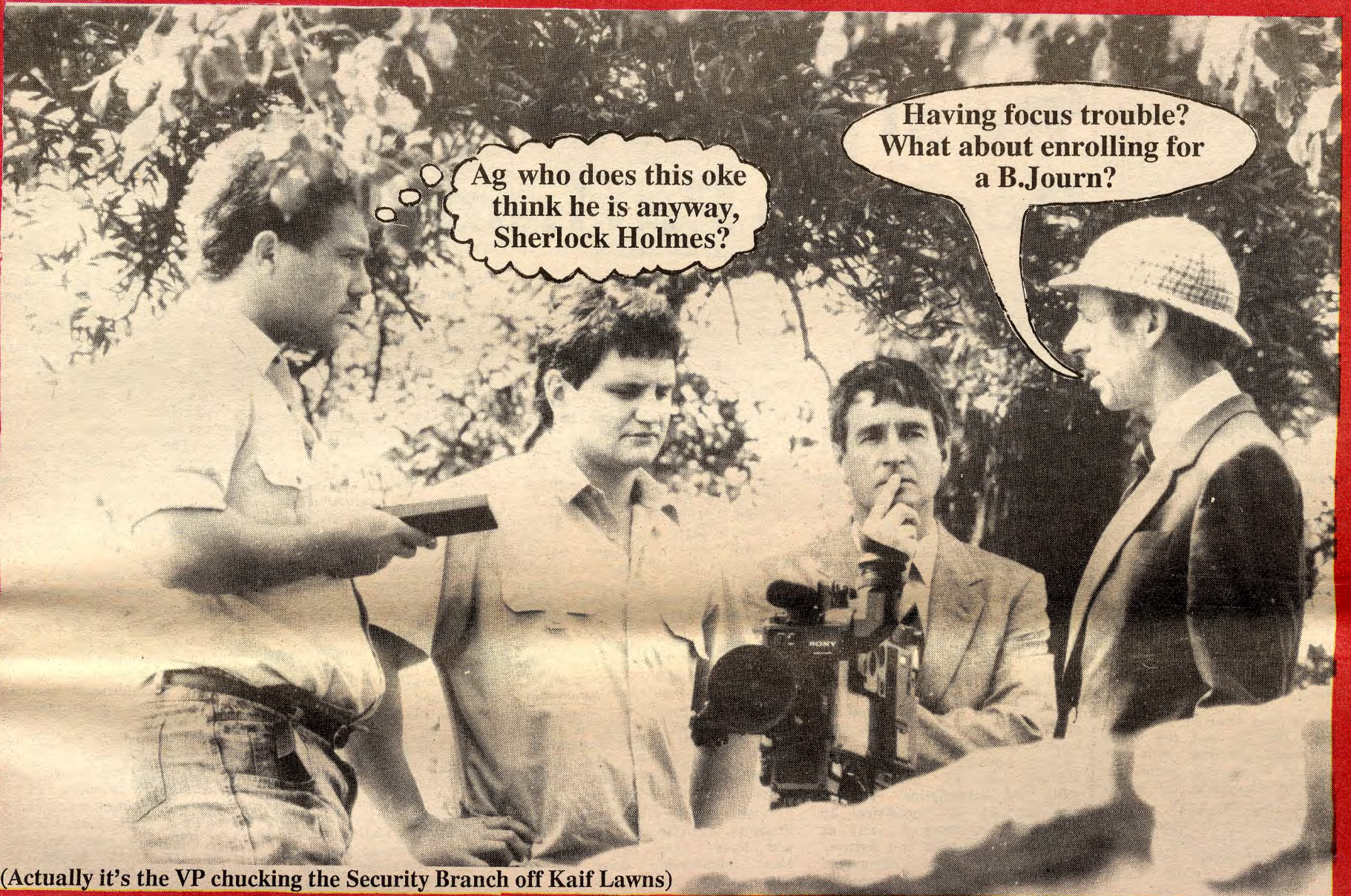


RHODEO

Rhodes' most observed paper


May 1989



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the emer gency regulations

A Saspu 
publication

Trade Unionist acquitted

Trade unionist and Alexandria community leader Moses Mayekiso was acquitted on charges of sedition and subversion in the Rand Supreme court last week.

Mayekiso, the general secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) and chairperson of the Alexandria Action Committee (AAC), was acquitted together with Paul Tshabalala, Richard Mdakane, Obed Bapela and Mayekiso's younger brother, Mzwanele. All are members of AAC.

A charge of treason against the accused was withdrawn in February this year when the State was unable to lead a single witness to testify on the nature or existence of the alleged treasonous conspiracy. The State also failed to prove any violence on the part of the five leaders.

The only violence that featured in the trial was that perpetrated on the night of April 23 1986 against township activists by a group of about 100 blue-clad men, who, if not actually police acted with the knowledge of the SAP.

The five were earlier accused of setting people's courts, street committees and other organs of people's power to make Alexandria ungovernable.

In passing the sentence, Mr Justice van der Walt said that there was no evidence that the AAC was established to displace the town council which collapsed as a result of the rent boycott.

He said that the accused and AAC's support of the rent boycott was a form of protest against appalling conditions in Alexandria and the corruption of the councillors. The consumer boycott was a form of protest against councillors' shops and businesses.

After he was acquitted, Mr Mayekiso said that he and the other accused would continue with the struggle and revive the community structures in Alexandria for which they were put on trial. The acquittal of the five is seen as a severe set back for the State's attempt to criminalise rent and consumer boycotts, which have become characteristic of the peaceful methods of struggle by community organisations.



Picture: AFRAPIX

'Real Power No Longer Rests in Parliament'

The recently-formed Democratic Party (DP) is to be launched in the Albany district on May 9.

The DP, which has arisen out of the need for a unified left-wing parliamentary opposition, is headed by ex-Progressive Federal Party (PFP), Independent Party (IP) and National Democratic Movement (NDM) leaders Zach de Beer, Dennis Worrall and Wynand Malan.

Rhedeo interviewed Leon Lazarus, ex-PFP Youth chair and a member of the DP Youth's Albany division, on the DP's policy and its role on campus.

We asked him what the party's relevance to South Africans, and students in particular, was.

Leon said the policy of the DP was close to that of the now-disbanded PFP on many issues. "Of course," he said, "there have been some initial teething problems".

One of these was the issue of conscription, on which there was initially some disagreement.

This appears to have been resolved, however, and in its policy on conscription the DP has declared its opposition to the use of a conscript army as economically wasteful and divisive.

They have also committed themselves, should they come to power, to the establishment of a permanent army and alternative service for all conscientious

objectors until this could be achieved.

The DP's position on extra-parliamentary politics is "to have contact across the spectrum," said Leon. "Freedom of expression is a basic moral tenet - you cannot squash an extra-parliamentary grouping just because you don't like it."

"We want to talk to as many people as possible to find out what they want from politics and from a future South Africa", he said. "Out of this will grow a cohesive party strategy."

Tony Leon, a National Board member of the DP, has said that "while there are basic guide-lines such as universal suffrage and individual rights, the ultimate direction of the party will only be discerned through practical work."

The DP Youth welcome any members but do not want any particular group to dominate their executive. This is why eight National Student Federation (NSF) members of the local committee resigned last term, followed by their supporters.

Plans to meet with the Black Students Coordinating Committee and Nusas have begun and a local membership drive, on a door-to-door basis, is also in progress.

A DP candidate for Albany will stand for election in

September.

The response to the DP from the UDF and Cosatu has been welcoming but cautious. In a statement issued for the national launch, they welcomed the shift in parliamentary politics "in so far as there is a genuine desire on the part of more and more whites to move away from apartheid."

On the question of parliament as an arena of political power the statement said, "Real power no longer rests in parliament which is nothing more than a smokescreen to cover the presidential-military dictatorship which exercises power in South Africa."

The Statement also saw the tricameral parliament as a system which "divides our people; its whole purpose is to preserve a system based on ethnicity, group rights and privileges. It entrenches the apartheid system."

It also made clear the UDF and Cosatu's position on the Houses of Delegates and Representatives, "Participation in the tri-cameral parliament is totally unacceptable to the overwhelming majority of South Africa's oppressed people."

The statement urged white democrats to join extra-parliamentary organisations. "It is our desire that whites who share our vision of a single non-racial

democratic South Africa in which all persons are citizens and enjoy full equality with each other, should take their place in the democratic organisations of our people so that they may fight side by side with us for a new South Africa free from apartheid, division, oppression and exploitation."

The statement ends with a series of challenges: "Any person or group that wants to contribute to a solution in our country will have to address itself to and call for:-

- *An end to the state of emergency.
- *An end to detentions.
- *The removal of troops from the townships and schools.
- *The unconditional release of all political prisoners.
- *The unbanning of the ANC and all other band organisations.
- *The unconditional return of all exiles with guarantees of their safety.
- *The immediate end to all forms of apartheid.
- *Free political activity with the right of freedom of speech, assembly, movement and association for all South Africans.

The new party will be judged on its track record in these matters."

Whether the DP's aim of "making dreams of peace come true" will be achieved remains to be seen.

STOP PRESS Delmas 3 sentenced to death

Wits anthropology lecturer and prominent human rights activist, David Webster was assassinated last Monday outside his home.

According to witnesses, he and a friend were unloading his bakkie outside his house in Troyeville, Johannesburg when a balaclaved person in a car shot him in the back. He died instantly.

Dr Webster had a long history of involvement in anti-apartheid organisations, and was an Honorary Vice President of Nusas for a number of years. He also chaired the Detainees Parents Support Committee in Johannesburg until its banning in February 1988, and he played a major role in the Free the Children Campaign, aimed to draw attention to and secure the release of thousands of children who had been detained under the emergency regulations.

"David Webster's assassination has sent shockwaves through the white community," a spokesperson of Nusas said, "not only because of his brutal killing, but also because it brings home the extent of the violence that is meted out against those who are working towards a peaceful solution by opposing apartheid."

Speaking in Johannesburg Dr Max Coleman, ex chair of DPSC said that the fact Dr Webster had been researching violence not linked overtly with the state, such as vigilantes and death squads, could have some connection with his death.

Three African National Congress members who refused to plead to charges of murder, terrorism and treason because they were Umkonto we Sizwe members and regarded themselves as prisoners of war, were sentenced to death in the Delmas Regional Court last week.

The three were Jabu Masina, Ting Ting Masango and Neo Potsane. A fourth accused, Joseph Makhura, was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment.

Masina was convicted for killing widely-feared Soweto policeman Detective Sergeant Orphan "Hlubi" Chaphi in 1978. Hlubi had played a major role in the suppression of the 1976 student revolt and is was claimed that he'd "sent many to the grave".

Masango was convicted for the 1986 killing of Constable S Vuma. He had allegedly played a leading role in the 1985 "Mamelodi massacre" in which several people including a small baby were killed when police opened fire during a

protest against rent increases.

Masango and Potsane were also convicted for their role in the assassination of Kangwane opposition leader David Lukele and his sister-in-law who had favoured the incorporation of the Kangwane into Swaziland.

All four were convicted of planting a landmine on a dirt road in Soshanguve, mainly used by SADF vehicles, in 1986.

At the beginning of the trial the four refused to participate in court proceedings because "we are soldiers in a patriotic army... We believe that we are prisoners of war and that we should be treated in accordance with international rules governing such status".

They claimed that they had been tortured and assaulted by police. "During this process, information was extracted from us by the security police. We believe the information could be used against us."

This precipitated a "trial within a trial" situation where the admissibility of the statements was questioned. The four accused could not defend themselves because of their decision to refuse to plead and all the statements were used as evidence.

Later on in the trial, the four released another statement in court saying they had been assaulted. The statement said they had been kicked and punched and that Makura had been knocked semi-conscious. The four held up torn T-shirts bearing brown marks made by the prison guard's boots.

A prison liaison officer said the Prisons Act made provisions for "necessary force" to be used if prisoners refused to return to their cells.



Don't cry for us, cry for yourselves - Hanged men

"We know God is on our side and one day things will change in South Africa. Lastly, we call on our comrades to unite and carry on with the struggle."

These were the last words of the two Addo Youth Congress members who were recently executed. They were sentenced on the basis of the 'common purpose' doctrine which holds accomplices liable for the actual perpetrator's crimes.

The father of one of the hanged men, Ndumiso Siphenuka, commented: "Even the judge who sentenced him said he did not care whether he killed the farmer or not."

"I still feel that my son was innocent - it is an unbearable pain to see him being executed for a crime he did not commit."

Siphenuka's father will now have to support a seven member family on his R35 a week salary alone.

South Africa has the second highest rate of capital punishment in the world. Ninety percent of those convicted by the all-white judiciary are black; often they cannot afford legal representation and have to rely on pro deo representation.

Lawyers doing this type of work are often the most junior members of the Bar and are poorly paid.

According to a Black Sash researcher and monitor of capital punishment, by December last year at least 34 Eastern Cape people were on death row for

politically motivated crimes. At least 12 had been executed for offences related to the 1985/86 uprisings.

A study of 18 murder cases in which 42 people were sentenced to death, found that 'common purpose' was used as the basis of the conviction in the case of at least 24 of the accused.

Eastern Cape courts are reluctant to accept arguments that prevailing political circumstances, the unrest situation and crowd psychology are extenuating circumstances. If no extenuating factors are found in murder cases, the courts are obliged to impose the death sentence.

Leave to appeal is also not an automatic right in South Africa. Of the 42 investigated, only 19 were granted leave to appeal.

Since September 1988, six Eastern Cape people on death row have been set free after their convictions and sentences were set aside by the Appellate Division.

Two weeks ago, a justice of the Supreme Court in Natal spoke out against capital punishment.

Mr Justice Didcott has the unique record of never having imposed the death sentence although he has been on the bench for many years.

Justice Didcott said executions "debased society" in the modern world. "Society behaves worse than the average criminal because capital punishment is a cold-blooded, premeditated act."

Sid joins ranks of ex-detainees under house arrest

The severe restrictions being imposed on released detainees have led civil rights groups to claim that homes across the country are being turned into prisons.

A spokesperson for the Port Elizabeth Advice Office said recently that out of the 108 detainees released in the Eastern Cape in the last six weeks, only 38 were not restricted.

The restriction order placed on released detainee Nsokoli 'Sox' Leleki, a field worker for the Detainees Dependents Conference in Grahamstown, is regarded by lawyers as the severest yet imposed on an Eastern Cape ex-detainee.

Leleki has to be at home for 20 hours a day and is only allowed to leave home between 10am and 2pm.

Sidwell Mokgothu, a Rhodes theology student who was released from detention last week, has been severely restricted.

He is not permitted to leave the Albany district without the permission of the Security Branch Commander and has to report to the Grahamstown Police twice a day.

He is not allowed to participate in any activities of the Black Students Movement or the South African Tertiary Institute Sports Council (Satisco), nor can he address a gathering of more than 10 people - this effectively bans him from practising his profession as a preacher.

He cannot be interviewed or contribute to the production of any publication whatsoever.

Natal youth activist Chris Ntuli was recently killed by vigilantes while on his way back

station in compliance with his restriction order.

His death has led democratic organisations in Natal to claim that ex-detainees are now facing "the death sentence by secret death squads, vigilantes and agents of apartheid".

Ntuli had been released only ten days earlier after a prolonged hunger strike, but his restriction orders were well known to all, including the vigilantes thought to be responsible for his death.

Ntuli's lawyers wrote a letter to the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, saying that his restriction orders were endangering peoples' lives.

