would be seen as the kind of politically neutral person who should preside over the conference."

This naive statement does not take into account that racist laws such as the Suppression of Communism and Internal Security Act still exist, and South Africa's legal system is still badly tainted with the legacy of apartheid.

Gugile Nkwinti, ANC Regional Organiser for the Eastern Cape suggested that only the presence of the United Nations would ensure a free and fair election.

The NSF went on to describe

the ANC's demand for an Interim Government as a "recipe for chaos".

According to the NSF there is no need for an Interim Government because "South Africa is not a colony" but is a "sovereign state" with a "legally" constituted government.

In the first place, South Africa is undergoing a transition from colonial rule by a white minority.

The National Party can clearly not be a player and a referee at the same time.

Secondly, the legitimacy of the government, in the eyes of the majority of the people arises not from what it does, but whom it effectively represents and in whose interests it is seen to act.

The NSF's claim that the ruling white minority is a "legally" constituted government is questionable.

In addition to this, the present government is by no means impartial when one considers the detention of Mac Maharaj (who has been released just recently), the initial insistence on the exclusion of Joe Slovo from the ANC

delegation and the State's refusal to grant indemnity to Chris Hani and Ronnie Kasrils.

If South Africa is to have a new constitution that is truly democratic and non-racial, it can only be achieved through a Constituent Assembly that is drawn up by the representatives of the people.

No negotiations can occur until each party has proven its support in a non-racial election. That very support will determine who participates at the negotiating table.

The new constitution cannot be drawn up behind closed doors.

The people, through elected and accountable delegates, should have the final say.

Elections can either be constituency based or on proportional representation with a number of seats allocated according to the number of votes nationally.

A complex mixture of this can ensure both accountability of delegates to particular constituencies and the representation of parties with a significant level of support.

Who'll win the next election

SOUTH Africa's first non-racial election is becoming more of a reality and the question being asked is can the African National Congress be as confident of gaining a majority as Swapo did in the first Namibian elections.

A wide range of polling experts agree that if a non-racial election was held today, the ANC would gain 50 percent of the vote.

The National Party would get over 20 percent, while Inkatha and the Pan Africanist Congress would both struggle to get 10 percent and the Democratic Party and Conservative Party would both get around five percent.

Most of the leading polls have been regionally based or have ex-

cluded the homelands.

Several have been plagued by problems such as sampling questionnaires, and language difficulties.

Director of the Institute for Black Research at the University of Natal, Prof Fatima Meer, said the shift of the violence to the Transvaal, strong newspaper criticism of the ANC and Nelson and Winnie Mandela in particular as well as the delays in the negotiating process may have led to a slight decrease in the ANC's support levels.

She added that recent repeals of apartheid legislation may have strengthened De Klerk's support in the black community.

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RHODES University cannot remain the way it is, that much is obvious.

Why? The university, a place of high status in society which produces knowledge, research and skilled personnel, is not keeping up with the process of change in South Africa.

Rhodes and other campuses in South Africa, including Wits and UCT, will soon find themselves in the "weird situation" where they are lagging behind the National Party government, both in commitment and action when it comes to transforming society and the university.

Only 21 percent of Rhodes students are black, 12 percent of those are African, even less come from Department of Education and Training schools and hardly any come from the impoverished rural areas.

Last year these figures were more or less the same. For a whole the year the university has maintained the pre-February 2, 1990 status quo. Nothing has changed! Even De Klerk has done much more!

Neither has Rhodes grown very much over the past five years. Why not?

Rhodes must grow

There are valid reasons, it is very costly to build residences for students, the government has cut subsidies and the black matric results have been catastrophic.

But all universities in South Africa need to grow, obviously Rhodes cannot grow much more without changing its nature...but what then is the nature of Rhodes?

Vice-chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, is fond of calling his campus the "Oxford in the bush".

That's fine, Oxford is a top university, but Britain is not Developing South Africa and the pressures on Rhodes are different.

Rhodes must grow and accommodate black matriculants, taking into account their rotten pre-university education system.

If Rhodes cannot grow then it must drastically alter its student composition at current levels. It's totally unacceptable that just 21 percent of Rhodes' students are black.

SRC President, Rod Amner, argues that universities like Rhodes, are currently reflecting the "dominant contradictions and prejudices" of society.

Undemocratic Council

"Our places of higher learning are training the next generation of managers, bureaucrats, supervisors and the majority of these are still drawn from the white, male middle class pool, which controls and dominates society," Amner said.

However, he said: "Universities, as institutions of learning have the potential to become arenas in which a highly egalitarian consciousness can develop amongst teachers and students."

"The university can equip people to use one's head, to think critically...Academica and students can challenge the dominant myths...The university can play a role in fostering a democratic culture and also act as a voice against injustice and oppression."

But what should be done, practically, about changing Rhodes. Change has to be realistic and informed by the main objective of serving all South Africans.

Firstly, Amner said, there was the issue of Council, the highest decisionmaking body.

Members of Council include those appointed by Senate, Convocation, the State President, the municipalities of Graham-

The first of a new series debating how Rhodes University should transform itself into a campus that serves all South Africans.

RHODES CANNOT REMAIN AS THE "OXFORD IN THE BUSH"

Black student numbers stagnant! Fees rocketing!—Undemocratic structures!—Bad lectures! TRANSFORMATION!!!

stown, Port Elizabeth and King Williams Town etc., donors and various white schools.

"So the government and commercial interests have control while workers, black communities and students themselves have little say over the role and direction of the university," Amner said.

Amner said that Rhodes needed to be accountable in some realistic way to the broader community.

"Greater avenues for community participation in determining research and teaching priorities was needed."

This does not mean the university was subservient to the whims of the local population.

"No it means that the university has an academic responsibility to the community and to egalitarian democratic principles."

"Research should be rooted in the needs of the community...Obviously academics will be free to decide but at a time when South Africans still die of Tuberculosis while hi-tech machines cater for the diseases of the rich, then that freedom is being abused."

Alternative admissions

Amner said that alternative admissions and bridging programmes needed to be developed as a matter of urgent priority.

However, these programmes had to go beyond simply being partial solutions to the problem.

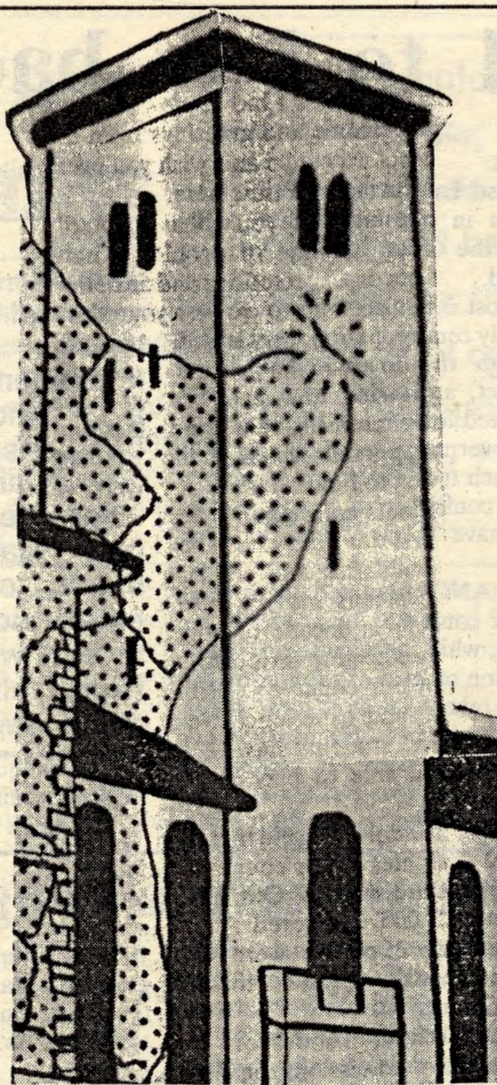
In fact all those involved in or with the university needed to come together to discuss far-reaching solutions to the crisis.

For example only 1000 black matriculants in DET schools out of a total of over 200 000, passed Maths on the Higher Grade.

Maths on the Higher Grade was essential for entry into the Commerce, Science and Pharmacy faculties at Rhodes.

The priority is that debates over transforming Rhodes into a democratic institution need to occur at all levels, from residence to Council chambers.

• TO BE CONTINUED IN NEXT EDITION



Black students are just 21 percent of Rhodes

RHODES University needed to drastically alter its admissions policy to bring the institution in line with the needs of a developing country, said the Deputy Dean of the Arts Faculty, Professor Ian Macdonald.

Rhodes' students composition was definitely unjust and totally unacceptable, with the total number of black students (African, 'Coloured and Indian') at slightly more than 21 percent.

Professor Macdonald is one of the prime movers behind the recently established ad-hoc Senate Committee which is evaluating Rhodes' admissions policy.

