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May 1991

Rhodes' most anguished paper

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Students want bars

By Zeke Davidson

"STICK It In' for a good time," Smuts men will answer when asked where they go three times a week for that groovy feeling.

The Smuts 'house bar' has been around in the basement of Jan Smuts House since October last year and has recently gained new momentum.

Patrons Niel Amore and Ian Haddon attribute its success to the fact that it is "well organised and controlled".

Ian says confidently: "So far we have had no problems with rowdy behaviour."

Unfortunately this atmosphere is not shared by all Rhodes residents. Kimberley Hall and most mens reses, except Cory, Smuts and Botha, are forbidden to operate bars and, alcohol of any kind is taboo in all women's reses.

RHODEO looked into how the students really felt and what the administration had to say.

Some women, suprisingly, said they were happy with the situation, one of the reasons being that the Union is so close.

However an Atherstone resident said she wouldn't mind keeping something in her room for visitors.

The men felt: "We're adults and should be treated as such, if we want to keep alcohol in our rooms that's our prerogative, why should it concern anyone else?"

A loyal patron of the 'Stick It In' bar in Jan Smuts House said: "It's great to be able to relax with some friends over a beer, especially after a hard day's graft."

"And the bar's only open an hour or so three times a week, so it's no huge distraction or threat to anyone."

But why can't all reses have bars is the question being asked by many thirsty students?

The Dean of Students, Dr. M.A. Motara said universities state that the halls are autonomous and are allowed to legislate their own practices.

"It is up to the hall wardens to keep within the bounds of the law, some halls allow what others disallow but it's up to the wardens to decide".

According to the law, liquor may not be sold on residence premises without a liquor licence, but bar organisers say unanimously: "We don't sell liquor we merely supply a fridge for members to keep their beer in, it's purely a supply your own drinks social arrangement."

It's a sore point among men in Kimberley Hall for example who have a 'coolie club', instead of what they really want, a bar.

One frustrated Kimberley Hall resident said: "We've got such a hard warden we can do bugger-all up here!"

While a contented Botha resident said: "It's far better to be able to have a few toots with your friends and maybe a couple of invited guests, on quite a civilised level, than to have to go out to some rowdy club and get plastered."

Another said: "All you really want to do is sit and chat with your mates over a beer or two, just relax - you know."

From all accounts the bars which have been allowed are a roaring success and is not suprising to find that the spirit of camaraderie is far more evident in reses with bars.

Sachs on green issues

THE environment is an issue which affects all South Africans at a national level, said the ANC's Albie Sachs at a recent environmental conference.

While other issues, such as the dismantling of apartheid and the redistribution of natural resources might appear to take precedence, the environmental issue cannot be ignored.

Apartheid as a all-pervasive and the imbalanced structure of South African society has made negative impressions on the environment, besides all those problems which all industrialised countries share, Sachs said.

"It is undeniably distasteful to spend huge sums on saving the white rhino when millions of black children are starving," he added, but in "freeing the land" we will be building a better quality of life in

South Africa.

He mentioned that South Africa "belongs to all that live in it", but this is not a reality as access to basic utilities is denied to the majority of people.

Health, conservation of resources and the protection of nature are themes of importance for all South Africans, whether disadvantaged or not.

Radiation and other toxic fumes know no colour bar and all are at risk. The poor, however are at a disadvantage in that waste disposal and water facilities in townships are either not provided or totally inadequate.

A solution to the problem of poverty requires more than just income being made available to the poor but actually extending "the utilities on a vast scale so that they can reach all South African

citizens."

"The recovery of South Africa from apartheid will thus require conscious advances on fronts that go well beyond the areas which in other countries have come to be

associated with environmental law," stated Sachs.

South Africa may possibly become the second country in the world to make conservation a constitutional principle, after Namibia.

Trade unions must take up the issue of guaranteeing a safe and clean environment for all workers.

South African history was one of pastoral and agricultural tradition and any factor which adversely affects the land will ultimately be to our detriment, Sachs said.

Lecturer suffers from cancer

ONE of the Journalism Department's best known lecturers, Kevin Carlean, recently underwent surgery to remove a tumour, and returned to Grahamstown from Port Elizabeth after a period of recuperation on Saturday April 27.

Carlean will be returning to the Port Elizabeth hospital at three week intervals for chemotherapy aimed at removing malignancy in his stomach and oesophagus, said his wife of three weeks, Elmine Carlean.

"The therapy will last ten months,



but Kevin will be giving lectures whenever his condition will allow," she said.

Kevin and Elmine, a BA LLB graduate from Rhodes were married on the April 12 in the Rhodes Chapel after a

six year courtship.

Head of the Journalism Department, Professor Gavin Stewart, said that Robin Taylor and Jane Burnett would be taking over any lectures Kevin is unable to deliver.

May Day looks at worker rights and challenges



MAY Day saw Cosatu (Congress of South African Trade Unions) launching a campaign to demand the withdrawal of charges against some of its leadership, as well as the installation of the ANC's signature campaign in workplaces.

A procession marched from Raglan Road to the JD Dlepu Stadium in Grahamstown's Joza Township, where sports and cultural events were held, followed by ANC, SA Communist Party, and Cosatu speakers.

The campaign demanding the withdrawal of kidnapping charges against Cosatu leaders, Jay Naidoo and Moses Mayekiso, was then launched. The campaign takes the form of demonstrations and pickets in the workplace.

Cosatu membership was mobilised to defend their job rights, particularly their right to job security.

The May Day rallies were used to publicise Cosatu demands on retrenchment and job creation.

Tony Ruiters, coordinator of the

Living Wage Campaign said: "The bosses must move from speculative investment on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, to productive investment in services that people need."

Other focuses of May Day were the extension of the Labour Relations Act to all workers, and the demand for a constituent assembly, and interim government.



Merger draws closer

A joint Nusas-Sansco summit was held in the April vac at Wits to discuss issues surrounding the formation of a new single student organisation.

The name, logo and constitution of the organisation, and its relationship to SRCs were the items on the agenda.

Nusas Honorary President, Beyers Naude, gave the opening address at the summit. He posed challenging questions, like whether the merger should occur before black students had the assurance of equal rights, and whether white students could really liberate themselves from racism.

RHODEO spoke to Daryl Lee, Nusas Projects Chairperson at Rhodes. Lee said that a joint programme of action had been determined, and Nusas and Sansco would meet on a far more regular basis to set up joint structures. The launch would occur towards the middle of the year.

The Right To Learn Campaign and the Peace and Freedom Now Campaign would be taken up jointly (see the posters around campus).

Lee stressed the significance that the principle of non-racism is now actively being put into practice. The challenge lies in trying to make passive student support become active support for the new organisation.

The issues discussed at the conference were debated late into the night, especially the question of the new name of the organisation.

"The challenge lies in making passive student support become active support for the new organisation."

"Students must see a role for themselves in the present political climate."



Darryl Lee - Nusas

It was argued whether or not to retain the name Sansco, or to have a new name, like Sasco (South African Students Congress) or Nasco (National Students Congress).

Motivations around retaining the old name were that Sansco has just recently been launched on many of the campuses, and it would isolate members if there had to be a name-change at this point.

However, others responded by saying that it was a new organisation with definite changes, and as such must have a new name.

It was also recommended that Nusas, as a federation of SRCs, should disband because the SRC is a structure representing the broad mass of students. It will be the activist forums of Nusas that will merge with Sansco. At Rhodes, this means that the Non-Racialism

Project will be involved in the merger.

Daryl said that contact between Sansco and Nusas at regional and branch level was important at this stage. Regional reports to the joint National Executive Committee would present the final decisions at the launch.

After the national launch the branches will launch on individual campuses, and the new NEC will be elected.

Students must see a role for themselves in the present political climate. The new organisation will involve all students in a campaign to fight apartheid, he said.

Rhodes student to study at Oxford

By Kathy Seymour



LOUISE Vincent, a masters student at Rhodes, was recently awarded the Rhodes Scholarship which sponsors two years at Oxford University.

Louise, 24, has studied at Rhodes for six years and during that period she has established her reputation as an achiever.

She is a BA graduate who was awarded her academic colours in 1989 after gaining a distinction in Political Studies Honours.

Some of her activities on campus include having been an SRC Executive Member, Projects Officer, the SRC representative to the Oppidan Board and SRC Vice President in 1988/9.

At present Louise is employed part-time by the Academic Skills Programme for Political Studies and is tutoring Politics I and Philosophy students. She is also busy completing her thesis on South African feminism.

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

Basic criteria needed to qualify for the scholarship include intellectual ability, leadership qualities, moral character and a vigorous nature.

Louise successfully underwent a

series of regional interviews and made it to the finals where she was "interrogated" by a selection panel consisting of lawyers, judges, academics, businesspeople and artists.

One of the more difficult questions Louise had to face was how she felt about the scholarship's association with Cecil John Rhodes: a notorious imperialist.

"At this point in history, South Africa needs all the skills that it can get. Rhodes the man is long gone. People who get these scholarships return to the country with something to contribute."

She went on to say: "I do have a problem with the process of selection." Louise said students were selected from predominantly white establishments which led to a feeling of elitism.

Disadvantaged communities do not have easy access to such opportunities. Many black students do not apply because of the colonialist connotations attached to Cecil John Rhodes.

"Whether or not you get the scholarship is not the object. It was worth applying purely to meet the people."

Louise will be leaving in September to begin her Master of Philosophy degree and RHODEO wishes her all the best.

Science objects to hols

THERE are many rumours why Rhodes does not get public holidays. It is the only university in South Africa not adhering to Worker's Day (1 May), Ascension Day (9 May) and Republic Day (31 May).

RHODEO spoke to the Registrar, Dr Keith Hunt, to find out the real reason why.

Dr Hunt said it was much simpler than is believed. It has nothing to do with Rhodes' government subsidy or political leanings, nor with the fact that if we had public holidays, Rhodes would also have to have Jewish, Hindu and Moslem holidays.

Dr Hunt said these are all irrelevant to the question.

He said it has been longstanding practice for Rhodes not to take public holidays. This is due to the Science Department's objections to them as they disrupt the course practicals. Objections to holidays were raised "long before any political crises in this country," said Hunt, and therefore there is no connection to the South African political situation as it exists now.

Hunt says that Rhodes probably has longer holidays than most other campuses. All universities have to have 27 teaching weeks a year, but universities taking holidays may have 28 a year and also night practicals to make up for lost time.

Rhodes is primarily a residential university, and since students travel quite far to get to Grahamstown, administration tries to keep yearly working disruption to a minimum.

SRC Resource Centre if admin co-operates

THE SRC is in the process of developing their Resource Centre for general use.

At the moment it is situated next to the billiard room below Kaif, and contains a number of journals, periodicals, newspapers and magazines which, along with other articles and photostats, are still being computerised, but will soon be operational.

The SRC is hoping to expand the Resource Centre into the Billiard Room so as to have space for a larger offering such as:

Audio - visual equipment for videos, etc.; P.C's for student use; typewriters; laser printers; a second-hand bookshop; locally published books and journals for sale; a stationery shop; a craft corner where students can sell their wares; seminar space; reading booths and photostating facilities

However, Admin has refused to allow this extension. They claim they don't know what to do with the Billiard tables.

This brings the question of priorities sharply into focus. Other campuses like Wits, UCT and Durban - all places of education like Rhodes - have Resource Centres which are commonly used. Where do billiards fit in the universal scheme of things on a campus?

Departmental responses to questionnaires from the SRC indicate that the various departments DO need space for seminars and video-viewing etc. Therefore many of them support the SRC's initiative.

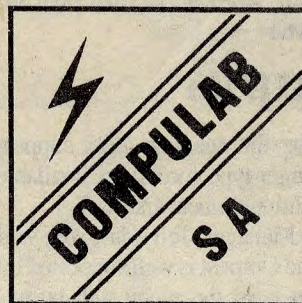
The SRC Resource Centre plans to carry material that the library does not offer, as well as material that is under heavy demand. Textbooks and supplementary texts will also be available.

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1:30-2:00PM WEEKDAYS

NEWS IN BRIEF

Universities Act must go

THE "quota" system, meant to control the admission of black students into "white" universities, has been scrapped. However, such a move means little to the inequality that exists between white and black universities.

The National Union of South

African Students (Nusas) felt the situation lay in the poor standards of black education, the restrictive points system, high fees and insufficient academic support.

Nusas has called for the scrapping of the entire Universities Act, which allows for the establishment of different institutions along racial lines.

Chocolate boycott

COSATU in PE has called for a boycott of Cadbury chocolate products.

This is the result of the failure to resolve a three-week long wage dispute and ensuing strike between Cadbury and the Food and Allied workers Union (Fawu) through mediation.

Cadbury's shopstewards Council called for the boycott at a meeting last week, where 14 unions were represented as well as delegates from various political organisations.

According to Fawu official Sebas-

tian Hempe, the strike started on April 3 following the companies refusal to grant across the board increases of R2 per hour, and a further 20c increase form July.

In an attempt to meet the company half way, workers dropped their demand to R1,70, and have indicated that they are prepared to drop it even further to R1,50.

Cadbury plants in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Durban and East London are also on strike.

Coelacanth search

RHODES' JLB Smith Institute of Ichthyology will embark on a diving survey in May to see if the famous Coelacanth fish still exists off the South African coast.

The dives are to be carried out close to the Chalumna River, and off the Tsitsikamma National Park coast.

The hunt will be led by Professor Hans Fricke, German underwater

explorer, and is being conducted along with the German Max Planck Institute.

Several organisations have made the project possible through funding and free transport. However, they are R98 000 short of their target of R350 000.

The first living coelacanth was found near the Chalumna River mouth in 1938.

Cheap airfares

INTERNATIONAL flights from the Ciskei to England - costing R700 less than the normal SAA economy flights are planned to start in December this year.

A British carrier will charter four flights, said to be the first of many, between Bisho and Luton, England at

R3 600 for a return ticket. SAA flights cost R4 308 return.

The R25 million airport, only 35km away from Ben Schoeman airport in East London, caused controversy and indignation in the poverty-stricken homeland when it was first built in 1986.-Ecna

Restaurant on campus

UNIVERSITY staff and students can at last enjoy pleasant pub-lunches on campus, as the Rhodes Union's new restaurant, The Outpost, swings into action this week.

The good news is the maximum price for a meal is R4.50 but the bad news is that The Outpost is only open from Mondays to Fridays.

During the evenings light suppers (hamburger-type meals) are available for all club members and staff.

Club Manager, Terry Jackson, said that if the Outpost is well supported by the third term the menu will be extended to include steak-house type fare.

The Outpost serves lunches from 12h00 onwards and a bar and waiter service are available.

Dear customer

B.B.I.T. ?

Now that we have you guessing lets consider. What is this a joke? No but I need to inform you that we are now (and have been since February) open till 9pm 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Due to public demand we are also baking our own bread again, however in order to make this economically viable we really need your support. A gentleman once said, "Integrity is the most vital element in running a successful business. Community support, however is the foundations upon which a business is built."

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Kaif management in bizarre controversy

by Toni Loizides

CONTROVERSY has arisen over the recent dismissal of Kaif Assistant Manager, Kevin Haeefe, on charges of "aiding and abetting another to unlawfully remove an amount of money from the Rhodes Union".

The incident leading to Haeefe's dismissal began when Lourens Serfontein, the student who owns the arcade games in Kaif, asked Haeefe if it were possible to remove the money from the machines one evening early in April.

An agreement reached between the University and Serfontein makes provision for the University receiving a 20 percent cut on all money made on the machines.

The University maintains that a specific procedure exists whereby this amount of money is calculated and handed over to the university, which was not followed when Haeefe and Serfontein emptied the machines alone after hours one night.

Says Haeefe, "On the agreed night, I entered the Union through the kitchen and I went to the Aiesec offices where I saw Terry Jackson, manager of the Union. We were not on speaking terms because of an incident which had happened a few days previously."

Mr Jackson agrees that he saw Haeefe, but says that he was unaware of Serfontein's presence and "wondered what he (Haeefe) was doing there that late".

When Jackson got outside he noticed a suspicious bakkie with a "Foreign License plate", and asked Campus Protection to keep an eye on the goings on.

Once Haeefe and Serfontein had emptied the machines and weighed the money, Serfontein



Kevin Haeefe

said that he would take just over half of it with him so that he could change it for notes before leaving for Johannesburg.

As Serfontein was to pay a 20 percent commission to the Union book-keeper, he informed Haeefe that he would "fix it up later".

A Campus Protection guard saw Haeefe and Serfontein load bags of money into the parked bakkie and drive away.

By the next morning both Jackson and the security guard had filed reports to the University about what they had seen.

The next afternoon Haeefe was called to an enquiry and asked to relate the events of the previous night.

"Immediately I thought my job was on the line and I tried to protect myself by making out that I did nothing wrong, I later realised I had got Lourens into a lot of trouble," Haeefe said.

"I was suspended and told that in the interests of Kaif, I was to hand in my keys and remain off University property."

"I saw I had lied in the statement I gave, and asked Mr Jackson to draw up a statement telling what really had happened."

"I was not aware of a procedure, even though the Deputy Director of Finance, Mr Reynolds and Mr Jackson said they had discussed one with me," Haeefe said.

Serfontein was also not aware of any procedures concerning the machines and maintains there had been none in the past, "the procedure was so vague; it was evident that the University had erred in that no procedure was formulated," he said.

Serfontein, who was charged with "attempting to defraud the University of its rightful share of the commission", said that he had emptied the machines at a late hour on a previous occasion without problems and says this is the first time a member of staff had been present at the emptying of the machines.

Serfontein was found not guilty of the charges laid against him and was given an extension to make due payments which include commissions from both February and April.

Haeefe was found guilty on the charge of aiding Serfontein to deprive the University of its commission, and dismissed.

A law lecturer said that this was possible as Serfontein and Haeefe had been charged before in two separate tribunals.