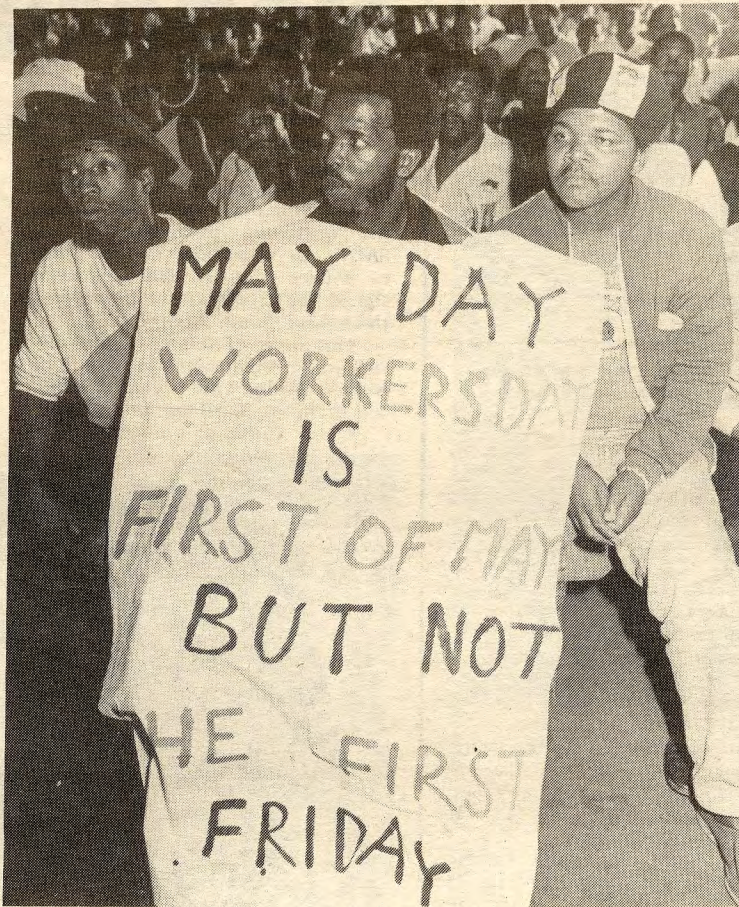
Many people fear that Ntuli's death is the start of a new phase in the attempt to silence anti-apartheid activists.

Another Natal ex-detainee, Thembinkosi Bhikizita 'Baba' Dlamini, has launched a Supreme Court challenge to the validity of his restrictions. He is under house arrest for 20 hours a day and must report to the police twice during the four hours he may leave his house.

He said his restrictions make him vulnerable as people were aware of his movements. His fear has been compounded by Chris Ntuli's death.

He also claimed that his restrictions were intended to force him to inform. He is one of an estimated 700 detainees who have been restricted since their release. He cannot participate in any activities of the now non-existent Lamontville Youth Congress, the Natal Indian Congress and the Natal Organisation of Women, both of which he was never a member.

May Day mobilisation



Workers at a May Day rally in Durban last year demand a May 1 holiday.

Picture: AFRAPIX

On Monday Rhodes university workers and some students stayed away from work and lectures in celebration of the internationally accepted Workers' Day, May 1.

The South African government has officially rejected this date as a paid holiday, and have instead attempted to create an alternative holiday during the first week of May.

Last year, when May 1 fell on a Friday, they declared their holiday the first Friday of the month. This year, with May 1 falling on a Monday, the official holiday has been changed to the

first Monday in May.

This attitude has not gone without criticism. The Democratic Party has called on the government to "stop doing an egg dance" about Mayday and follow international practice by simply declaring it on May 1.

But of all the government's critics, none have been as threatening and as militant about workers' issues as the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Cosatu. The federation has a membership of over 1 million - including Rhodes workers whose union, Transport and General

Student action around detentions bears fruit

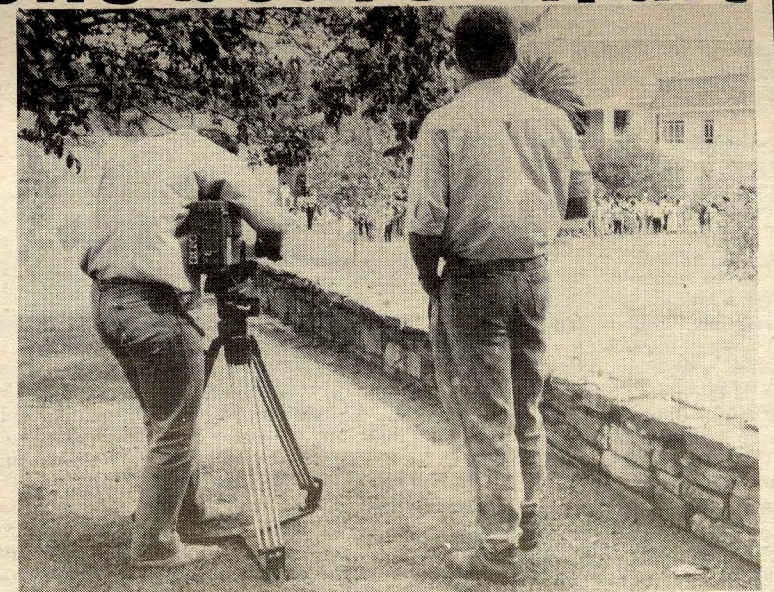
A new committee which will look into detentions at Rhodes would be formed in the very near future, according to a Nusas-SRC spokesperson.

Following a meeting between the Nusas-SRC and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, two weeks ago, a proposal has been made to have a committee to investigate how best the university can deal with the question of detentions. The meeting came about after the detention of Sidwell Mokgothu, who has since been released and heavily restricted.

Mokgothu's detention sparked a two-day stayaway from classes by students who wanted to know what the university would do to protect students from security police harassment - especially in the light of their undertaking to do this last year when four Rhodes students were detained.

Also, the police visited certain residences and SRC offices presumably "looking for people to detain". A student was also chased around campus by armed security police.

Other student demands included: a commitment from the VC that he was going to make sure Mokgothu, an asthma sufferer, received adequate medical attention; that the university should use creative methods to keep the security police off campus and 'at the university should do its best to secure Mokgothu's release.



Security police film students gathered on Kaif Lawns to protest the detention of Rhodes student Sidwell Mokgothu.

In the short term, the VC assured students the university would do everything it could. But he added that the university could not guarantee that students cannot be detained on campus as the police had more power in terms of the emergency regulations. Students were advised to notify their house wardens if they saw suspicious elements in their residences.

However, to deal with the

Mayday this year was the day on which workers nationally started to mobilise behind their demand for a new Labour Relations Act. In terms of the present Act, management can sue trade unions for losses incurred because of illegal strikes.

The campaign for a new Act follows a decision taken at a Workers' Summit in Johannesburg early this year. At the summit, attended by 700 delegates representing over two million workers, made a number of proposals which may lead to widespread worker action this year.

The main proposal was that an alternative "Workers' Labour Relations Act", drawn up by workers, be submitted to management.

If within 30 days, employers had not agreed to push for the amendment of the present Labour Relations Amendment Act to accommodate workers' demands, a national dispute would be declared.

This could lead to a national strike, and judging by last year's three day stay-away in protest against the Labour Relations Amendment Act, trade unions are in a strong position to take such action.

The demands formulated at the Summit include:

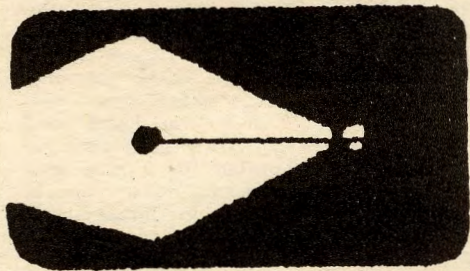
- * the right to strike
- * the right to sympathy strikes
- * recognition of majority unions only
- * no dismissals without proper hearings, and
- * negotiated retrenchment along the lines of 'last in, first out'.

In its Mayday message, Cosatu called on all its allies in the democratic movement to celebrate Mayday with workers.

"The unemployed, the youth, the women, the civics - all must be part of building Mayday, of building unity, of building solidarity, of building a united wall of resistance against the enemies of all the oppressed and exploited people of our land," Cosatu said.

NEWS

SASPU Campus Roundup



Wits Military Research A Secret

WITS -- The official student newspaper here, Wits Student, has uncovered proof that research for Armscor subsidiaries is happening at Wits, in contravention of the university's policy of not doing research for military purposes.

Military research is being kept secret because Wits academics are describing it as private research which has nothing to do with the university.

Research is described under generic headings which imply that it may be used for civilian as well as military applications. This is, however, not always strictly true.

While investigating a fraud in the Engineering Faculty Wits Student members saw a University audit which showed that a research grant had been paid out of a sum of about R40 000 given to Wits by a company called Kentron.

A journalist on the Financial Mail told Wits Student Kentron was an Armscor subsidiary which specialised in missile systems. There are no civilian applications for missile systems.

Wits Student was not able to establish why Kentron would have donated R40 000 to Wits.

Wits Deputy Vice Chancellor in charge of Finances would neither confirm nor deny the authenticity of the audit.

Nobody in the university was officially aware of the extent of research for military purposes.

The reaction of the Administration has been mixed and contradictory. In an interview last month Deputy Vice Chancellor in charge of Research Professor Sellschop said he knew of no research for the SADF or Armscor.

Specifically, he denied knowledge of research into an SAF ledge of research into an SADF helicopter.

Professor Sellschop stated that all private research work had to be approved by the Dean of the Faculty concerned.

Standing orders for private work by academics, including research staff, stipulates that applicants must, through their Heads of Department, submit a written application to the Dean.

This application must reflect inter alia the nature of the private work being undertaken and the expected remuneration. In addition, the standing orders stipulate that "no full-time member may undertake private work for gain except with the written consent of the Dean".

Commenting on the question of private research for the military, Dean of Engineering Professor Glasser said "I don't know, I don't question the details of private research. I'm not keen to get involved in this sort of issue and as Dean it's not part of my job".

Professor Glasser claimed that one of his criteria for approving private research is "its benefit to the community."

A well-informed source in engineering circles told Wits

Student that "about a year ago Professor Nurick (head of Aeronautical Engineering) told me that he was under contract from Atlas Aircraft (another Armscor subsidiary) to do research on helicopter rotor blades."

Nurick allegedly cited his work at Atlas Aircraft as an example of Wits' involvement in industry.

Wits Student asked the source whether it was possible that the research was simply of a generic nature and not intended for military purposes.

He said "the main function of Atlas is to make aircraft for military purposes. Normally there are very strong links with the SADF. If Nurick had wanted it to be used for civil applications he would go to Boeing not Atlas".

In a written response to a series of questions put to him, Professor Nurick stated that "it is accepted that the University does not support research for military purposes."

Nurick described research at Wits as being "of a generic nature" and that this work "could be used for a wide range of applications."

Questioned about the role of the SADF Nurick believes that "the prime role of the SADF is to protect the country and all its people from external aggressors".

"It may be argued that the SADF has from time to time been involved in other activities. This is unfortunate but does not detract from the role it should and has played."

Wits is more involved in military research than simply having its academics doing contract work for Armscor subsidiaries.

Wits gets paid by companies for Wits facilities and technology which academics use for "private" research.

Glasser said that it was possible that the university itself could have a contract with a research company for the use of its facilities for private research.

In a telephone interview, Wits Vice Chancellor Professor Charlton said "if the university is taking a cut from private research, then the university is involved". He agreed that the university should not be involved in military research to the extent that it is. He said "Wits Student has told me enough for me to be concerned and I'm going to look into this."

Both Sellschop and Charlton have said that they "would like to speak to anyone involved in research for the SADF at the university."

Reporting on the research issue has aroused widespread concern at the university. Not only has the Vice-Chancellor stated that he is concerned enough to "look into the matter", but the Academic Staff Association is discussing the issue. Dr Lorraine Chaskalson, chairperson of the ASA, declined to comment until the outcome of the discussions is known.

Turf Management Negotiate

Allan Boesak, Frank Chikane and Sister Bernard Ncube were part of a delegation of church and community leaders who met with the Management of the University of the North recently to protest the continued presence of the SADF on Turfloop campus and to deliver over 12 000 postcards signed by students on campuses throughout South Africa.

This meeting was the culmination of a campaign initiated by Nusas earlier this year around the crises at Turfloop University.

The Turfloop campus has

been occupied by the SADF since the declaration of the state of emergency on June 12 1986. An army camp has been set up on university premises. Registration of students, entry to and from the campus and all student activity is supervised and monitored by the SADF.

The delegation was stopped and questioned by the SAP on the way to the university but when they eventually met with Turfloop management it was agreed that the presence of security forces on campus is

disruptive to the university life and the fragile relations between students and management. Turfloop management also agreed to joint action with students and the delegation in order to remove the SADF from campus.

This meeting is to be the beginning of a process of negotiation with the University of the North management where issues like the right of students to organise through the SRC will also be raised.



10% of the 12 000 postcards were signed on Rhodes Campus

Delmas bus in jeopardy

A busload of about 60 students and Fedraw members was shot at by a balaclaved man as the group travelled to Delmas.

Two men in a white Golf pulled up next to the bus and fired a number of shots at the bus's tyres. The incident occurred on 24 April as the group was going to the Delmas 'treason trial'.

"Two of the tyres went flat and the bus was forced to stop at the Delmas turn-off. The

A well-known special branch officer was seen walking past the bus minutes before it left from the front of Senate House.

After the shooting, students were stranded about 10km from the court and many of them hitch-hiked to the venue. Some of the students were picked up by Fedraw's Sister Bernard Ncube who was also on her way to the trial. The trial has been well attended and is still in progress. Students are planning to attend again in the future.

This incident can be linked to similar acts of illegal and violent repression, such as the burning of the Nusas office on West Campus, the bombing of Khotso House and Kagiso House, and the large number of atrocities committed by government-trained vigilantes in the townships. None of the perpetrators of these crimes have been apprehended by the police and the popular opinion is that investigation into them has not been thorough or sufficient.

The incident has been reported to the police and a number of students have filed affidavits.

PMB Digs Too Rowdy

PIETERMARITZBURG -- Digs students at Natal University have been threatened with legal action following a petition to the city council and numerous complaints about their rowdy behaviour from local residents.

Digs parties are a major cause of complaint among residents of the Scottsville area in Pietermaritzburg.

Among the complaints received by the university have been the excessive noise resulting from such parties - one resident complained of two parties in one week carrying on after 3.30am; traffic problems caused by cars parked everywhere and anywhere; bad language among people leaving the parties, and behaviour such as throwing beer bottles and urinating into neighbouring gardens.

According to a UNP lecturer and city councillor, Rob Haswell, "if digs parties are going to regularly disturb the peace, and in so doing contravene both city bylaws and national laws, then obviously legal action against digs will follow."

It is unclear exactly what the petition to the city council says, but when approached for comment Professor Webb said he had received many complaints regard-

ing student behaviour.

He made it clear that "the university will be unable to give protection against legal action taken against student digs."

Webb also said the university itself could take action under university rules, and "if students do behave badly and are identified, a case could be brought against them for bringing the university into disrepute."

He went on to say that it was the students themselves who were putting their own digs establishments at risk and that it was up to them to review the situation and take appropriate action to prevent recurrences of such behaviour.

NUX, the official student newspaper at UNP, approached a student digs who thought it would be unreasonable for local residents to prevent digs being established around the university, but they also felt that in certain cases some students' behaviour "left much to be desired."

SRC President Volker Wedeking thought some of the complaints could have been justified and that it was up to students to take responsibility for preserving the good name of the university amongst Scottsville residents.



Update on Namibia

A commission to investigate widespread claims of intimidation and harassment of Namibians by security forces has been established by the Administrator-General of Namibia, Louis Pienaar.

Scores of complaints by Namibian residents to Windhoek's Legal Assistance Centre and the Human Rights Centre in Ongwediva detailed reports of harassment and assault by security forces in Owamboland.