The committee, chaired by the Director of the Academic Skills Programme, Dr George Carter, hoped to propose a new admissions policy in time for the 1992 academic year.

At present Rhodes University admitted only the 'best students' it could find according to the matric points system which, the administration felt, could be used to measure a person's capacity to succeed at university.

Professor Macdonald disagreed: "What about the usefulness to society of a particular student receiving a university education; also what about equality of opportunity, under which all students, black or white, poor or rich, get the same chance to obtain a place on campus."

New R3 million res & R300 000 in student loans

THE Rhodes Administration seems to be responding to the pressures of change after deciding to build a new R3 million residence, to be ready in June 1992.

The residence will be built in Drosdy Hall and will accommodate 73 students, the Dean of Students, Dr Moosa Motara, said.

He added that the admin was expecting R300 000 from the government which would form part of an extended financial aid package for students.

This extra money would cater for, especially, the 100 students, already on bank loans, who will not be able to pay their fees by May 30 deadline.

Dr Motara added, this year the university would make a special attempt to cover all schools, especially black schools in the Eastern Cape in an all-out bid to attract students to Rhodes.

Dr Motara admitted that Rhodes needed to continue growing and also needed to attract more black students.

Sansco/Nusas meet E. Cape rectors

THE recent meeting between student organisations, Sansco and Nusas, and the rectors of at least 12 Eastern Cape tertiary institutions marked the start of a joint effort to address the crisis in education in the Eastern Cape, Ciskei and Transkei.

The conference, hosted by Rhodes University, was a joint Nusas/Sansco initiative which will ultimately result in a regional education summit later this year.

Sansco's regional chairperson, Sheya Kulati, said delegates reached broad consensus on the need to forge unity between local tertiary institutions.

They agreed that any attempt to solve the education disaster would have to involve rectors, students, academic staff, the local business community, Ciskeian and South African departments of education and the

National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC).

The conference identified eight key issues which included:

- Exclusions and admissions policies;
- The content of tertiary education;
- Democratising tertiary education;
- The autonomy of tertiary institutions from the government;
- Political freedom on campuses;
- Financial aid to students through bursaries and loan schemes and
- Government subsidisation

Rhodes' vice-chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, said the conference was conducted in a positive manner and resolved many of the misconceptions concerning tertiary education.



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Thank You
Guy Thornycroft

Poor forced to buy back land stolen from them

"THE right to own one's own land is an elementary human right" stated the government. And on Tuesday, March 12, a land reform package was tabled in a White Paper in Parliament.

But although the White Paper spells the end of racial discrimination in land rights, it does not address the fact that people need to be compensated for having lost their land under draconian apartheid legislation.

The government's paper also contains provisions to maintain "norms and standards" in the established townships, and facilitates the urgent provision of land for the establishment of informal housing settlements.

The paper consists of five bills which, collectively, brings an end to the 78-year-long restriction on land which may be purchased by

blacks.

It also ended the racial zoning system in operation since 1950, when the Group Areas Act was passed.

Almost 3.5 million people were forcibly removed from their lands through the implementation of this act, and none were compensated for the loss of land. Yet the government now claims: "It'll be much too costly and cause too much conflict to deal with people who have fallen victim to these laws."

The ANC's demand for a land claims court has been totally ignored, while all claims for redistribution of land or reparation for land taken away from black people have been dismissed.

Therefore, what the repeal of the Group Areas Act actually entails, is blacks buying back land

that originally belonged to them.

However, with unemployment

Almost 3.5 million people were forcibly removed from their lands through the implementation of this act, and none were compensated for the loss of land.

Yet the government now claims: "It'll be much too costly and cause too much conflict to deal with people who have fallen victim of these laws."

rife, inadequate education, and the low earnings of the largely unskilled black workers who are the

breadwinners in their families, added to the sharp increase in the cost of land and property, very few black people are actually going to be able to afford accepting this 'magnanimous concession'.

The ANC's reaction was one of "outrage and deep disappointment" and along with the PAC, criticised the White Paper's failure to redress past wrongs.

The Grahamstown Rural Committee also criticised this, stating though it was progress, the White Paper had made no attempt to address injustices created by the historic policy of land deprivation.

As to students in digs though, the repeal of the Act is not expected to change anything.

Carlo Hoffman, an Oppie representative, said the act had "not

been taken seriously", in some areas, and black students were "allowed to stay in 'white' areas."

However, the problem of racist landowners still exists — black students battle to find adequate digs in town.

Even though the Oppie Secretary advises black students on digs they should avoid because of racist owners, the problem will only be solved when there is a change of attitude amongst those still stuck in their old apartheid ways.

Political Science lecturer, Marian Lacey, said change would take time.

"Until inbred prejudices were overcome and attitudes changed, and past injustices compensated, changes in Parliament were not going to have any major effects on the private lives of the people."

Handicapped students have a tough time

RHODEO Reporter

RHODES University tries to cater sufficiently for its physically handicapped students.

However, more needs to be done especially for students in wheelchairs and on crutches.

Lesa Bradshaw, a first year BA student who is confined to a wheelchair explained the difficulty she faces in getting to and from lectures.

She said although many of the buildings have lifts, there was still the odd flight of stairs to overcome.

Her biggest hassle is the Zoology and Chemistry Major lecture theatres. However, Lesa has a band of loyal, devoted friends who are always willing to help her get around campus.

Catherine Graham, Lesa's fellow student in Phelps, said it was easier for Lesa to get around in

her manually operated chair than in an electrically-operated wheelchair because friends were always around to help her up stairs.

Access to Kaif and the Rhodes Union (of which Lesa is a member) is also quite difficult. When the gates leading to the Union Building are closed, Lesa is forced to find an alternate route. Stairs and heavy swing doors inside the Union also pose a problem.

Lesa added that accommodation in residence was "no hassle". Her room is on the ground floor and is easily accessible. The washing lines are, however, beyond her reach.

The Library, Lesa finds, is quite accessible. A lift starting in the basement serves as sufficient conveyance between floors. Library staff are always willing to help her.

The Cory Librarian, Sandra Rowoldt, explained that in October

1989 the library initiated a programme geared at "addressing the needs and rights of disabled staff and students of Rhodes University".

A Braille typewriter as well as brailled and tape recorded versions of reference books are available in the event of Rhodes accepting blind or partially sighted students.

Sister Scott of the Rhodes Sanatorium also assured RHODEO that help was available for disabled students if needed.

She said many disabled students over the years have taken their exams in the San.

To Lesa Bradshaw a saving grace for Rhodes is the comparatively compact nature of its campus which facilitates mobility.

Thus far she is enjoying her stay at Rhodes and is determined to complete her masters and PhD in child psychology here.

Womens' Group plan rape campaign

By Diane McPherson

IT never ceases to amaze me how both women and men react after hearing that one belongs to the SRC's Womens' Group

There are heaps of reasons why I joined the group. I saw the plan of action for the year and felt the proposals were very exciting and worthwhile.

These included improving lighting on campus, and pressurising the university to combat sexual harassment on campus seriously.

It also involved defining sexism through seminars and discussions.

The group under the leadership of Thandi O' Hagan, SRC Womens' Councillor, intends to take up the issue of rape on campus in a big way.

If you have been raped by someone you know (date rape) or by a stranger, you're not alone, nor should you bottle it up.

There are people who can help at Rhodes and Thandi can refer you to a rape councillor.

In South Africa, one rape occurs every 90 seconds and we have begun tackling the issue on campus already.

There have been various seminars, two videos and on March 28th this topic will be furthered with another video "Feeling Yes,

Feeling No" followed by an input and lots of discussion.

The group is presently compiling an anonymous questionnaire on rape, date-rape and sexual harassment to be released on campus next term.

The questionnaire aims to provide statistics on rape and in order for it to be a success student co-operation is needed.

Various colourful display boards will be assembled throughout the year to keep campus informed of all progress.

There will also be seminars on socialisation and religion. The film "The Accused" will be shown as part of the SRC film festival soon.

The Womens' Group is a democratic organisation, whose aims include increasing awareness of and questioning amongst women.

New ideas are always welcome. The aim is not to convert or dictate, but rather to understand.

The group meets on Thursday nights at 7pm in the Projects Office (upstairs in the Student's Union).

Women from all races, religions and backgrounds are encouraged to attend.

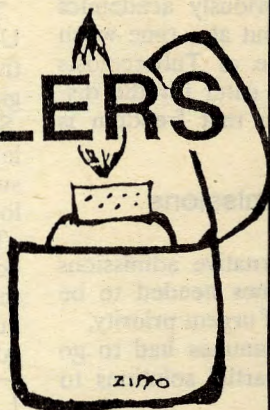
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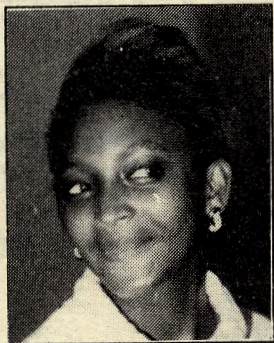
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Census doesn't count all South Africans equally- ANC

By Kerrie Taylor

THE ANC has come out strongly against the recent census which has caused an uproar all over South Africa.