Kevin Haeefe, who was "willing but forgetful" according to Jackson, said that he would like to clear the air.

"I have never stolen any money from Kaif or the University, I just made a bad decision."

Rhodes University's Personnel, Finance and Law Departments were unable to comment on the case at the time of going to press.



Aiesec reps to the International congress enjoy Germany

Aiesec goes international

TWO Rhodes students, Donna Mackenzie and Toni Hugil had the opportunity to attend the International congress of Aiesec at Germany, along with 450 students from 71 countries who gathered to discuss issues of global relevance.

The group of students from as far afield as Australia and the Soviet Union converged at the ski resort of Willingen for 10 days to fulfil the motto "we come together to join the world."

The topics covered in discussions included third world and political problems and the

establishment of the newly launched Global Theme Program.

The program aims to unite Aiesec activities as all 800 local committees worldwide run projects simultaneously in one of the largest operations of its kind.

Following the congress the students embarked on a study tour of Germany which covered every city in the south of the country, including Frankfurt, Munich and the newly re-united Berlin.

A highlight for the South African delegates came when two of their members were elected to po-

sitions of Director of Africa (the first South African to hold that post), and Target Manager for the International Exchange Programme.

"Besides the fun and apparent frivolity we actually got a lot out of it," said Donna.

Now the returned delegates are injecting enthusiasm into the organisation.

They have begun planning a massive symposium to be held in Johannesburg next year aimed at uniting the Southern African bloc.

You don't need to support the ANC to sign its petition for a Constituent Assembly

THE two most pending issues for the ANC at the moment are the May 9th ultimatum delivered to the government, and the National Signature Campaign to demand an Interim Government and a Constituent Assembly, said a committee member of the local ANC zone, Simon May.

"Although seemingly unrelated, these two issues are of great importance for the entire process of negotiations and the transfer of power to a democratic majority," he said.

The Constituent Assembly is the only meaningful way to draw up a new constitution and entails a non-racial election where each adult votes for what ever party he/she supports.

Each party will have representation proportional to the amount of support it receives. A new constitution will then be drawn up by these democratically-elected representatives, May said.

The National Party Government rejects this process because it does not have enough popular support to guarantee that the interests of the privileged minority are en-

shrined in the constitution.

May said: "It therefore preters an all-party conference that it can flood with a large number of small, unpopular parties."

"This conference, which would set fixed guidelines for the constitution, would be dominated by the National Party and its subordinates such as Solidarity, the Labour Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party."

However, the ANC and other parties believe it would be undemocratic for an unelected forum to draw up a new constitution.

Simon May called for a broadly representative body to have control over the process towards the Constituent Assembly. This more impartial interim government will dictate the nature and pace of change and will ensure that the present minority regime does not stall or block the way forward, as it is doing at present, he added.

A working group has been established that will take forward the signature campaign on campus over the next few weeks.

"One doesn't have to support the ANC to sign the petition at all. Although it is an ANC campaign it

aims at uniting all progressive and democratic people behind the demands."

The ANC's May 9th ultimatum to the Government to end the violence has raised considerable concern and sometimes vehement criticism.

Simon May said there was no point in glorifying negotiations. Just because Mandela and De Klerk are talking to each other doesn't mean that all our problems are solved.

"There can be no meaningful talks around a new constitution, or the processes leading up to it, when people are dying in the townships every day."

The state has had more than enough time to solve the crisis - it must end police partiality and brutality, prosecute the perpetrators of the present violence, fire Malan and Vlok who have demonstrated their culpability, end the notorious hostel system and disarm vigilante groups, which it has blatantly failed to do.

The local ANC zone's general body is due to meet on May 7 to discuss the ultimatum and take forward its demands.

Nusas/Sansco say

'Peace & Freedom'

By Kim Jurgensen

ON 29 April Nusas and Sansco had their national day.

As part of the Peace and Freedom Now campaign, there were speakers from the ANC Youth League, Cosatu, Nusas and Sansco.

Rhodes spoke to Nusas National and Regional Organisers, Anton Roskam and Rod Dixon about the campaign.

Dixon said the reason why it was decided to have the National Day on the 29th was because the ANC had decided in December that the deadline for their demands (free political prisoners, allow exiles to return etc) would be April 30th.

It is necessary for the student movement to show their support for these demands.

"We wanted to withdraw from talks about talks", said Roskam.

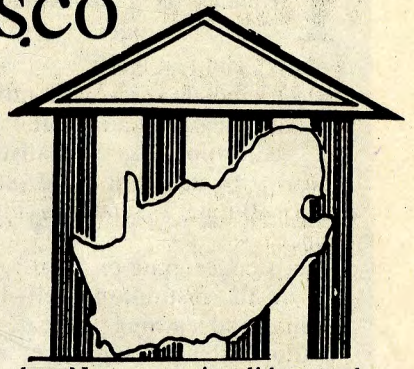
Posters have been put up around campus informing students of the demands,

the reasons for them and advertising the meeting which will address these issues.

On Tuesday it was planned to have pickets in town which will consist of placards listing the demands.

This was done to raise the profile of these issues to the Grahamstown community and also to build support.

However, the Peace and Free-



dom Now campaign did not end on Tuesday.

It is also a campaign for a constituent assembly and an interim government.

Roskam said: "In our opinion the violence that has wrecked the country is part and parcel of a wider...strategy to weaken organisations, especially the ANC..."

He said this strategy of violence is a stumbling block to creating a climate necessary for negotiations.

"As students we need to make a strong call for peace, isolating the root causes of this violence."

This is what we hope to do as Nusas through our campaign.

Dixon commented on the demands around exiles and political prisoners:

"The government is clearly stalling the releasing of political prisoners and the return of exiles and not abiding by the agreement it has made with the ANC at the Groote Schuur and Pretoria talks."

He said that 1300 political prisoners are yet to be released and over 20 000 exiles are still unable to return.

He also said that because the Internal Security Act still remains, over 150 are being detained without trial.

"Political trails continue and people are still charged for so-called political crimes."

The psychosis of a 'new South Africa' should not blind us to these realities that are in the way of a transition to a democratic South Africa."

Rhodes urged to take stand on sexual harassment

Of great concern is the tolerance of attitudes, the tolerance of violence, the tolerance of degradation of men and women. The signs are all there.

By Heidi Warricker

A member of the UCT Committee of Enquiry into Sexual Harassment has said that the problem needs to be urgently addressed at Rhodes and on campuses country-wide.

Carla Sutherland, spoke recently, saying because sexual harassment was a form of sexual discrimination it should not be tolerated at any university.

Carla at first made distinctions between verbal and physical harassment, presenting a broad overview of each.

We all know it happens. But where is the public outcry? Why is nothing ever done? Why is sexual harassment a men's only joke?

Verbal gestures include comments, requests, jokes and caressing which is uncomfortable and offensive.

Two different forms of such harassment is 'QUID PRO QUO' and 'Environmental'. 'QUID PRO QUO' is some form of harassment in exchange for something else. 'QUID PRO QUO' is often subtle and not reported.

For example, an employer expecting sex in exchange for em-

ployment opportunities.

The employee is dealing with a power dynamic and therefore reporting this form of sexual harassment is difficult due to limited choices.

Universities are often the major 'employer' body and consequently 'QUID PRO QUO' applies.

A most common form of sexual harassment is that of environmental harassment. How free are men and women to participate in an educational environment when an uncomfortable atmosphere is created -- an offensive environment on the basis of sex and sexual preferences?

Events at universities which are clearly forms of sexual harassment should be sanctioned against by the authorities. A university should protect the harassed.

Sexual violences include rape and date rape. Date rape is the biggest problem and at UCT 39 such rapes have been reported so far.

Of great concern is the tolerance of attitudes, the tolerance of violence, the tolerance of degradation of men and women. The signs are all there.

--The angry testimony at the res-

dinner table

--The desperate advice request on toilet walls

How many times have we forced a smile when groped at the Vic? How many times have we endured insults for a 'safe' lift home? Do we have to sit by while screams reverberate from behind locked doors? How many more times???

Most other universities have adopted sexual harassment policies in support and protection of victims. The Women's Movement at Rhodes is intending to launch a sexual harassment campaign on campus

"The impact will determine how alert students, male or female, are to the realities of sexual harassment on campus", says Thandi O'Hagan, chairperson of the Women's Movement.

It is necessary to defy sexism and violence to move forward - to inform students, workers and lecturers on acceptable and unacceptable behaviour and its consequences - to empower women to realise the full potential of their gender - to empower men to reject peer group pressure and to move forward to their freedom.

Students targetted as scabs by casino

STUDENTS at Rhodes have been targeted as possible scab labourers by the Fish River Sun in the Ciskei.

A spokesperson for Rhodes Music Radio confirmed that the hotel had asked them to broadcast an advertisement asking students to work at the hotel during Easter in the event of possible strike action.

However the strike did not happen and students did not go.

The radio station denied that students were told that they would be informed of future strikes so they could get scabbing jobs.

The hotels spokesperson Steven McIntosh also denied that the hotel was looking for scab labour.

Workers at the hotel went on strike last month in support of a demand for the right to be represented by a trade union in negotiations with management. The demand has not been met.

Fish River Sun's action was slammed by the South African Commercial Catering and Allied workers Union. A Saccawu official, Michael Mnikina said it was clear the hotel was building an army to be used against workers. - Ecna

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The style of education at Rhodes is undemocratic, said a student activist recently. But is it really?

Most who disagree will probably label that critique of university education as idealistic, typical of change-minded students. But let's scratch a little deeper.

Let's concentrate on what happens in the institution itself—the teaching and learning process.

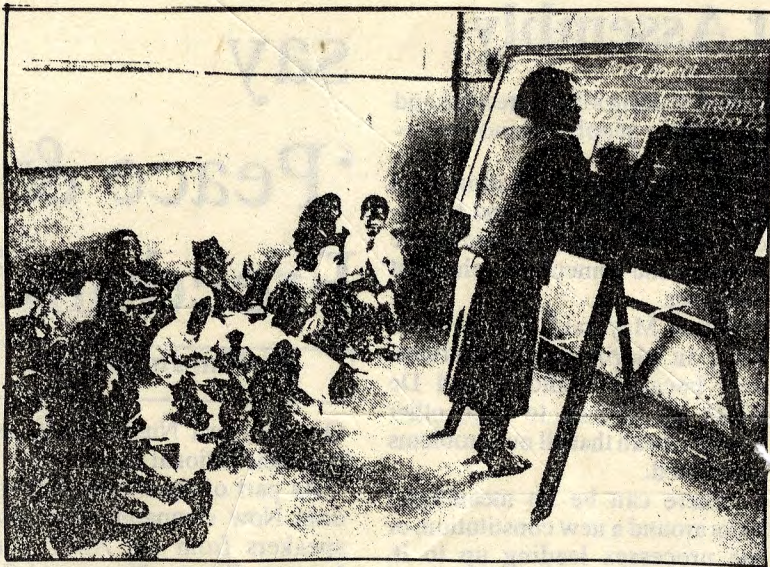
Failure rates are high, they are the highest amongst black students but interestingly, over 50 percent of white students with a C aggregate in matric do not complete an ordinary Bachelor's degree in three years.

What this means is that a large number of students are unprepared for the demands that a university places on them.

SRC President, Rod Amner, said that outside of the voluntary Academic Skills Programme, Rhodes did not have any strategy to deal with disadvantaged students whom the university authorities consider to be a 'high risk'.

But whether the current powers that be at Rhodes, like it or not,

Part II in the series on transforming Rhodes University



Bantu education is no joke—Rhodes will soon find out

they cannot remain isolated from the reality of South Africa's education catastrophe for very long.

This is because by the year 2000 it is predicted that out of 1,3 million matriculants, 1 million will be black.

South Africa is running out of white students—this is the fifth

consecutive year that the number of white students entering primary school has decreased.

Therefore the number of white matriculants will decline in about five years.

And surely Rhodes is not ready for a flood of underprepared students.

But the reality is that Rhodes will soon have to admit students who have been systematically underprepared for a university education.

Transforming Rhodes into a more democratic institution needs to start by getting students to evaluate Rhodes themselves:

- Does your education equip you to analyse South African realities and events?
- Are you getting your money's worth?
- Are your lecturers well trained, well informed and accessible?
- Do you have a say in course structure and curriculum?
- Is your education relevant? How can it be made relevant?

The lack of democracy at an institution like Rhodes now becomes clear.

Lecturers decide what they want to teach and how without any participation from students.

This undemocratic lecturing style reinforces a very passive approach to education and society

and very often graduates come out of university without any ability to critique society, or a sense of how to change it.

But simply labelling Rhodes undemocratic is not enough, what are the alternatives.

There are many ways to achieve academic excellence and social relevance simultaneously, says Rod Amner.

"Arts students could be required to spend a term working in a literacy programme, or painting a community mural or in the Grahamstown Rural Committee offices.

"Achieving 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 experiences of black students and more committed to teaching," Amner said.

Lecturers could build student confidence and participation by encouraging questioning and moving away from rigid teaching methods.

Disciplinary Aid defending students

THE Disciplinary Aid Programme (DA) is now fully operational.

The programme, run by 21 law students headed by director Calum Stevenson, aims at advising and representing students who find themselves confronted with the disciplinary measures of the University.

Calum Stevenson urged students to make full use of the DA whose staff are not only dedicated but also well trained.

At recent seminars for the staff, several members of the law community presented practical talks on the application of law within the disciplinary system.

The more serious student cases will be dealt with by two or more advisory staff, who will prepare the case with qualified lawyers. In the most serious cases, the person will be referred to a lawyer.

Calum reminded students of the rules of the disciplinary code:

If the charge or allegations are to be disputed, 24 hours must be given to prepare the defense.

The defendant must be told of and given the chance to dispute any evidence against him or her.

If any of the above have not been

complied with, or if an unreasonable sentence has been given, the defense has 24 hours in which to review (a situation similar to an appeal).

- If you are looking for assistance with these and other matters, help is available at the DA office, at the Counselling Centre (SRC Offices) between 1.30 and 2pm.



Disciplinary Aid Director, Calum Stevenson

The last call-up?

WILL this year's July call up be South Africa's last call up?

This is the question that the Grahamstown End Conscription Campaign (ECC) will be asking in a "call up focus week" that it will be running later this term.

The campaign, running from May 20-24, will involve a publicity drive setting out the reasons why ECC feels this should be the last call up. The activities will culminate in an ECC "jorl" at the end of the week.

With the long awaited scrapping of Apartheid laws the legality of the government calling up white males is extremely questionable. If the government is serious about bringing about a non-racial, democratic South Africa then surely forced military service for white males is an anomaly? Indeed, without the Population Registration Act, how can the government justify continued conscription on racial grounds?

These are just some of the issues that the ECC will be addressing during its campaign. For more information look out for publications and posters during the call up focus week or contact the ECC through the Rhodes S.R.C.

Lifting sanctions may hinder change

By Edelmiro Iglesias

THE European Economic Community lifted more trade sanctions against South Africa recently, scrapping bans on imports of Krugerrands and of iron and steel.

The decision came about when the European Community's heads of government met in Rome recently. They decided to scrap sanctions on new investment and that further sanctions would be lifted when the remaining laws of apartheid were scrapped.

The Danish government was forced to uphold South African sanctions despite a decision by other European Community members to lift them.

This decision was against the wishes of the Danish Conservative Prime Minister, Paul Schluter.

The three main Danish opposition parties ordered the minority government to veto the European Community decision to lift the ban.

There has been mixed reactions from both the government and the ANC.

The South African government described the decision by the European Community as positive and most encouraging and said that European governments had stood by their commitments over the South African sanctions issue.

President De Klerk said this decision was another important step for South Africa and its people towards improved economic conditions and normal international relations.

The lifting of sanctions was widely welcomed by all sectors of business.

The Chamber of Mines said sanctions had been a most disruptive method which had completely undermined the mining industry's power as a major employer in South Africa.

The Anglo American Corporation said the reopening of the iron

and steel markets to South African exporters could not have come at a more appropriate time.

The South African Steel industry is reputed to be world-competitive in terms of cost, quality and reliability of supply.

The South African Chamber of Business, (SACB) have described the decision as most encouraging and said that it marked the country's continuing normalisation of trade links with the rest of the world.

However, the ANC have a different opinion on the lifting of sanctions.

ANC secretary-general, Alfred Nzo, said it was too early to take such a measure.

ANC spokesperson, Sakie Macozoma, said the ANC was very unhappy with the decision. He said it would be discussed with various individual countries in order to persuade them that the European Community's decision was inappropriate.

The ANC did not support the lifting of sanctions because it believed the peace process would be endangered.

British Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock, assured ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela that his party strongly opposed the lifting of sanctions against South Africa.

He warned that lifting sanctions so soon was a big mistake. He said it was vital to support Nelson Mandela and the ANC in order to bring about a united, non-racial and peaceful South Africa.

The move to lift sanctions is seen as a reward for President de Klerk's moves to end apartheid.

However, the lifting of sanctions may endanger the already slow process of negotiations between the government and the ANC as there is no longer massive economic pressure on the government to dismantle apartheid's remains.

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SASNEWS Campus Roundup

South African Students' Press Union News Service

Campus Briefs

Sachs honoured at UCT

ALBIE Sachs, ANC constitutional aficionado, and alumnus of the University of Cape Town, has been appointed an honorary pro-

tessor of the university's Department of Public Law, for five years retrospective from January 1. Sachs' primary focus will be in the area of constitutional law.

Jewish/Muslim conflict at Wits

WITS - The Middle East conflict has projected itself onto South African universities. All through the Gulf emergency, violence has flared between the Muslim Students Association (MSA), and the South African Union of Jewish Students.

Recently, SAUJS of Wits has called on the administration to take disciplinary measures against

MSA due to certain publications considered anti-semitic and therefore racist.