The setting up of the commission follows widespread allegations that some Swapo fighters had been "effectively executed" when journalists reported seeing bodies exhibiting simple, clean headwound, in contrast to the grotesque dismemberment of many of the dead.

"There were no wounds corresponding to anything like that in the stack of bodies we saw on Oshakati. In fact, all of the dead had been shot clean through the head, at what we could only deduce was point-blank at close range - effectively executed."

Residents of the Omungweme area in northern Owamboland say six corpses identified by South West African Police as "Swapo terrorists" were in fact well known villagers, whom they identified individually.

It has been suggested that the killing of civilians and the "effective execution" of Swapo guerrillas could have been the reason that so many dead guerrillas were so hastily buried in mass graves.

The Weekly Mail reports that allegations of serious misconduct by security forces in Namibia are emanating from sources as diverse as a conservative British newspaper, a Washington lobby group and Owamboland civilians.



22 Guerrillas killed at Ondeshifiilwa - villagers were left to bury the guerrillas

Picture: AFRAPIX

"If substantiated", the newspaper says, "they will cast a dramatically different light on the actions of security forces since the fighting began on the first day of the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435."

Captured guerrillas claimed they were making their way to Northern Namibia to surrender their arms to the UN monitoring force, UNTAG, believing the SADF had been confined to bases.

Katutura residents of Windhoek believe that when Swapo guerrillas came across the Angolan border just before or on the first day of the transition process, they were ambushed by the South West African Police (Swapol).

The civilians reject the Swapol version of events, which essentially rests on the claim that "routine patrols" came across tracks, followed them and were fired upon.

They point to the very large numbers killed in the initial clashes, compared to the two weeks that followed.

Observers in Windhoek also point to long standing South African claims that Swapo had been heavily infiltrated by the South African intelligence agents. If this is true, they ask, how was an infiltration of a scale dwarfing anything in the 23 year-war carried out undetected until it was too late.

C.O.'s Get World Support

MAY 15 is the International Conscientious Objector Day, and like every year, conscientious objectors from all over the world will focus their attention on the plight of conscientious objectors in a specific country - which happens to be South Africa this year.

On the local scene, the Conscientious Objectors Support Group (COSG) has decided to launch a national campaign to support conscientious objectors and to mark the International Conscientious Objector Day. The main theme of the campaign is to demand the release of imprisoned conscientious objectors and the provision of real alternatives to military service in the South African Defence Force (SADF).

In recent years, resistance to service in the SADF has grown especially in the form of conscientious objection. Each year thousands of conscripts leave the country rather than serve in the SADF. Others like Dr Ivan Toms, David Bruce, Charles Bester and most recently, Saul Batzofin have been given prison sentences up to six years for refusing to serve in the SADF.

COSG aim to highlight the plight of conscientious objectors, increase the moral legitimacy of objection, building non-racism, develop support of Alternative National Service and build international support.

In Grahamstown, the Black Sash, the Rhodes Nusas-SRC and other concerned groupings including church groups are co-ordinating the local part of the National campaign.

A meeting will be held on May 12 on campus where two overseas conscientious objectors will speak, one of whom fought in Vietnam and since renounced conscription.

Fourth Objector Jailed

Conscientious objector, Saul Batzofin has been sentenced to 18 months in prison for refusing to report for a three month military camp.

He is the fourth objector, after Ivan Toms, David Bruce, and Charles Bester, to be jailed for a substantial period for refusing to contribute to the SADF in any capacity. The objections of all four are based on political and moral grounds as opposed to religious ones.

Batzofin's trial and sentencing raises important issues. Most notably, the glaring absence of alternative forms of national service in this country.

Several organisations have been lobbying for a system of

properly supervised, non-military community service such as that offered in a number of other countries. Some such groups, such as the ECC, have suffered effectual banning and detention of leaders as a result of their endeavours. The government still refuses to consider this option.

More immediately, Batzofin faces the prospect of losing his job at Liberty Life, where he is a career development officer. Liberty Life has given assurance that Batzofin's employment will not be formally terminated but adds that his position will be reviewed on the date of his release. The Saul Batzofin Support Group, which attempts to

raise awareness of conscription and conscientious objectors in the business sector, has found that few firms would continue to employ someone jailed for refusing to serve without loss of benefits.

Under conditions such as these, many young men objecting to the role of the SADF in the townships and Frontline states, have been forced to emigrate. The result has been a massive brain drain.

In a recent survey it was found that 65% of 100 final year male students at the university of Cape Town were considering emigration rather than serve in the SADF or face long jail sentences.

New Women's Group Tackles the Issues

A dynamic new sub-committee has formed around the Women's portfolio on the Nusas-SRC to address important campus issues such as contraception, rape and the role of women in the university.

SRC Women's Councillor Nina Shand said the main objective of the new group was "to make people more aware of women's issues which are not being addressed on campus at the moment. The Miss Fresher issue showed how important it was that problems should be raised before they get out of hand."

The group has planned a very full programme for this term which has already begun. Their first campaign is aimed at making contraception available at Rhodes as it is on most other campuses, and providing students with more information about contraception.

The need for this campaign was clearly indicated by the results of a questionnaire on the issue of contraception distributed last term. 75% of the 731 respondents said they would make use of contraception facilities if they were available on campus. Only 3,5% were opposed to the idea.

In addition to this campaign, a series of videos aimed at encouraging awareness of women's problems is being shown women's residences every Sunday.

Representatives from the Grahamstown Rape Crisis Centre have also been asked to present talks on rape and sexual harassment.

The group feels it is important that female students be made aware of the dangers of walking alone at night and encourage them to make use of Campus Security's protection service by

phoning 22023 or 29746 for an escort if walking alone at night.

Campus Security has stressed the importance of making use of this service but say it is necessary to contact them half an hour before leaving in order to ensure a guard is available. They have offered to escort women around campus, to the Monument and to the High, New and African street areas of town.

The new women's group also intends to focus on female students, workers and academics in a study of women in the university, and to look at the controversies surrounding a woman's right to have an abortion.

Any women interested in contributing in any way to this group are invited to attend the weekly meetings upstairs in the Student's Union Building at 7.30 every Thursday night.

Women from all walks of life...



...should be able to enjoy all the walks of life

... BUT CAN'T.

Campus Security will walk you around campus, to New and African streets and the Monument.

Phone 29746 or 22023 half an hour before you want to leave.

DON'T WALK ALONE!

LIFE IN RES 3: THE HILL

Food, fines and fun - students speak out

RHODEO went to the inhabitants of Rhodes' largest hall to hear it "from the horse's mouth, so to speak. When first approached for comment, the majority of 'commentators' went to extreme lengths to ensure their complete anonymity. Why? The answer is obvious. They all fear the web of influence of the dreaded Hall Warden. In fact we were asked not to even refer to him by his name.

What is it like to live on the hill away from the main campus and how does it affect you?

"I don't really mind staying up here. During exams it is best as the quiet climate is conducive to studying. In fact the ASP guys should include a stint of Kimberly as part of their programme for troubled students." (BA 3)

"I like it... its like living in a game reserve...OK maybe not, but you really adapt to life up here." (B.Pharm 4)

"I enjoy the walk and the setting is fantastic." (B.Journ 1)

"They should organise a lift service - I am not a member of the mountain club but if I have to continue walking up and down hills for the rest of my degree...then I might as well join." (BA 1)

Walker: "we're not that bad"

Walker House is probably the most notorious res on the Hill, with a "dog" reputation that just doesn't seem to go away.

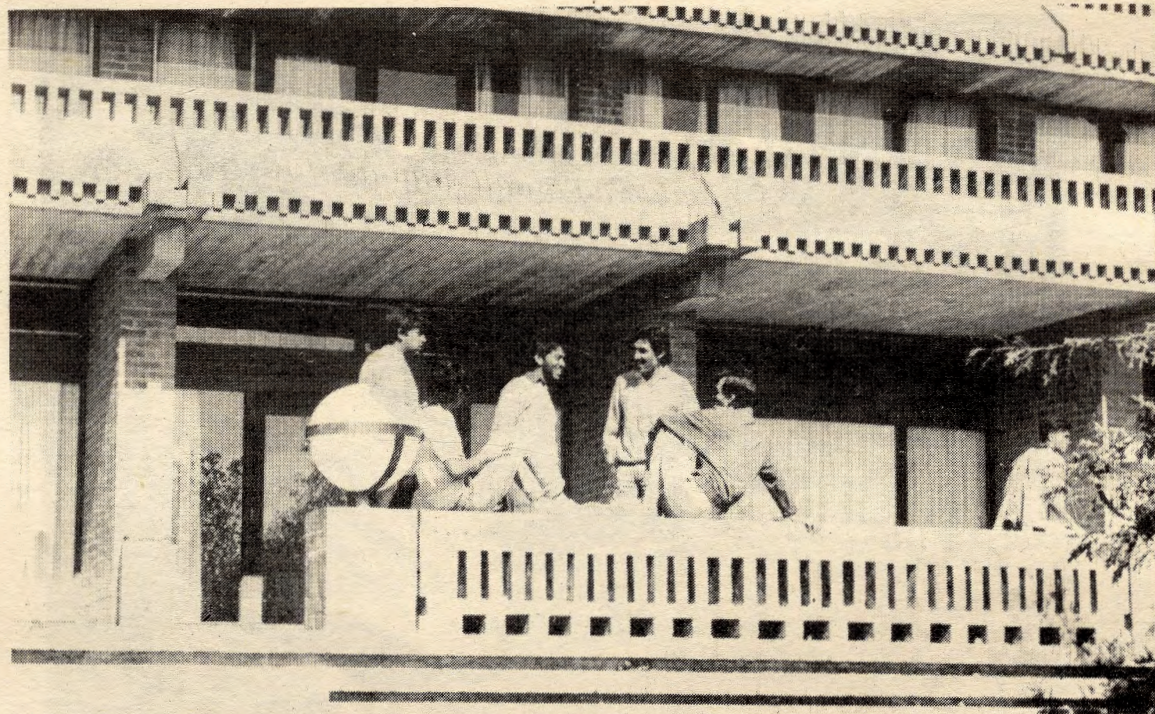
Rhodeo spoke to senior student Patrick Capel about it, and he was adamant that their reputation was uncalled-for.

"About five or six years ago it was quite bad and the reputation has stuck", he said. "There might be a few people who still live up to it but it's wrong to judge everyone in the res by a minority."

He said it was so bad that some people, especially women, sometimes refused to talk to anyone from Walker.

He did admit, however, that Walker was "quite a party res" and said some students enjoyed the label because it provided a handy excuse for bad behaviour.

Things are, however, a lot quieter than they used to be. The last of the famous shaving-



Outside the dining hall: Kimberley Hall is known for its social cohesiveness and unique atmosphere.

"Kimberly Hall has the best atmosphere. Its a rural/urban fusion sort of thing." (B.Comm 2.)

What about the food in Kimberley Hall?

"I can't complain about the food content because there isn't any. We have to resort to eating bread sometimes." (B.Journ 1)

"Food can improve but generally it's O.K." (B.Pharm)

"I hate the food...it leaves a lot to be desired. We need far more juice and the meal times should be extended." (B.A.1)

"I enjoy the food, although it can improve. I think Kimberley is second only to Founders as far as food is concerned."

"The food is edible but not worth what we pay" BSc 3

Do the rules bug you?

"They're very strict" BA 3

"Some of the rules are strict, but most are OK" LLB

"The rules are basically Oelschig's and he designs them as if he thought we were still at nursery school. Kimberley is the most repressive hall on campus". BSocSci 3 - when asked to substantiate his opinion this person rattled off a string of unprintable expletives on the deeds of Mr Oelschig.

"Rules...no comment" BSc 3

"It is too bureaucratic with so many different people controlling different authoritarian structures" BSc 1

"The noise rules are too strict... basically they are pointless. Otherwise they are OK - I stay clear of rules" BA(Law)3

What about Oelschig? It seems he is quite notorious.

"He is fascist. His fines are harsh. I was fined twice, once for noise and once for an illegal party. Also the point about him being able to search rooms really bugs me" B.Journ 1

"Oelschig is a military ruler - his noise hours are stupid. He won't let us hang washing from our windows, and considering the fact that guys' reses have no washing lines it is really a petty rule." B.Pharm 2

"Oelschig is strict, but I hardly ever notice him at res" B.Pharm 2

"Who is Oelschig" BA1

"Oelschig and I have a good

rapport but I really don't understand how he can fine guys for having untidy rooms" BCom 2

"I hate him. He runs the place like a legal institution. He fined some guys for having an illegal party R540... I mean we're only students. Anyway, I'd like to know what happens to all the fine money." B.Pharm 2

What would you like to see happen on the Hill?

"I think a bar at res which was strictly controlled would really create some spirit among the guys. As it is the liquor rules are pathetic, so a bar would do nicely." B.Pharm 2

"We definitely need another female res up here. I feel they should kick out everyone in De Beers and turn it into a female res." B.Journ 1

"We should get a decoder. M-Net has some useful stuff and I'm sure the cost wouldn't come to much for an entire res". BA3

"Goldfields needs new phones. These old ones hardly every work when you need them. We need phones which take more than just 20c pieces". B.Journ 2

So after all's been said, what are your views about life on the Hill?

"It's a lovely place to live. I wouldn't leave it as I feel that the problems can be sorted out." B.Journ 1

"I really love life at Kimberley Hall". B.Pharm 4

"If I had a car, life here would be like living in Beverley Hills". BA2

"The reses are modern and cosy and the setting is beautiful. I wouldn't leave." LLB

"It's the best hall on campus". B.Pharm 1

Oelschig - the man behind the myth

Kimberley Hall, affectionately known as "The Hill", is the biggest hall on campus with a total population of 516 students, only 71 of whom are female. Altogether it houses about a quarter of the residence students at Rhodes.

It also boasts the most notoriously disciplinary Hall Warden at Rhodes. Rhodeo spoke to Mr MJ Oelschig to find out more about the man behind the myth.

An ex-Rhodesian, Mr Oelschig worked as a senior magistrate for 15 years, before resigning to take up a lecturing post at the University of Rhodesia. He was also a member of the Rhodesian army. In his own words, "Who wasn't?" in those days.

He arrived at Rhodes University in June 1979 and was attached to Kimberley Hall from 1980 onwards.

Mr Oelschig chatted to Rhodeo about the more unusual incidents that have occurred over the last decade at Kimberley Hall.

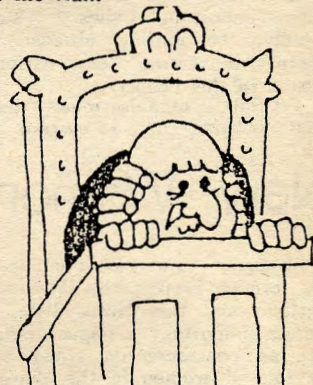
The Pringle Ghost issue remains the most intriguing. The ghost is apparently a little man who "wafts around the corridors of Pringle especially during exam time."

In the early 1980's it apparently found sleeping with three different male students on three consecutive nights. The students who experienced the apparition each revealed the story separately and there are therefore some who do not doubt the authenticity of the Pringle ghost to this day.

On the subject of fines, for which he is apparently renowned, Mr Oelschig claims that for the month of February 1989, Kimberley Hall has had the second lowest percentage of fines per student.

He claims, however, that he won't tolerate "nonsense", especially when students come home drunk and breaking things, and making a noise.

He also raises fines each year to keep up with inflation, a practice that is quite controversial in the Hall.



The question of allowing alcohol to be sold at Kimberley Hall is not up for discussion, Mr Oelschig told us. According to him the liquor laws forbid the sale of liquor without a licence.

During the 1970's there were beer clubs on campus but these were illegal, and when it became known that some students were making huge profits on the sale of liquor, this activity was stopped.