The government responded by saying the ANC knew about the census months before they objected to it.

This census is nevertheless vital for any future government of South Africa.

The ANC seems to have realised this in pointing out that some aspects of the census were wholly inadequate.

Trevor Manuel, of the ANC's Western Cape Region, said: "The ANC demands that the government institute a scientific census of the total population of our country, which excludes no portion of the country and does not differentiate among the race groups."

The government's reply was that the whole census had been formulated by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

They designed it to supply the government with information needed for distribution of water and sewerage, electricity, educational facilities and, obviously, a general count of the current population.

They also said the so-called in-

dependant states, which include the Transkei and Ciskei, were conducting independent census' and would therefore not be included in the South African census.

With regard to racial categories, the government said the forms were printed before the February 1 announcement of the intended scrapping of apartheid-based legislation.

The ANC also objected to the sample-survey method where areas considered 'dangerous' or 'inaccessible', 83 in total, would be photographed from the air.

Only the houses that were photographed would be counted and then spot door-to-door surveys of one in every fifteen houses would determine the average household of these areas.

The ANC felt this was a very inaccurate technique and discriminated against black people in particular.

The call for a truly national census which counts all South Africans — regardless of their place of residence and educational qualifications, especially literacy levels — equally should be supported.

The information obtained would be vital in the reconstruction and development process that was so essential to maintaining peace in South Africa.

ECC — Sack Magnus Malan

By Oliver Cornhill

THE End Conscription Campaign renewed its call for the Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan, to resign in a pamphlet recently.

The main reasons outlined were— Malan's awareness of the existence of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) long before he acknowledged it.

Secondly, between April and July last year, R9-million in cash was paid over to the CCB.

This continued despite Malan's assurances that all activities of the CCB had been suspended.

In 1975, when the SADF invaded Angola, Malan was one of those who decided to keep this knowledge from the South African public.

In 1983, he publicly denied that the SADF was supporting RENAMO in Mozambique and UNITA in Angola.

A year later, however, it emerged that these facts were indeed true.

Single student movement

By Ingrid Salgado

"We have committed ourselves to form a single, non-racial, unitary student movement."

THE recent Regional Executive meeting between Sansco and Nusas was held at Fort Hare University to discuss their merger, which will occur in June.

"We have committed ourselves to form a single, non-racial, unitary student movement," said Sansco's Lincoln Mali, the opening speaker.

This has been necessitated by the changing conditions in our country, Mali added.

Mali said the principles of the new organisation would include non-racism, non-sexism, democracy, working-class leadership and African leadership.

The concepts of African and

working-class leadership do not necessarily mean that leadership will consist only of these two groups, but rather that it has their interests at heart.

"We will not expect to be treated differently. We will remain the engine of change on all campuses. We will, however, not manipulate or run the SRC," added Mali.

The political stand of SRCs was also discussed: it was said that an SRC must receive mandates from all students, irrespective of political beliefs, and not just from one political party.

"An SRC, however, should never be apolitical," he stressed.

It should also avoid emphasising political aspects at the expense of other issues. Although the organisation should contest SRCs, they should never monopolise this body.

It is the new organisation's role to make sure that all SRCs are democratic. It will further be the students themselves who will decide who constitutes the SRC.

Journ I students dissatisfied

SEVERAL Journalism I students have expressed dissatisfaction with the course, especially around teaching conditions, course content and the fact that there are over 300 students in the class.

RHODEO interviewed the Head of the Journalism Department, Prof Gavin Stewart, about the widespread disillusionment amongst the Journ I students.

Prof Gavin Stewart said the less interesting "Introduction to Mass Media" lectures were an important base in the theory build-up.

Previously the department began the Journalism I course with the "South African Media" option, a far more popular introduction which caused an influx of students.

Although the basic requirements for Journalism I in 1991 were a minimum of 30 matric points, over 300 Journalism I students were accepted while there is space for only 80 in Journalism II.

According to Prof Stewart, if only 80 students were accepted in Journalism I, "...students would most probably be entirely white due to the present South African education system."

He said: "Matric results were

not a sufficient reflection of student's ability to succeed at university. Thus over 300 students were accepted—to give everybody a fair chance."

Also Prof Stewart said only 80 students could be accommodated in Journalism II due to the lack of equipment, staff and general space.

There are presently 26 computers for more than 470 Journalism students, five computers for Journ IV and Honours students, and five costly television editing suites were available (within time allocations) for no more than five students at a time.

Much of this equipment has been donated by two of South Africa's major media conglomerates: the Argus and Times Media Ltd.

Prof Stewart said the Journalism Department was unable to upgrade their facilities to cater for more students, because of the University's growth rate of one percent per year.

"The administration thus distributed resources to academic departments in accordance with this growth rate," Prof Stewart said.

The Journalism Department re-

ceived vastly more funding than most other humanities departments and was only comparable with the Human Movement Studies, Business Information Systems, Drama and Fine Art departments.

This year's expenditure on equipment for the Journalism Department (including a R72 000 donation) was considerably higher than in other departments, Prof Stewart said.

It is unlikely that the controversy surrounding the Journalism I course can be completely clarified.

Especially since some academics and student allege that the admin only allowed over 300 students into the course because it was the drawing card to feed other departments.

Unfortunately 220 of the 300 students will definitely not make it into Journalism II, after coming to Rhodes only because it offered the course.

It was also alleged that admin did not take the Journalism course seriously because of their refusal to allocate extra staff and buildings to the overextended department.

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EDITORIAL

Democracy and our future

RHODEO as a newspaper that subscribes to the principles of non-racialism, non-sexism and democracy feels it is necessary for all South Africans to participate in shaping the constitution that will formally launch the 'New South Africa'.

Obviously it is impossible for each and every South African to be involved in negotiating the constitution.

Therefore the most practical option is for all South Africans to vote for their representatives who will sit in a Constituent Assembly which will draw up the new constitution.

RHODEO together with the majority of people in this country, believe the Constituent Assembly option is the only way to get to the new order everyone's talking about.

Therefore we urge all students to support the ANC's 'Million signature campaign' which demands democracy through a Constituent Assembly.

'The Meaning of Life'?

Rag has come and gone, we've had our fun yet the problems remain. Rag means: 'Remember and Give', but who were we remembering and who were we giving to?

Helping the poor is fine, but that assistance should be offered in a mutually respectful manner.

Nobody is anti-partying, but students need to go beyond getting paralytically drunk in the name of charity.

Nobody is anti-charity, but charity must go beyond patronising hand-outs. Charity work needs to, at least, attempt to address the root causes of poverty.

Students should, at least, be sensitised to the plight of the historically disadvantaged.

Hopefully the next Rag will cater for all students, including those who sincerely want to help the poor, as well as those who are only looking for a party.

It's time to take a stand...any stand

The University of Port Elizabeth has lost the right to call itself a university and the students on that campus have lost the right to call themselves students.

They recently voted against allowing political organisations to operate on the campus.

What this amounts to is self-censorship and should be treated with understanding, after all they live in pretty isolated cocoons there, but also with contempt.

Nobody in South Africa today, especially students, can afford the luxury of sitting on the fence. By doing so they are taking sides and are supporting the status quo. Wake up to reality UPE.

"Bust a student"

Dear Rhodoo

Since the beginning of term Grahamstown police have seemed to be engaged in a fully fledged "Bust a Student" campaign. What gives, dudes?

A digs party in Roberts street in the first week of term was entirely terminated after 9pm. Police vehicles swooped onto the scene to "arrest the Hi-Fi", as one officer put. A student who questioned their actions was arrested for "drunk", held, not charged, and released at 6am the following morning.

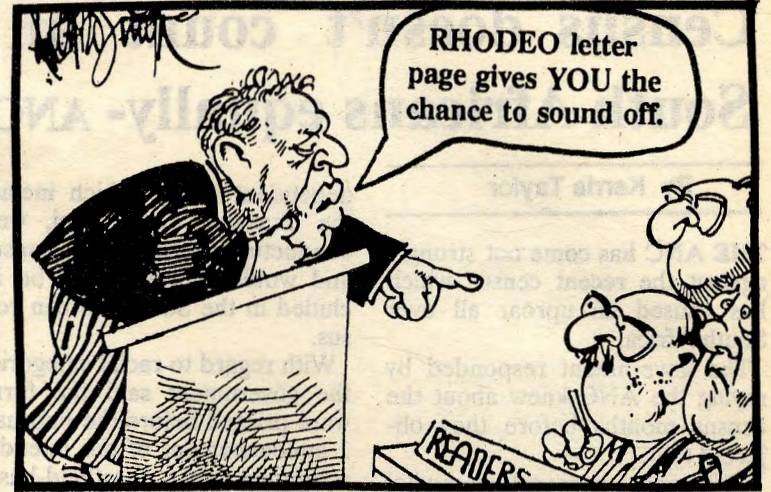
Members of our esteemed Narcotics branch have been especially active in the lazy few weeks. The festive atmosphere at a recent party near "Brickies" was destroyed after Narcotics police arrived and began insulting and frisking students. One student, who asked why he was being searched, was given the reply "I don't need an excuse to search a bunge" by Mr Ferreira, the officer in question. No arrests were made.