MSA reacted by saying that if this were the case, then SAUJS should not even be allowed on campus, since Zionism has been declared racist by a UN resolution.

Rhodes has not seen the same angry confrontation, but tension on campus does exist.

Zim students fight for autonomy

HARARE - Students at the University of Harare are rallying international support for university autonomy and for students to organise freely on their campus.

In December 1990, the Zimbabwean government introduced sweeping amendments to the country's Universities Act, which infringe on the rights of students and the autonomy of the National Union of Zimbabwean students. (Zinasu).

The amendments give the Vice Chancellor of the University sweeping powers restricting the activities and the rights of students and allow the Vice-Chancellor to dissolve or suspend the student

union if he so wishes.

In addition the amendments allow the Vice Chancellor to appoint the majority of University Council members, and require ministerial approval for the appointment of nearly all academic and administrative staff.

Zinasu is actively campaigning against this attack, and through the International Union of Students, has initiated a letter campaign, with letters of protest from all over the world being sent to the Minister of Education.

So far the government looks set to keep the amendments, and student protest has been met with riot police action and repression.

CO's trial is postponed

THE three month postponement of Reverend Alan Storey's trial as a Conscientious Objector (CO), is an indication that the current system of military conscription in South Africa is about to end.

A confident Alan Storey spoke to the student press after appearing before the Johannesburg Magistrate recently. "The Government is obviously embarrassed by the growing number of CO's, and I take it in a positive light that they are reconsidering my case."

Alan Storey, the 22 year old son of Bishop Peter Storey, bases his objection to conscription on his christian commitment to non-violence. "I have refused to accept the alternatives offered to religious pacifists", and instead stands trial as a conscientious objector.

Storey's trial was held on April

15 1991, but was postponed until June 17. Defence advocate, Edwin Cameron said that: "they were inclined to believe that the South African Defence Force's, 'Van Loggerenberg Committee' is debating the options open to them, and are contemplating revising the conscription system".

The Van Loggerenberg Committee's report, is eagerly awaited by exiles and other CO's.

Alan Storey's brother, David, a member of Wits SRC said, "President De Klerk's call for a commitment by all to non-violence, must be questioned, if the system of military conscription continues."

CO's have further reason to be optimistic, all those who were to have served in the Defence Force this year, have either not been charged, or have had their cases postponed until mid-year.

Ciskei police shoot live ammo at students

WHITTLESEA - A dusk to dawn curfew has been imposed in the Whittlesea Magisterial district after several Cosas students were injured here recently when Ciskei police allegedly opened fire on them using live ammunition.

School children and students from the Masibulele Teacher's Training College marched to the Whittlesea police station to demand the release of several students detained on 23 April.

Eyewitnesses said the students were unarmed, but were shot at when they failed to disperse within five minutes of being ordered to do so by the police.

The police allegedly used teargas, rubber bullets and live ammunition. One of the students present at the police station said he heard "machine gun fire" and a teacher from the college said he had heard gunshots.

Although reports clearly indicate that several students were hurt, numbers of those injured have not been confirmed.

One eyewitness said a schoolgirl who was critically injured has been admitted to hospital and that a bullet had been removed from the arm of a school boy.

The protest march was sparked by the detention of three Cosas members, Nosomzi Ndidi, Bongani Ngeselo and

Bolphi Shedrick, on 22 April. It seems that they were detained because of a dispute at the Training College with the Ciskei Minister of Education, who was there for a meeting.

Students and teachers had decided that the meeting should not take place as the Minister had failed to address problems in the past, when additional classrooms had been demanded, and discussion about admissions and a new high school had taken place. Tensions had been further aggravated when the Minister demanded that each school contribute R10 for his lunch at the Training College.

After students presented the Minister with a petition he left the college and went to the police station to report their actions. That night police raided the students houses.

The curfew imposed on 27 April, gives the police wide powers of search and arrest and no gatherings of more than 12 people will be allowed under any circumstances except for bona fide church services or funerals. Anyone breaking this will be liable for a fine of up to R2 000 or a six month prison sentence.

This occurs within a climate of heavy repression in the Ciskei. More than 16 000 government and hospital workers have been dismissed after strike action

by the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union. Also related to the strike, was the detention of 14 Nehawu officials, although the Ciskei government has claimed that there detention is unrelated to the strike but relates to suspicion that they have "committed crimes".

On 4 April a Radio Ciskei announcer was also detained because an announcement was made on his programme by a Nehawu official announcing a planned union meeting.

On 10 April four ANC members, including a branch chair, were detained in the Ciskei area without any reason being given. This followed their attempts to meet with senior Ciskei police, to discuss recent unrest incidents in the Ciskei.

On 16 April a member of the ANC Youth League was detained and assaulted by eight policemen before being released. His detention followed public criticism of Ciskei's military leader Oupa Gqozo.

The South African Democratic Teachers Union, Mdantsane Branch embarked on a sit-in on 23 April, in response to the withholding of salary cheques and the suspension of three teachers by the Ciskei department of Education and Culture.

Student victory in N Tvl

SOSHANGUVE - Admin conceded far-reaching student demands at the Technicon Northern Transvaal, earlier this month, after students staged a mass sit-in of the admin buildings and a march.

Some of the student demands were that they be allowed to pay fees in installments, that they be consulted about the timing of the graduation ceremony which admin normally schedules for the vacation, that public phones be installed in the reses (at present there are two phones available for the entire student body of 3 000 people), a halt to harassment of students involved in political organisations and an end to the employment of unqualified white pensioners as tutors.

Following a mass meeting, students held a sit-in in the admin

buildings to pressurise the administration to meet their demands. Teargas was used to disperse the students, and 163 were arrested. They were later released on bail, but have been charged with trespassing by the Rector Mr van den Berg.

Students responded to this by marching on the admin building a second time. Members of the SRC and the Soshanguve Education Crisis committee were allowed to enter the building and negotiated with admin for eight hours, with admin eventually conceding to student demands.

The rector has agreed to provide a vehicle for the SRC to transport sick students to hospital, at present the admin does not take responsibility for ill students and this is taken care of by student representatives. The rector has agreed to

look into providing mini-kitchens in the hostels, where students presently use basins in the bathrooms and res rooms for washing food dishes. The right to wear political t-shirts and organise freely was also acknowledged by the administration.

Allegations of maladministration in the School of Management and Administration were also raised by students, and the administration has agreed to look into this. Further negotiations looked into student demands that compulsory attendance of 80 percent of lectures be ended and that the catering company presently on campus be removed as it provides poor quality food. Earlier in the year hundreds of students had to be treated for food poisoning, after eating food prepared on campus.

ANC exile appointed rector at Fort Hare

A former Inkatha member and director of the World Lutheran Federation is committed to transforming Fort Hare University in his newly acquired post of rector

ALICE - A former Dean of students at the University of Zululand and ANC member Professor Sibusiso Bengu has been appointed rector at the University of Fort Hare.

The former Secretary General of Inkatha is still in exile in Geneva where he works as director of the World Lutheran Federation, but will be returning to take up the appointment in July.

Bengu's appointment has added to a series of attempts to transform the

university into a people's university. He replaces conservative Professor John Lamprecht who resigned with other top officials when they were seconded by South Africa after last years coup in the Ciskei. The old-guard leadership was very close to Lennox Sebe.

Bengu's membership of Inkatha ended after differences between him and Gatsha Buthelezi arose in 1978. Natal ANC official and a close friend of Bengu's - Reggie Hadebe said that this related to the fact that Bengu was highly popular amongst Inkatha members and students at the University. Bengu and others in Inkatha wanted to develop a militant programme of action to challenge apartheid, but this was opposed by Buthelezi. Following this Bengu was regularly harassed by the security police, and so resigned.

In the same year Bengu also dis-

agreed with the Rector of the university of Zululand, Professor Nkabinde. Students had forwarded a memorandum to Bengu as Dean of Students demanding the dismissal of white racist lecturers in the faculty of science.

Students should be heard

The University Council refused to discuss the issue with the SRC and the rector allegedly demanded the names of students who had handed over the memorandum. Bengu refused to hand over the students names as he feared that they would be victimised.

According to Hadebe, He insisted that students should be listened to and as a result was branded a communist by conservative staff members and resigned, leaving the country in 1978. -Ecna



The New South Africa

Still fighting to be born!

To build a nation must be a difficult thing. What are the foundations, what are the techniques? How can we give birth to this concept which has been planted in our minds.

It's a common thing to hear that the recent changes have meant nothing to us in our daily lives. That we still experience the same poverty and ignorance, that we

are still denied the same privileges.

Perhaps it is time to examine rather the building material of the new society - the individual.

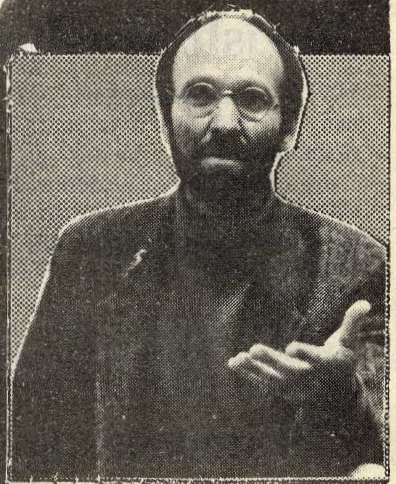
Because leadership can provide us only with a framework within which to operate.

It is the individual which must provide the dynamic of society;

the flexibility for change and the strength for stability.

The individual must be capable of this, and of creative and industrious action.

In this series focusing on building a new nation, RHODEO will access a diverse range of opinion. Here Johnathan Davis spoke to Journalism lecturer, Don Pinnock.



Don Pinnock

Don Pinnock, Senior Lecturer in the Rhodes Journalism Department, feels that South Africans are challenged by circumstances.

Nation building is an opportunity for personal growth. The historic pressure on the individual is enormous.

Says Pinnock: "If we can't get it right, then the possibility of humans ever getting it right is reduced by that amount."

Pinnock believes that the 1990's can be a decade of "personal liberation". But to make orderly government possible, the concept of people as political cannon fodder has to be changed.

Political organisations must cease to be the ideological bombshelters they became during the conflict in the 80's.

The individual must re-emerge as a political and a personal entity. We must exist as more than simply a point of resistance against the government. We must possess the ability to respond as a person, rather than as the representative of a viewpoint.

"We can transform ourselves by transforming the country. To remain aloof is to relate oneself to old order, to act is to liberate."

And political organisations must recognise this new heterogeneity.

To build a nation must be a difficult thing, when the risk of failure is so high.

South Africa is a symbolic arena for change. Here colonialism must finally face its own consequences. What results can be a unique solution to the problems of the continent.

"We do indeed stand to change the shape of Africa", says Pinnock.

He added the audience for our potential success or failure was global. "The whole world is watching us for a whole range of crazy reasons."

Pinnock said, no other nation has ever prepared so long for liberation. We have been debating our ideologies for decades - the options are all in place. Negotiations will essentially be a process of selection.

He says, however, that there is a

need for caution.

"Nationalism lives, it is truly the horror of the century." Ideas of exclusivity are no longer acceptable. There will be no forgiveness for those who repeat the mistakes of other nations. What is required is flexible thinking, unfettered by convention.

But politics becomes insignificant in relation to the unfolding human tragedy in South Africa. Surveys undertaken by Pinnock in Grahamstown indicate that 83 percent of people are functionally illiterate - two in 10 can read. 60 percent of people do not know who Nelson Mandela is.

Other studies of urban areas indicate that 12.3 million people will live in the Johannesburg-Pretoria complex by the year 2000. 2.5 million of them will be squatters.

70 percent of Johannesburg residents have no electricity or running water - and 1 in 3 children go to school. In Cape Town 1 in 124

people have Tuberculosis.

For Don Pinnock, the solution lies with the growth of the individual. We can transform ourselves by transforming the country. To remain aloof is to relate oneself to the old order, to act is to liberate.

For Pinnock "apathy is death". He says there is no room for those who refuse to abandon the stagnation of South African society.

Change may be intimidating, but we can no longer deceive ourselves with walls and wire.

Don Pinnock sees a role emerging for South Africans - in particular students.

"The days of getting people to see that change is possible are over," he says, "the challenge in student circles is to help people to see those changes." Students must use their skills to help with the decision making which we will find crucial to development.

Emigration is simply not an option for the thinking South Afri-

can. Pinnock admits that it will inevitably increase with increasing conflict.

Those who leave, he says, will be consigned to "the dustbin of history". A graduate who leaves forsakes his role as a nation-builder. They lose their right to nationhood.

To build a nation must be a difficult thing. What can we create when we are mere individuals, against enemies as inhuman as poverty and ignorance, and the apartheid state.

Pinnock is optimistic. He believes that the individual can still make a major impact on South African society. Because of the size of the society "individual creativity can get you a long way".

An individual can act, and watch the implications of their actions penetrate directly into the community.

We can no longer simply react to the forces around us. We must begin to respond to these forces from within ourselves. We must become pro-active.

Peace before negotiations

NOT for comfortable white suburbia, but for the child of the township, violence has become something to grow up with.

No need to delve into the history of township turmoil: just a few clarifications, to understand the nature of the "New" South Africa.

The government can lay the present violence down to so called "ethnic disparities", and refuse to address the situation.

But one of the cardinal aims of apartheid was to create such disparities, effectively dividing black resistance.

The civil war being waged in the townships is thus a direct spawn of the apartheid system.

There seems to be little urge to slow the chaos, especially from the National Party and its keepers of peace and security: Vlok and Malan.

But perhaps the Government would be slow in acting, since such

"tribalist thuggery" is necessary for them to maintain power.

Recently De Klerk portrayed himself as the benevolent advocate of a New South Africa. Now it seems possible to call him sinister and calculating as it seems he is unwilling to put a stop to the slaughter.

The Inkatha Freedom Party has itself done little in the name of peace. Moreover it seems odd that whatever the National Party should state, Inkatha should echo shortly after.

Hence the ANC's seven-point ultimatum has been a crucial step towards ending the carnage.

However, the ANC have been accused of attempting to shut down negotiations, as well as drawing attention away from internal organisational problems. Nevertheless, the ANC has taken the first step towards defusing the bloodshed.

Foremost, the ANC has recognized the situation in the townships, and begun to address it. Secondly the ANC recognizes that negotiations in the face of such violence would be farcical.

Conference needed

Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa) director, Frederick van zyl Slabbert stated: "It's crazy to think you're going to talk about constitutions and a new education system and land reform while people are hacking away at each other in the townships."

Slabbert, in motion with the ANC's demands, has suggested a conference of all major political parties to discuss an anti-violence strategy.

But before this the Government must show its willingness to negotiate by taking active measures to stop the violence and also allowing all prisoners and exiles to return.

POLITICAL TOLERANCE



How many more must die ...

... before you get the Nobel Peace Prize?

CAN WE MEET THE CHALLENGE?

One of the root causes of the violence is the power struggle by Inkatha in collusion with the Government.

Whole generations threatened

AIDS has become an urgent environmental issue and will soon threaten the basic structures of society, according to the Living Environment Action Front (Leaf) at Natal University.

Since Aids was predominantly sexually transmitted, it affected mostly 20 to 49 year olds, the economically productive segment of the population.

Therefore, it was possible for whole generations to be lost and the loss of skilled labourers would result in a huge unskilled labour force, which has dramatic implications for the economy.

Aids was already having pro-

found economic and social consequences in East and Central Africa and these were rapidly spreading to South Africa.

It has been projected that over 300 000 South Africans would die of Aids in the year 2000. By 2010 the figure would be over a million.

The head of the SA Institute for Medical Research's Aids Campaign, Professor Reuben Sher, said: "Future generations of people will judge whether we were civilised by the manner in which we handled the Aids problem."

However Aids research, testing, screening and care require huge funds which will draw heavily on

the economy and may compromise funds earmarked for social and environmental concerns.

As a result of the epidemic, borders could be closed and immigration stopped, which would cause profound changes in the patterns of trade, commerce and banking.

All these factors could mushroom into the upheaval of the economic and social order with a subsequent slump in education and medical care.

As a result, the environment will suffer increased misuse of land due to lack of control, more poaching owing to poverty and hunger, and greater levels of pollution and toxic waste dumping.

Millions lost as graduates choose emigration option

"There's more to life in South Africa than in a foreign country; I have an accord with this country."

THE increase in political violence in South African communities raises the prospect of another wave of mass emigration.

The conflicts of 1976/78 and 1984/88 resulted in huge numbers of people fleeing the country. Already this year, more people have fled the country than have returned - including the returned exiles.

Official statistics indicate that in 1977, 25 000 people left South Africa; in 1986, 13 711 people left - a nett loss of 6717 people. Yet this represents only part of those leaving. Massive numbers of people cross the borders illegally into states like Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

Part of the tragedy of this loss, is that many emigres are school-children. They flee the dangers and hardship of township life in the hope of obtaining a decent education. A group of 160 South African schoolchildren are languishing in a ANC refugee camp near Lusaka.

They were apparently offered scholarships in Kenya by men posing as ANC representatives. It is unlikely that the scholarships will be granted.

Says the refugee camp administrator: "We are having difficulty coping. It's more than we've had since 1976."

Of the 7767 emigrants who departed in 1988, 3496 were economically active. Although small, this represents a vital sector of the economy. Amongst those who left were 1394 graduate professionals.

Each student in a university such as Rhodes costs the government about R30 000 a year. Assuming the average length of a professional degree is four years, this means the government loses R120 000 per professional emigrant. Or about R167 280 000 per year.

Considering the education crisis which the country faces, an expense like this is catastrophic. The nation is crippled by illiteracy and poverty.

Recently, a columnist in the Financial Times of Britain commented on the quality of graduates which South Africa is losing.

South Africa supplies far more advanced abilities to Britain than either Canada or Australia - despite their larger skills pools. Examples include John Cravan, chairman of Gordon Greenfell; Sir Mark Weinberg, and Sir Alistair Morton of Eurotunnel. Yet South Africa is experiencing a huge management shortage.