Being at Kimberley for nine years, Mr Oelschig has become attached to the place, its atmosphere and traditions and he really sees himself as a reasonable disciplinarian. But try telling that to some of his victims...

Pringle - things that go bump in the night

Thomas Pringle House, with 75 residents, is the only women's residence on the Hill and has a reputation of being a "raucous-res". Last year there were several incidents which seemed to confirm this impression - like the 5am fire-drill which only about 25 people were there for - but senior student, Barbara Dale-Jones told Rhodeo it was "much calmer this year - maybe first-years are still getting into things".

There is more to Pringle than fines, fire-drills and parties, however - perhaps

and lights would turn on of their own accord. On one its most unusual "asset" is the famous Pringle ghost, an 1820 Settler-type thought to reside in the graveyard on which the res is built.

Women from Pringle's bottom corridor, which is the ghost's customary haunt, last year reported several incidents of things moving around and mugs flying through the air. Even the warden was affected - she reported that during vacs when she was the only person around and the res was locked, windows would

and lights would turn on of their own accord. On one occasion an intercom switched on as she walked past it and an unintelligible, blurry voice drifted through the corridor.

Many students are sceptical, said Barbara, "but they're a bit nervous about it anyway".

Ghosts aside, though, Barbara said Pringle was generally a great place to live. The few "hiccups" experienced last year with fines have largely been ironed out and Pringle is "remarkably quiet this year".

On relations between students and wardens she said the house warden, Pat Burnett got on very well with students but "there is a fair amount of terror of the Hall Warden - nobody wants to clash with him".

"He's fine to deal with normally but if you've done anything wrong you have something to worry about."

I don't know if the stories about him prowling around with spotlights of having spies in the reses are true - but he does seem to find out a lot."

Students fight for legal aid

Last Wednesday afternoon, campus saw what came to be known as the 'Grahamstown Fashion Show Afternoon' as students of all shapes and sizes marched down St Peter's lawns. It was not a graduation procession - everyone was going to watch a disciplinary hearing involving two third year law students who fought in class - the first time ever such a hearing had been held in public.

None of the students, who were dressed to kill, knew that the fighting and the hearing had been set up to publicise the law Faculty's Legal Aid Week.

The whole story started in the 8:40 Legal Theory III lecture when two students, Reuben Liddel and Adrian Lush started a fight just before the lecture started. When the lecturer, Mr Leyshon, came into the Graham Lecture Room, he found the two students slugging it out as the rest of the class watched in horror.

The lecturer told the fighting students to leave the lecture room immediately, and the lecture was cancelled. News of the 'fight' spread like wildfire on campus, hence the 'great trek' to the Law department which included some people who did

not even know there was a Law department at Rhodes.

But the stunt, which was used to publicise Legal Aid Week, did work.

Legal Aid Week, organised by members and students of the Law Faculty included speeches by eminent lawyers and judges. Lawyers, some from as far away as Bisho, spoke on a range of topics including article clerkship for law graduates.

The mock trial itself helped to create awareness around the Legal Aid Clinic which provides the public and students with legal guidance and advice.

The Clinic, which is run mainly by volunteer law students, also provides the necessary practice for students. According to PJ Cloete, a member of the Legal Aid Clinic, students at Rhodes get to put into practice what they have learnt.

At the same time, the clinic helps students who are facing disciplinary action from the university by giving them free legal advice, he added.

If you are interested in the Rhodes Legal Aid Clinic or if you need legal advice, you can visit them at 8 Bathurst street between 2pm and 4pm.

Free tickets for township festival goers



The organisers of the Standard Bank Arts Festival will be giving about R16 000 worth of free tickets to the people of Grahamstown at the Festival this year.

This action is part of the Arts Encounter, a project launched to address problems in the Festival, especially those concerning accessibility of productions to members of the Grahamstown community.

The donated tickets will be issued to various church groups and community based organisations to distribute as they will to pensioners, the unemployed and scholars. A certain amount of tickets are being set aside from each of the productions for the Main Festival, the Fringe and the productions in the township for this purpose.

Festival Officer, Ms Miggi Lorraine, said the primary objective in this action is to "make the arts experience accessible to those who simply never have the money to attend." She feels that this experience "enriches the spirit, quite apart from building bridges between people."

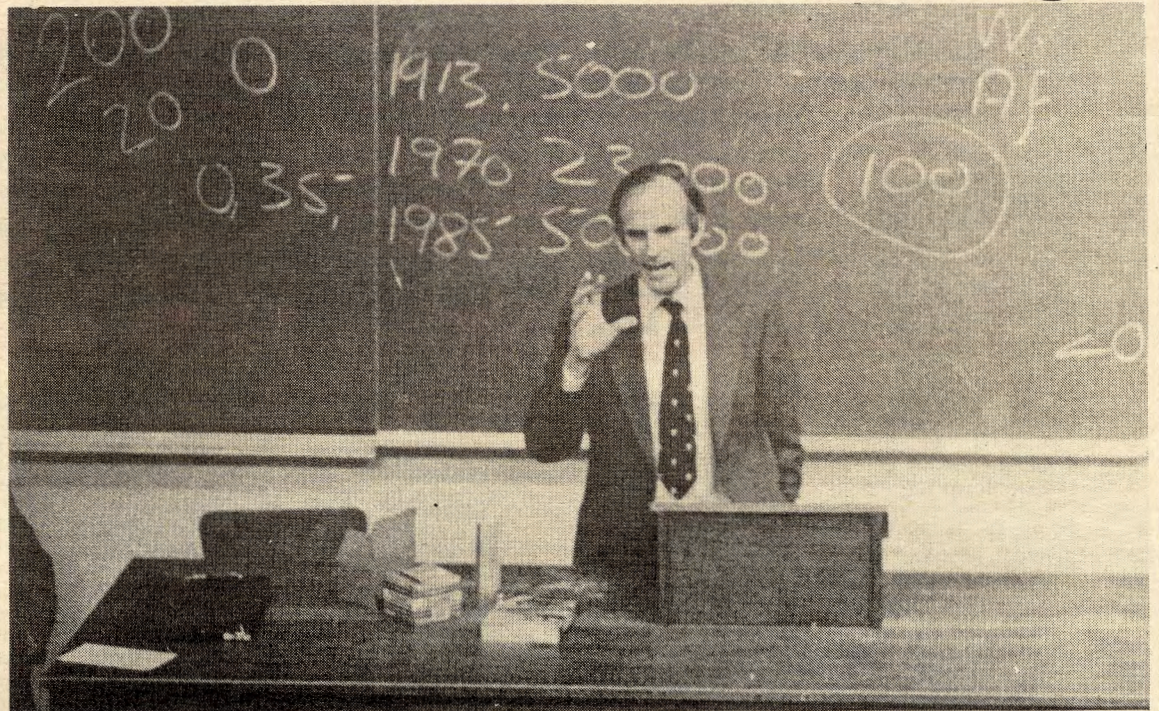
In past years, the Grahamstown Festival has come under much criticism regarding the seemingly biased nature of the performances, the expense of the tickets and the inaccessibility of the venues, all of which contribute to making the Festival quite an elitist occasion.

The Arts Encounter appears to be addressing some of these issues and are organising alternative venues for performances. There will be three venues in the township this year, two of which will be holding performances from the Main Festival, the cheapest tickets being R10 and R8 for students. Companies willing to perform at no charge will hold performances at the third venue and these will have no admission fee.

The Arts Encounter also intends to run a series of lectures and workshops on topics surrounding the performing arts at a minimal entrance fee of 20c.

This year's Festival runs from 6 to 14 July and includes a CAPAB production of Macbeth and Pact's rendition of As You Like It.

'Get involved' is economist's message



Francis Wilson addressing a seminar last week

A FUNDAMENTAL redistribution of political power was essential to addressing the problem of poverty in South Africa, said UCT economist Francis Wilson at a seminar held at Rhodes last week.

Wilson, co-ordinator of the 1984 Carnegie enquiry into poverty and underdevelopment in South Africa, and co-author of the book "Uprooting poverty", said that ultimately it was only the poor who would look after the poor and a process of empowerment had to happen.

He said it was vital social scientists began to consider policy formulation for a future South Africa, and scour the world for ideas about the role of a future state could play in employment creation and other important areas.

In the short term, however, there was a lot of people could do to shift the balance of power which would be consistent with the future goals of a democratic, non-racial society. Many non-government organisations were involved in programmes to combat poverty. He added that all social scientists could play an important role in this regard - either by strengthening existing organisations or by starting new ones.

The extent of poverty was evident from the case studies Wilson cited - for many people in this country, basic necessities of life like water, fuel and housing are not easily available.

In some rural areas of the Ciskei, the daily average daily water consumption was nine litres per person per day for drinking, washing and cooking -

the World Health Organisation has estimated the bare minimum necessary at 50 litres.

In eastern Cape towns like Cradock, the average daily consumption of water for whites was 319, as opposed to 19 litres for people in the adjacent townships.

It was estimated that the energy women expend daily in carrying water was roughly equivalent to that expended by miners wielding picks or people mixing concrete. Some families in Ciskeian villages spent three hours a day getting water.

Poverty was expensive not only in terms of the energy wasted but in hard cash terms as well. In Gazankulu, people would pay up to 50 cents for a 25 litre drum of water - 67 times more than people in towns pay for piped water.

Wilson stressed that any strategy to alleviate poverty would have to address water provision as an urgent problem - until everyone had easy access to sufficient clean water, standards of living could not be improved.

A similar situation existed for many people with regard to fuel. Wilson said although South Africa produced almost 60 percent of all the electricity produced in Africa, 80 percent of black households did not have access to it.

In the homelands, fuel collection had serious ecological consequences and was as much if not more of a source of denudation as overgrazing. Women in Natal would carry 40 kilograms loads of firewood several kilometres to

their homes about three times a week.

While rural poverty was more extreme, there were also serious problems of urban poverty. Overcrowding, generally used as an indicator of poverty, was bad in Soweto as in any seriously overcrowded 'third world city', said Wilson. Estimates of the total population of Soweto ranged between 800 000 and three million with an average of 16-20 people living in a four-roomed house.

Because of the Nationalist government's strict anti-black urbanisation policy since 1948, not enough houses had been built to accommodate even the natural increase in the urban population, let alone those flocking to the cities from the rural areas.

A more general idea of the extent of poverty in this country could be gained by looking at the proportion of households whose income was below the minimum living level. In 1980, 50 percent of all households in the country were below this level. Of African households, 60-65 percent were below this level and in the homelands the figure was 81 percent.

The very distribution of wealth was also a good indicator of poverty levels. In 1978 when South Africa's Gini coefficient was calculated by researchers at Stellenbosch, it stood at 0,66 - the highest known in the world at the time. The Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality - a value of 0 indicates no inequality at all while a value of one points to complete inequality. Today South African still ranks among the top few on the world scale of unequal income distribution.

Christians set Grahamstown on fire

An internationally organised Torch Run which has carried the Flame of Missions throughout the world, reached Grahamstown last week to coincide with the SCA Christian Missions Conference.

A relay of runners from Port Alfred carried the flame, which originated in Jerusalem, into Grahamstown. It left the next day with another set of runners for Alexandria, the ultimate destination being Singapore.

In the words of a Speed the Light singer, the torch symbolised the "march through the darkness with the light of His name... carrying the torch of love."

The Speed the Light Mission Centre, based in East London, was only one of the mission organisations present at the conference, others being the Hope for Israel Group, SIM Life Challenge, Gideons, Gospel Recordings, Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ and Africa Evangelical Fellowship.

These organisations concentrate on "telling others about Jesus Christ, God's Son and what He has done for them", focussing on specific groups such as the Eastern Cape (Speed the Light), Moslems (SIM Life Challenge) and the

Jews (Hope for Israel.) They are united in the belief that the "message must be shared with an understanding of language and culture that makes it comprehensible."

The Rhodes Lord Our Conqueror (LOC) band created a really vibey atmosphere at the meeting with their finger snapping opening songs, and were followed by the Speed the Light drama group, singers and guest speaker. The conference was aimed at encouraging Rhodes students interested in mission work and passing the Flame of Missions to the younger generation.

Transforming our

Our administration recently issued a pamphlet which declared that Rhodes was a "normal university in an abnormal society". RHODEO looked into the question of the structure and role of the university and found very diverse interpretations of what constituted a "normal" university. What is clear is that unless we debate the issues at hand and - even more importantly - act on our findings, Rhodes will almost certainly reproduce the existing forces of political power and economic privilege in our country. As most concerned people would agree, this scenario is intolerable.

The traditional concept of the university is that it is an 'ivory tower', removed from social issues and political struggles - a place where people are able to pursue knowledge and 'truth', free from pressures emanating from the wider society.

This concept has, however, long since been repudiated by the recognition that 'truth and knowledge' (and the scholars committed to them) cannot be abstracted from their social context. But some of the basic tenets of the 'ivory tower' concept - like the notion that academics should be intellectually independent and autonomous, and that knowledge is independent and neutral - are still widely adhered to.

Rhodes' Vice-chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, told Rhodéo that "one of the cardinal reasons for the university's existence...[is the]... provision of an impartial forum or market place where concepts and theories can be proposed and criticised". He argued that while he would see it as important to be receptive to local needs, "the university should not be subservient to the whims of the local population".

Let us briefly consider the notion that the universities are 'neutral'. We can begin by agreeing that the university is not the same thing as a political party - and we can add that control by any particular political grouping must be resisted - but regardless of their intentions, the universities do have a political effect.

If every year this university produced 1000 students without any idea as to how our society works or how to change it, students who would then simply slot into skilled positions in society, it would have the effect of maintaining the status quo, regardless of its intentions. Similarly, if it produced 1000 students who sought to change our society into a more

just and democratic one, it would be challenging the status quo.

As a result the universities have been challenged from many quarters. It has been argued that in their pursuit of truth, the universities should be taking responsibility for correcting the inaccuracies and distortions created by apartheid education by giving students a better understanding of the political, social and economic realities of South Africa.

So, the notion of the university as 'impartial market place of ideas' has come under increasing scrutiny as the universities have found themselves in the centre of what some critics have called a 'crisis of legitimacy and confidence'.

Power structures

A few years ago Mluleki George, President of the UDF Border region, made some astute comments on the composition of the ruling bodies of the university (the Senate and the Council): 'At present you will find the representatives of the rich, the powerful and overwhelmingly, if not exclusively, of the white minority. The UDF has over 700 affiliates with a non-racial membership of over three million. COSATU has almost a million paid up worker members. Yet neither of these institutions is represented in any way on the ruling bodies of the major universities of our country'.

Control of Rhodes University is formally vested in Council - the highest decision making body in the university. Members include those appointed by Senate, Convocation, the State President, the municipalities of Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, King Williamstown, Queenstown, and East London; do-

nors, and various white schools including private schools. Council has one black representative (a professor from Fort Hare University), and no women.

At Rhodes, it was as late as last year that the Nusas SRC won representation on council but only has speaking rights. A number of critics have suggested that it is fundamentally unjust that the government and commercial interests should have so much control while workers, black communities and students themselves have so little say over the role and direction of our universities.

In a Wits University survey (called Perceptions of Wits) carried out among 49 black community organisations in the Johannesburg area, most of the respondents felt that the control exercised by the state and big business on the overall direction of university policy was facilitated by centralised and unrepresentative control structures inside the university. The administrations were seen as the main obstacle to the development of democratic and accountable control structures.

Devolution of power

To counter this the respondents suggested that the university decision-making bodies should be more representative and that the centralised nature of university decision making should be overcome. Respondents proposed a greater devolution of power to faculties and departments to give them greater say over decision making than they have at present. For the university to become more accountable to the broader South African community, it is critical for us to democratise our university structures.

