



You decided to vote

SIXTY TWO per cent of Rhodes students went to the polls in the recent Nusas-SRC Referendum with 80 per cent of res students and 30 per cent of oppies making their crosses.

SRC president, Rod Dixon described the referendum as being a huge success with a major proportion of the student body demonstrating its support on issues which directly affected them.

There was overwhelming student support for a pay-as-you-use laundry system (70 per cent in favour), for a fully fledged campus bookshop (73 per cent) and for extended library hours (67 per cent).



Dixon: "Referendum a huge success."

Over 60 per cent of students who voted were in favour of permanent keys for first year women, there was similar support for a meal card system, a student disciplinary code catering for maximum fines and for a permanent exam timetable.

Over fifty percent voted for electronic locks as well as for smoke-free zones.



You've made your cross, now what?

SRC vice-president, Pam Sykes said that the results would be broken down at a res and hall level where they would need to be discussed.

The Campus Leadership Forum, consisting of the SRC, House Comms, senior students and society representatives would also discuss the results and formulate the most effective ways of taking them to the administration.

The SRC has representation on the university's highest decision-making bodies, Senate and Coun-

cil which it could use to win student demands, Sykes said.

It was emphasised at a recent student body meeting to discuss the referendum results, that all students needed to discuss the results and propose effective ways of winning them.

Rod Dixon said that students needed to stand united on these issues if they were to make any realistic gains, hence the referendum and Campus Leadership Forum slogan: "United action for student satisfaction".

Silent revolution led by ordinary people

WHITES WOULD have to reduce their unrealistic living standards and blacks would have to forget about reaching the same level of prosperity that whites enjoy now, warned executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Dr John Kane Berman.

Dr Berman told a Rhodes University audience last night that apartheid allowed white living standards to be set at a level far exceeding South Africa's resources and also created a legacy of massive backlogs in black housing, education and employment especially in the ignored and impoverished "bantustans".

He explained that South Africa was a poor country and would not be able to meet the "massive explosion of black socio-economic expectations" caused by the destruction of apartheid.

This destruction of apartheid was started 20 years before President De Klerk's February 2 speech to Parliament, by ordinary South Africans on the ground according to Dr Berman.

Examples of this "silent revolution" in South Africa's political and economic spheres were the increases in urbanised, educated,

unionised and housed black South Africans.

Dr Berman said that by the year 2000, blacks would constitute 75 percent of the urban population, would produce 70 percent of the country's matriculants and would make up 43 percent of the high-level personpower.

Dr Berman maintained that most of the changes especially influx control, trade union and group areas legislation occurred "in spite and not because" of the government.

There were 7 million blacks living in informal housing around metropolitan areas and they alone outnumbered the white urban population by 2:1. There were also up to 300 000 blacks living illegally in white group areas.

The government was therefore forced to legalise already existing

multi-racial residential areas.

The pass laws had proved unworkable with on average 721 arrests being made per day from 1916 to 1981, employers had also begun to recognise trade unions even before they were deemed legal.

Dr Berman noted that even the Conservative Party controlled town councils were hesitant to

apply discriminatory legislation when faced with black consumer boycotts and the government had chosen "black rands over white ballots".

Black spending power was increasing, accounting for 70 percent of all money spent in the Johannesburg central business district said Dr Berman.

Dr Berman predicted that the remains of social, economic and political apartheid would disappear quickly because the Nationalist Party realised that it was in their own self interests to do so.

Dr Berman said business' current anti-nationalisation arguments did not hold weight with the average black person in the street.

Business will have to present an alternative which proved that capitalism could produce a higher growth rate and ensure better redistribution of wealth than nationalisation, he added.

Dr Berman said that economic policy should not be included in the constitution of post-apartheid South Africa but rather be left to the government of the day.

That government would have to operate in a strong multi-party system which was the best political system to ensure strong socio-economic development in a new South Africa, Dr Berman said.