The columnist said that South Africa's loss of skills "represents a time bomb that won't be diffused until it properly develops the talents of its majority population".

A testimony to the skills drainage is former heart surgeon Chris Barnard's decision to emigrate. Barnard says: "I always believed that one day we would get rid of apartheid, but I felt the transformation would be more peaceful...and I did not anticipate all this crime".

Although he admits he had said in the past that he would never leave South Africa, Barnard is afraid that he and his family will become victims of violence.

Education is certainly the gateway to opportunity, but do these opportunities extend beyond the country? RHODEO spoke to several students.

The general attitudes amongst students was to put personal factors before moral obligation. "If I was offered the money, I would accept," said one.

But students were prepared to endure political upheaval until a solution was found. It was felt that market forces should eventually decide where a person worked - although some were afraid of competing in the massive overseas markets.

A sense of tenacity emerged from the students. One opinion was: "There's more to life in South Africa than in a foreign country; I have an accord with this country."

The fact remains that South Africa is facing shortages of skills and management. To be educated is the greatest privilege. To emigrate is not an option. Graduates must remain, and promote growth by ploughing their skills back into the nation.

Brain drain unlikely to stop

LIBERAL heart surgeon, Professor Chris Barnard's recent decision to emigrate to Switzerland has sparked off a controversy about the real reasons for white emigration.

South Africa needs skilled people of Barnard's calibre to achieve economic and political development.

Thus professionals like Barnard have a role to play in building a new society free of violence.

He never wanted to leave while South Africa was under apartheid rule, but now that his accustomed way of life is threatened, he no longer seems to be holding onto his liberal stand.

Perhaps Professor Barnard was naive in thinking that South Africa's political situation could change miraculously, without any turmoil or a drop in white living standards.

Is he afraid a new South Africa would mean an end to his bourgeois lifestyle?

During the last decade South Africa has been experiencing a "brain drain", which has sharply escalated due to the increased political instability.

RHODEO asked a few students whether they were planning to stay and work here, or pursue their careers elsewhere.

Of those who are staying, most feel a genuine commitment to the country and its problems, which

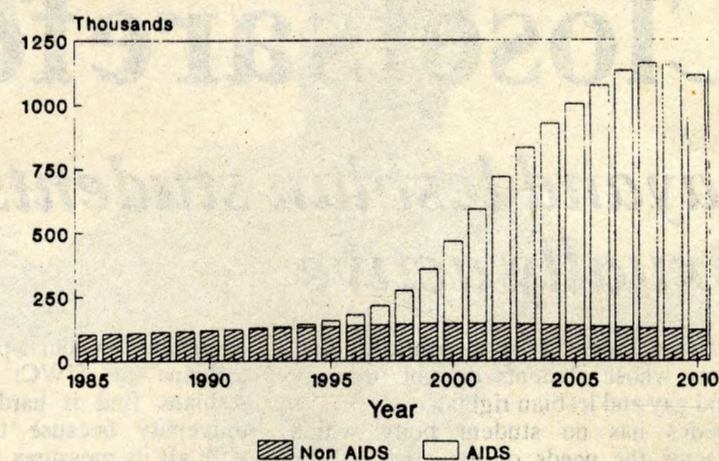
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Annual deaths



Projected AIDS deaths - the shocking figures

they feel they can personally help in resolving.

Ex SRC President, Rod Dixon, feels optimistic. Now that apartheid is disappearing, he says, people should be even more committed to ending it, and students especially can make a significant contribution as regards their skills and knowledge.

In general, there seems to be tremendous optimism and enthusiasm about South Africa's future opportunities.

Anton (LLB) views the areas that need dramatic development as challenges rather than problems to run away from.

Andrea (BSocSci) thinks that the situation will deteriorate before it gets better, but will stay unless she feels personally threatened.

Other reasons students gave for staying were largely apolitical.

Some feel that the violence doesn't affect them directly. For others South Africa simply is and always will be their home.

Those leaving the country however, say they can find better job opportunities or gain experience overseas.

RHODEO also asked students what they thought of people who felt it necessary to leave.

Miles (BSocSci) feels that the unpromising economy, as well as fear, are causing people to leave.

Patrick (BComm) said people shouldn't leave after studying here. On the other hand, the government should make sure there is something to make people stay.

Sejal (BSc) doesn't feel a commitment to stay and work in South Africa, although he recognises the need for professional people.

Anton (LLB) feels that many are using a fear of violence as an excuse for an unwillingness to lower their standard of living.

Mxolisi (BSocSci) said that a South African's main priority should be commitment to their country.

Rio (BJourn) said that people were being short-sighted about South Africa's future -- these problems cannot be resolved by idealism alone.

She felt that people should not feel obliged to give up career opportunities and the chance of a happy, secure life elsewhere.

Economics and politics go hand in hand in any peace situation. Therefore it's vital that skilled people remain because if South Africa does not have a professional workforce, it would lack stability and would be unable to support its citizens.

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Closets are for clothes not people

Gay and lesbian students demand the freedom to love and be sexually active

RHODES University is the only 'liberal' campus whose students do not organise around gay and lesbian rights.

Rhodes has no student body which represents the needs of gay and lesbian students, driving very relevant issues concerning gays and lesbians into the closet.

As we enter the climate of change, the huge often hidden obstacles preventing people acknowledging the rights of gays and lesbians will have to be exposed and broken down. The onus is on gays and lesbians, as well as progressive South Africans, to challenge the undemocratic mindset of many people as regards homosexual rights.

Progress for gays and lesbians is surging forward on many campuses, with newly formed organisations at the University of the Western Cape (UWC), and at Maritzburg Varsity. These organisations have been launched to help gays and lesbians deal with medical, legal and academic problems experienced at university, as well as providing emotional support.

The University of the Western Cape Gay and Lesbian Association (UWGLA), hopes to work among school pupils and trade union members to open up the arena concerning gay and lesbian issues. Niezhaan Sampson, a member of the Gay and Lesbian Association (Gala) at UCT, feels that in a future South Africa, gay and lesbian relationships should be equal in status to heterosexual ones, "but that the struggle will continue while gays and lesbians don't have their rights."

Arthur S, a social work student

explained the social pressure on gays and lesbians at UWC: "Black gays and lesbians find it harder to come out at university because the community life with all its pressures is so strong in black areas. Everybody knows everybody, and the word gets back home from a place like UWC." He added that previously there had been no formal organisation of gays and lesbians at UWC: "What happens is that small groups of people form, who become friends and talk to each other about lesbian/gay experiences they have in common. These groups are usually difficult to enter."

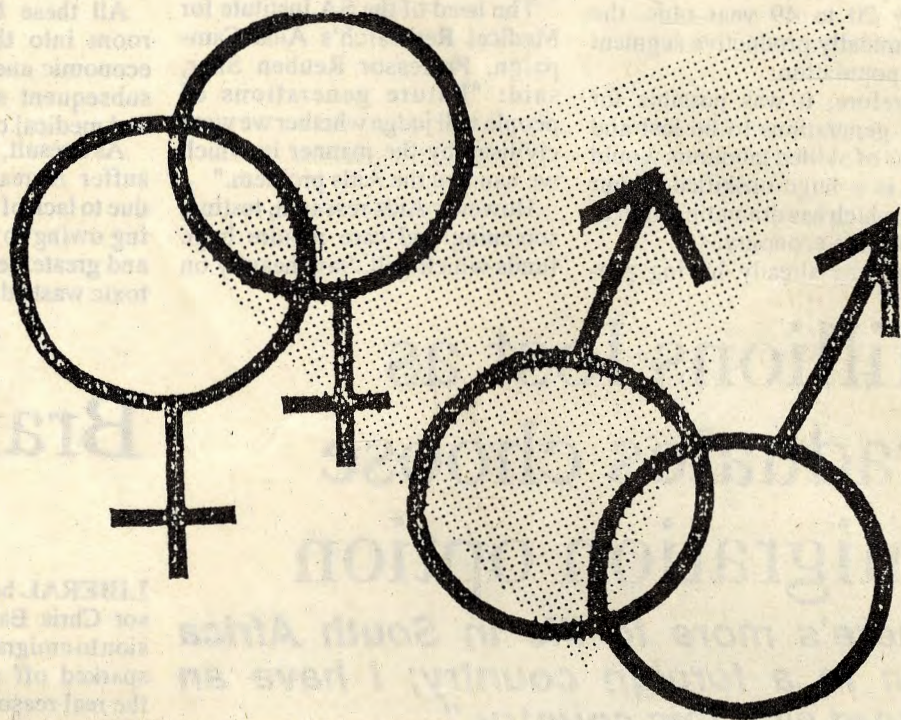
The Gay and Lesbian Organisation of Pietermaritzburg Students (Galops), operates in liason with Otherways, a gay and lesbian support group, and membership is open to staff and students.

One of Galops aims, as outlined in their constitution, is "to provide a support group for gay and lesbian people, striving for a more positive awareness of homosexuality and lesbianism on campus."

The Society for Homosexuals on Campus (Shoc), launched at Wits university recently, is concentrating on creating awareness around homosexuality through a series of workshops, a film fest, videos and literature.

A question often raised in the gay community, is whether gay organisations are more politically or more socially inclined. Shoc proposed a balanced program and stressed their desire to help homosexuals become accepted into society. They have principles of non-racialism, non-sexism and democracy.

As for Rhodes university, there is



mention of a Gaysoc possibly emerging, though discussion has not really got underway and is only in the pipelines at present.

Gay bashing

During 1987, Gaysoc existed openly on campus, but due to the closed-minded attitudes of students, members were persecuted and "gay-bashing" occurred. Some students were compelled to leave the university at the end of the year as a result of this.

Because of the previous reaction by students to Gaysoc, the viability of a

similar organisation emerging on campus is questionable. Will it be a re-run of the previous years' alienation and abuse? It is up to all Rhodes students to adopt an attitude of open-mindedness, concerning the rights of gays and lesbians to organise openly on campus.

Remember that they are fellow human beings who feel and are hurt just as easily as anyone else. Why should they be denied the freedom to love, or be sexually active with a person of the same gender. It is time that society broadens its concept of right and wrong.

Gay and lesbian rights on the agenda

GAYS and lesbians, like black South Africans suffering under apartheid, have no legal rights and have been actively discriminated against.

On the legal side, concerning the status of homosexuals, new ground is being broken with the ANC proposed constitution, which recognises gay and lesbian rights. But a battle remains before this becomes a reality.

At present, the legal position for male homosexuals in South Africa, according to the Roman-Dutch law, states that almost any act of a sexual nature between two men is unlawful. It does not matter if the two men are in private, if they have consented to the act, or if they are adults.

Both Roman-Dutch and English law, considered all acts of homosexual gratification to be "unnatural". Therefore masturbation between two men, more intimate acts - even kissing, were considered 'unnatural' and therefore punishable by law. Our law has retained this position. The category of 'unnatural sexual offences' still exists in theory, and homosexuals can therefore be prosecuted by law. Similarly, heterosexuals are included in this law, whereby any heterosexuals engaging in anal and oral intercourse can be prosecuted. This position remains concerning sodomy, even between two consenting adults in private.

Until recently, gay sex between women has never been criminally prohibited. The clause to enact statutory prohibition on gay sex, was dropped from the Victorian statute in the late 19th century, after Queen

Victoria saw the clause and said: "But women never do such things anyway".

This position was taken over in South Africa in the 20th century, and women were omitted. So by quirk of Victorian morality, lesbians were always exempted from criminal prohibition when expressing their sexual orientation.

What the law does interfere with, is sexual relations between adult men, and men under the age of 19. Section 14 of the Sexual Offences Act, makes it a criminal offence for an adult man to commit a sexual act with a so-called "boy", under 19 years. This section unfairly discriminates between gays and heterosexuals. The age of consent for heterosexual men to have intercourse with a young girl, is 16 years. With gays it is much higher - 19 years. The Sexual Offences Act was changed in 1988, to make it an offence for an adult woman to have sex of any sort with a 'girl' under 19 years. This is the only known prohibition on lesbian sex.

Legal reform

We need to ask, why should a heterosexual girl of 16 years be left outside the law's protection, but a young woman or man of 18, who chooses to have sex with an adult of his/her own sex, be subject to legal action.

This then is gays' and lesbians' first priority: to abolish these unfair, absurd and discriminatory legal prohibitions. Acts of consent between adults should be legal - as one DP candidate put it, "the law has no



business in your bedroom."

But criminal prohibitions are only part of the story. Gays cannot legalise serious life partnerships in institutions like marriage. This has implications for shared insurance and medical aid.

What about legal reform? In Parliament this year, gay and lesbian rights were put on the agenda for the first time, fulfilling a campaign promise. Through the efforts of Lester Fuchs (DP Hillbrow) and Tony Leon (DP Houghton), a draft bill was introduced to legalise private consensual homosexual conduct. Although the motion was vetoed, the point has been made. The onus now rests on gays to lobby persons who will influence the statute law in a future South Africa.

The ANC's Foreign Minister, Thabo Mbeki, endorsed a motion of non-discrimination against gays a few

years ago, and Nelson Mandela recently re-emphasised that the ANC was against discrimination of any kind against anyone in South Africa.

Future constitution

The Organisation of Lesbian and Gay Activists in Cape Town recently submitted a detailed proposal to the ANC's constitutional committee to be included into the ANC's draft constitutional guidelines. The proposals, which deal with gay and lesbian rights as they affect all aspects of their lives, have been accepted by the ANC.

If these proposals are entrenched in a future constitution South Africa's legislation will be the most far-reaching in Africa in guaranteeing gays and lesbians fundamental human rights.

Govt responsible for bloodshed - ANC

8000 deaths have occurred since September 1984, 1300 political prisoners remain in jail, 1100 unrest-related prisoners are still unreleased, 282 political trials continue and over 146 remain detained without trial..

South Africa faces a serious crisis, and this does not lie in the fact that the ANC has issued an ultimatum - it lies in the tragic loss of life that is occurring.

The rate of death and destruction in the Transvaal and Natal is a national disaster.

The ultimatum, as Nelson Mandela put it, is "a cry from the people for peace".

The demands cannot be seen as an attempt by the ANC to halt negotiation. Failure on the part of the government to clean up its security act will indicate an unwillingness on its part for negotiation to occur in a peaceful climate. It also needs to examine its biased relationship with certain organisations which have been instrumental forces in the violence.

The undermining of political organisations is a by-product of, if not a reason for the violence. Negotiation cannot continue when the credibility of the ANC, one of the principle players, is weakened and it cannot occur under the conditions of violence that are disrupting people's lives.

Despite Inkatha leadership's calls for peace, regional Inkatha leaders appear to contradict this. Violence committed often takes the form of tightly-planned military manoeuvres. Is it possible that the "aim" of the violence on the part of Inkatha is to inflate their party from that of a minor to the third major player in negotiations?

The ultimatum clearly demands that the government take responsibility for the violence, as it has the resources to do so. It cannot continue to pretend it has no responsibility, especially when police and security forces are guilty of brutality. Nor can it continue to pre-

tend that the violence is of a sporadic and ethnic nature.

In instances like the train massacre in September last year, attacks were not aimed at a particular group who were aligned to a political party. Rather, the attack was aimed at the community by external forces, and similar instances throughout the country have indicated state involvement.

No longer can the government afford to play the role of mediator between the two parties, but they must realise they should be a third party in the peace talks. The government's reluctance to involve themselves, however, provides little hope for the people whose lives are directly affected by the violence.

What are the government's motives for such unresponsiveness? It has been suggested that the unbanning of organisations last year served one purpose: to weaken the organisation's infrastructure. This can be seen in that the return of exiles, who are an integral part of the ANC's infrastructure, has been sporadic and far from extensive.

Another motive is that Inkatha, as a perpetrator of the violence, is providing a means of defence for the government.

It seems that a pattern has emerged in incidences of violence in townships: Inkatha supporters gain control in hostels by means of intimidation. These supporters, as well as others bussed in from different areas, demonstrate in the townships with "traditional weapons", and in many instances are escorted by police. The phasing out of hostels is vital to the process of ending the violence.

Buthelezi has claimed that the demand for the ban on traditional weapons is an impossible demand. He and Law and Order Minister, Adriaan Vlok, appear reluctant to issue orders that Inkatha impis be disarmed and dispose of their le-

thal weapons. Often, "traditional weapons" include the likes of pangas, iron spikes, knives, spears, axes and even rifles.

The ultimatum claims that traditional weapons cannot be equated with marches or rallies, and so should not be allowed.

Perhaps even more disheartening is Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan's response to the demands as being "laughable and ludicrous" when there have been nearly 600 deaths reported since January 1991.