An obvious point to make is that the university council should come to reflect the different race, class and gender groupings of our society more accurately. But as Professor Duncan Innes of Wits argues, "securing any number of black places on university councils does not necessarily mean they will faithfully represent the interests of the community, if indeed such 'interests' can be defined or even exist".

"Nor does the idea of an advisory committee of community leaders necessarily resolve this problem. In this context, consultation with the educational officers of particular organisations might be more acceptable - the university would at least know the precise source of its advice."

There are, then, numerous problems associated with representation and accountability - but this does not change the fact that the current composition of Council is unacceptable.

Innes suggests that urgent efforts must be made to bring more blacks into administrative and academic positions in our universities - a kind of 'affirmative action'.

The Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes, Dr Henderson, told Rhodéo that he was "lacking in sympathy for affirmative action" because it did more harm than good to appoint someone to a position they were not qualified or equipped to handle.

Due to the inferior education that exists for blacks, perhaps it is inevitable that major changes in this area can only be made after greater numbers of black students have passed through university. But as Prof Innes argues, "a start can be made right now".

Accountability

Dr Henderson said that while he would not want to be guilty of ignoring a range of opinions on the university, he was 'worried' about the notion of being directly accountable to any organisation or community. Perhaps Dr Henderson is unduly concerned - after all, nobody is suggesting that Rhodes align itself with any specific political party or programme. But a commitment to a broad set of political programmes - non-racialism, opposition to discrimination, a commitment to democracy - this is a very different thing.

Wits sociologist, Jacky Cock, has

posited the notion of academic responsibility in preference to the notion of accountability. Accountability has connotations of control and raises the fear of subverting academic knowledge to specific political ends.

Academic responsibility, on the other hand, implies a commitment to egalitarian and democratic principles - it means that if we decide to do research on militarisation, for example, we should consult with progressive bodies like the Conscientious Objector Support Group (COSG), and make our work accessible to them, but not be under COSG's direction and control.

The research which the university undertakes is rarely rooted in the needs of the majority of South Africans. While scientists grapple with space-age technology, thousands of people still require inexpensive, hygienic sewerage disposal systems. Twenty years ago, medical specialists in Cape Town conducted what became the world's first heart transplant when, to this day, tuberculosis kills scores of South Africans.

An area of particular concern is when university research is directly antagonistic to the communities they are supposed to serve. Last month, students discovered that research for Armscor was happening at Wits. (See page 4 of this edition) It seems incomprehensible that a supposed anti-apartheid institution conducts research for the South African Defence Force.

Academic responsibility means that a political scientist must research significant processes and developments rather than trivial ones. Militarisation, for example, is arguably the most significant social process in South African society at present - and the lack of research on the topic reflects the lack of social responsibility on the part of social scientists in South Africa.

Another priority is ensuring that academics try to implement their research findings. One way is to require applicants for a grant to submit a strategy for implementing what they have discovered.

Of course, academics should still be free to follow their own research interests, but the university should decide on how high a priority such research should have, and will allocate funds accordingly. Clearly there needs to be a shift of research resour-



Students voice their protest at the banning of the ECC and detention of four Rhodes students last year.

Are we facing up to the future?

AS the eighties draw to a close, our universities urgently need to find a solution to the mounting crisis caused by increasing student numbers and shrinking funds. They need to find ways of increasing black access to the knowledge and resources which are currently their exclusive preserve. At present, blacks comprise over 85% percent of the total population but only 33% of students - this situation is clearly unjustifiable.

Redressing these realities in a grossly unequal society is difficult - the living environment and economic position of disadvantaged communities, as well as their inferior schooling, all militate against their ability to enter into and be successful at university.

With this in mind a group of Wits academics set about surveying organisations representing this 'disadvantaged community' around Johannesburg, to get an impression of their attitude towards Wits and other 'liberal' campuses like Rhodes. In all,

49 organisations which had shown an interest in resolving the educational crisis in the country, were included in the survey.

The results showed that 92% of respondents saw the 'liberal' campuses as representing the interests of government and the white community, while 89% saw it as representing the interests of big business. To back up their arguments the respondents cited the small number of black academic staff members in the university, the lack of representation of black students in university decision-making and the 'white' values and culture propagated in these institutions.

The majority of the respondents stressed that, despite being constrained by the dominant political and social structures, there were internal changes that 'liberal' campuses could make in order to become more accessible to the majority of people in South Africa. Respondents argued

University

ces towards the needs and interests of the dominated social classes and groups - however, academics would need to maintain their research independence.

Perhaps we should be looking towards an academic programme which is directly relevant to the needs and interests of the majority of our population. Jacky Cock suggests that the notion of social relevance has three components: "creating a greater social awareness and critical consciousness in students; developing a practical orientation towards problem solving and away from highly theoretical courses; and thirdly re-directing teaching and research towards the needs and interests of the disadvantaged communities in South Africa."

Relevance vs excellence

An interesting point that emerged from the Perceptions of Wits survey was that the university should combine the notion of social relevance with academic excellence - the two were seen as compatible.

Indeed, there are many practical ways in which this could be achieved. Arts students could be required to spend one term working in a literacy programme, or in the Grahamstown Rural Committee office dealing with forced removals, or in the Black Sash advice office, or in the Legal Resources Centre, or in the Albany News Agency. We need to explore these forms of active engagement with disadvantaged communities at all levels of society - staff and students.

Achieving this social relevance might involve, not only more black staff, but creating a new kind of academic - someone who is more informed about social issues, more sensitive to the experience and needs of black students, and more committed to teaching. Academics clearly need to be more involved in social issues and political organisations.

Perhaps the university should give a much higher priority to being excellent at teaching than to being excellent at research. Perhaps a 'new kind of academic' will come to terms with the fact that what the vast majority of students require at this stage of South Africa's development is an excellent basic undergraduate education.

Academics could be committed to building student confidence and par-

ticipation, by encouraging questioning and moving away from rigid and hierarchical teaching methods. White academics could be making efforts to overcome their 'racism' - something which is probably a result of an insensitivity and ignorance to the experiences, problems and needs of black students and a covert set of negative expectations of black students which becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Role of students

Of course it is not only academics and administrations who should be exploring the role of the university in our society. Students have a vital part to play as well, according to Rhodes academic Marion Lacey. Change in the university must come from the grassroots - no matter how many progressive academics there are, the university will not change unless all sectors, including students, work together.

There is a great need for students to "get their act together" and define their role in the process of transforming the university - they cannot leave it all up to the administration and academics but should work with them in attempting to address the crisis we are facing.

Some of the ideas and suggestions presented here are naturally tentative, unpolished and not fully worked out. But it is crucial that we debate the issues now - surely we cannot afford to postpone them. We could be formulating some sort of 'Academic Charter'. Much could be learned from the Freedom Charter (which was drawn up in 1955, at Kliptown, by the Congress of the People) in this respect: not only as a statement of values and intentions, but as a document arrived at through the process of wide ranging consultation.

The Freedom Charter was the outcome of years of meetings and discussions. The Congress of the People which adopted the Freedom Charter was not a single event but a series of campaigns held in huge rallies, small houses, flats, street or factory meetings, gatherings in kitchens and on farms.

All of us involved in university education urgently need to undertake a similar process of debate and consultation to ensure that the 'doors of learning and culture' are truly 'opened'.

In the near future, Rhodes will be facing a situation where a rapidly increasing proportion of its students will be under-prepared for the demands that the university makes on them. This fact calls into question whether Rhodes can simply rely on Academic Skills Programmes to deal with the problem, or whether the very structure and nature of our university should be transformed.

that "the composition of 'liberal' campuses must reflect the society at large - particularly with regard to race, class and gender. This implies some form of positive discrimination or affirmative action".

Out of the 264 academics at Rhodes, 219 are men and only 45 are women. There are only two black academic staff members, both of whom are men in the African Languages Department. Black students account for less than 20% of the Rhodes student population. This clearly does not reflect the composition of our society at large.

However, on a purely demographic level, Professor Ian Macdonald has argued that "at the end of the century Rhodes will, at least in its student composition, be predominantly black". Indeed, figures released by the Department of National Education indicate that by the year 2000, South Africa could have a total of 1,3 million matriculants, more than one

million of whom could be black.

On the other hand, the country is running out of white students. This is the fourth year that the number of white children who entered sub-A was lower than the year before - in about five years the number of white matriculants will decline in real terms.

At the same time, the government is trying to get universities to restrict their student numbers to their present levels by decreasing their subsidies. But as Prof Macdonald suggests, this is clearly unrealistic because "we have created a culture in which universities rather than teacher-training or technical training institutions dominate the tertiary education system - blacks are going to demand, just as whites did, a university education". So we are faced with a situation where a growing number of black students will be laying claim to a university education.

If universities want to grow, or even

There is a great need for students to get their act together and define their role in the process of transforming the university.
-Marion Lacey, Politics Dept

The university should provide an impartial market place where concepts and ideas can be proposed and criticised.
-Dr Henderson, Vice Chancellor.



not to shrink in size, they will have to increase the number of black students they admit (as there will be fewer white students). Black students who come out of the notoriously inadequate and inappropriate Bantu Education System are, however, generally under-prepared and ill-equipped to cope with what the university demands of them. Clearly, a large influx of these under-prepared students to the 'liberal' campuses will place an enormous strain on the resources and degree structures as they are presently constituted - in fact it is liable to place a substantial strain on the 'liberal' ideal of what a university should be.

Of course, it is not only black students who are under-prepared. An HSRC investigation has shown that a white student with a C aggregate has only a 50% chance of taking a BA in three years. According to Professor James Moulder of the University of Natal, "it is not only black students who are out of their depth; many white students fail to graduate in the minimum amount of time. Therefore, as far as I can see, they qualify as under-prepared students".

An alternative scenario to that proposed above would see the universities decide to limit their student population growth (as a result of the financial pressures brought about by the subsidy cuts). An attempt would thus have to be made to divert more and more students, the majority of whom would be black, into the technicals. And this would mean that the

campuses that are currently predominantly white would stay that way - and knowledge and resources would remain primarily in white hands.

Surely all this would mean that affirmative action is needed now in order to address the current and future crises?

Academic Support Programmes (ASPs) were initiated in the early eighties when black students began to trickle into the universities. They are aimed at equipping students with study skills necessary for a university education. They are predominantly funded by local and foreign capital, and have a network of tutors in most of the faculties at Rhodes (and at other campuses).

According to Moulder, what the ASPs were required to do is "to see that under-prepared students learned how to cope with what the university demanded of them: in other words, the students had to change so that the university didn't have to change." The logic seemed to be that one does not have to change an entire institution for the sake of a few people - but the trickle of 'under-prepared' students has already developed into a steady stream, and will soon require a drastic rethink on the part of the university. James Moulder argues that it is impossible to find the kind of money that Academic Skills Programmes would

In any event, we might do well to analyse the role that ASPs initially saw themselves playing. Moulder ar-

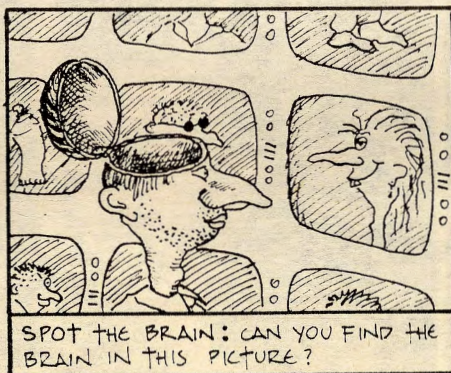
gues that right from the start, ASPs have been caught in the contradiction between the following two beliefs: that the education which black matriculants receive is vastly inferior to the education which white matriculants receive; and the belief that one needs only about 30 weeks, or 450 hours, to bridge the gap between the two education systems.

It is absurd to persist in the belief that it is the students who must change or be changed - surely we should be questioning the appropriateness of the structure and content of our syllabus and curriculum. Moulder's provocative thesis is suggesting that ASPs can do no more than address the symptoms, and that ASP is "a set of strategies for avoiding organisational change." These sentiments may appear overly radical on the surface, but they point to the fact that universities are reticent to question the syllabus or the curriculum that they offer. He is pointing out the problem that a large number of under-prepared students have entered the university and will continue to do so - and that they are under-prepared in the sense that they cannot cope with what the university as it exists at present demands of them.

As Prof Macdonald has stated: "without a sense of mission, without a positive commitment to achieve certain goals, we stand the danger of not responding creatively to some of the constraints and opportunities which will face us".

Masizame Cycle Repairs is open Monday to Friday from 8.30am to 5pm and on Saturdays until 1pm, and is situated at 112 High Street. Mr Mqubuli says he is the cheapest in town and performs all cycle repairs as well as buying and selling secondhand bicycles.

TERRY IS CHOPPING WOOD FOR THE FIRE, BUT WHERE IS HIS FAITHFUL FRIEND, THE GARDEN GNOME? HOW MANY GNOMES CAN YOU FIND IN THIS PICTURE?

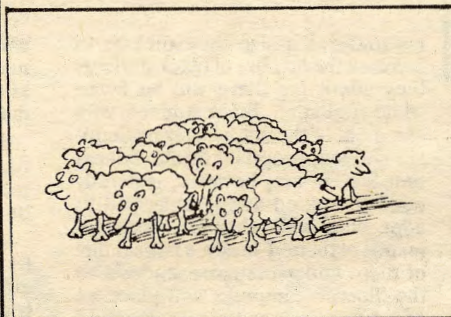


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Is this a serious letter?

Dear, like, basically Rhodeo lefty types,

Hey man, fuck, like wow, amazing paper you persons produce. I think, like basically, the way you persons print your views like fearlessly, man, and who gives a basic fuck what the rest of campus thinks about the strug - no matter, like, coz we know we're right man. And that's what democracy is all about, basically: trying to change everyone else's views to suit ours, like. And natch, the only way to do that is to slant the news on its basic fucking ear! I mean, like, it works for SABC, right? No, wait a sec, screw the news! Just rave on to the left! Left is right! Viva viva long live unban unban amandla! And any alternate views should be suppressed. That's why Rhodeo is called an alternative newspaper, like, basically. Coz you persons support press freedom like that. That's, like, what it's all about, you know, democracy: being a campus newspaper and not caring at all what the majority of campus persons think, like.

I think it was pretty cool of you to print that decadent bourgeois fascist pro-Rag type letter last issue, which, basically, epitomised the apathetic white South African society. You showed them that you weren't scared to print their point of view and couldn't give a flying fuck what they think. That was pretty brave. But, like, I hope you also decide to print this well-deserved letter of praise. I think you should. Or maybe you should first vote about it. Or maybe vote about voting about it. Or, on the other hand, say fuck this for a lark anyway and vote about having a braai next Sunday.

That's like fucking democracy for you, basically.

Yours sincerely
Another complete arsehole. (Chris MacEvoy)

It takes two to make a pregnancy

Dear Rhodeo

I would like to reply to Colin Brian Jantjies' letter, 'entitled "Student Pregnancies are a Disgrace"', which was published in the March issue of Rhodeo.

How can such a narrow-minded, ill-informed and immature male student be allowed to survive in the Rhodes community? Did his parents never tell him that it takes two to have sex - and two of the opposite sex to create children? Or does he think that women "whore" around on their own and then have immaculate conceptions?

Perhaps he would care to explain what he means when he says that "women should be made aware that sex is not something to be messed around with". Mr Jantjies would do well - and here I'm not being sexist - to gain some learning and some maturity. If he "hates to think what happens to all the children", then he clearly has never thought about them.

Come, come, Mr Jantjies your own words condemn you: "why pick a university to go screwing around and bring disgrace on yourself and others? Do it at home".

Yours sincerely
Anne Caroline Morton

Day Kaif gripes

Dear Editors

Success is not a criterium for which the Day Kaif strives. It seems that hot beverages cannot be served at the Day Kaif because it has become too popular and it is hoped that clients would return to the "main" Kaif in search of these. To be fair - I was also told by the person in charge that she cannot cope unless she receives more help.