Two students were told it was "routine" when they were searched by police on Beaufort street one afternoon. Another student was frisked outside the Standard Bank, in full view of townspeople. Again, no reason was given for the action.

These are just a few incidents where police have tarnished their already not-so-slimy image. All they are achieving with aggressive and degrading behaviour is to make more enemies among students.

We, the students of Rhodes University, demand to be treated like ordinary citizens of this country by you, the South African Police.

An irate student



Dear Rhodoo

I had the dubious pleasure of reading the woman's movement leaflet in connection with Miss Fresher, the other day.

Rag is constantly being slated as being sexist, and as being a selfish drunken brawl, with total disregard for the charities that they are supposed to be caring about so much.

I would like to congratulate Rag for capitalising on prime opportunities presented to them by the Rhodes student community. Students will be drunken perverts regardless of whether Rag holds functions for them or not. Rag is making money for a good cause from something that would be happening anyway.

The moral issues surrounding Rag's fund raising efforts could be debated endlessly, the point is, however, that much needed money is being raised and is finding its way to EP charity organisations.

UCT Rag may be making R800 000 a year, but if one compares the resources available to UCT and Rhodes (viz Cape Town vs Grahamstown Business, and Cape Town's vastly superior student numbers), then one should realise Rhodes Rags need to use all possible resources at their disposal.

posal.

Should certain campus societies object to Rhodes Rags attempts at raising funds, would it not profit ALL of us, if instead of a constant barrage of highly publicised criticism, they made constructive suggestions for raising funds in a town with very limited resources.

Bruce Whitfield

Dear Rhodoo

I would like to express my horror at the level of intellectual development amongst the students at this so-called "place-of-learning" of ours.

A particularly good movie, "Romero", was showing in Grahamstown over Rag-weekend. Apart from cinematographic excellence, the movie had a great cast and storyline.

It was based on events in El-Salvador and was particularly relevant to the struggle of the oppressed internationally.

Instead of watching an enlightening movie - which had an audience of 6 people - there were 500 "students" at a jorl in the Great Hall, and many more, glazed and puking, at the Vic.

I'd like to know why people are at a tertiary institution, if not to broaden their minds.

Thank-you
BA III

CREDITORIAL

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| • Marc S Kahn | • Maryann Shaw | • Charles King |
| • Andrew Dorer | • Lauren Shear | • Debi Phillpott |
| • Ibrahim Seedat | • Gary Wright | • Diana McPherson |
| • Kendal Claassens | • Nicole Heidemann | • Tamzin Grossert |
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Revise intervisiting rules Signing in must go!

By Kendal Claassens and Debi Phillpott

IN a recent RHODEO snap survey of over 100 students on campus, more than half of those interviewed thought inter-visiting rules were ridiculous.

The students who supported intervisiting (mostly second and third year women) were worried about losing their privacy.

They said if men were allowed in res during the day, they would not be able to 'frolic in the corridors' in minimal attire.

However several of the women who were against intervisiting admitted that they trekked to the showers in nothing but a towel during intervisiting hours when men were allowed in res.

Present intervisiting hours, 7pm to 11pm, are the most common hours for showering and an extension of these to day time would not pose extra inconvenience to anyone, said a first year woman student who was adamant that intervisiting rules were silly.

"Without intervisiting, any old 'arb' off the street could walk into res," said a third year Hobson House resident.

There is, however, nothing at present to prevent this from happening during the day.

A male student in res said:

"Longer intervisiting hours would mean more socialising and better male/female relations."

BA I student, Rebecca Hill said: "Not all our friends are bonk crazy, some just want to work or chat."

Another student said the "pass book" male students signed when visiting women, insulted their dignity and judgement.

As Miss Fresher 1990, Lauren Harper said: "Signing to say who is in your room is unnecessary, it means anyone can look and see who is visiting you."

So much for the treasured privacy in res.

The women who justified the rules felt they were there for their own protection.

However, others argued that a woman was far more vulnerable in a male res-room than in her own room with many friends close-by.

At present, if a woman wants to spend time alone with her boyfriend (other than between 7 and 11pm), she has no choice but to go to his room.

Men have complete freedom of choice as to who is in their room, at what time and for how long. It seems it is the women who must

be "protected".

The general suggestions arising from the survey were:

Intervisiting from 9am to 12pm in all reses.

No signing in or out.

Men visiting women would have to announce themselves by means of intercom systems.

Men must be accompanied at all times by someone living in that res.

Res would be locked at 11pm and then, the only way a man could come in would be if he were escorted by a woman. He could then visit her for an extra hour only.

Duty could still be used to control the influx of men at night until res is locked to prevent any possible disruptive behaviour.

These rules could be enforced by means of strict fines and/or prohibition of that person from female reses for a stipulated length of time.

These rules could also be applied to mens' reses as RHODEO's survey also revealed that men were unhappy with the present chaos in their reses at all hours of the night.

UPE students are totally out of touch with SA reality

THE University of Port Elizabeth has fallen behind the process of change in South Africa, after 60 percent of the students voted no to politics on campus in a recent referendum.

Students at UPE had the opportunity to choose between the following two statements:

- (A) I am satisfied with the situation regarding politics on the UPE campus.
- (B) I would be willing to allow political organisations/societies to function on the UPE campus, within a predetermined structure to be drawn up by the SRC and approved by the student mass in a subsequent referendum.

These statements may appear satisfactory, but in fact are very limiting.

To vote A is to support the current political situation at UPE which allows no freedom of speech and no right of assembly.

These restraints attack the very core of what a university should stand for in its quest to develop students who are to play a meaningful role in society.

The lack of basic human rights at UPE is limiting the intellectual growth of its students who can hardly claim to be in touch with South African reality.

UPE students are thus segregating themselves in a closed-minded world of their own — UPE being the only university in South Africa which prevents its students from expressing their views.

Voting for B (for politics on campus) will only force the UPE SRC to raise the issue with the Council, which has the authority to oppose the motion.

In fact, supporting politics on campus is not really a choice because of the powerlessness of students to influence any Council decision.

So, even if students did vote for politics, it would not make any significant difference to the current situation at UPE.

However surprising it may seem, most of the UPE students who voted, sided with the 'anti-politics' faction. It seems they were too scared of the challenges which would arise had they voted yes to politics.

The students have managed to postpone what is inevitable — that all South Africans have the right to become involved in the transformation of their country.

According to Nusas regional organiser, Rod Dixon, the result was very disappointing. The poll was below expectation, especially

amongst Oppidans — only 30 percent voted.

This implies that the students supported the status quo, or were either too apathetic to vote or, even worse, were totally uninformed.

Rod Dixon criticised the UPE SRC for not being active enough in promoting the referendum.

Pre-referendum debates were held in which student opinions could only be voiced through the two opposing teams, the 'pro-politics' and 'anti-politics' teams.

The SRC's neutral role allowed little room for the issue to be raised successfully, Dixon said.

Rhodes students should recognise the referendum because it was democratic, but this does not mean the matter is now closed.

On the contrary, now more than ever Rhodes student organisations should apply pressure on the UPE SRC and Council and support progressive minded UPE students.

Rhodes SRC and the UPE SRC should meet regularly in order to discuss the issue.

The role of Rhodes SRC should be to encourage UPE SRC and put forward suggestions and alternatives in order for UPE to get in touch with reality.

Education system encourages racism

The trial proceedings uncovered a long established "Kaffir bashing Society" led by an 18 year old whose room was splashed with AWB signs and who kept a register of the members and organised attacks.

FOUR Dale College schoolboys were found guilty of culpable homicide after they admitted responsibility for the death of a vagrant, Mr Tom Ruiters.

The attack which caused Ruiters' death took place on the fields of Dale College in February last year.

The eldest of the boys, ring leader Richard Bester, was only sentenced to two years in prison, while the other three merely had to do a period of community service.

Although the King Williams Town school has tried to portray itself as part of the "elite English public school system," with enlightened beliefs, there is a inbred racist attitude within the Dale College community.

The trial proceedings uncovered a long established "Kaffir Bashing Society" which was at the time under the leadership of Bester. The 18 year old, whose room was splashed with AWB signs, kept a register of the members and organised the attacks.