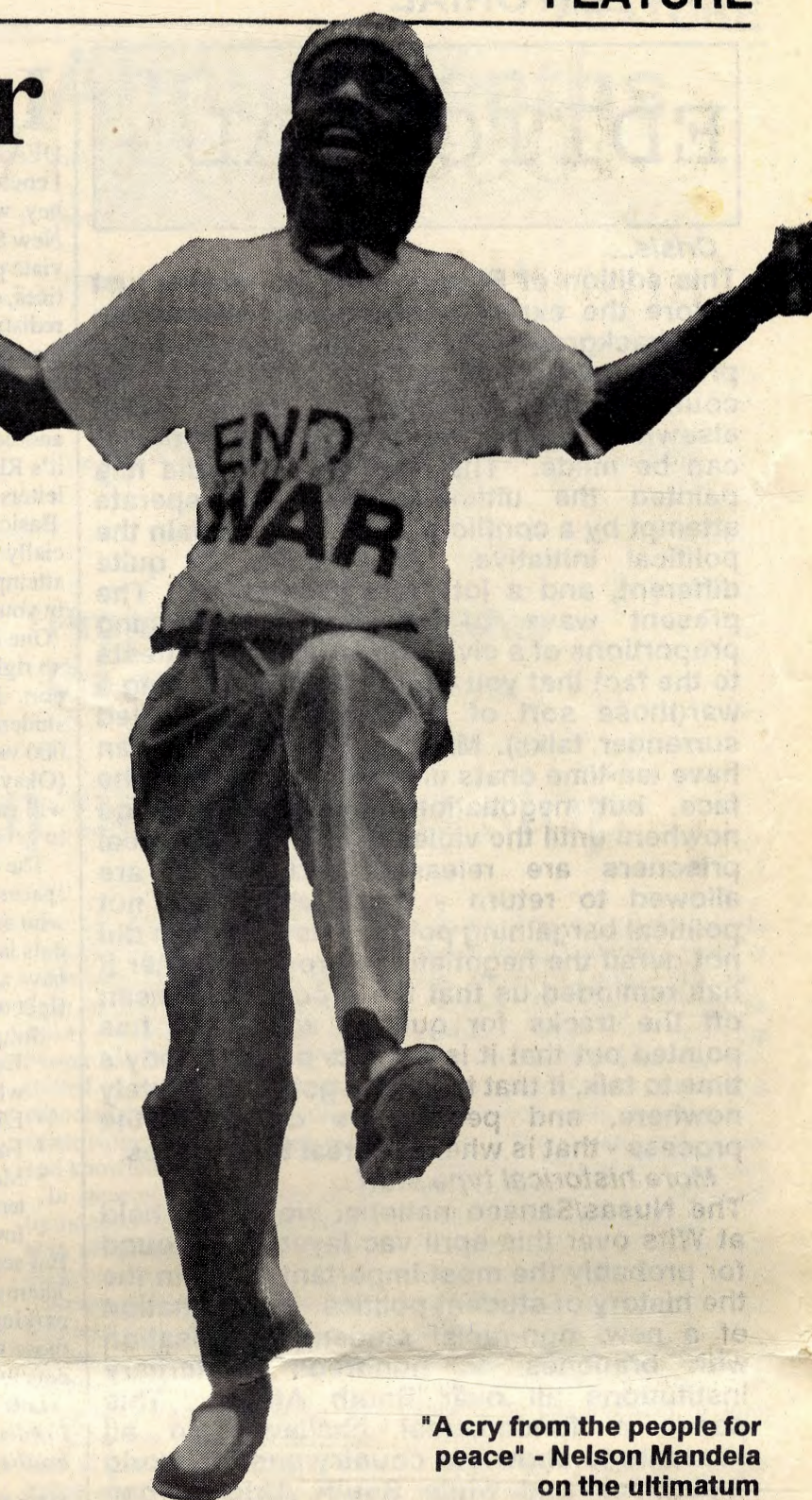
Malan and Vlok have both been called to resign. Malan has been responsible for deceiving the public in his accounts of the Civil Cooperation Bureau, and has signed public funds away without ascertaining the purposes they were being put to, whilst Vlok is head of personnel responsible for many violations including security force members involved in the Sebokeng and Daveyton massacres.

In Daveyton, 12 ANC supporters were gunned down when police moved in on a crowd of comrades who were assembling to discuss their response to an Inkatha launch being held at a nearby rally. The police violated an agreement, whereby they would not interfere with residents as long as they steered clear of Inkatha.

In Sebokeng, members of the SADF killed 4 people and wounded many others whilst supposedly trying to prevent a violent situation from occurring.

It is very difficult to believe police claims of change when events like these occur. The police force must be subject to public and media scrutiny and must serve the interests of all South Africans, not only members of a specific organisation.

They cannot put the lives of citizens who demonstrate or assemble in jeopardy. This is why the ANC has called upon security forces to "employ acceptable and



"A cry from the people for peace" - Nelson Mandela on the ultimatum

civilised methods of crowd control".

It must be remembered that the ANC's demands are not new ones. They have been demanded by various organisations, to put an end to the killings, since the Harare Declaration in 1989. In light of this, amongst other factors, it can be wondered whether the ANC's response is not belated.

Mandela has said, "If the government feels the deadline is too short, we can address that." The

ANC is looking for a gesture from De Klerk and his government that they are serious about addressing the crisis.

Hopefully the extensive loss of life will have made an impact on them, and this will result in processes towards ending the violence, removing those in charge of forces responsible for the violence, and halting those forces which insist on sacrificing lives for their own political gain.

The ANC is demanding...

--That the government take legislative measures during the current session of Parliament to outlaw the carrying of weapons, traditional or otherwise, at public assemblies, processions, rallies, etc.

--The dismissal of Minister Adriaan Vlok and General Magnus Malan from the public office and the rustication of all the offices of the SADF and SAP who bear direct responsibility for setting up, management, the crimes and misdemeanours of the CCB and other hit squads.

The visible, public dismantling and disarming of all special counter-insurgency units such as the Askaris, Battalion 32, the CCB, Koevoet, the Z-Squad, etc and the establishment of a

multi-party commission to oversee this process.

--The immediate suspension from duty of all Police Officers and constables who were implicated in the massacres at Sebokeng on the 22 March 1990 and the commencement of legal proceedings against them; the immediate suspension from duty of all the Police Officers and constables responsible for the shootings in Daveyton, Benoni on 24 March 1991, pending a Commission of Inquiry into that incident.

--Satisfactory assurances that in future the SAP, SADF and other security organs will employ acceptable and civilised methods of crowd control; and that the issuance of live ammunition to the Police on such occasions shall be disallowed.

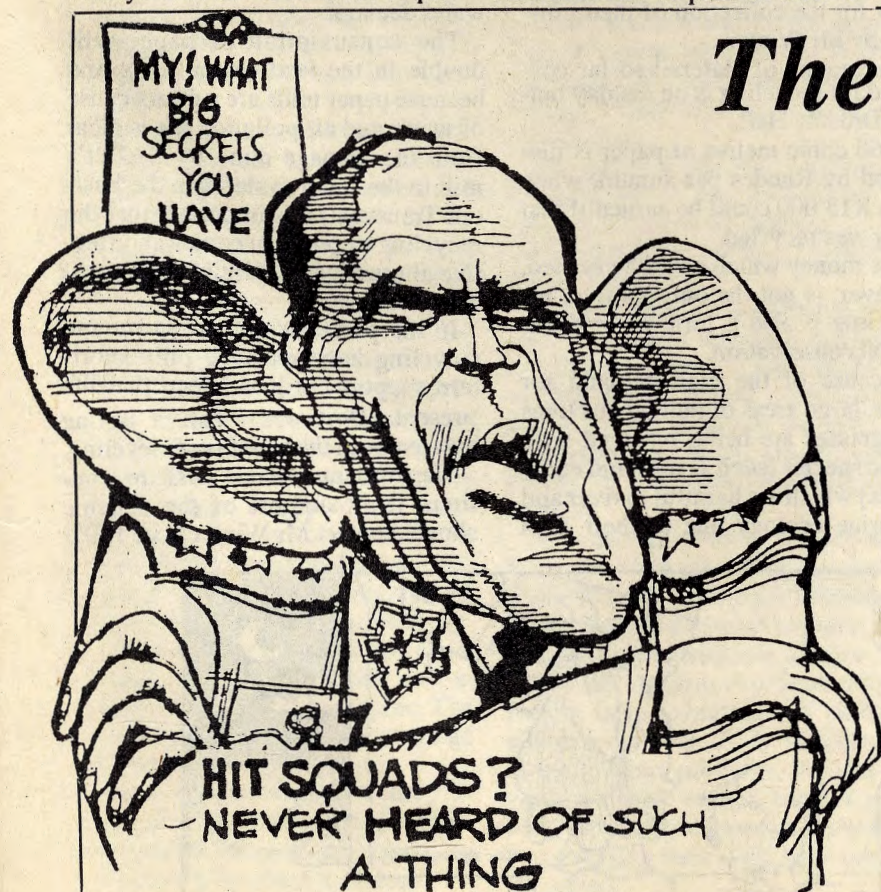
--Effective steps are taken to begin a process of phasing out the hostels and other labour compounds and transforming them into family units and single occupancy flats.

--The establishment of an independent Commission of Inquiry to receive, investigate and report on all complaints of misconduct by the Police and other security services.

If by 9 May 1991 these demands have not been met the ANC shall:

a) Suspend any further discussions with the government on the All Party Congress; and

b) Suspend all exchanges with the government on the future constitution of our country.



EDITORIAL

Crisis...

This edition of Rhodéo hits the streets just before the expiry of the ANC's ultimatum. The background to the ultimatum and the present wave of violence sweeping the country are covered in more detail elsewhere in this edition, but a few points can be made. The commercial media has painted the ultimatum as a desperate attempt by a conflict riven ANC to regain the political initiative. The reality is quite different, and a lot more frightening. The present wave of violence is reaching proportions of a civil war, and history attests to the fact that you cannot negotiate during a war (those sort of negotiations are called surrender talks). Mandela and DeKlerk can have tea-time chats until they are blue in the face, but negotiations are going to go nowhere until the violence is ended, political prisoners are released and exiles are allowed to return - these are facts, not political bargaining points. The ultimatum did not derail the negotiations process, rather it has reminded us that the process had been off the tracks for quite a while and has pointed out that it is a waste of everybody's time to talk, if that talking is going absolutely nowhere, and people are dying in the process - that is where the real tragedy lies.

More historical type stuff...

The Nusas/Sansco national workshop held at Wits over this April vac laid the ground for probably the most important event in the history of student politics - the formation of a new, non-racial student organisation with branches on hundreds of tertiary institutions all over South Africa. This poses a fundamental challenge to all students to show our country and the world that black and white South Africans can work together to build a common future. (Details on pg 2)

Best wishes...

To Journ lecturer Kevin Carlean who is suffering from cancer and is undergoing extensive treatment. Many Rhodéo staffers owe their basic knowledge of journalism to Kevin's charismatic and informative input. We send him and his family our best wishes for a speedy recovery and strength during this trying time. The Journ department has started a fund to assist him financially during this period and Rhodéo encourages everyone to contribute to this fund.

Creditorial

Marc S Kahn, Andrew Dorer, Haidee Bartlett, Kathy Seymour, Stef Swanepoel, Debi Philpott, Nicki Stevens, Sarah Mitchell-Ines, Diane Macpherson, Toni Loizides, Edelmiro Iglesias, Kendal Claassens, Rolf Ashby, Kim Jurgensen, Ingrid Salgado, Kevin Rose, Oliver Cornhill, Terry Westby-Nunn, Ibrahim Seedat, Xolisa Mabhongo, Janet Howse, Megan Duff, Maryann Shaw, Nicole Heldeman, Nerisha Baldevu, Jonathan Davis, Tamzin Grossert, Everyone who forgot to write their names down.

Special thanx: Jimmy H, Kathrine, Frisco, DocSoc, The Doors, SASPU, The Grapevine, RMR, Nusas, Steyn Speed, Simon Sperring, Mpande, Kaif, The Union, The present order, and all those we have forgotten.

Birthday wishes: Eddie and Jane H.

To all those Rhodéo members whose names we somehow left out - sorry. But in at 3am these things happen. Rhodéo will be having an important meeting sometime this week. Come up to the office and find out about it.

Letters to the editor

DEAR RHODEO

I could make this one of those like, hey, wow, save the planet, Viva New South Africa, stop exams, alleviate poverty, rectify political injustices, educate the masses, redistribute the land (but not the mansion in Sandton, or beach cottage in Plett, please) type letters.

But, I won't - because this is just another one of those, "Oh my gosh, it's Rhodéo deadline time again!" letters.

Basically a totally unjournalistic, socially irresponsible, nuke the whales attempt at getting something printed in your venerable publication.

One issue that is really burning me up right now, is that of student transport. Rhodes seems to have 10 000 students, 3000 members of staff, 20 000 vehicles and 12 parking spaces. (Okay, I've exaggerated a little, but will call at artistic licence and hope to get away with it).

The fact that 8 of the 12 parking spaces are taken up by the people who are allowed to park on the red dots is irrelevant, and because I have an essay to write and cannot fight two battles at once.

Solutions:

- Expel/Retrench/Eliminate all people who have cars.
- Eliminate the cars.
- Force everyone to walk.
- Make people come to lectures on alternative days.
- Invent smaller cars.

But seriously, there is a problem.

There are too many cars, too few parking spaces, but hey, as long as those who count have got the red dots to park on, who cares?

Lots of love

Frederick Keith Frankel. (GKF's brother)

DEAR RHODEO

Just the other day, to my utter horror, I came to the realisation that chivalry is now pretty much non-existent.

By chivalry, I don't mean merely buying a girl a drink, but rather treating women in a courteous manner (like doffing one's cap).

Okay, so the chances of a girl's pretty white dress being spoilt by a passing coach are very unlikely.

However, I do still feel that a male should be on the street side of the pavement when walking his female companion - there are still plenty of donkey-carts around the place in any case.

And as for not opening elevator doors for women (even if they are automatic these days), well now, I really think that that is in poor taste!

Don't women have to be treated well any more, or is that regarded as being sexist?

Seriously, it would appear that this lack of respect is quite common. A classic case involves one of my associates bringing a woman home for "coffee".

Halfway through the night, he kicked her out of bed and told her to sleep on the floor, next to the wastepaper basket!

And if that is not all, the next morning she was told to walk home, not even having had breakfast (let alone coffee).

What on earth is this world coming to? Do tell me: am I just old-fashioned, or is chivalry dead?

ANONYMOUS**DEAR RHODEO**

Res food - what's happening to it? Steak has been so raw, it seems to gain a life of its own and slip off the plate.

Religious devotees have been seen fervently praying to burnt offerings of steak during the course of a meal.

Peas have been proved a danger to the student - and a few cases of temporary blindness have been recently reported.

"Unaccounted for" bones seem to bring forth a splutter of coughs and strange looks of general disgust.

This has caused San nurses to work overtime.

Is this what students will be subjugated to for the rest of the year - living in danger of their lives?

Food objector**First year - Jan Smuts Hall**

RHODEO--Come on res food isn't that bad...try moving to Kimberley Hall where the food's wonderful. Anybody wanting to complain or commend their res menus, write to us, we'd love to hear from you.

DEAR RHODEO

The lack of student interest in political issues, at Rhodes, is very disheartening and sad.

As students, we have the perfect opportunity to interest ourselves in national political issues which affect all South Africans, and which will have a direct impact on our future.

Surely students want a say in determining their future?

Participation in organisations is open to us. With the imminent merger of Nusas and Sansco to form one single student organisation, the opportunities open to us are even more exciting.

Our university years are short - we need to learn as much as we can now, and make decisions about our future. We need to emerge from our boring, closeted, lethargic, narrow-minded, non-participatory, self-centred, meaningless cocoons.

FORWARD TO ENDING STUDENT APATHY, FORWARD!

Pied Piper

DEAR RHODEO

I know there's not much to be said for the grapevine but the rumours going round lately are too scary to be ignored.

What's going on in Grahamstown? Are we in the middle of a satanic centre?

According to heresay there are three important mountains in Grahamstown on top of which satanists meet to pray for a web (figuratively) to form over Grahamstown.

Apparently, April 30 is a major holiday on the satanic calendar and the reason for all the fires lately is that they are trying to circle us with fire.

It doesn't end there either.

Many girls in res were warned not to go out on Tuesday night because there is supposed to be a sacrifice made of a blue eyed, blonde-haired virgin girl as part of the ritualistic celebration.

The reason for all this happening in Grahamstown is because it is one of two places in the world where the longitude and latitude actually cross over in the town.

The other being Stonehenge!

Lee Jones

Rhodes rockets into recycling

The Rhodes recycling week coincided with National Consumer week recently.

The scheme was organised by Mary Burnett of Public Relations and Mark Hazell (Grounds and Gardens) with volunteers from Consumers Against Pollution and Earthlife Africa's Grahamstown branch.

The aim was to encourage the University's various departments to utilise the recycling system instituted by Norman Winter of Business Administration.

Small cardboard boxes have been placed in offices and strategic positions (for example next to photostat machines) as wastepaper repositories,

ready for the collection of their contents by Mr Winter.

The mound of material so far collected for recycling is on display outside Drosty Hall.

1560 cubic metres of paper is discarded by Rhodes per annum, when up to R13 000 could be earned if that paper was recycled.

The money which could be earned, however, is not the only motive, for recycling is also a form of environmental conservation.

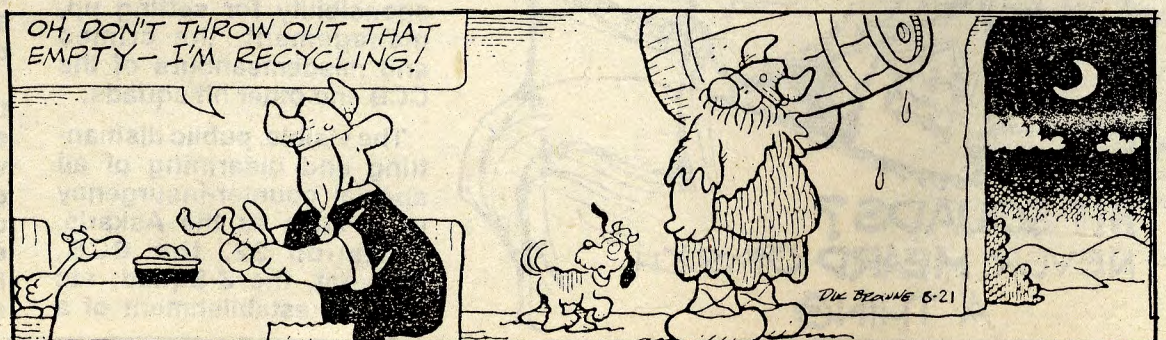
Because of the high demand for paper, large areas of indigenous trees and grasses are being replaced with exotic species (such as pine and eucalyptus) which are harmful to river and estuarine ecology due to their high

water demand.