Abuse at Maritzburg

PIETERMARITZBURG - Nine percent of first year students were abused during orientation week on Maritzburg campus, a student survey carried out as part of a Marketing Research course revealed.

Out of the 46 percent of the first years surveyed fourteen were sexually abused, ten physically abused and 22 were racially abused.

A further six percent of the students claimed they were discriminated against, another six students said they were sexually discriminated against and 26 reported incidents of racial discrimination.

The survey did not specify what racial abuse entailed or what discrimination was.

Volker Wedekind, orientation committee chair and past SRC

president said, "While the definition of abuse is unclear, the fact that 9 percent of students felt they were being abused is frightening and demands serious attention."

He said that despite the efforts of the SRC orientation committee, Orientation Week still was seen as an "alcoholic orgy" by many students. The university needed to seriously assess the type of events that were perpetuating a culture of abuse on the campus.

Kim Jones, the Womens portfolio holder on the SRC, said that the figures were very disturbing but merely reflected the violent and abusive atmosphere on Maritzburg campus.

She added that in the last two weeks alone there had been four assaults on women in one residence. SASNEWS

Sachs returns to three Cape Towns

People have the right to be different in matters of language, religion, beliefs, tastes, education, politics and sexual preferences— Sachs.

ALBIE SACHS, a prominent ANC member who temporarily returned from exile, spoke on his vision for a future South Africa in Cape Town recently.

Sachs, who lost his right arm in a tragic bomb attack in Maputo, impressed the audience with his humility and lack of bitterness.

He said he only felt a need for "soft revenge" - firstly to survive and secondly to build a society based on the ideals of the Freedom Charter.

He said that although South Africans were struggling for everyone to be treated the same in the eyes of the law, people have the right to be different in matters of language, religion, beliefs, tastes, education, politics and sexual preferences. These belong to the individual, "not to the state or the ANC" - as long as they do not infringe on the rights of others.

Sachs spoke of his return to Cape Town as "joyous and painful". Although beautiful, Cape Town seemed a divided city; Sachs said that he felt that he "saw at least three Cape Towns. We can't rebuild South Africa until we rebuild Cape Town."

Answering a question on the ANC's environmental policy, Sachs said that the green in the ANC flag was an indication of concern for the environment - "we were green before the others," he joked.

He criticised the Green movement for being aimed exclusively at middle-class whites and asked "do you have to be white to be Green?"

On militarization, Sachs said that the ANC had never been a militaristic movement, and that "we want to civilise and not militarize society".

He envisioned a non-racial defence force in the future South Africa, which would not be used in cross-border attacks, and certainly not internally.

The matter of conscription would be open to discussion, and the excellent role that the End Conscription Campaign had played in the struggle for a non-racial democracy would not be forgotten.

Sachs said that capital punishment was closely related to the apartheid system, and that there was a strong "gut feeling" against it in the ANC. However this too should be debated by all the people.

Student Victory at Wits

WITS - The SRC and students at Wits University have claimed a victory over the Johannesburg City Council.

Yale Road, which runs through the middle of Wits, separating it into two campuses, East and West, is to be closed.

Student pressure began to mount when the City Council announced its plans to convert Yale Road into a four lane highway.

This provoked much opposition from students and staff, as Yale Road had already claimed the life of one student, and a number of others have been knocked down there.

On May 3, over 2000 students

staged a sit in on Yale Road, demanding that the City Council incorporate it into campus.

Placards read "Nightmare on Yale Road" and "Stop the bureaucrats on the hill".

At the end of the march students resolved to rename Yale Road, suggesting it be called David Webster or Ahmed Patel Road, in memory of the student who died after being knocked down there.

At the next meeting of the City Council Utilities and Transport Committee it was resolved that a temporary closure of Yale Road be accepted, and to investigate closing Yale Road shortly afterwards. - SASNEWS

The ANC is alive on campus

RHODEO: How did you come to hold positions in the ANC?

We were called to an ANC meeting in Port Elizabeth where we were told we had been appointed to the regional committee. It was a big surprise for both of us.