Cape Town clinical psychologist, Chris Giles, says the society was formed as a subcultural activity "where they (the boys) could assert themselves".

He claimed the boys were brought up in a society where whites were seen as superior to blacks and this influenced their political ideas — "All four viewed black people as non-people", Giles added.

Another psychologist said that it would be damaging to punish the boys because they had already suffered so much. She said it must be taken into account that all the boys had unhappy family lives, and had been sent to Dale because their parents could no longer control them.

She said all the boys showed a deep regret for what they had done and expressed concern for the family of their victim.

However, Giles was disturbed over the fact that "none of the boys showed any regret for what they had done."

He said it was appalling that none of them had attempted to

contact their victims' relatives or make reparations for their crimes.

"There are no signs that they understand the seriousness of what they have done."

It is significant to note that this was not the first time the boys had committed crimes of this nature.

"Kaffir Bashing Society"

They admitted to previous assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm

In February last year the boys saw Mr Ruiters lying outside the school fence. Later that night they went back to the fence and hauled him over. They then dragged his body down concrete steps to a shed where they continuously beat him with the aid of weapons such as hockey sticks, truncheons and knuckledusters.

His body was found the next morning at the cricket nets. Mr Ruiters was 70 years old.

It is essential to note the role of the school in the tragedy. In a boarding school situation, such as Dale College, the staff take on the role of parents. The headmaster must surely accept some responsibility for the killing after telling the boys to clear the grounds of vagrants — even if it meant using violence.

It also seems unlikely that the staff were not aware of the "Kaffir Bashing Society" which had existed for a number of years.

Why then was nothing done to stop this?

It is disturbing that a racist society was able to flourish within a school community.

The boys were in no way encouraged to adopt a more open-minded attitude to respect all people regardless of their race. This is a direct fault of Dale College, and contrasts sharply with their open school policy.

The fact that Dale accepted 43 black pupils this year does not erase last year's horrific events.

The problem of an educational set-up which encourages intolerant and racist attitudes still exists and has to be dealt with as a matter of extreme urgency.

For lost generation violence is a way of life

THE present culture of violence in South Africa was caused by the government's strategies during the past decade, Rhodes Sociology lecturer, Glenda Morgan said.

Morgan, who was preparing a paper on violence for Sash Magazine, the official journal of the Black Sash, said: "This aggressive attitude has filtered down into the political culture of our society and has become almost divorced from its original causes...it is now a way of life... of survival."

The violence would also continue under a new political dispensation as the structures which initiated it would still exist.

This held serious implications for future investment as foreign companies "would not invest" in a politically unstable South Africa.

Co-author of the paper on violence and Anthropology lecturer, Julia Segar, agreed that the violence "which had very complex roots" permeated the social fabric and family life of South Africans.

Way of survival

"The causes of the violence are economic and political. It's about access to resources... It's not just about blacks fighting blacks. That's not an explanation," she said.

"The conflict in Natal and on the Rand is between two very marginalised groups of people, the shack dwellers who have nothing, and the hostel dwellers who have a little bit more," she said.

"And even if we remove the apartheid legislation, the problems won't just disappear, so the violence is likely to continue as no government will have the resources to deal with the enormous problems facing South Africa," she added.

Creative ways of dealing with the problems - like massive literacy campaigns, alternative national, educational and health services - were "possible, but insufficient solutions".

"There's a lost generation of South Africans... mainly young, unemployed black males for whom violence has become a way of life," Segar said.

"The violence is a legacy of the past 40 years of dealing with issues and the jockeying for political power... it won't be easy to get rid of," Morgan added.

Ramadaan — the holy month

RHODES' Muslim students are currently fasting from dawn to sunset as the ninth month of the Islamic lunar calendar, Ramadaan, gets underway. Few on campus seem to understand the significance of this fast.

All through this month, no food or water may be taken from sunrise to sunset. Fasting which is one of the five pillars of Islam, exposes everyone to hunger.

"Thus when fasting, regardless of colour, race or creed, all people are hungry and therefore equal," a Muslim Student's Association (MSA) spokesperson said.

The month of Ramadaan is a period during which Muslims make resolutions, it is a time of spiritual reflection and a time of

cleansing body and mind.

The MSA spokesperson said Ramadaan was a chance to become a better, more tender person and was a time for forgiving.

The MSA said the fast is kept because: it is a universal institution; it brings passion under control; it invigorates the soul; it inspires prayer; it removes false sense of prestige; it preserves health; it teaches sympathy for the hungry; it disciplines the morals and makes faith a living force.

Essentially Ramadaan is seen by Muslims as a time when heart and mind strive together to reach internal peace.

For further information contact the MSA on campus.

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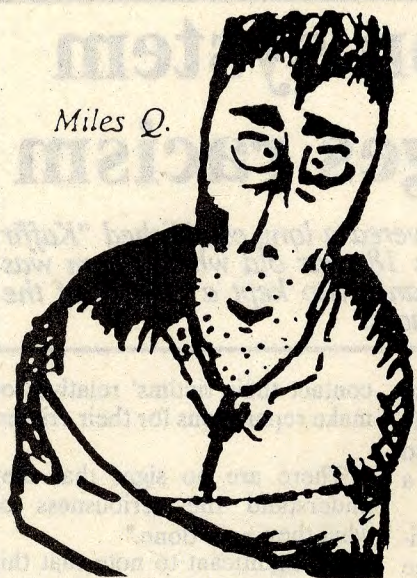
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Miles Q.

Miles Q. is a slightly to moderately deranged Rhodes student, with a moderately to excessively disturbing view of life in Grahamstown. In this, his regular column, we get a chance to see

Miles Q. UNBOUND

I've been to a lot of parties recently, and I find that the more I go to, the more disillusioned I get. So I've written this poem:

The Party

Waaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa!
Thump. Crash.
Wugga-wugga-wugga-wugga
-Shit!
Sickening thud.

Alienation.
Aggression.
-Oh Christ I've broken your cat.
Caboose.

I'm not so sure about that last word. It sounded right at the time, but my dictionary informs me that it means either "ship's kitchen" or "guard's van".

But I think if I do some work on it, polish up the rhythm a bit, I should have a winner.

I've decided that writing poetry is superior to writing prose. You don't have to use so many words, and you can get a relatively satisfying result in just a few minutes.

I think I've discovered something new: Coffee Break Literature.

"Now is the winter
of our discontent
made glorious
summer by this son
of York.
Two sugars
please"



I've recently had to admit to myself that I've developed a crush on my therapist, Sheila.

In an effort to let her know this I've been

inventing dreams which suggest, symbolically, that there is something missing in my life — and she's it.

In one of the "dreams" I tried to convey my feeling of incompleteness: bits of my body would keep falling off and Sheila would come along and stick them back on.

Other dream symbols involved: The satisfying of a constant hunger, the baking of a giant cake and eating it all alone, and the parking of a large diesel tractor.

I think I started taking things a bit far with this dream: I'm woken up one night by the telephone.

Getting up to answer it, I realise that sometime during the night my legs have gone missing.

I crawl to the phone, and it's Sheila: "Miles, I've got your legs. They arrived about ten minutes ago and kicked me out of bed."

"At the moment they're stumbling around the lounge, knocking over lamps and things. Come and get them before they break something."

After relating this dream to Sheila she sighed and told me to "back off". "I know what you're up to, Miles, and I'm not interested. Besides, these dreams are quite obviously bogus, and the symbolism is really tacky."

That really hurt. I'm a sensitive guy, already.

The good news is that there's peace in my digs at last — The Rabbits (my over-sexed digsmates) have gone away on holiday for a few days.

I'm not sure where they went, but I'm sure it doesn't matter, they won't be going outdoors much. I asked Ted where they were going and he said, "Hey, Fuck City, man."

Traditional instruments regaining respectability in modernised Africa

THE only archive for traditional Southern and African music is situated right here, on campus, forming part of the Institute of Social and Economic Research.

The International Library of African Music (ILAM) is involved with the collection, research, teaching, storing, and publishing of African Music.

Apart from publishing the journal "African Music", it has also produced over 250 long-playing records. In addition, the library houses a number of tapes, films, and books, as well as a collection of musical instruments.

While ILAM caters mainly for researchers and musicians, commercial users such as film producers have also been able to use these unique resources.

The library was founded by the late Dr Hugh Tracey in 1954 and was initially situated in Roodepoort. Dr Tracey, previously a Rhodesian farmer, had been fascinated by local African language and song, and was the first person ever to record Zimbabwean Music. His recordings of music and song that have been drawn from Southern, Central and Eastern Africa make up the bulk of Ilam's collection.

Mr Andrew Tracey, the son of the late Dr Hugh Tracey, has been the director of ILAM since 1977. He has contributed to the collection of recordings, focusing on Southern African sounds and specialises in the playing of traditional musical instruments.