The consumption of paper will double in the next seven years and because paper mills are a direct cause of water and air pollution (as is clear from the damage done by SAPPI's mill to the water systems in the Eastern Transvaal) it is important that the recycling of paper becomes an effective alternative to "virgin" paper production.

In the past, attempts to encourage recycling have received only short-term support but it is hoped that the present effort will create a lasting awareness of the benefits of recycling.

Departments which wish to continue their support of the scheme should contact Mr Winter (ext. 139).



Elitist Rhodesgrad

ALTHOUGH the Black Students' Movement (BSM) has suspended its boycott of graduation, this year's ceremony seemed to have changed little from the past.

A case in point was the installation of a new chancellor for the next seven years, Gavin Relly, who was also awarded an honorary law degree.

Relly, as the ex-chairperson of Anglo American is a living symbol of low wages, dangerous working conditions and appalling hostel living for a huge number of South Africans.

As a figurehead, Relly represents a conception of this university that is years behind the times. He is part of an extremely wealthy, mostly white, and almost exclusively male section of South African society - a very small section, at that.

By making Relly Chancellor, Rhodes is suggesting that the university should strive towards building the type of society represented by him.

At the very least, this is a highly conten-

The tabling of the government's White paper on land reform on March 12 this year was preceded by widespread hope that it would begin to redress one of the most important and iniquitous aspects of apartheid.

While the White paper spelt the end of racial ownership of land, it failed to address the legacy of decades of unequal land control.

It also failed totally to provide any mechanisms for affirmative action to help disadvantaged communities.

However, it did have one important result, it focused the nation's attention on the importance of land reform - as Nobel peace prize winner Albert Luthuli said: "Unless you own your life and your history and your land, you can have no dignity in your society."

The question then, that faces South Africa, is how the people of this nation can gain control of the land. Before looking for solutions, it is important to understand exactly what the problem is.

Over the past 400 years, black South Africans have been systematically dispossessed of the land they used to subsist on. This dispossession received a legal label with the passing of the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 and the Group Areas Act of 1950.

In essence, the Land Acts restricted about 80 percent of South Africa's surface for use by whites, much of it the most fertile and productive areas. They were accompanied by repressive measures to enforce them, and ushered in a period of massive social engineering which saw 3.5 million people being relocated, often by force, from their homes to new areas far away.

This socio-economic restructuring had implications that go far beyond unequal distribution of land.

Even among the white agrarian community there has been massive centralisation of ownership, and the rural white population has consistently decreased, making white South Africa one of the most urbanised societies in the world. Despite this concentration of ownership in a few hands, the mostly white commercial farming sector has a poor record in terms of productivity - many white farmers survive only by the grace of continuing state subsidies, and government research commissions have indicated that 20 percent of farming profits are due to state subsidies.

However, South African agriculture is dualistic in nature; this highly capitalised commercial sector contrasts with the marginal, overpopulated areas farmed by black South Africans.

Last year, these areas were faced with a situation where 84 percent of their households received incomes below the minimum living level.

tious point. As South Africa moves towards a more democratic and non-exploitative society, Rhodes seems to be set heading in the opposite direction.

However, all is not lost, as the BSM suspended its grad boycott because the administration has agreed to the formation of a broad graduation committee composed of students, academics, workers and admin.

This committee will make suggestions around areas such as the opening speakers, the awarding of honorary degrees and the culture of the whole event.

SRC President, Rod Amner, said graduation needed to "incorporate all students" and added that students need to make a democratic input into decision-making around the ceremonies.

Amner pointed out that grad had been boycotted for various reasons, including the fact that very few black students graduate because of the university's policies on admissions and exclusions and their inferior schooling.

He also said that Grad had an elitist culture and that there was no democratic par-



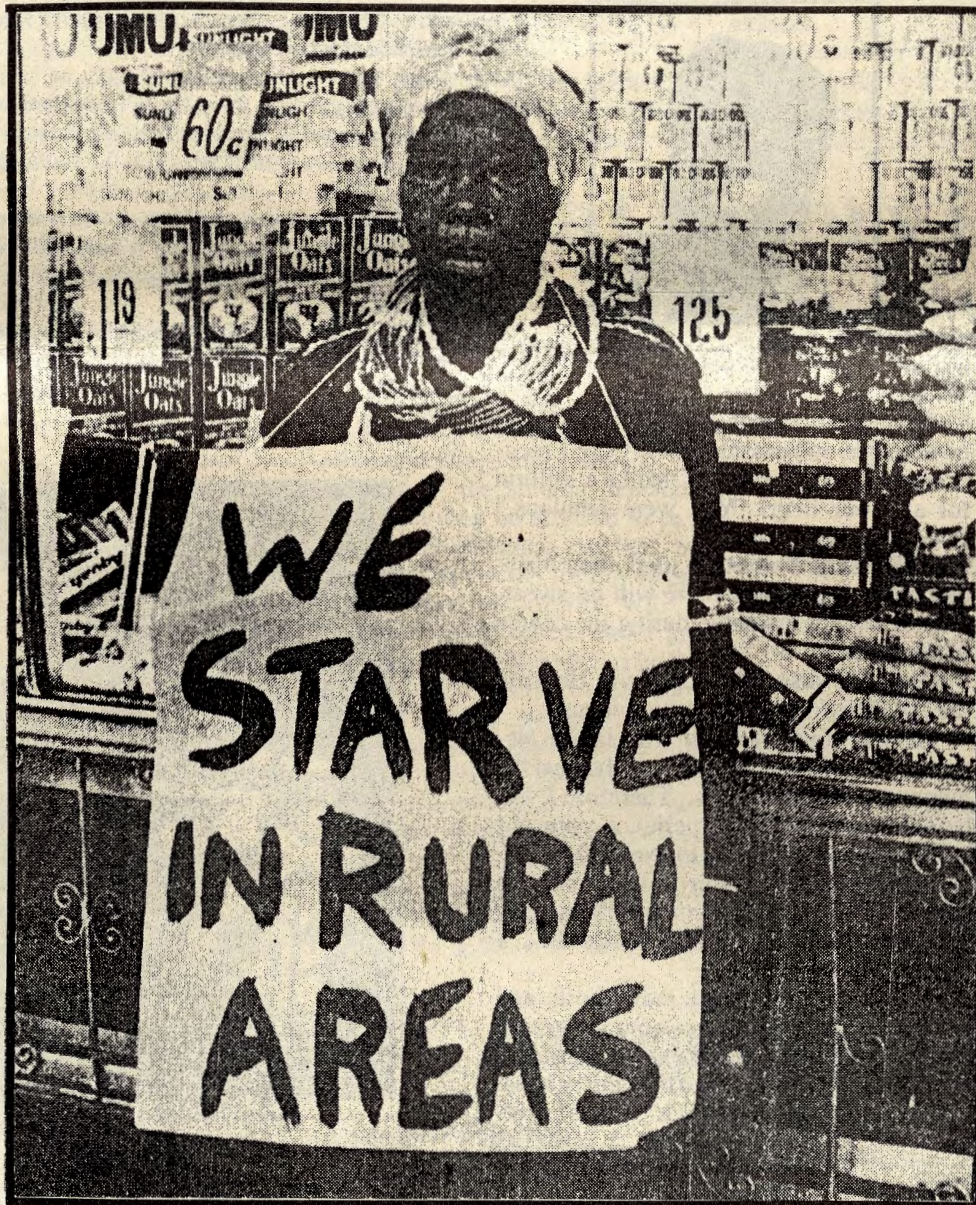
Is this what graduation is all about?

ticipation by the broader university community.

The extent to which the new committee will be able to affect a change in grad will

only become evident at next year's ceremony, although Amner pointed out that if the committee was able to make the necessary changes, then it was not impossible that students might reinstate the boycott.

Land reform or farce?



The reality of the gov't's land reform

At the same time, research has indicated that in 1983, average per capita income on white farms was R12. Clearly then, the problem has two main aspects: unequal distribution of land, and poor use of that land.

While these problems are the responsibility of present and past apartheid governments, it is time to start looking towards the future: how to redistribute South Africa's land fairly, efficiently and productively.

The Freedom Charter, guiding document of most democratic organisations, declares that the "land will be owned by those who work it."

This call, from the hearts of millions of South Africans is reflected by a victim of forced removals: "If they can return me back to Humansdorp to stay there I will be

like a fish in the river."

The bottom line is that large areas of arable land need to be transferred to the control of all the rural inhabitants of the country.

Both the state's White paper and Urban Foundation research has focused on the market as a redistributive device and have called for compensation for redistributed land on a "willing-buyer, willing-seller" basis.

However this approach ignores both the historical roots of the problem and the experience of other nations in attempting land redistribution.

In Zimbabwe, for instance, the terms of the Lancaster House Agreement made land reform unbearably costly and in nine years

the Zimbabwe government resettled only 50 000 families, while it had been planning to relocate 162 000 families in three years.

In South Africa, the issue of redistribution needs to take into account that present ownership patterns rest firmly on what economist Helen Dolny calls a "violent process of dispossession...sanctified and given legal status".

This means that rural communities believe they have a right to be compensated for decades of oppression.

Coupled with this, is Dolny's assertion that it is in principle unacceptable that the payment of former land owners should become a national burden on the working people of South Africa - essentially, she argues that you cannot expect people to pay for their own liberation, especially if those who are being paid are the people who were their oppressors.

Whatever the exact form of redistribution, it will have to fulfil certain basic objectives:

- It will have to stimulate economic development,
- Increase agricultural production and employment in the rural areas,
- Improve the incomes of rural inhabitants,
- And bring democracy to the rural population.

Another lesson that can be learnt from Zimbabwe is that it is just as important what is done with redistributed land as is the fact that it is redistributed in the first place.

The ANC has suggested several different forms of land control which provide a few important insights into the issue.

It is proposed that, where individual farmers wish to work the land they can be given leased state land which could be passed on to their descendants.

In the case of white commercial farmers, land could be nationalised, while the actual farming enterprise would remain in private hands.

State farms, co-operative enterprises and family farms are also several other forms of production which could form part of South Africa's agrarian rubric.

However, the successful redistribution of land depends, in the final instance, on how well the organisations of rural people are able to articulate their interests and ensure that land reform is directed by the people whom it affects.

Strong rural organisation is essential to ensure that popular constitutional rights to the land materialise and are given their broadest and deepest interpretation.

The road to dark city - what is this lecturer up to?

By Melisa Luck

JOURNALISM lecturer, Larry Strelitz has become a musical recluse in Grahamstown. He hasn't performed here for four years. Nevertheless, here he lives, writing songs with local poet Robert Berold.

His blues orientated material has been played throughout South Africa, causing Strelitz to become an established figure in the "folk music circuit" as it were.

This is the tale of the road that led to Dark City, Strelitz's latest production.

Last year, Strelitz was studying overseas at London University. Here he met violinist Dwight Muller, who had recently returned from a pilgrimage in Ireland, playing with professional musicians. Flautist Dora Carver was also in London at this time.

The three got together to hold a jam session at a friend's house. This was Strelitz's first accompanied performance; previously he had performed solo. His unique talent was, nevertheless, recognized.

Whilst in London, a demo tape had been recorded, and a large record company had expressed an interest in Strelitz. Presently he is recording new material to send over.

On the trip back to South Africa, it was coincidental that Strelitz should be on the same flight as Dwight Muller. Both admitted the admiration each had for the other's talent.

New Rhodes campus DJ King

By Zamubuntu Ngqula

THE recent Rhodes Music Radio (RMR) Camel Campus DJ competition was a great success with a 1500-strong audience packing the Great Hall.

The winners of the competition were Naveen Singh in first place, Tove Kane second and Rickie Proost, third.

Naveen Singh will be going on to the regional finals in Cape Town. If he succeeds there, he will proceed to the national finals in the Standard Bank Arena in Johannesburg.

RMR PRO Tove Kane said: "I saw the finals of the competition last year in Johannesburg, but I didn't want to copy what I saw. I wanted it to be very interesting and different."

The judges were seated in the middle of the hall but were higher up to avoid disturbances from the audience and crowd marshalls did a tremendous job of opening the way for the DJs, Tove Kane said.

"With accurate timing and numerous surprises, we managed to keep the audience very excited," said Tove Kane. "There was also a 'happy two hours' instead of the usual 'happy hour'."

Video cameras were used for the first time to capture the event and slide projections behind the DJ's were also a new idea.

Adding to the big atmosphere was the presence of Radio 5's Jason Roberts who was the Master of Ceremonies, AEISEC president, Donna Mackenzie and Paul Darks of Mitchell's Brewery.

"Getting Jason Roberts to come down was remarkable as he is one of the most important people in the running of this competition on a national level together with Alex Jay", Tove Kane said.

Jason Roberts rocks Rhodes

By Helen Dagut & Sue Cousins

HAVE you ever wondered as to the suave, seductive voice behind the "Quiet Storm" on Sunday evenings on The Big Five?

Although you may not have noticed him, or you may have mistaken him for just another Rhodent, Jason Roberts was here in the flesh, right here on Rhodes campus!

On first sight, you may have been quite disappointed, for complete with Levis and a black baseball cap, you may even have mistaken him for that guy Kyle, except he's er... smaller.

However, he's totally friendly and extremely well-spoken.

Jason got into acting at the tender age of six, when he was signed up with an agent.

When he was 18, the magazine programme Grafitti was looking for someone charming and intelligent to co-present the

show with Althea Oelofse. Instead they chose Jason, who was, as he says: "Cocky enough to pull it off".

Career opportunities come easily to this talented lad, and after just four successful months on Grafitti, Jason was approached by Radio 5's station manager, Lance Rothschild who wanted him to audition.

This he did, and his voice being pronounced: "Not great, but not too bad". He was assigned a training job twice a week. Jason admits: "I was petrified".

He began a successful show modelled on that of DJ Mark Stewart, who originated "The Quiet Storm."

Although jazz fusion and soul are his personal taste, he feels that he'd like to break away from this specialised show at some stage and play some "current stuff."

He may get this opportunity sooner than

The show consists of about 18 songs, all with a South African essence, many of them expressing the difficulties surrounding a commitment to one's being.



Naveen Singh - DJ King

"There were so many people who helped from inside and outside RMR I can't mention - I would like to say thanks a million for all your help. You were fabulous," Tove Kane said.

RMR issued T-shirts to mark their birthday celebrations, and there will be sweat-shirts and caps available during the course of this term.

RHODEO also talked to Kyle Hannan, the 1990 National Competition winner.

"Having competed and won in the National Competition, I know exactly what the judges want in the finals. Therefore I will be able to share my experience with our DJ's so they know what to expect."

"The competition in the National stage is tough, with the radio section performed in the Radio 5 studio which looks like a 'jumbo jet'."

"The judges emphasise radio work, and Jason Roberts' comments on our DJ's radio work were favourable. We are very professional which is why we are the only campus station sponsored by Camel," Hannan said.

show with Althea Oelofse.

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Larry Strelitz the blues master

Larry Strelitz performs soon

ALL blues enthusiasts will have the opportunity in early May to enjoy performances by local singer and guitarist, Larry Strelitz, when his talents fuse with those of Irish traditional musicians.

The show: Dark City, staged by well known playwright Reza De Wet, in the Box Theatre, heralds a return to Grahamstown of violinist Dwight Muller and flautist Dora Carver.

Fellow musicians making up the rest of the group are Cape Town's Jeremy Stephenson and Rhodes music student Chris Letcher.

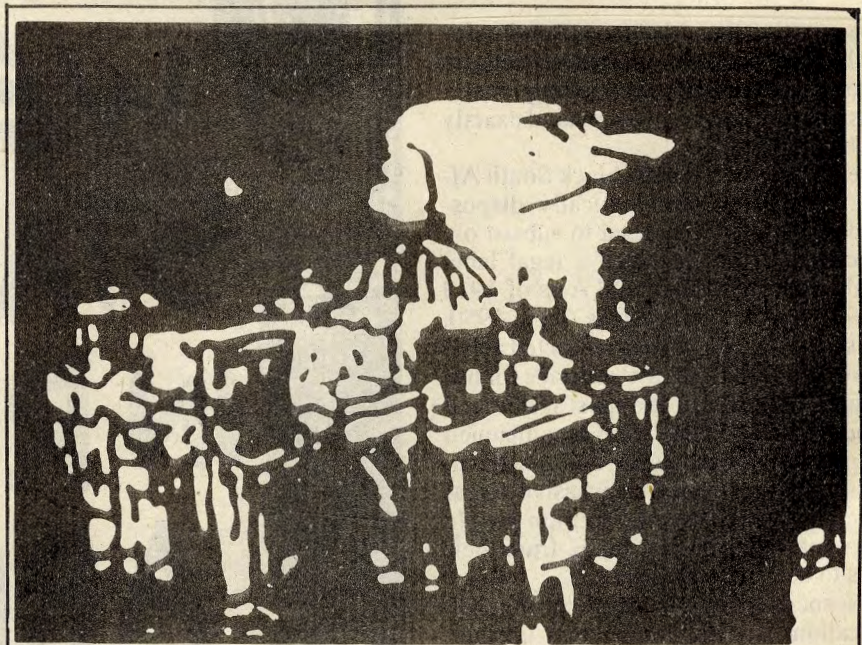
Dark City is an infusion of blues genius. Strelitz's own unique style is influenced by such blues masters as Muddy Waters and John Lee Hooker.

Dwight Muller has recently returned from Ireland, where he played with top Irish musicians. He has also been involved with local folk bands Sanachie and Shanty.

Dora Carver has been living in London for some years, but grew up in Grahamstown. She has a long musical association with Muller. Jeremy Stephenson, once chairman of Cape Town's Barleycorn Music Club, plays electric bass, acoustic guitar, mandolin, keyboards and penny whistle.

Chris Letcher is a music student renowned for his talent on the electric guitar. His influences lie in folk, jazz and rock.