To regard the success of the Day Kaif as a drawback is staggering. Obviously it is successful - it is close to the lecturing areas and therefore convenient for that quick cup of coffee (no, alas, a cool drink!) at that odd free period between lectures. And it is QUIET - Rhodes Radio has driven me away from the 'main' Kaif. I grant this noise factor to those who want it, but then give those who cannot abide it the right to enjoy a cup of coffee in relative quiet. As such the Day Kaif has become a popular study, reading and chat area.

'Success' is a relative term, of course. The few times that I have visited the Day Kaif I have always found seating available inside and outside and the queue formed between periods is such that one is served within a few minutes. I do not believe that it is so popular that some of its already meagre services should be curtailed.

By the way - to hope you would receive a cold drink is also forlorn: when I visited the Day Kaif on Easter Monday (a very hot day) the fridge had been out of order for one week!

The curtailment of certain services at the Day Kaif is unwarranted and during the winter the lack of hot beverages would be especially felt. The poor services (ie fridge out of order, an apparent shortage of help) reflects badly on the university's attitude to its members and their needs. A facility that is provided on the proviso that it is not used boggles the mind.

Tim Huisamen
Department of Afrikaans and Nederlands

Editorial

Events over the past two weeks have gone a long way towards dispelling the myth that student politics is irrelevant and facile. A combination of student protest and negotiation around the detention of Sidwell Mokgothu and the repression of Turfloop campus achieved tangible results which are going to have real effects on people's lives in the future.

Many students tend to equate campus politics with protest marches and laugh it off as trendy-lefty exhibitionism. But arguments like "student politics achieves nothing, it's just a big image-trip" ignore the fact that there is a lot more to it than mere ranting and the occasional mass meeting. Mass protest action adds to the pressure students are able to exert, but there is a lot of additional work to be done if student action is to be effective.

At Rhodes, student protest at the detention of Sidwell Mokgothu and security police presence on campus gave the SRC an extra bargaining tool in their negotiations with the administration. The result was an agreement to set up a special committee which would be able to deal with any detentions as soon as they happened.

The administration also agreed to try and exert more pressure on the government for Sidwell's release - which happened a week later.

A similar pattern unfolded in the national student campaign to get troops off Turfloop campus. Again it was a demonstration of what can be achieved with a mixture of mass-action pressure and serious negotiation. The thousands of postcards supporting the Turfloop students' demand signed by concerned students all over the country were a clear signal to the Turfloop administration that their acquiescence in the brutal suppression of student organisation would not go unchallenged. In a meeting with high-profile church leaders including Allan Boesak and Frank Chikane they later agreed to several measures which will undoubtedly result in much improved conditions on the campus.

The postcards were also a source of hope to the embattled students at Turf - something which cannot be underestimated. Solidarity is not just a word - it means active support and an attempt to use our relatively privileged position to achieve what they, facing conditions of extreme repression, could not.

The extent of the student unity around these issues must have added greatly to our effectiveness. For instance, many students who did not agree with the boycott strategy adopted around the issue of Sidwell's detention and security police presence on campus nevertheless supported the calls which were being made. Disagreements about strategy need not detract from the force of student support for legitimate demands.

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SAKS ON FILM

by Dave Saks

Academy Awards

Many have expressed reservations as to the merits of winning an Oscar and not without reason. The history of the awards is marred by numerous omissions as well as several choices fit to raise the eyebrow of even the occasional movie-goer.

In 1969, for example, with Peter O'Toole, Jon Voight and Dustin Hoffman turning the performance of their lives, the Academy, with the sentimentality to which it is prone, gave the Best Actor trophy to the ageing John Wayne.

Five years later Art Canney won when nearly all the other major arts critics circles opted for Jack Nicholson, who had done outstanding work in *The Last Detail* and *Chinatown*.

Perhaps the biggest gaffe came in 1977 when *All the President's Men* was passed over as Best Film in favour of *Rocky*.

Numerous films now regarded as classics failed to win or even be nominated. *Citizen Kane*, still regarded as one of the best films ever made won only a writing award. The tepid musical *Gigi* was preferred to *The Defiant One* and the greatest achievements have such auteurs as Hitchcock (*Vertigo*), Kubick (2001, *A Space Odyssey*) and Sam Peckinpah (*The Wild Bunch*) did not even feature in their respective years.

The Academy has been accused of racism and since 1927 only three black Americans have won acting awards, two of these for what are generally perceived as patronising roles: Hattie MacDaniel as Mammie, the loyal housekeeper of the plantation in *Gone with the Wind* and Sydney Poitier as a cheerful Uncle Tom in *Lilies of the Field*.

This year Forest Whitaker, Best actor at Cannes was passed over for the mediocre *Les Olmos*, and *Bird*, the film he starred in, was virtually ignored.

Despite these caveats, the awards are usually fairly reliable, seldom being given to films of genius but on the whole going to pictures of some quality.

This year, as expected, *Rainman*, the story of a street wise con-artist (Tom Cruise, who has unquestionably "arrived as a serious actor for this role) and his autistic brother (Dustin Hoffman) won best film.

Hoffman was chosen as best actor for yet another remarkable portrayal, beating his closest competitor Gene Hackman and becoming only the fourth person to win two best actor awards, the

His other awards came in 1980 for *Kramer vs Kramer*. Kelvin Kline was best supporting actor for his comic tour de force in *A Fish called Wanda*.

Instead the award went to Jodie Foster who played a rape victim in *The Accused*. Foster won her first nomination in 1976 as a teenage hooker Scorsese's *Taxi Driver* and her win, though unexpected is not undeserved.

There were surprises however. Sigourney Weaver, nominated as best actress and best supporting actress won neither and Glenn Close, after five successive nominations and a superb performance in *gDangerous Liaisons* was also passed over.

Best supporting actress went to Geena Davies in *The accidental tourist* and if Weaver might have been a better choice, nevertheless Davies has proved in *The Fly* and *Beetlejuice* that she is a capable actor with a gift for comedy.

Somewhat unexpectedly, given the fact that three directors were involved before him on the project, Barry Levinson was chosen best director for *Rainman*.

His closest rival must have been Alan Parker for *Mississippi Burning*. Parker has directed such films as *Midnight express*, *Pink Floyd- The Wall* and *Angel Heart*, all three somewhat flawed and ponderous works as well as being ethically suspect but nevertheless with enough impact and depth to have attracted minor cults followings.

MUSICAL FEAST



So whoever said Grahamstown can't jorl? If you were in the Great Hall last Thursday evening you would know that the jorl in Grahamstown is equal to anything in Cape Town or Jo'burg - what do I mean - it's equal to any jorl in London or New York City.

Three different bands shared the bill, all playing music that has its origins in Africa.

Grahamstown's vibrant Mayibuye Marimba Band started the concert with an obvious African influence. They played traditional and original compositions with such skill that your shoes had no alternative but to jive.

Next up was the Andrew Tracey Steel Band with their distinctive brand of Caribbean music which also has its roots in

Africa...and...well...there go these damned shoes again!

The third band was the ever-popular Rhodes University Glen Miller Band and it was as good as ever. The African influence is less obvious in this kind of jazz but they still know how to jive.

The concert followed a two week series of lectures and demonstrations on African music by Father David Dargie whose knowledge of African music is almost inexhaustible.

"African music," he says, "is not meant to be listened to sitting down with your arms folded." The audience actively agreed.

I want more of these concerts! Hell, I want to use these shoes!

EXIT VADER JAKOB ENTER MANHOLE



Marc Feltham, lead vocalist and bass guitarist for Manhole

If you jorled at the Old Power Station gig late last term, you'll recall a five-man band who played a type of music that is somewhat beyond the primitive scream.

The band is Manhole which emerged in January this year following the dissolution of Vader Jakob, that band every student loved to hate.

Well now you can hate the fact that you love or will at least come to love Manhole.

You will be uncontrollably drawn to their magnetic vibe before you can even utter the words "hard core".

No - stop - don't say "hard core say "soft core". You may well ask the meaning of soft core. According to lead singer and bass guitarist Marc Feltham, soft core is a paradoxical combination of harsh and beautiful music. It is not so much a part of hard core but rather, "a step beyond hard core".

The response Manhole has received since they began playing together is evidence to the fact that this electric vibe appeals to a broad cross section of people. Manhole say they are influenced by a diverse range of artists, from Khris Kristoffesen through Nietzsche and Artaud to The Serenades (remember them? -Oppie jorl?) and but not least, their ever support-

last but not least their, their supporting neighbour. Their long-suffering neighbour is in fact the one who initiated the changeover

from hard (Vader Jakob) to soft (Manhole) core. They decided to make the switch after she complained about the unbearable buzz emanating from their frequent jam sessions.

Manhole is definitely not punk-orientated in any way. "The worst type of music in the world is punk," Justin says.

Manhole is definitely not a punk-orientated in any way. "Punk is the worst music in the world," Justin says.

Manhole formulates the music for their songs together - "often something comes out of a jam", says Derek, the Drummer. Then one or two people (usually Marc or Dave) write lyrics.

Manhole music reflects their image - something that comes out of how people perceive their music. "People put an image onto us, not us onto them," says Justin.

Many people claim to love Manhole's music but hate the band members. But Carl, their band manager, assures us they are not too bad.

"People think they are really scary, but they are nice boys really" Is Carl only saying that because beneath all his managerial skills, he is only in it for the money? Rumour has it that he wants to be hip, so he hangs out with Manhole.

Despite all this, the band members believe Carl is something

more than a manager. He is inspiration to their music, a good critic and an excellent leave-it-up-to-me type person.

When asked about ambitions, Marc was truly honest in his response about wanting to "make the front page of *Rhodeo*". Well *Rhodeo* realises the great demand for such ambitions but unfortunately cannot run the risk of being of being...um...uhhh... banned for publishing subversive looking faces.

So-in the light of this, Manhole decided that a church erected in honour of Dave, their keyboardist would be a more realistic ambition (because Dave believes in the real God!)

Manhole will be playing in Johannesburg in about a week's time. Kenny, their spring gun player, will be replaced by Chris time appearing with Skatemuti and the Dyslexus. Kenny, their spring gun player will be replaced by Chris due to a recent accident. Gigs will still be happening on the local scene, however, so don't miss them when they do happen for fear of being deprived of some good intense and worthwhile sounds.

PS Manhole would like to thank the power station people for electricity. They'd also like to appeal to people who may know anything about the disappearance of equipment from the power station gig. Please see them if you know about this.

Dance your way to health!



Andrew Tracy blowing up a storm at last week's gumba

PIC: Detmar Schwichtenberg

Renowned dance therapist Tossie van Tonder presented a workshop in Grahamstown last weekend aimed at encouraging a therapeutic catharsis of feeling in individuals through the creative medium of dance.

In a lecture on her field, she said the creative moving of the body, along with a particular mental construct, enables a release of stress and a general sense of well-being.

The resultant respect and integrity of the self related to an awareness of the insanity of nuclear arms, the destructiveness of racism, sexism and ageism, the stress of the denial of human-kind's real and primitive psychology and an appreciation of an unpolluted environment.

Healing through dance therapy

helps individuals to visualise themselves as part of the network of politics and economics, and to respond to and direct change in those areas.

Tossie van Tonder also believes an awareness of the moral conscience facilitates a meeting of spirituality and politics on a more significant level than is happening in this country at the moment.

She has trained in classical and contemporary dance, and dances professionally. She is at present touring the country lecturing on her topic.

She feels that the diversity of education at Rhodes in the drama and psychology departments has supported her work in Grahamstown.

Ladies' Night at the Graham —

Who's Having the Fun?

LADIES' NIGHT! say the posters. SHANE - NATIONALLY RENOWNED STRIPPER!

The manager, neatly suited up with his hair slicked back, greets the arriving women with effusive smiles. "Here for Ladies' Night? Right this way!" The women, mostly students with a few middle-aged locals thrown in, smile back - slightly nervous and anticipating fun. Some look a little embarrassed as they are recognised by friends.

"Please don't put the stamp on my wrist," says one. "I'd hate to go to the Vic and have everyone say, 'Ooh, you've been looking at strippers.'" She collects her free can of Esprit as she goes in.

Inside they sit and drink as the place fills up. "This is really sexist," says one of the bartenders. "The sad thing is that if it makes money it'll mean people enjoy it and they'll do it again."

Another bartender, shirtless, agrees. "I'm cold and I'm embarrassed - but we need the money."

The manager takes us aside. "I don't want any pictures. These ladies are here to enjoy themselves - if I see one flash I'm going to have to confiscate your film." We nod politely but the photographer is devastated - "Why do they do things like this if they're embarrassed to have pictures taken?"

As we settle down again the high-energy music from the DJ Disco abates for a few moments.

"We're going to do some pretty nice things with you ladies tonight," says the DJ. He looks like a rugby player, with his shirt open halfway down his chest. He's enjoying himself tremendously.

"We want you ladies out on the floor here. If you don't come we're gonna have to go out there and fetch you!" Leer.

The fun begins as he calls three women out for "down - downs". "Don't worry," he says as they pour beer down their throats, "you're gonna get a prize for this." The winners are given bottles of wine.

Two embarrassed looking waiters are called out. "Guys I want you on your backs, please.

Now I need two volunteers from you ladies." Two women are pushed out, giggling. "Now what you ladies have to do is to feed these spoons up one trouser leg and then down the other. Are you ready?"

The DJ is getting excited. "Guys are you enjoying it on the floor there - it's unusual for you to be on your back, hey?"

More 'volunteers' are hauled out from the audience. The DJ makes them eat peanuts off the reclining waiters' chests. The waiters are clearly embarrassed - they don't seem quite able to believe what is happening.

The action gets hotter as the drinks flow more freely. The DJ is revelling in his power. The next group of 'volunteers' kneel on the floor in front of men holding bananas at crotch height.

"Okay girls, I want you to peel those bananas and eat them, there's a really nice prize for this."

The eventual winner is called up, her mouth full of banana. "Do you normally say 'mmmph' like that?" asks the DJ. Murmurs of 'gross' from the audience. Not everyone is enjoying this.

"Your prize," says the DJ smirking, "is R20 worth of meat! From the butcher". Roars from the audience.

The DJ supervises more 'fun' - women crouch on the floor drinking beer through straws, they blow up condoms - "We're gonna see who's got the biggest breath - not breasts, haha" as a black woman sweeps the floor around them.

The prize for the condom blowing up competition is a steam iron. The organisers seem to have quite definite ideas as to what women should be doing when not at ladies' nights.

The women we speak to during the break before Shane the stripper from Cape Town appears, seems to have mixed reactions to the events. Some think it is wonderful and say there should be more; others say they are just observing.

"Some of those people made

real asses of themselves," says one. Another says it was "revolting and disgusting - and you can quote me on that."

The general consensus, however, seems to be that it was all good clean fun. "We women always get treated as sex symbols - now it's their turn. It's nice to be able to let our hair down without men around."

Surreal voices replace the music as Shane slinks through the door. He's dressed in black - ankle boots, bicycle pants and midriff top and leather jacket - with longish curly blond 'wet look' hair. He looks oddly young and fragile, like an out-of-place surfer - but here he's in control.

His jacket and boots come off first, then the pants, revealing high-cut jocks. "Beautiful!" yells someone from the audience.

He dances with a long white scarf - the strobe is becoming unsettling.

A woman is grabbed from the audience, he ties her to a chair with the scarf. "Slave to the Rhythm" from the disco. He takes off her shoe as she sits helpless.

He removes his belt, stands in front of her and bends backwards as she eats the banana he's holding in front of him. His jocks come off to reveal a very small g-string; the jocks he pulls over her face. There are a couple of small disgusted mutters from the audience.