ILAM moved to Rhodes University in 1979, and was housed in what is now the Media Centre. Last year it took charge of its new premises completed in March.

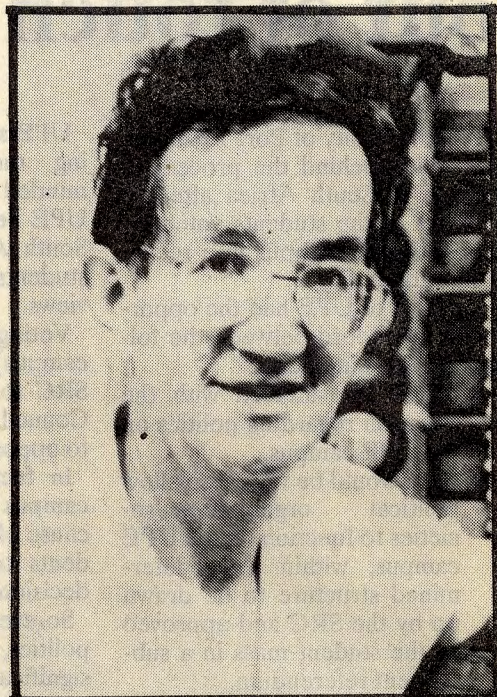
The new building situated behind the Ichthyology department now displays the library's collections in a more accessible form.

Alterations are currently being done to the building to accommodate a fully operational recording studio.

The building was funded primarily by the Harmony Trust. ILAM receives its funding from, amongst others, Gallo (Africa) Ltd. A number of other sponsors exist, and overseas funding has picked up again owing to the relaxing political climate.

When asked whether the future of African music looked positive, Mr Tracey replied that it varied from country to country.

He said that traditional instruments are slowly regaining their respectability in



Andrew Tracey, Director of the International Library of African Music at Rhodes.

modern African music. He associates this trend with a general reacceptance of tradition in music and other forms of culture.

The mbira, an instrument indigenous to Zimbabwe has become a national symbol in the course of the political struggle during which their indigenous culture was suppressed for years under the yoke of colonial misrule.

Mr Tracey stated that the political climate has had a noticeable effect on the state of African Music. In addition, urbanisation has been a major influence, since certain traditions have had to yield to city values.

An example of this is the Zimbabwean pop-star Thomas Maphumoto's introduction of the mbira in his music.

Traditional artistry stems from a continuity which, when brought into contact with urban trends, is terminated abruptly. This reality emphasises the need for conserving this cultural heritage.

When asked what was planned for the foreseeable future, Mr Tracey's reply was firm and direct: "More research, more teaching, more publishing".

Plans for a concert, staged at the Great Hall early next term, are under way, and amongst other local bands, Mr Tracey's 8-man steelband is expected to make an appearance.

AIESEC — trying to bring together future world leaders

AIESEC? What's that? Don't know, but you can get discounts if you're a member, so join up!

Sound familiar? Well, since so few students know what AIESEC is really about, RHODEO decided to shed some light on the subject and spoke to Guy Thornycroft, vice-president of projects at AIESEC.

AIESEC is an international organisation, formed in 1948, completely student-run and based in 70 countries worldwide.

CORRECTION

In the February 1991 edition of RHODEO, certain allegations were made, by a source, against the Kimberley Hall Warden, Mr MJ Oelschig.

However, it has come to light that Mr Oelschig was falsely accused of wanting to evict certain residents from Kimberley Hall.

RHODEO wishes to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

Thornycroft claimed AIESEC were the biggest student organisation in the world, and the only one recognised by the United Nations.

In South Africa AIESEC is based on 27 campuses and technikons, the national head-office being in Johannesburg.

AIESEC's aim is to bring students together as the future leaders of the world, be they of whichever nationality, religion or political affiliation.

AIESEC takes a non-political stand, the main reason for its non-alignment being that it enables them to bring together students of any background and belief.

Guy Thornycroft pointed out, however, that AIESEC does not support any organisation that sanctions discrimination.

AIESEC aimed at bridging gaps, be they social, political or economic, and does this through international exchange, projects, seminars, workshops and social get-togethers.

AIESEC runs a global theme programme, choosing a theme every several years. All projects undertaken by the AIESEC branches are then pushed in the di-

rection of that theme.

An international conference was held in Germany in March this year. The two AIESEC representatives from South Africa are Donna MacKenzie, president of the AIESEC branch at Rhodes, and Toni Huggill, regional president of AIESEC in the Eastern Cape.

They will be in Germany for one month taking part in the conference and undergoing training.

AIESEC, having an economic base, teaches management and leadership skills according to the "spreading effect" - training down the line, so to speak.

They opted for an economic base instead of a political one since the latter would create problems when attempting to bridge social and political gaps as they are doing at the moment.

AIESEC's biggest problem is student involvement, or rather the lack of it.

Guy Thornycroft pointed out that to get anything out of AIESEC the members have to get involved in the seminars, presentations and skills workshops run every two weeks.

Zen Society aims at enlightenment

RHODES students now have the opportunity to experience a new culture by joining the Zen Society.

Zen is an Eastern form of meditation that started in India about 14 000 years ago.

Meditation involves focusing the mind on one particular thought. This clears the mind of all the attachments people have to the physical world.

A state of enlightenment, Satori, can be reached through regular meditation — this may take a long time but it is not an unreachable goal, said a collective member of the Zen Society, Alasdair Gordon-Finlayson.

Soto Zen, the most practised form in the East, involves focusing on breathing.

The Zen Society receives their teachings from the Soto Zen nun, Taiho Kyogen, a teacher at the Marisan Naraji Dojo in Johannesburg.

These teachings are then relayed to the other members at Rhodes.

The Zen Society meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7.30 pm at 77a High Street (above the Dragon Pearl restaurant).

New management creating a vibe in the Union

The Rhodes University Club has a new manager: RHODEO spoke to Terry Jackson about his plans for the Union in 1991.

Who is Terry Jackson?

Terry - he insists - has been involved in hotels and catering from an early age. He was born in Grahamstown and used to roll butter balls and drive the lift in his fathers hotel as a young boy.

He managed the Lake View Casino at Kariba in the then Rhodesia for three years. He had his own business in Grahamstown until he decided to take the job as Union manager.

What about students?

As new manager, Terry says he forms his opinions of students from observation and not hearsay. He feels that, so far, student behaviour is good - minor problems have been dealt with in what Terry hopes is a "firm but fair manner". He tolerates noise and rowdiness but club members who are inconsiderate of others in the lounge, be warned...

Vandalism

Vandalism will not be tolerated either. On Friday, March 15, a flushing unit for the men's urinal was ripped off the wall. To cover the cost of repairs, beer prices increased by 20 cents to R2 this week. Terry said this will happen every time vandalism occurs until damage has been paid for.

The union in 1991.

Terry has several plans to improve the union in 1991. By introducing the panic bar he has reduced the bottle neck in the main bar on busy nights. Also, a live band on Thursdays may become a regular feature depending on student response.

Already Gramsci Beat, a five piece local band, has staged two experimental gigs before a small but enthusiastic audience.

Mellowing under dim and somewhat romantic lights, the audience was laidback and sophisticated, putting the notorious "Vic" to shame.



Meet Gramsci Beat: (left to right) Monty Roodt (bass); Thomas Jakobs (drums); Dave McClusky (sax); Alan Finlay (keyboards/lead vocals) and seated is Chris Letcher (lead guitarist) - pictured in the Union before playing to an appreciative audience recently.

As the night wore on an elated few did a hip-a-hop, bip-a-bop on the dance floor. A group of tipsy patrons started chanting but not for long as support was not rendered.

Gramsci Beat plays quite a variety of stuff ranging from blues, rock and roll to the beats of Abdullah Ibrahim (aka Dollar Brand). They are a group full of dormant potential.

The guitar is played with much feel, the

sax blown with rejuvenating intensity and the bass delivers deep, mature notes (interestingly played by Monty Roodt, the Sociology lecturer). The drums and the keyboard do a background round which livens up the rhythm section.

The end-product is no noise but a reasonable sound that has an edge over other local groups.

In the pipeline is a burger place at The Outpost with a menu featuring the Ca-

lamity Sane, Lone Ranger and Sidewinder. Waffles, Topsy Tart and filter coffee will also be available. The Outpost may be opened for pub lunches as well.

Terry also mentioned the possibility of a disco at the Union but again, the regularity will depend on student response.

"Abuse it and you lose it."

Special mention must be made of Dion Barkhuizen, caterer at Kaif, who is making every effort to improve Kaif food.

Original ideas from two talented musicians

MAXIPRIEST: "BONAFIDE"

THIS is the first offering from MaxiPriest. It is a purely diluted reggae beat which has done away with Rastafarian jargon.