Dark City will be performed at the Box, Rhodes Theatre, from May 1-4. Bookings at Grocott's. For further information, contact Larry Strelitz at (0461) 23728.



DARK CITY

Dark City - the new production said to be from the very soul of Larry Strelitz

he thought, as he is tipped to fill in for Martin Bailey on his breakfast show, from May 5th.

He's not too hopeful of getting a permanent slot, however. "You can only get one of those if someone dies," he quips.

Surprisingly, he doesn't get paid much, but along with DJ'ing goes the exposure and status which attracts sponsors.

Jason said he also has a life away from the microphone: "I'm originally from Wales, but I came to South Africa when I was six and now live in Johannesburg."

Although he seems to have done everything from TV work to deejaying, he's only 21 and "unhappily single".

"I love women, and I'm looking for someone who is kind and compassionate and all that sort of stuff."

He said, (with some reservation), that he does not really see any future in deejaying, and he'd love to go back to the UK to pursue his first love, which is acting.

So the next time you feel varsity life is getting you down...tune into Jason's Quiet Storm, and as he says: "Haul out the red wine, mellow out and relax."

World famous playwright lecturing here

ATHOL Fugard, the man Time Magazine last year described as being the greatest living humanist playwright, gave the first of three public lectures on campus recently.

Fugard, 59, who has been writing for the past 30 years, during which he produced 18 internationally acclaimed plays said he was more in love with the theatre now than ever before.

He is spending the term at Rhodes lecturing drama students before leaving for the United States in July to stage a production.

He said South Africa was currently producing some of the most unique theatrical work in the world.

"Of course my plays have political spin-offs...it's not possible to tell a South African story without it."

"I'm a storyteller, I don't give political sermons...the genesis of my work has always been a face, an image, a group of faces, an event...never has an idea been the provocation for my work."

"Human desperation has always been the subject of theatre. No one writes about a group of happy people."

This was because of the "electrifying dynamic relationship" between an event on the stage and the social and political reality on the streets.

Even the theatre being produced amidst the extraordinary political events in Eastern Europe was not as in touch with the events on the street as is the case here, he said.

Fugard said he definitely wanted to continue writing for a few years more in order to deal with the South Africa that lies ahead.

However, he said it was very frustrating to be labelled as a political playwright, especially by "lazy critics intent on pigeon-holing artists".

"Of course my plays have political spin-offs...it's not possible to tell a South African story without it."

"Nowhere else in the world do they talk, argue, dream and live politics to the extent that we do," he said.

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

"The laziest of all members of the audience are the critics," Fugard said. Theatre is an instantaneous medium and judgments are passed quickly. He felt frustrated that South African audiences seemed to be simply accepting the word of the critics as final.

"I'm a storyteller, I don't give political sermons...the genesis of my work has always been a face, an image, a group of faces, an event...never has an idea been the provocation for my work."

"Human desperation has always been the subject of theatre. No one writes about a group of happy people."

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

Fugard said the only truly safe place he would ever know in the world was at the centre of a story as its teller.

He added that his thinking and feeling about South Africa had changed: "I was on the brink of being a pessimist but now I'm a lot more hopeful although I'm aware of how precarious the situation is."



Busi Mahlaba as Little Mary (centre) surrounded by forest rangers in the Drama Department's successful production of the hit Broadway musical, Little Mary Sunshine. Daryl Nel (far left) as Billy. The production was staged during the Rhodes Graduation ceremony. Like the Graduation ceremony, one cannot but help enquiring as to the relevance of a Broadway musical in contemporary South Africa which is one of the most exciting terrains for theatre production anywhere in the world.

Cultural impoverishment must be challenged says Serote

THE future of the cultural boycott was discussed at the graduation address of Maritzburg varsity by Wally Serote, a recently returned exile and well known novelist.

Serote, the Head of the ANC's Department of Arts and Culture explained that there is no longer a blanket on people or cultural groups coming to South Africa.

It is important to redress the impoverishment of cultural resources and opportunities for different cultural expression in the townships and rural areas.

The group or individual should keep to four basic requirements in this regard:

Firstly they should hold workshops to educate people about their specific art form. Secondly, they should interact with all the different audiences in South Africa.

Thirdly, a benefit performance should be held to raise money for a fund which would help promote and develop a national culture.

Finally, there should be a continuing discussion between local representatives of all the bodies involved in striving for cultural empowerment.

Serote added that: "...conditions have not changed to a degree that would enable the complete abandonment of all restrictions on cultural exchange."

Nevertheless, this position does hold important implications for international participation in the National Arts Festival, as well as pointing out a path for the 1820 foundation to play a constructive role in the development of a national culture.

Gramsci Beat in Cape Town

GRAMSCI Beat, a local rock n' roll, African jazz and blues band, was recently invited to play with alternative muso, Koos Kombuis, at The Base in Cape Town.

RHODEO talked to Chris Letcher, the lead guitarist, about Gramsci Beat's trip and their future plans.

Only some of the five-member band went to Cape Town. They were Chris Letcher, Dave McClousky on sax, and Monty Roodt on base.

Chris says that it went well despite there not being much time to practise with the fill-in drummer.

They played mostly instrumental pieces, with Monty doing a little vocals.

Chris said that this was Koos Kombuis' last Cape Town concert before he leaves for Amsterdam in August.

The trip was really a trial for the Grahamstown Arts Festival, when Gramsci Beat will be a backing band for Koos Kombuis, as well as playing their own compositions. Koos Kombuis is well-known for his satirical Afrikaans songs.

Check out Gramsci Beat as advertised around campus. They will be playing at the Union on Thursday nights.

'Loving' engulfs Rhodes

By Di Macpherson

FORGET Thatcher's impending visit to South Africa, we've had Ava Rescott.

Yes, I'm talking about the woman who made Joan Collins escapades seem miniscule and Elm Street's Freddy Kruger look like a croaking "Doom-ed cockroach".

'Loving' has become a sub-culture in Grahamstown. It is so inescapable and omnipresent in our society, even the most macho beings are familiar with it.

Somebody (no doubt wise) said there are two kinds of people: those who watch 'Loving' and admit it, and those who watch Loving and do not.

A quick, cheap high

'Loving' is popular because it is entirely mindless, enabling one to escape from the hustle and bustle of Grahamstown. It provides one with a quick cheap high!

A cynical Journ I student disagreed:

"'Loving' is middle-class propaganda designed to brain-wash us into thinking that Bourgeois life is interesting." Another said it should rather be called 'Loathing'.

One student we spoke to tried to convince us that the politics of 'Loving' were pertinent to modern morality.

Modern morality

He raised the issues of "Who subsidises Ava's wardrobe?", "Does 'Loving' promote enslavement to material things?" and "What significance does Jack's cheating have on the high divorce figures in South Africa?" (A bit too philosophical for me!).

Whatever the criticisms may be, at six sharp, the majority of Rhodes students can be seen, skulking out of their rooms, hurrying back from their suppers, and, trying not to look too obvious, plonk themselves into their favourite chair in the common room to watch the trials and tribulations of the zany people of Corinth.

A few weeks ago, in the depths of depression, a friend of mine, who wishes to remain anonymous, recommended that I speak to an acquaintance of his, Vinnie Guffaw, who he claimed had some stuff that could help me.

Since then I've become involved in an underground network the size of which I never dreamed existed in Grahamstown. I've gotten myself too deeply involved to pull out, and what's more I'm too heavily addicted to make an enemy of Vinnie. I'm speaking, of course, about Jokes.

Things are starting to get out of hand, though. Today was particularly bad. I met with Vinnie this morning. He was panicking about almost being caught in PE with a shipment of old Steve Martin movies. "Miles, you've got to take this stuff off my hands, man. I'm sure the pigs are onto me, and I can't be caught with these tapes."

It's surprising what people will pay for when they're desperate. The Steve Martin videos are obviously top-class stuff, but a week back a Goon-Show junkie who hadn't had a fix for days payed me R50 to do an Eccles impersonation. I've never seen someone laugh so much.

Anyway, Vinnie was getting desperate, so I took the Steve Martin from him. I didn't know what I was going to do with it, but I was in a hurry. I wasn't thinking straight, and I had to get to my therapy session in five minutes.

Rushing accross town with the tapes in my rucksack was hair-raising.

I was sweating like a pig by the time I got to Shirley's office.

S: Where the fuck have you been, Miles?

M: Oh...um....somewhere...nowhere...

S: What's in the sack?

M: Nothing.

S: You've been acting strangely lately, Miles. Tell me honestly - it's jokes, isn't it?

M: Yes.

Miles Q.



Miles Q. is a slightly deranged Journalism student with more than just a few problems. Read on and find out what these are... and see

Miles Q. UNBOUND

S: But why, Miles?

M: Well, dope just wasn't doing anything for me anymore.

After therapy, I rush home, stash the tapes in Ted Rabbit's video collection, and dash out again, late for a lecture.

Ted and Barbara have taken no interest in jokes whatsoever. The only addictions Ted has is for sex and TV. When him and Barbara aren't plugged into some bizarre sexual device, he's plugged into the SABC, and it's doing strange things to his brain.

Last night I found him soaking up an edition of "Agenda".

M: What's on?

T: It's this article about witchdoctors. Hey, you know this Mandela guy? Well, he's really great, okay, I mean he dresses well and speaks really nicely. But did you know that every time before he talks at a meeting, he sacrifices a chicken to Satan? Not many people know that.

The man's turning into a vegetable.

During the lecture, I'm feeling like shit. I start to get the shakes. Something must be done, fast. I curse myself for leaving my rubber chicken at home. Half-way through the lecture I can't take it any more and dash out to the toilet. After a few minutes of silly-walking I'm feeling much better.

I rush home, and find Barbara Rabbit in tears. After sometime I managed to get the

story out of her. Apparently, Ted had put on a video, thinking it to be a collection of old Santa Barbara re-runs, but instead got a large dose of Steve Martin in the The Jerk.

By the time the ambulance arrived, he was in fits of hysteria, rolling about, clapping his sides and gasping for breath. It sounded really ugly.

I was feeling really bad about this, but couldn't bring myself to admit my guilt to Barbara. I did my best to comfort her. Unfortunately, the comforting became a bit more intimate than I'd hoped, and she began to make some fairly blatant sexual advances on me. Obviously the strain of abstaining for more than two hours was too much for her.

She tried to tempt me with an odd bit of machinery which I first mistook for some part of a carburettor. Then with horror, I read the label and discovered it was in fact a "Type-A Deluxe Anal Intruder" from Black and Decker. I fled to my bedroom and locked myself in, praying for Ted to recover soon.

What I need tonight is a good night's sleep. Barbara, however, has fired-up a number of their sex machines - which all sound remarkably like chainsaws - and now it sounds like there's a lumberjack's convention happening in the house.

I lie in my bed with my fingers in my ears and scream old Monty Python lines at the top of my voice. "LLAMAS ARE BIGGER THAN FROGS!" It's not working. I need something cornier. "WHO'S THAT LADY I SAW YOU WITH LAST NIGHT? THAT'S NO LADY, THAT'S MY WIFE!" A large grin starts to spread across my face. Soon I'll laugh myself to sleep. "EXCUSE ME, I WAS WONDERING IF YOU COULD HELP ME OUT! WHICH WAY DID YOU COME IN?" ...

The alternative in comics



THE comic and graphic novels are unexplored mediums which have great potential as a new form of communication, say the co-ordinators of Rhodes' very own Komiksoc, Peter Sorfa and Jessie Breytenbach.

Comics are words with pictures and could play a major role in communicating with illiterate and semi-literate people.

Komiksoc was launched in 1990 consisting of mostly Art students and is a subgroup of the Alternative Media Society.

They produced two publications last year, Hardcore Whimsies and Greasy Hedgehogs which are up to international standards, comparable to anything produced by the London or Parisian Comic Schools, said Jessie, a Masters Graphic student.

This year they brought out another edition and hope to do two more.

Peter, a Masters student in Computer Science said their comics were for the mature reader and did not intend to get any message across or toe any ideological line.

Komiksoc is looking for both artists and scriptwriters to work on future editions. Those interested can contact Peter in the Computer Science Department.

COSMIC - The Return of the Offspring of the Revenge

révénge¹ (-nj) *v.* 1. *v.t.* satisfy oneself, (in *pass.*) be satisfied, with retaliation (*for* offence, *on*, *upon*, *of*, *offender*): retaliate, requite, exact retribution *for*.

a. 2. (In games) opportunity given for reversing former result by return game

cómic causing or meant to cause laughter.

ir'ony¹ *n.*

use of language that has an inner meaning for a privileged audience and an outer meaning for the persons addressed or concerned

percei'vie (-sē'v) *v.t.* apprehend with the mind, observe, understand.

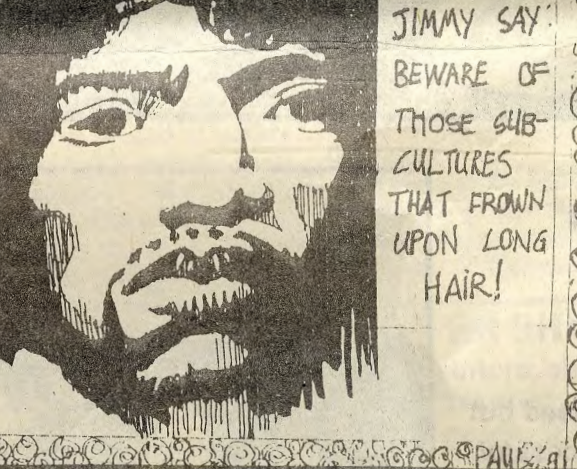
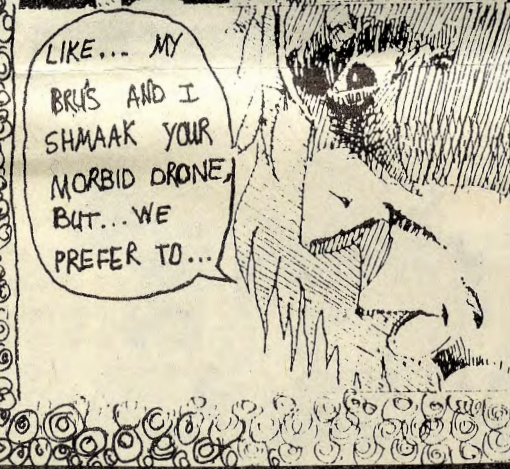
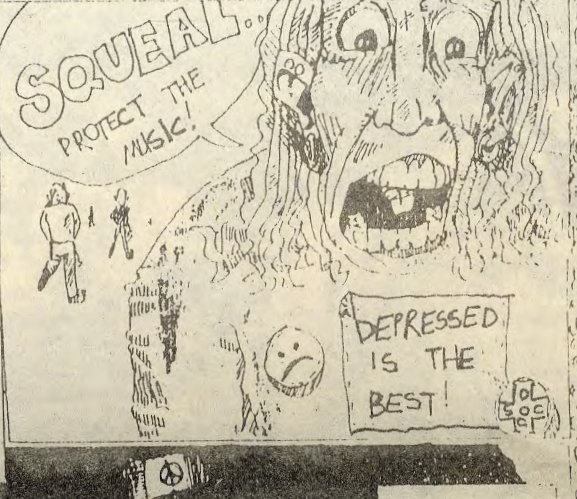
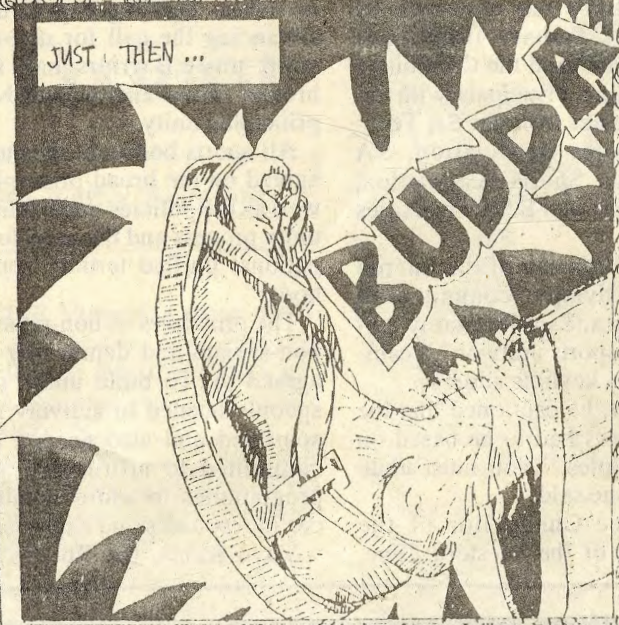
ser'pén *n.* bitter or wounding remark.

hú'mour¹ (person, taste, temper, etc.); adapt oneself to, make concessions to. [*f. prec.*]

joke¹ *n.* thing said or done to excite laughter; witticism, jest; ridiculous thing, person, or circumstance; **no** ~ a serious matter; **practical** ~, trick played on person in order to have laugh at his expense; **standing** ~ what is regarded as irretrievably ridiculous.

provó'kle *v.t.* rouse, incite, (person to anger, to do); irritate (person into doing); instigate, tempt, allure;

CAMPUS LIFE (THE COUNTER-REVENGE)



ART BEAT

I saw you in the street after an aeon.
You dusted away my new-built country
Without knowing. So now you haunt my
dreams
Running through the alleys of my senses
Yelling your possession, claiming back
for yours
All that was yours once to take back you
shunned.
Back from exile your shred my auton-
omy;
Over and over you crush me, and I
Waking to a frightened morning tremble
And weep at my helplessness in my own
land.

Forest

(Victor Mhola)

Go calmly to the forest
Through the long, weaves
Stems and branches
Of Mvungatsi
Pierce your way to its heart.

Make yourself a bed
From leaves of the nearby
Marula tree
Then lie in it.