The scarf is untied; the woman lies down on the floor as he moves on top of her. He's enjoying her degradation; she doesn't seem to be aware of it.

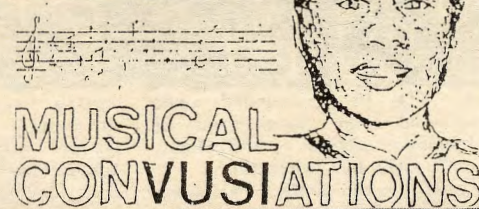
After that there is more dancing, he reveals yet another g-string. The audience yells for him to take it off and he teases them, seems about to comply and then abruptly leaves, leaving the women disappointed and yelling for more.

As we left the manager was beaming; he'd enjoyed the whole scene tremendously and made lots of money to boot. Some of the women who had paid R6 to see themselves made fools of seemed less enthusiastic, though.

All in all the men looked as though they were getting much more out of it.

ARTS

A bit of African beat



Take a pinch of African beat (preferably seasoned with congas and Afro-drums) and add it to a cupfull of fusion. Mix thoroughly, using ace percussionist Mabe Gabriel Thobejane's stick (or his hand if you wish, it ain't gonna spoil ya mixture). Let the mixture simmer for ten minutes, sprinkling local herbs occasionally. Serve it on a hot musical bowl and...mmm...that's the unique taste of Sakhile.

You might ask for seconds, but...no, no we're not serving you the same stuff again, we've got another surprise for you. It's another wonderful, finger-lickin' good recipe called Bayete a la carte. The secret about this one is not only its great-tasting African herbs but its ability to move you from your table and straight onto the dance floor. In the end you stop wondering why the cook said "bon appetit" with a smile as wide as the Orange River, when he gave you your meal ticket at the door.

Please pardon this scribe if the above sounded like a home-craftish approach to music...if it did, it (was not deliberate) - it's just the feeling I got when I was invited to witness the production of the (modern) "Sounds of Africa" both at Cape Town's Baxter Theatre and Monument Theatre, just up the hill.

They were brilliantly dished out by Sakhile and Bayete, who, without doubt, are growing day by day to become this decade's answer to the 1970's Osibisas and their likes. There is no question as to these outfits' seriousness about what they play - they do not see the music business as the rosier path to the bank, like most of our artists do.

If only this year could be blessed with more artists of their calibre - they are really badly needed, especially at a time when the whole world is tuning its ears to our sounds.

"This year we must believe in ourselves," was Sakhile's saxophonist and leader, Khaya Mahlangu's new year wish. With the implied statement that in previous years we have been having more faith in the person next door than in ourselves, this scribe can't help but agree. In short, I say, if Khaya says the chief problem with the local music scene (both artists and music lovers, that is) in the past has been that we waited till the Americans and Britons gave applause to our artists before we recognised their potential, he is dead right.

One does not have to go far to find an example of this kind of thing. Take the case of Ladysmith Black Mambazo, for instance. People in this part of the world had to wait till Uncle Sam and Mr Smith had given their approval to the local group before they rushed to the record bars to grab their albums. So, put simply, the ovation you heard in this country after Mambazo's successful tours was nothing more than an echo of the two aforementioned blokes' handclappings.

The kind of thing poses a challenge to both showbiz writers and megaphones (better known as DJ's). For goodness' sake, they must please expose local talent, so that our applause can (at least) be original - and not a mere extension of what's happening in New York or London.

Just before anyone misunderstood my point, I think it's worth clarifying a thing or two. This scribe is not saying we should not consider what's happening in other parts of the world. For obvious reasons, that would be absurd. The point is that we must listen to what they have to offer, and take what's good about it for the simple purpose of enriching our own thing. Everybody does that and it's a healthy cultural exchange.

Just before anyone forgot, we were still talking about Sakhile and Bayete and their impact on local music. At this point, I would like to add a thing or two that's interesting about these bands, quickly (before I run out of space, that is). From my chat with Bayete's leader and trombonist, Mfaniseni Thusi, it emerged that the group saw itself as social commentators, recorders of the daily lives of the people of South Africa.

The same feeling was expressed by Sakhile's Khaya Mahlangu and that perhaps explains why some of the two groups' tunes have been declared "undesirable" by the big wigs at Auckland Park. Practically, all that this means is that you will fail to hear Sakhile's ISILILO (the cry, dedicated to those who died in 1976) or Bayete's ZABALAZA (struggle). No, it's not that there's something wrong with your eardrums (they probably can still hear the beat) - it's the megaphone (or DJ, if you like), his or her boss put the tunes in the "undesirables" list. That's the strain these kinds of bands undergo, but they survive.

Could someone please find out if the recipe book has anymore recipes with the "in Suid Afrika vervaardig" token next to them. If anything's found, please send it to me,

See you next time. Same paper, same space and of course, same scribe. Cheers!!!

The evil white witch

THE WITCH OF NARNIA, currently being staged by the Rhodes Drama Department under the direction of Jane Osborne, is based on CS Lewis's book The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe.

If the bleak reality of work is becoming too much for you, why not escape into the fantastical world of Narnia and follow the adventures of Lucy and Edmund as they meet the evil white witch, giants and many other creatures.

The Witch of Narnia is on at the Rhodes Theatre from May 3-6.



A scene from the play The Witch of Narnia which is being staged by the Drama department at the Rhodes theatre.

Collie Floors Them

MAX COLLIE astounded and entertained even the sceptics at his hypnotism shows at the Monument Theatre last weekend.

Collie, reputedly Europe's greatest hypnotist, has been demonstrating the power of hypnotic suggestion to South Africans for over 30 years. Although claiming to be essentially an entertainer, he has also utilised his science for medical and psycho-therapeutic purposes.

Pain, he says, is in many cases mentally self-inflicted, sometimes used to hide a person's own shortcomings. A person fearing injections might begin to feel the pain even before contact.

This was clearly illustrated when Collie stuck three needles

into a hypnotised male student's arm and stomach. When the subject was awakened and asked whether he thought this could be done, he grew faint and nauseous at the mere thought. Under hypnosis, Collie made sure he could never have this fear again.

Apparently a number of tension-related pains like limbago, toothache, cramps and migraines can be similarly cured. The medical practise often uses hypnosis as an anaesthetic.

The largely student audience showed much support for his methods when told how hypnosis could stop smoking, nail-biting, constipation, insomnia and the lack of concentration in studies.

Even sceptics were convinced by the large numbers of students acting out embarrassing situations and scenes from their childhoods completely without inhibitions. Collie seemed effortlessly to inspire terror, pain, amnesia, amusement and confidence in the minds he controlled, guaranteeing that they would remember nothing of their actions afterwards.

The obvious power inherent in hypnotic mind control is an impressive, if alarming and frightening, one, which clearly shows the potential of the human brain. The possibilities for using hypnosis for benevolent aims or evil indoctrination, seem endless.



Max Collie knocked everyone out with his incredible performance.

U2

U2 is one of the world's most successful and enigmatic rock bands.

The Christian faith declared by Bono, the Edge and Larry has led to their music making a major impact on Christian culture world-wide.

Yet they have chosen to focus increasingly on political rather than purely religious issues, leading to criticism from fundamentalist Christians who feel they should use their influence to preach the Gospel.

In 1987 Bono told Melody Maker magazine that "the new fundamentalists are very, very dangerous... the bad guys are in control and religion has become an industry-something that has more in common with Macdonald's than it does with me."

"There are people who would like me to stand and point them in the right direction and I'm just not going to do that. I'm a

singer in a rock 'n' roll band. It's absurd to expect me to do anything else.

I'm a believer-I'm still believer, but it's the context people put me in that I hate."

Their latest album Rattle and Hum is an exploration of U2's roots in blues, country and go spel.

Although it does deal with political issues in songs like Hawkwind 269 (about Indian reservations), there is still a strong Christian element running through many of the songs.

I still haven't found what I'm looking for has been reworked to include a gospel choir, while the new song "When love comes to town" strongly evokes Christian imagery with lines like "I was there when they crucified my Lord, I held the scabbard when the soldier drew his sword. I threw the dice when they pierced his side, but I've seen love conquer the great divide."



See the Gereformeerde Blues Band on their "Voelvry Toer"- 20 May at the Town Hall. Lekker, ek sê.

Photo~Friction

For those interested in the ethics of South African documentary photography, the recent controversy surrounding Gideon Mendel's exhibition BELOOFDE LAND should bring certain questions to mind.

Mendel's pictures have been slated for not taking an active stand against the ideology inherent in the 1988 Great Trek commemoration festivities. He has been branded a "closet fascist" - implying that his work serves as propaganda for the far right wing.

Some people have even gone so far as to remove some of his photographs from the walls of the Market Theatre Gallery.

How does this kind of reaction actually measure up to Mendel's own side of the story?

Mendel feels that his position "came through quite strongly" in his photographs. In standing by his exhibition he believes that when people see photographs, they often "respond immediately and turn away without taking time to see things in a complex way".

Mendel's photographs are a personal exploration of "historical connections and roots."

The 1938 Great Trek reenactment was greatly influenced by Nazism and hence carries a certain myth on its shoulders.

Mendel says "the myth of the trek is important to me".

Mendel views the negative responses to his exhibition as stemming from the contradiction inherent in social documentary photography. The fact that a single photograph can evoke widely divergent responses is in the very nature of photography itself.

Mendel has also been criticised for documenting an issue that could have taken second place to many other issues more desperately in need of exposure.

Mendel recognises this but stresses the importance of the Trek happenings. They obviously have an abundant potential for social documentary photography. One has a choice as a photographer as to "where one directs one's eye" says Mendel.

Social documentary photography has a crucial role to play in South Africa. It can serve to document political events irrespective of position they occupy on the political spectrum. All can learn from the observation of the ideology of the other.

Belooftde Land reveals the essence of the Afrikaner ideology without allowing clichéd connotations to show through.

Mendel's exhibition is currently touring Afrikaans campuses around the country and will be on show at the Grahamstown Festival in July.

ISITanISIMorISITART?

Do you thrive on ISMS?
ISMy breath smelly?
ISMy money coming through?
ISMy love intact?....
Or IS ITS?
Is it OK to say what I really mean?
Is it hot?
Is it a pig?

RHODES ART SCHOOL, the greatest archaic art institution where the liveliest thing is the skeleton in the anatomy cupboard or so it seems, until you go behind the screens where hundreds of happy art students study nakedness...yes...worldwide art students are clamouring, demonstrating and deliberating because there are NO screens and furthermore NO nakedness.

After each session the students break and bow to their mentors who tell them daily how lucky they are to have a classical background-antighe casts, skeletons and models. Yet ungrateful youth is apathetic. What is wrong? We need you We want your bodies. Any body.

Enough. Ambiguity is the name of the game. Ambiguity,

complexity, simplicity, minimalism, eclectic, epileptic, ecliptic, diptich, triptich, tripswitch, classicism, post-post modernist posters, postmen, postwomen and parcel bombs. Stompies, oil paint turpentine, clementine, crits, shits, bits of tits, any fucking thing you want. Go for it.

Rhodes spoke to a few fine art students about this, that and... almost everything. But they refused to allow our reporter to print their names. Here are a few Q's and A's for you.

Q:Why study art?
A:It seemed a good idea at the time-creativity is the crotch of human existence.

Q:Why at Rhodes?
A:Because it's small, academic, classical, has an excellent photography department, and no-one else would accept me.

Q:Do you like the way the department operates?
(we asked ten individuals)

A's:Yes
Yes
No
Um

well,
yes
too eurocentric
huh
fuck
I prefer computer courses

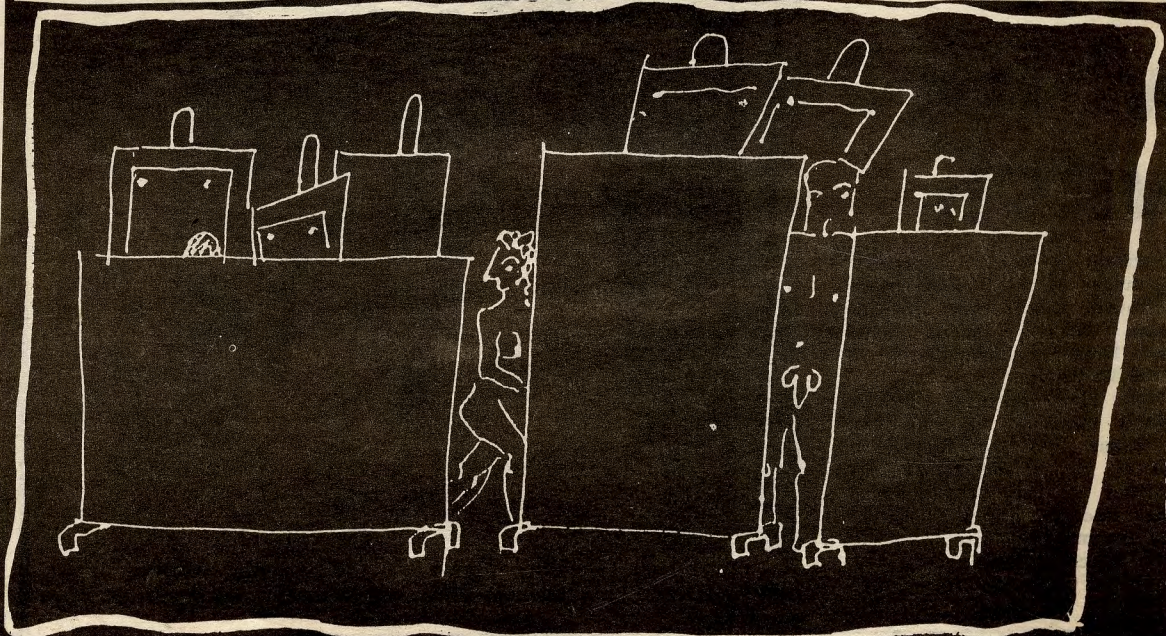
Q:How would you crit the lecturers?
(the same ten)

A's:Yes
Yes
No
Umm
Well
Yes
I don't know any of them except prof. Nell and he's just like Winnie the Pooh.
Huh
Fuck
With a cattle prod.

Q:Do you feel out of touch with the rest of campus?
A:Yes, the day is spent at the art school, not Kaif.

Thank-you interviewers, thank-you readers, thank-you art-school, thank-you students, THANK YOU.

Do you want an out-of-mind, full-bodied experience? Come and pose at the art school for R4 an hour. That's what it is all about.



Sports Briefs

MEN'S HOCKEY

The men's teams have been on a winning streak this season.

Some of the results are:
Rhodes 1st Team beat Technikon 2-0 and UPE B 2-1. But were themselves defeated by Old Grey 1-5.



INTER-RES RUGBY

These are some of the results of the rugby played last week-end.

This is a Round-Robin event that will continue for the rest of the term.

Oppies beat Cullen Bowels 8-6 College beat Smuts 6-2 and Cory/Matthews beat Piet Retief 12-8.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Despite the exceptionally large amount of women who tried out for this year's hockey teams, none of the teams have gotten off to a good start.

Fortunately, at this early stage of the season, there is still time for the teams to find their footing and repeat last year's success.

RESULTS:
Rhodes 1st Team vs PE Ladies Rhodes lost 1-3
Rhodes 2nd Team vs Walmer Rhodes drew 1-1
Rhodes 1st Team vs UPE Rhodes lost 0-1
2nd Team vs PE Ladies B Rhodes lost 1-2
3rd Team vs Crusaders Rhodes lost 1-4



A Swift save.

KARATE

This week-end, eight members of the Rhodes under 21 team will be taking part in the Goju-Kai nationals.

This will be their first major competition of the year, and we wish them luck.



CROSS COUNTRY

Last week-end, the cross country team competed for the first time this year.