Throughout the album there is no mention of "Jah Rastafari" nor "I and I" as it is usually the case with reggae. It's some kind of modern reggae greatly influenced by the recent craze, "house music".

As MaxiPriest sings mostly about love, that renders the elpee deviant from the serious stuff. It's cool.

In the rhythm section he has employed the expertise of the veterans in the reggae circles, the likes of Sly Dunbar on drums, Robbie Shakespeare and Lervy "Mafia" Heywood both on bass.

Teaming up with these artists is, in a way, insignificant for their presence isn't prominent the reggae way.

All the arrangers, producers and mix engineers have been dragged from outside the reggae fraternity (Jazzie B is there!) hence the neutralising effect. Maybe that is how MaxiPriest wanted it but the elpee is in the reggae mould and therefore has to be judged accordingly.

Staunch reggae fans will find this album disappointing as it will not live up to the expected standards and at the same time 'house-music' fanatics won't be fully satisfied either.

That deep reggae touch is lacking, it's not charming enough to competently stand on its own in the "house music" arena. Be it like that, it's smooth flowing and is not entirely disappointing.

Pieces like "PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD", "CLOSE TO YOU", "JUST A LITTLE BIT LONGER" and

"NEVER DID SAY GOODBYE" are a reviving cut above the rest. "PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD" features Jazzie B in a strong sense in every respect except in vocals.

Sting, Multifaceted genius

By Sarah Letcher

FIRST of all - this article is not intended to make you go out and buy Sting's latest album - it's here to FORCE you to!

That's if you have taste. And if you do; you've probably grabbed it already!

The tunes are mysteriously beautiful; the words, cryptically soul searching and Sting's voice is, as always, incredibly versatile and soothing.

Although a very mellow album in general, "The Soul Cages" is not dull.

Listening carefully one will hear unexpected sounds made from unusual, instruments and not the tinny sound of a SAW (Stock/Aitken and Waterman) drum machine.

Note should be made of the ethereal-sounding Northumbrian Pipes in the soulful "Why should I cry for you" and his multifaceted and versatile use of the oboe and saxophone.

There is a lot of talented bass guitar work in "Jeremiah Blues (part 1)".

It is a very original composition; unexpectedly different from Sting's last album, "Nothing Like The Sun" in that this album is more rock-orientated.

Listening to the words of many of the songs, there seems to be underlying themes of olden-day sailing ships, fishermen and the sea.

These themes, coupled with Sting's

haunting tunes, are very evocatively presented.

A closer look at the song words, and one can see Sting's poetic talent which is perfectly balanced with his endless, musical creativity.

Since his last album, quite some time has elapsed. This could be due to the fact that he has been under severe emotional strain after the death of his father.

Rhodes Music Radio are planning massive tenth birthday celebrations

RHODES Music Radio, the campus station, plan to celebrate their tenth birthday in style.

RMR PRO Tove' Kane said they will be holding a DJ competition sponsored by Camel which will be in the Great Hall and tickets will cost R 3.

The winner will go on to regional finals in Cape Town and if victorious there, will proceed to the Pyramid of Light at the Standard Bank Arena in Johannesburg.

"Come on and witness the winner who will represent us in Cape Town," Tove' Kane said.

Also in the second term RMR T-shirts would be available. There will also be a lot of RMR clothing merchandise including base-ball caps, stickers and beer mugs.

A big competition called *THE CHERINGTON'S RHODES MUSIC RADIO TENTH BIRTH DAY COMPETITION* will be held during the second term.

Ten lucky winners will get tickets for luxury coach tours to ten different destina-

Many of the songs on the album reflect the themes of fatherhood and death, indicating the intense subjectivity of the compositions.

This is definitely not another album churned out onto the market to please the public.

If you're looking for an album with immense talent and originality - "The Soul Cages" is your kind of classic stuff.

tions around the country.

This competition will run during Tove' Kane's shows and details concerning this will be released later.

Sometime during the third term RMR hopes to present a bash concert with 'great artists' coming from all parts of the country, Kane said.

Also a huge celebration party will be held during the fourth term. "We hope to invite all the professional DJ's and business-people who were involved in RMR and we are hoping for large media coverage of the event," Kane said.

RMR will also run a campus-wide survey to find out students' opinions on music.

"We will put up a roster in RHODEO giving details of DJ's and shows. Also check glass notice boards for information about DJ's, producers and the disco team," she said.

Kane said, any societies who wanted to advertise on RMR must contact her in the studios.

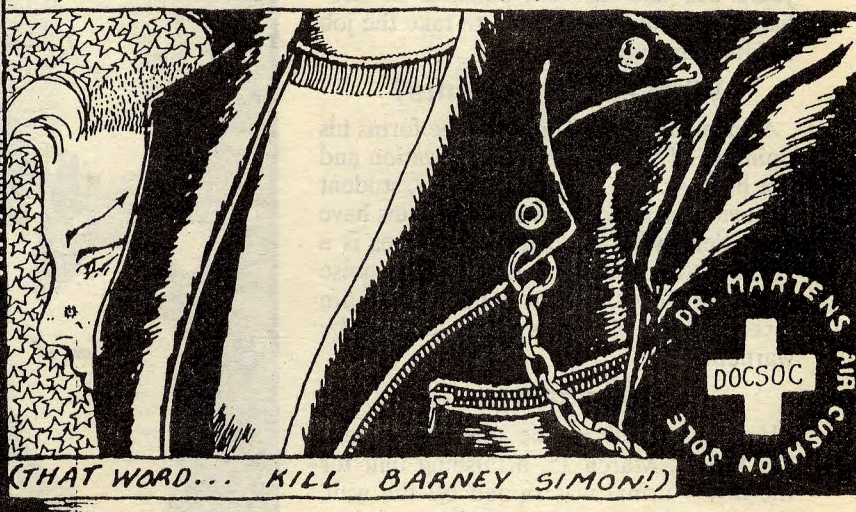
CAMPUS LIFE: A FANTASY EPIC *A grim hangover from the dilly dilly Sixties*

Please note: Any opinions discernible in this comic are those of a person prejudiced by very limited contact with the hippie sub-culture and any resemblances to 'real' persons are mere superficial coincidences, as there are NO HIPPIES IN GRAHAMSTOWN.

ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WERE HIPPIES - WHO GREW UP AND HAD LOTS OF LITTLE BABY HIPLINGS - WHO GREW UP AND WANTED TO BE JUST LIKE THEIR DADDIES: RICH. SO THEY CAME TO UNIVERSITY...

NOT EVERYONE IS A HIPPIY

THERE IS AN ALTERNATIVE



HIPPIES ARE AGGRESSIVE



HIPPIES DON'T LIKE NOISE (LIFE, ENERGY, IDEAS, THINKING TOO MUCH)

HIPPIES NEVER GET DEPRESSED, BECAUSE NOTHING IS REAL, BRUI

LIKE, I SCHEME, WE COULD, YOU CHECK, PARK OFF, MELLOW OUT AND... ZZZZ [THIS IS AN ARTICULATE HIPPIY. NOTE THE USE OF LONG (2-SYLLABLE) WORDS]

HIPPIES ARE NOTHING IF NOT TRADITIONAL. IF THEIR



NEXT ISSUE: A SCRIPT! © REVENGE COMICS 1991

Stop and pick a poppy

I'm on flowers!
I've got daisies in my head.
Or if I'm feeling really low,
I would wind up toadstools instead.
{Flowers aren't my lifeline.
They're so much more.
I'm coming over waterlilies
- And now I'm not so sure.
Whenever I need to cancel out,
To dream a little while.
I simply pick a flower
And it takes me to a smile!



Her icon eyes blaze down upon me,
and golden tresses hang, Rapunzel-like

from a 5000 ft Ivory tower
i climb out of my cardboard world,
wipe sweaty palms on faded blue jeans
and reach for locks which will
carry me into eternal bliss
they retract from suddenly insubstantial arm,
the vision fades,
the matchbox reclaims me,
the lid sliding shut with a
final clang.

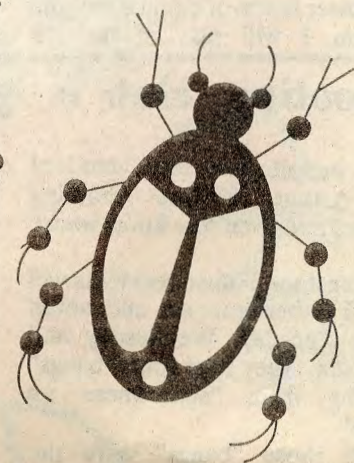
SIMON ANDERSON.

"WAGE PEACE"

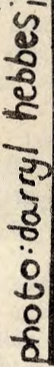




photo



SIMON ANDERSON.



Rhodes' new unified soccer club set to field three strong teams in the Eastern Province leagues

By Xolani Blaauw

THINGS have taken a different turn in Rhodes' soccer this year, as the campus club has recently joined the newly formed South African Football Association (Safa).