But we only hold these posts until the national conference of the ANC on December 16, when all the leadership positions will be voted for by the membership of the ANC.

- The regional committee has three main functions:
- To form branches of the ANC,
- To popularise the ANC, and To prepare for the national conference of the ANC in December.

We see recruitment as a process rather than an event. We want to have a democratic impact on existing UDF structures. The ANC was unbanned because of these structures. We have not had a recruitment drive for lots of members as yet because this will be done by members of the ANC after the local branch has met. We will have a workshop soon to discuss how and when this recruitment drive will happen.

MY MOTHER typed Father Huddleston's (now head of the British Anti Apartheid Movement) book so I grew up in a liberal household.

I learnt to love humanity. She worked for the Margaret Balanger home. From the time I was about eight every Christmas the house was taken over by thousands of dolls. My mother sewed clothes for the dolls and distributed them at Baragwanath Hospital.

We belonged to the Church of Christ in King Williams Town. (Reverend Huddleston, a member of this church was also a prominent spokesperson against apartheid.)

I went to Sophiatown and was very aware of the Sophiatown removals. I became involved in extensive research into removals in the 70's. After school I went to Wits. I joined Nusas but it was 1960 and the State of Emergency had just been declared.

I also joined the young COD's (Congress of Democrats, an organisation of white democrats that worked in alliance with the ANC).

My university career ended in May 1960. I was detained while

Two Rhodes University academics were recently appointed to leadership positions in the ANC regional committee.

Marian Lacey who was appointed political education officer, is a lecturer in the politics department and Gugile Nkwinti, a researcher in the psychology department, was appointed general secretary.

We asked them to tell us about their lives, how they became involved in political organisations and what role the ANC regional committee would perform.

Living a life of struggle

Gugile Nkwinti: I was born in Grahamstown in 1948 and went to Andrew Malenga Primary school. Then I went to Nyaluza high school. Afterwards I did a BA through Unisa.

When I worked I became friends with Mluleki George (now UDF Border president). He liked talking about politics. My teacher at school also had a very strong influence on me. His name was Denis Suwise. He died very recently.

At that time we didn't have any organisations. We just talked about politics. We would buy the *Daily Dispatch* and bring it to class. Donald Woods was editor at that time and we would discuss articles that he had written.

There was also the World newspaper at that time (the world was banned in 1977).

I met Steve Biko

We made cuttings. I still have that habit. My mother was working at St. Andrews and she would bring home newspapers which we read.

When I left school I met Steve Biko. He came from King Williams town and visited the hostel where I was staying at Fort Beaufort. He wanted us to join the BPC (Black People's Convention).

I strongly supported Black consciousness right up to '79. I was very sentimental when the organisations were banned (a range of Black consciousness organisations were banned after the Soweto uprising in 1977). But I never actually joined the organisation.

I trained for psychiatric nursing after I left school. This is where I met BC (Black consciousness) people. I had long discussions with Mohape Petla but I couldn't involve myself for two reasons. I was working in the state department of health and it was impossible for me to leave.

I come from a very poor family. I have six brothers and I had to help put them through school. I had a bursary to go to Fort Hare but I couldn't take it, I had to help my parents.

My brothers would have had to leave school in std 8. But Mohape was a very reasonable man, he had a big influence on me. My mother



was only earning R6.50 a month. I had to work to support the family.

There was no choice. Mohape agreed but he gave me a lot to read. I don't do things by half-measures. I have to go in full swing. I said I would continue to support Black Consciousness but could not join the organisation.

I liked it's policy of being pro black but not anti white. We had political discussions everyday after work. We all bought different newspapers and then discussed the news.

One event that had a major

"My wife was teaching Std two's in '77. I went to those kids and got close to them. I taught them a bit of art, plays and so on. I worked on those guys up to the 80's. I wanted these people to form organisation."

influence on us was the six day war in Israel. It was a horrible war.

We looked at it and compared it to our own situation.