The results of this race in Fernglen were:

30th - Craig Harvett
36th - Brendon Jackson
48th - Trevor Hill
51st - Mark Hayter
56th - Dave Crampton

Rhodes' Noo Scales had an impressive run in the Bonnie Bell Clicks 10km series. She finished 20th and was the 4th junior in.

RUGBY

Rhodes first rugby team has got off to an excellent start this year, by winning their first games in both the Dewars Shield and Night Series.

Rumour has it that this year's team is the strongest that Rhodes has produced for that Rhodes has produced for the last decade.

The under 20's also look set to come out tops this year. UPE (whom they will play on 13/5/89) seem to be their only opposition.

RESULTS:
Dewars Shield - 28/4/89
Rhodes vs Old Collegians
1st Team won 37-13
2nd Team lost 3-22
3rd Team won 38-13
Night Shield - 28/4/89
Rhodes vs Crusaders Technikon
1st Team won 18-7
Under 20's League
Rhodes under 20(A) vs Dispatch
Rhodes won 60-3

FENCING

Rhodes fencers are at present preparing for the July SAU competition.

The Fencing Club has invited all interested students to join. Practices are every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9pm in the men's Gym, Phys Ed building.

Swift too fast for Juluka

Swift pulled one of the biggest upsets at the weekend when they beat the more fancied Juluka 2-1 in Rhodes' Satisco Thabiso Ratsomo soccer league.

Juluka must blame themselves for giving away the game they should have wrapped up had they fully utilised the inviting opportunity which came their way. They first drew blood after Chippa Mxuma was unceremoniously pushed inside the box and Wanda Siqaza scored from the resultant penalty to make the half-time score 1-0.

Swift, who started the game as the underdogs, came into the second half more refined and determined. Fifteen minutes into the second half, the opportunist and ever-alert Nesan 'We are driven' Moodley cancelled Juluka's lead. Then Juluka crumbled and started to play directionlessly.

A constant pressure from

Swift's fast running Nesan Moodley and the burly Songezo Mdlulwa became too much for Juluka. A defensive blunder by Juluka saw Freddie Hattingh putting the ball in his own net and the situation was as embarrassing as the driver of a Lamborghini failing his driving test.

Then the game underwent a major transformation as Juluka took control of the proceedings and Swift defender started to develop some anxious moments. Though Juluka became more threatening towards the end of the game, they lacked penetration and allowed Swift to walk away with two valuable points.

It's time Juluka start to consider recruiting players who have team spirit and take every game seriously. In another game, defending champions, Maputo overwhelmed Zidlezinye 11-1. The halftime score stood at 6-0.

Workers triumph over Satisco

Satisco lost their second rugby match of the season against Rhodes Workers 16-9 last Wednesday.

The workers, who played a very tough and fast-running game, surprised Satisco by scoring two tries within the first 15 minutes of the match.

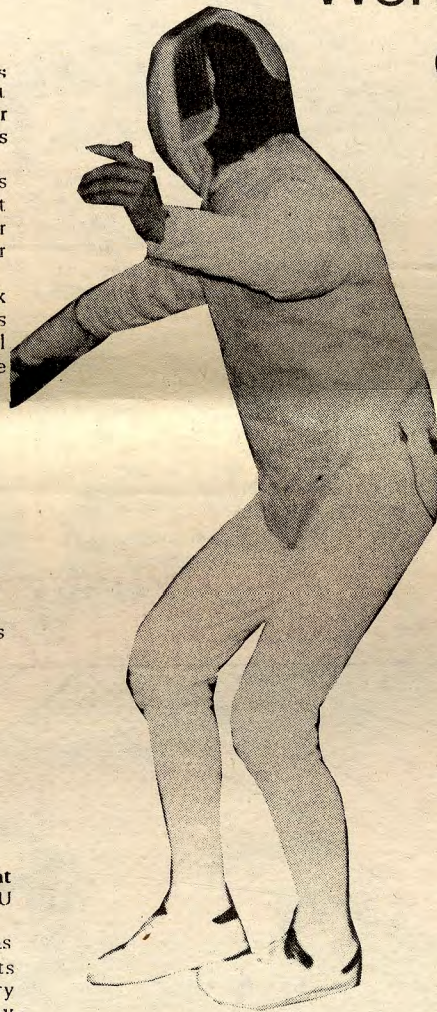
The much stronger workers pack completely overpowered the Satisco pack which didn't bind well at all. According to player Phillip Daniels, most of the Satisco forwards are still relatively new to the game. Since this was only their second match of the season, things upfront should improve in time to come.

The referee was not too strict, which contributed to a flowing quality in the game. Although the match was marked by a lot of supportive play, simple handling mistakes often prevented good movements from being rewarded with tries.

On the Satisco side, the outside centre, Craig and the left flanker Nkudla played very well. Simphiwe, one of the most experienced players in the team, was identified early and closely marked by the opposition throughout the match.

On the Workers' side, the team as a whole played well.

The match on the whole delivered very creative play and Satisco was lucky to lose by such a narrow margin. A rematch towards the end of the season could deliver some very interesting rugby.



A passion for speed

Ever felt the power of an engine throbbing underneath you waiting to be released through the flick of your wrist? Know what it's like to scratch around the corner at 200km/h with your knees touching the tarmac? The plain thought of it might make you remember your worst nightmare but for some of us, it is the ultimate exhilaration.

Biking usually and sadly conjures up images of leather-clad, tattooed and chainflicking monsters out to get you, but it is actually a highly skilled sport done by amazingly nice and normal people.

One of these people is Richard Williams, a shy, friendly BComm student who you would associate with cricket or squash rather than motorcycle racing.

Yet, that is his passion. Richard, 19, got his first bike

when he was 15, like most boys that age. But unlike most boys that age, he has had nine bikes since and bought his racing bike (RG 250) last december with the money he earned during the vac.

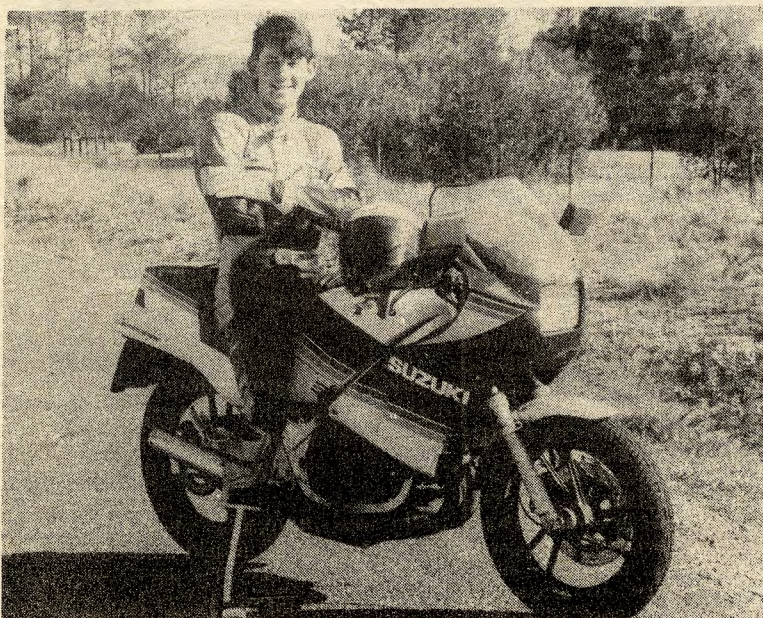
Since then Richard has been trying to get into racing seriously. He's done practice runs at Swartkops and the Port Elizabeth track and was well in front of the pack then.

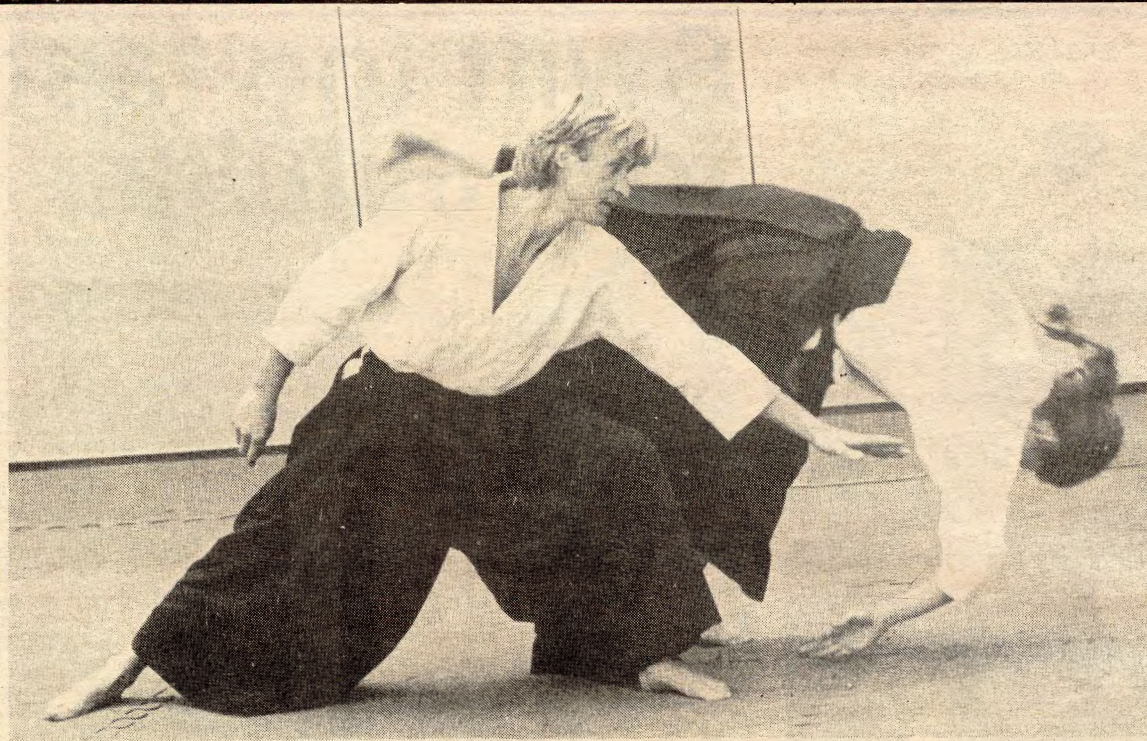
But to race professionally takes a lot of money and that is his main problem at the moment. For every race he'll need an entry fee of R40, new sparkplugs and every alternate race, new tyres at R250.

His biggest problem at the moment is to get hold of a trailer to take his bike to the race track. There is a lot more

money involved once the racing gets underway and travelling expenses and accommodation have to be considered and are the trauma of every young racer who hasn't got a sponsor.

Richard is serious about his racing and if everything goes well he will be racing his first 'National' in East London this weekend. Those that have seen him race and have checked his laptimes know he's hot and deserves a sponsor. Unfortunately he hasn't had much luck in Grahamstown but he's far from giving up and the search is on. Let's hope he gets lucky and can actually make his dreams of becoming a professional racer come true. It would be a first for Rhodes!





Chris Macquoid (left) gracefully demonstrating the art of self-defence

Aikido - Zen in the Art of Self-defence

Aikido is unique among other Japanese martial arts as rather than resisting or clashing with the opponent's force, strength is blended to bring your opponent under control.

The Rhodes Aikido Club was formed in 1986 by Chris Macquoid who still organises the club's activities.

Aikido is used only as a form of self defence. The movements are largely circular and flowing and because of the dance-like appearance of Aikido it has sometimes been described as moving Zen.

The meaning of Aikido is the way to spiritual harmony. All movements are reactionary and none are aimed at causing injury but simply to harmonise with the opponent.

Aikido is completely non-competitive as the movements are aimed at co-operation with the opponent to become harmonised

both physically and mentally.

The grading system is also uncompetitive, although belts as in karate, are used. The belts are not dyed darker as higher levels are reached. This is explained by the philosophy that if one cannot feel the difference in another's technique then there is no difference.

Aikido began as a secret fighting form among a noble family in Japan, who later taught it to their workers.

In about 1929 Morihei Ueshiba took up Aikido, then known as Aiki-Jutsu, and used some of the old techniques but changed from something designed to injure into a form which would control rather than injure the opponent.

Aikido is a harmonic martial art which as well as being a form of self defence is also healthy for both body and mind.

Practices happen in the Rhodes Martial Arts Centre on Mondays and Wednesdays at 5pm.

Sporting in Durbs

SATISCO Rhodes had its first weekend away trip last week to Umlazi township in Durban visiting Mangosuthu Technikon.

The following sport codes participated: Rugby, tennis, table tennis, softball, karate and soccer.

The rugby team which played first, introduced victory for Rhodes Satisco, winning 35-21. The half-time score was 7 both sides.

Basketball faced a rough opposition and lost against Mangosuthu. The final score was 57-33 in favour of the home team.

Softball and volleyball matches due to problems at Mangosuthu, could not take place.

Soccer, the most impressive sport of the day, was played at a high pace. Only one match was played and it started on a

high note with both sides attacking. On the 23rd minute of the game, Mangosuthu scored their first goal and they hit the net again on the 37th minute after a corner kick.

By half-time, the score was 2-0 in favour of Mangosuthu. A few minutes into second-half, Rhodes Satisco, "Wonder" Siqaza asked for the replacement of the referee who seemed to favour Mangosuthu. During the second half, with a new referee, the Rhodes squad replaced Zacharia "Portable" Manora with Tex "Godfather" Moraladit. Only 11 minutes into half of the game, "Wonder" Siqaza scored a goal for Rhodes Satisco. On the 19th minute, an own goal gave Mangosuthu higher score of 3-1 and gave them more strength. The

goal was followed by a penalty kick against Rhodes and this widened up the gap, making things more difficult for Rhodes Satisco. The final whistle signalled 4-1 victory to Mangosuthu Technikon.

Interviewed later, Rhodes coach Lungisa Magwentshu blamed lack of time for strategising and co-ordination among players.

The scores for tennis were as follows:

Men's doubles: Rhodes 6
Mangosuthu 8
Women's singles: Mangosuthu 0
Rhodes 6
Men's singles: Mangosuthu 5
Rhodes 8

The score for table tennis was 5-1 in favour of Rhodes.

Victory for Rhodes' Rowing Team

Rhodes University Rowing Club ended off the flat-race season with an excellent win in the Men's Senior A Coxed Fours at the South African National Championships held in Pretoria recently.

The crew, made up of J Hagemann (stroke), M Vermaak, G Vermaak, T Strong and A Tyler (cox) was four seconds off the Springbok qualifying time over 2 000m and broke the 1986 record which had been standing for eight years.

It is yet to be ascertained if they now hold the 1989 record for this event.

Performance in the Men's Senior A Eights was disappointing however, after excellent results at regattas earlier in the season, and the crew failed to place in the final.

Although affected adversely by changes made to the crew earlier in the season, the women performed well in the Coxed Fours event, and displayed some of the talent that took them to the finals of the South African Universities Boatrace last year.

The Rhodes sculler also rowed well to finish third in the Senior D sculls.

In the final of the Men's Senior C Fours, the Rhodes crew narrowly lost to the University of Natal Pietermaritzburg, after winning their heat convincingly and leading the race till the final 300m.

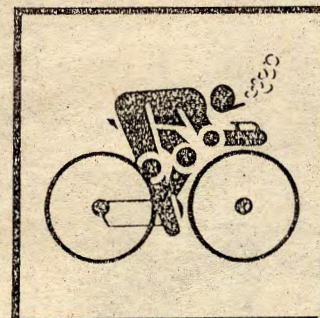
The results that the club has attained throughout the year show the high standards that Rhodes rowing has reached, and this bodes well for the boatrace season which begins in September.



Rowers taking to the water.



I'm sorry to disturb you while reading your dear sports pages but I'm here to remind you not to forget to send your poems, art-work, and short stories to RHODEO before May 16



During action.....SATISFACTION !!!!!