SAFA is the new unified football structure and has a regional tier in the Eastern Province.

Rhodes will be amongst the 70 teams which will be competing in seven leagues of 10 teams each.

The winners of the seven leagues will meet in a series of play-offs to determine the best provincial team.

SAU [South African Universities] and SATISCO which were divided during previous years will unite to form one University team.

There are 50-60 players in training and they would be divided into three teams of equal strength.

Team 1 will play in the PE

Grand Challenge League and teams 2 and 3 in the Interdistrict league.

Concerning the forthcoming SAU and SATISCO national tournaments, players decided to play in the SATISCO tournament.

That means no Rhodes team player would be allowed to take part in SAU tournaments.

The new team colours for the year will be red and white.

When asked to comment, the team coach Andre' Rudman said: "There is a good spirit amongst the players; because of this unification and they are keen and fit to be at the top of the league."

He also thanked Peter Andrew, Head of Rhodes' Sports Administration, for his help, especially in providing the required equipment and facilities.

There are also high hopes for the internal league on campus which starts during the first week of the next term.



Rhodes' unified soccer fraternity listen intently to instructions from coach, Andre' Rudman.

Women on campus also played in a 5-a-side soccer tournament recently.

Of note is that there are six players over the age of 30 who are playing for the university team.

In the soccer team there are good, quality players like Lincoln Mali, Ant Hudson, Gerard Augustine, Lungisa Magwentshu, Greg Ferrel, Sunshine, Chacklas and Steven Louw amongst others.

To those who are interested in playing soccer now that it is unified on campus are welcome to join, team practises are from Tuesday-Thursday at 5.15pm in the Prospect or King Fields.

Shooting club is going great guns

FEW people have ever heard of the Arthur Walters Shooting Range, and even less know where it is.

Livingstone House residents will say that between six and seven every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, they hear loud "bangs" coming from "somewhere up there".

Well those "bangs" were the sounds of .22mm target rifles firing at saucer-sized targets from an unbelievably long range of fifty metres.

The little known Rhodes Shooting Club has been around since 1960, and has one of the most successful histories of all the sports clubs on campus.

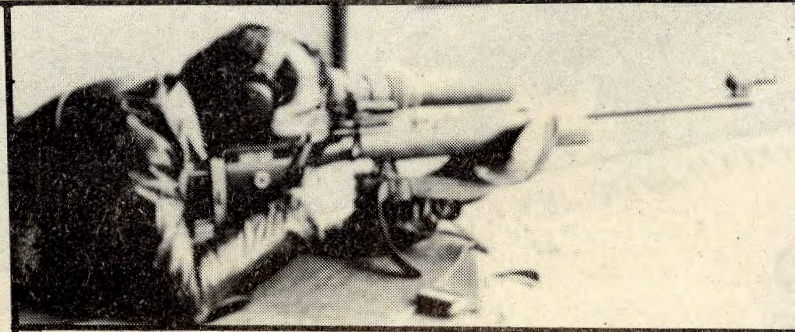
A Springbok shooter, ex-captain of the 1989 international shooting

team and shooting coach, Ray Haggard, who has been at Rhodes since 1978, points out "Rhodes is the only club in South Africa that provides rifles and equipment, at every other club the members have to buy their own."

This presents a unique opportunity to Rhodes students as rifles cost up to R6000 each, but for R25 a year, students can join the club and shoot four times a week.

A team of six shotists are chosen to go to Target Shooting Nationals in Bloemfontein where Rhodes is the only university that competes against provincial teams.

There Rhodes has been very successful, having fared well several times. The club has also won the International Club Shoot



Springbok, Ray Haggard, takes aim at 50m.

twice.

Ray Haggard has coached five Rhodes women who are now Randle Springboks. Eight shotists have been nominated for Rhodes Sportsman of the Year in the past and won it once. It was also voted Club of the Year in 1984.

Ray says you need no previous training to join, you've just got to be able to concentrate and be dedicated.

With a dwindling membership of about 50, the club has serious budgeting problems.

"All the best people have left, we've got to build up from scratch again. All we need are enthusiastic members. We all started from the bottom," says Ray.

Shooting practices are from six to seven every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and Ray said that absolutely anyone is more than welcome to come.

Rowers top SAU

RHODES' men's rowers are SAU champions after beating seven other campuses at the regatta held in Johannesburg last week.

They won four categories including the Men's VIII's and IV's.

Rhodes' female rowers also did well finishing second and third in the IV's and VIII's respectively.

Six of the eight member Protea Men's Crew came from the dominant Rhodes team.

Aerobics is Rhodes' most popular sport with 430 members

THE Rhodes Aerobics Club is flourishing like never before with nearly 430 members, causing membership to close until next term, chief instructor, Nancy Jennings said.

Jennings added that classes were expected to grow considerably during the year.

Rhodes soccer and rugby teams may also be included in special classes soon.

Jennings said aerobics was not a females-only sport — presently they have twenty male members and this number is also expected to increase in the future.

Each of the five instructors is adequately qualified having done a diploma which includes courses in body alignment, training techniques, Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation and other necessary safety considerations.

Jennings said aerobics enhances co-ordination, flexibility, balance, reaction time and basic all-over fitness.

There is no doubt that members are getting their money's worth — fees are R75 a year or R22 a term which is far lower than off-campus clubs.

Membership fees are used to buy much needed equipment. The Club's primary concern at the moment, is to buy a new stereo system with funds.

Rhodes' fascinating underwater sport

RHODES' underwater club offers a fascinating variety of activities for watersport lovers.

Scuba-diving, spearfishing and underwater hockey are all offered by the club.

Informal instruction is given in underwater hockey and spearfishing, while professional instructors run scuba-diving courses for the one and two-star certificates.

These courses are recognised by the South African Underwater Union.

RHODEO asked Dr Rob English about underwater hockey, which certainly sounds a little bizarre!

"Not at all," he said. "Underwater hockey is quite a popular sport which has taken off at Rhodes in the last few years."

"The team regularly plays against a very strong UPE side, and teams have been sent to SAU."

Dr English recommended the sport as excellent for breath control, as players cannot just pop off the water in the middle of a tackle.

There is also a strong interest in spear-fishing, which is a less expensive pursuit than scuba-diving.

All you need is a mask, snorkel, flippers and a speargun and you're ready to go hunting in the depths.

The spear fishing section of the

club also competes in SAU and until recently had a Springbok in their ranks.

They hold clinics and competitions on a regular basis.

The underwater club has explored the waters of the coast as far south as Plettenberg Bay and as far north as Sodwana Bay, reputedly the best diving spot in the country with a huge variety of marine life.

We asked Dr English if club members had ever had close encounters with sharks or other dangerous creatures.

"Although they had seen sharks," he said, "the danger is more from the sea than from what lives in it."

"Although no-one had yet discovered a new species of fish or stumbled on a coelacanth," he said, "the club was very proud of their accident-free history."

Exciting indoor hockey tourney

THE first indoor hockey tournament of the season was held in Grahamstown on Friday, March 15 with Rhodes up against UPE.

The evening was thrilling and relatively successful for Rhodes.

Rhodes women's first team beat UPE 5-3. Despite their determination and endurance, the second and third teams lost.

The Martial Arts

IT seems that for students interested in the martial arts, Rhodes is the place to be.

Rhodes offers Kung-Fu, Aikido and Karate. All of these disciplines are taught by highly qualified instructors.

Aikido is taught by Chris McQuaid (1st Dan) in the Martial Arts Dojo from 5pm to 6:20pm on Mondays and Fridays.

Mike, an Honours student who has been doing Aikido for over two years, says for him, Aikido was a mental discipline and a way of life as well as a method of self defence.

Kung-Fu is taught in the dojo at 7pm on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The warm-up for one session consisted of 450 sit-ups and close on 200 press-ups (on fingers, knuckles and each others shoulders).

This routine is used to condition the body to take physical punishment (some of the trainees left with bleeding knuckles).

After this they broke into groups and went through punching and kicking exercises as well as other disciplines.

Those asked why they did Kung-Fu said, it helped build their inner strength and because it was the best practical method of self defence.

Karate training is conducted in the dojo on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7pm. The Funakoshi style is taught at Rhodes.

Ryno (BA I) says he does Karate because he wants to get fit and Karate teaches him self defence while he gets fit.

Until recently other martial arts such as Judo and Fencing were offered at Rhodes but were dropped due to lack of support.

The Rhodes men's first team lost 4-5 after an exciting duel.

All agreed the men's second team match was the most exhilarating of the evening. Tension reigned amongst spectators and players alike. The match ended in a 5-5 draw.

The men's third team also drew 2-2.

Spectators and players seemed to enjoy the evening thoroughly, despite the odd harsh word thrown between the Rhodes and UPE supporters.