Close your eyes,
Relax:
Be at peace with yourself,
Listen to the squirrel,
Listen to the dove,
Listen to the peacock:
Smoothly convey your peace
Through the air
Into the thanmaturgic ballad
Of these virtuosi of the forest,
Gently develop tenacity
Between the two
For the revelation
Of your true-self.

Understand the language
Of their ballad,
Get the message which is craftily
Wafted to your ears,
Then you'll know
Who and what you are.

The Bottle Speaks

(Victor Mhola)

I am a master of the universe:
My friends are more than my hair,
Wherever I go, I get friends,
Whenever I arrive, I get embraced.

For generations I have taken
the world by storm,
I am always in fashion
In fact I am life.

My power is unlimited:
I'm capable of anything,
I quench thirst,
And I can bring anyone down.

When my friends have absorbed my
brain,
They feel on top of the world,
They feel as if it's in their hands:
They want to be like me.

That which I hate most is abuse
Should any of my friends abuse me,
I give them a lesson
I bring them to order or else-

Many die of me:
Some commit suicide,
Some get killed by others,
Some die peacefully in hospital.

I make people to live in misery;
Father forgets children,
Husband bullies wife,
And mother forgets cooking.

But I am friendly:
With me there is no loneliness,
The only thing is that I am abused;
I am a master of the universe.

"Unite for good" says Inocsa's Sam Ramsamy

A major campus sports summit titled 'Unity in Tertiary Sport' took place at the University of Cape Town recently.

The summit was convened by Satisu (SA Tertiary Institutions Sports Union) and the Committee of University Principals with invited delegates from the SA Technikon Sports Association, SA Intercollege Sports Association, SA Colleges and SA Universities (SAU).

The Chairperson of the Interim National Olympic Committee of South Africa, Sam Ramsamy, appealed for sports unity on all campuses in his keynote address.

However, he cautioned that the unity process had to be based on firm principles. "You must unite for good," he said.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Western Cape,

Professor Jakes Gerwel addressed the summit on the implications of unity at national code level.

He said that sport had a vital role in nation building especially by advancing the call for non-racial sport unity. Barriers had to be broken down and replaced by a principled unity.

All sports bodies at the summit agreed on the broad principles as well as the policies underlying the unity process and the need for one national unified tertiary sporting body.

The principles of non-racialism, non-sexism and democracy were agreed to. To build unity, sportspeople needed to actively reject apartheid and also needed to be committed to affirmative action programmes to address imbalances in resources and expertise.

Vuyo Kahla, the Rhodes dele-

gate at the summit, said affirmative action programmes intended to create "a sporting nation instead of a nation of spectators."

The summit agreed to implement the principle of non-sexism through ceasing gender discrimination and taking affirmative action to ensure that women were active in administering sport as well as in the field of play.

SAU delegate and OFS rugby referee, Steve Strijdom, said it was high time that women were allowed to become referees in sports like rugby.

The final principle was participatory democracy and the summit agreed that students had to participate in all levels of playing and administering sport.

Vuyo Kahla said it was striking to note at the summit that Satisu was the only body that was repre-

sented by students at all levels.

The summit, also agreed that programmes needed to be established to develop underprivileged sportspeople and to prepare them to take their places in national teams.

To this effect campuses with facilities and expertise were urged to start coaching programmes and to make their facilities available to communities.

In addition the government needed to be challenged to provide facilities in the poorer communities.

Currently the National and Olympic Sports Congress (NOSC) has called upon the government to provide one multi-sport centre in each of the 100 townships.

Kahla said in the meantime tertiary institutions needed to start addressing the backlogs amongst

their own students.

The structure of a new unified organisation was not agreed upon, with Satisu delegates favouring a 'mixed bag' option whereby students from all tertiary institutions are organised together and participate in the same leagues.

This differs from the current 'three tier' structure operating on liberal campuses, white technikons and colleges where each institution competes in their own league.

The structure will be investigated by a commission which is being chaired by UCT sports administration chair John Donald, who played a major role in convening the conference. The commission will also look into preparations necessary for the formation of this organisation, and the availability of resources.



Above:
Quick
coaching



Organised but
unsuccessful
set piece by
the 'Nuts' of
Hobson House

WOW Women's soccer

Women's soccer took Rhodes by storm in a recent 5-a-side tournament. RHODEO photographer Mary-Ann Shaw was there to catch the thrills and spills

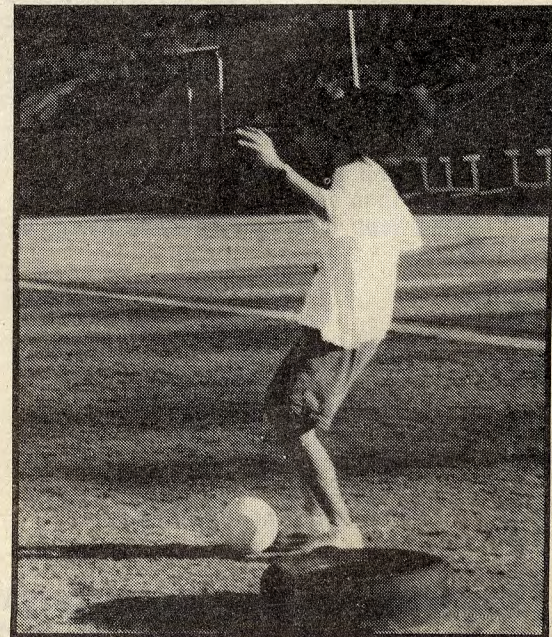


Give us a hand mate



The two Olive Schreiner teams shone in
their matches but couldn't beat the
Rockies from Canterbury

Below: Rebecca Hill - Hobson House
star straight from Liverpool



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Intensive training put in by Rhodes rowers at Settlers Dam paid off when they won SAU

Giant student sports body

A giant national campus sports organisation was launched recently in Cape Town when Satisco (SA Tertiary Institutions Sports Congress) and Satisa (SA Tertiary Institutions Sports Association) merged to form Satisu, the South African Tertiary Institutions Sports Union.

Satisu has a similar infrastructure to Satisco, with branches on over 70 campuses and subscribes to the principles of non-racialism, non-sexism and democracy.

Immediately after the launching congress, Satisu held its first National Athletics Games at the University of Western Cape.

A 10-member team was chosen at the National Games to represent Satisu at the SA Amateur Athletics Congress' Prestige Meet at Peninsula Technikon on April 13.

Satisu Eastern Cape had three winners at the National Games and Rhodes' Likhaya Ngandi ran well although he was unplaced in the 400m.

Satisu Rhodes chairperson, Vuyo Kahla, who is also on the National Executive Committee, said they intended to convene a forum of sports administrators from different campuses soon.

"This would hopefully build links between campus sports officials and Satisu," Kahla added.

In addition one delegate from the Sports Administrators' forum would be an ex-officio Satisu national executive member.

The current Satisu president is Mangaliso Mahlaba from the Medical University of SA and the vice-president is Vusi Cele from the University of Zululand.

Sky-diving sensation

RHODEO Reporter, Brigitte Engler, recently completed a skydiving course offered by Eastern Province Skydivers. Much to our surprise and her delight, she returned safely to tell the story...

AT 3000 feet they cut the engine of the plane and the jumpmaster shouts: "Get your feet out!". And you think, "No!".

When you go up in a plane you're supposed to come down the same way, but then Alfie Hynds is quite a stern-looking chap, so you obey.

You climb onto the wheel of the aeroplane. One foot on the wheel, one foot in mid-air, 120 km/h wind in your face, 3000 feet up. "Go!"

I think I closed my eyes. "Arch1000, 2000, 3000..." At 4000 I opened my eyes. Okay, my end cells aren't open. Relax,

we've been taught what to do. I grab my risers and start tugging. No, that's not it.

Of course, the toggles. Brake - the end cells open. Do a 360 turn left, 360 turn right, and then enjoy the ride. @!\$%^&* What a rush!

Eastern Province Skydivers is based in Grahamstown and is the only club in the Eastern Cape to offer a skydiving course.

They have been in operation for 13 years and have an excellent safety record. The course takes a day to complete and you do your first jump on the same day if the weather is favourable.

Your first eight jumps are static line jumps where your parachute opens automatically with the aid of a line attached to the aeroplane.

You may then progress to free fall which involves manual opening of your parachute.

The First Jump course consists of a number of lectures as well as practical ground training with professional instructors.

For those who are still appre-

Bad start for rugby

AFTER dropping a league last year, Rugby Club Captain, Conan Olivier believes Rhodes' first team can win their new league this year.

However, they haven't started off too well, losing three of their six matches played so far.

Of note was their 29-9 victory over Three Rings -- last year's league winners and an 18-6 win against a combined Eastern Province U23 team in PE on April 26.

The second and U20A sides have won 2 out of 3 and 3 out of 4 games respectively.

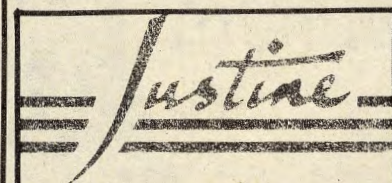
Rhodes has four players in the EP U23 side and three players in the EP U20 side.

All the players are keen to put on a better performance at Intervarsity later this year.

Golf open

LOCAL players dominated the Grahamstown Golf Open, played on Saturday, April 20, in hot, windy conditions.

The winner was G Els with 41 stableford points and W Wolmerans was the runner-up, with 40 points.



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Rhodes' on form rowers

By Kendal Claasens

THE sprint season for Rhodes' rowers may end on a high note as they send a team of their top rowers to the Springbok trials in Johannesburg this weekend.

But training won't end there for the rowers. In fact they've taken on extra beginners to commence training for boat race season which starts in September.

Boat races are longer than sprints by 2,5 to 4kms and obviously require more stamina.

Rowers are therefore still training daily but now only go twice a week to Settlers Dam whereas before it was every night.

This term, the rowers are working hard in the gym in the hope of achieving good results in the boat racing season.

The sprint season started this year before first term on January 8 with a special training camp in Johannesburg followed by various training competitions.

Rhodes' two teams of mens' eights and one of women's eights which swop around to form teams

of four, skulls and pairs have achieved excellent results in the various recent regattas.

Rhodes also won the SAU championships overall and dominated the two Protea invitation teams which were selected out of all the competing universities.

Chosen for the men's team were; Nick Leck (cox), Andy MacClachlan, John Stapleton, Luke Hartly, Grant Hartley and Owen Shultz.

Out of the eight chosen for the team, six were from Rhodes.

In the women's Protea Team two of the four chosen were from Rhodes: Kirsty Burrows and Richard Gardine (cox).

All of those chosen for Protea teams (except Richard Gardine) are attending Springbok trials as well as Rohan Ruph, Bill Blacky and Barry Banks.

In order to raise funds for more boats, the rowers are planning a 'Get Pickled Party' in the Great Hall on Friday May 3.

The rowers said they'll help you preserve your body if you'll help them raise funds.



Would you jump from 3000 ft?

hensive about jumping, after completing the course you should be confident enough to handle any situation in the sky.

Your rate of descent is about 20km/h so your jump lasts about three minutes and it's the best buzz you could ever imagine.

After your jump you retire to the clubhouse for a few much-needed drinks. The appies (novices) share stories about their jump; how they felt, when the worst part was...

Then the more experienced jumpers petrify you with hair-raising stories about free falls and malfunctions.

It doesn't take much fitness or co-ordination to be a skydiver. You just need a bit of guts and not much sanity.

Statistics show that only 50-60 percent of apprentice jumpers come back for more. I'll be back!

The best Rhodes golfer was M Stonier coming in ninth, with 35 points.

The only other Rhodes golfer to feature was Lyle Macneil, winner of the largest drive on the eighteenth hole.

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Rhodes hockey teams have reason to be proud

By Kendal Claasens

WITH hockey season just begun, positive results are pouring in.

On April 20 the men's first team beat Old Grey firsts 2-1 after being 0-1 down at half time. John Heath, captain of EP U21 A, scored both goals.

The second team beat Old Grey A 1-0 with an astounding goal in the last minute by Jaunito de Dois.

On Sunday 21, the first team followed up with another victory, this time they beat PE Tech 3-1.

Not to be showed up by firsts, the second team put on an astounding performance.

After being 0-3 down at half time, they came back to beat Old Grey B 4-3.

Grant Morris scored two goals; the remaining two were scored by Phil Carr and George Brink.

In a hard match against UPE on Saturday, the first team tied 1-1.

On Sunday the first and second teams took on Walmer at home.

Rhodes' firsts lost 1-3 to Walmer firsts with two players receiving yellow cards during the game.

The second team lost to last years league winners, Walmer A, 0-1 after goalkeeper Duncan Mayne was injured early in the match.

They then played and beat Walmer B 2-0.

The womens' first team tied 2-2 against UPE on April 14 and 2-2 against Greydene on April 20th.

They then lost to Crusaders 0-1 on April 24 and 0-4 to PE Tech on Saturday.

Helen Taylor was selected for the EP U21 side at trials on Sunday.



Rhodes' mens first team after a recent match



This years Rhodes' womens hockey team

Rhodes' soccer displays grit

By Xolisa Mabhungo

THE Rhodes first team recently played Port Elizabeth Hotspurs in their second league match of the season. The match was played on campus and the final score was a 2-2 draw.

Hotspurs took a 2-0 lead in the first half of the match with their strikers running faster than Rhodes' defenders.

Tommy of Hotspurs scored the first goal of the match and towards the end of the first half Kriga caught the Rhodes goalkeeper off-guard with a long drive to make the

score 2-0.

Rhodes came back more formidable in the second half with a substitute to give the visitors tough time.

Greg Farrell made the score 2-1 when he passed through the Spurs defence to net the first goal home.

In the last minutes of the game Greame Joffe outwitted the goalkeeper and scored the equaliser.

In their first match of the season Rhodes drew 1-1 against Manchester City of Port Elizabeth in off campus game.

Rhodes firsts lose to Fort Hare

SOCCER lovers on campus were recently entertained by the Rhodes University Football Club when it hosted five matches against outside teams including two from the University of Fort Hare.

Two of the matches were semi-finals of the South Eastern Districts Soccer Board (Sedsbo), Champ of Champs -- knockout competition.

The match of the day saw Rhodes' first team take on Fort Hare University's first team.

The first half of this well-contested game saw no score at all.

The skillful Fort Hare players took the early part of the game and nearly silenced Rhodes' fans.

However, the Rhodes strikers made it a busy day for the visiting defenders as they kept the game in their opponent's half of the field.

A Rhodes striker managed to fool the goalkeeper but the shot bounced off the crossbar.

Early in the second half the visitors penetrated the Rhodes midfield and defence and netted the only goal of the match.

Fort Hare strikers then became a menace, but the cool Rhodes defenders stopped all their moves.

In a friendly match the Rhodes fourth team beat Cosmos, a local township side, 2-1.

The teams contested a goalless but action-packed first half. In the

second half, Rhodes came back stronger with a combination of good players like Cebo, Chacklas and Thapelo Pitso.

It was the potent Pitso who netted the first goal of the match in the second half. Towards the end of the game pressure from Chacklas resulted in a Cosmos defender scoring an own goal.

The Rhodes fifth team lost 3-0 to Attackers, another local side, in a friendly game. Attackers, who led 2-0 at halftime, netted the last goal early in the second half.

In a Sedsbo knockout semi-final, Grahamstown's Teenagers beat Earlybirds from Kenton on Sea, 5-2.

Teenagers, armed with a lot of stamina, proved too strong for their opponents and controlled the better part of the game.

Rhodes' second team made their way to the finals in the Sedsbo knockout competition when they beat Young Professionals 2-1 in an action packed semi-final.

The game was well contested with both sides keeping up the pressure on their opponents.

An impressive move in the mid-field saw Tex "the Godfather" score a goal which gave Rhodes the lead.

In the second half Professionals scored an early equaliser.

However, Rhodes' defenders like Xolile "Sondie" Somdaka and Alan Booth proved impenetrable for the Professionals witty strikers.

Rhodes' midfielder, Terence, fooled the Professionals frontline and scored the last goal of the match.

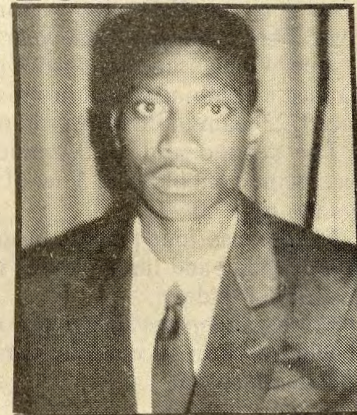
Terence and the inspiring Phindile "Phira" Dyani outwitted the Professionals midfield and dictated the pace of the game.

Professionals were dissatisfied by the second goal and league officials had to intervene to stop what could have been a protest.

In the knockout semifinal played on Saturday Rhodes second team lost 3-0 to Teenagers.

In another action-packed game Fort Hare's second team beat Rhodes' third team 2-0. Fort Hare controlled the better part of the game.

International contact for Satisu



Satisu Rhodes chair Vuyo Kahla

SATISU (SA Tertiary Institutions Sporting Union) is in the process of establishing contact with similar bodies around the world, but believes that the sports moratorium should remain in place until democracy has been irreversibly established in South Africa.

"Until the process of electing a Constituent Assembly is underway the moratorium should re-

main," says Satisu Rhodes chair, Vuyo Kahla. "In the meantime Satisu would like to play a positive role in addressing the sports moratorium."

Kahla says that this should take the form of Satisu acquiring skills and funding that will enable all members of disadvantaged communities to participate in sports initiatives.

"We are not talking of Satisu playing overseas yet, as our teams would not yet be representative of all South Africans," Kahla said.

On participation in the 1992 Olympics, Kahla echoes Inocsa's Sam Ramsamy, "The road to international sport is through Africa, we shouldn't add to that the question of going to Barcelona or Tokyo, we need to get our house in order, and make sure those that can't yet play sport have access to sports facilities.

"We should now concentrate on development and preparation, international contact will follow."

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