In 1976 I left and went to Port Alfred to study for a degree through Unisa. When I came to Rhodes I met Pete Ritcher who also had a big influence on me.

He was deported to Botswana. He's with the ANC now. He left me a whole lot of philosophy books - Hobbes, Machiavelli and so on. We had a lot of discussions about constitutional law as well.

Mandela was always our leader

Then Mohape Mohatla was killed by the police in detention. I got so angry. I took a decision to

build organisation where I was.

My brother was teaching now so he could support the family. My wife was teaching Std. two's in '77. I went to those kids and got close to them. I taught them a bit of

art, plays and so on. I worked on those guys up to the 80's. I wanted these people to form organisation.

Then there were the 80's uprisings. I got involved in Grayco (Grahamstown Youth congress). There was a change in philosophy. It started when Cosas (Congress of South African Students) was formed in '79/80.

Mandela had always been our leader, even in the days of BC. But now there was a swing

toward congress politics, non-racialism, democracy etc.

Then the UDF was formed in '83 and we all plunged in. In Dec '83 NOSGA was formed in Port Alfred. It was the first education crisis committee in the country. It formed a nucleus of organisation.

Full time organiser

In '84 there was the million signature campaign. I was involved in the planning committee. Then I was the chair of the local UDF committee in '84 to '85 until the State of Emergency.

At the end of '84 I decided to stop working in the department of health. I had a choice of whether to stick to my old decision or become involved in organisation on a full time basis.



was on the fringe.

I had a part-time job in the afternoon and did not have very much time. When I began teaching I was blacklisted by the TED for opposing Youth Preparedness. I can't teach in the Transvaal schools anymore.

I started at Rhodes in '86 and was involved in the Grahamstown Democratic Action Committee.

I was never a high profile activist. Recently I have been working much more in rural areas researching land and resettlement.

A new phase in politics

SUNDAY MAY 13 marked the start of a new phase in campus politics. After being banned for nearly three years, the South African National Students Congress (SANSCO), was launched on Rhodes campus.

One of the key speakers at the launch was Cheryl Carolus, a member of the ANC talks about talks delegation which met with government representatives at Groote Schuur recently.

In a speech characterised by enthusiastic responses from the audience, Ms Carolus explained the purpose of and the reasons behind the talks.

She said the purpose of the talks was to remove all obstacles in the way of real negotiations.

One of the main obstacles is the status and definition of exiles and political prisoners and how the Indemnity Bill would cater for the return of exiles.

A joint committee consisting of members of the African National Congress and government representatives was set up to outline a broadened definition of a political crime.

This committee will have concrete proposals for the two groups

by May 21.

The talks also emphasised the need for a committee which could look into the state of emergency and monitor the violence currently gripping the country nationally.

The defensive role played by MK (Umkhonto We Sizwe) against apartheid's police and army was highlighted once again.

Ms Carolus also reiterated the importance of the role MK played in making negotiations a near reality.

In view of this, the armed struggle would continue until a mutual cease-fire could be negotiated. This is to be one of the key points to be discussed in future talks.

Ms Carolus also pointed out that the ANC would not accept the reimposition of the State of Emergency when it comes under

review on June 12.

"The continuation of the emergency would merely show us and the world that the government is unwilling to make more than token gestures of dismantling apartheid.

The release of political prison-

ers since February 2 has been exactly that: "token gestures to appease the world."

She made clear that the ANC would accept no less than the unconditional release of all political prisoners in the future.

Ms Carolus saw the interim Government after negotiations as consisting of members of the liberation movements as well as of the present government.

After this interim period, a constituent assembly chosen by the people on a non-racial, non-sexist and national basis will decide on a future constitution for South Africa.

She said the ANC's was more than willing to test its support in a "new" South Africa.

Ms Carolus challenged SANSCO to win support for the ANC and to allay white fears.

The way this goal is to be reached is through education she added.

SANSCO had to break down the petty prejudices which has been built up under the apartheid and needed to ensure that a working relationship was built between student organisations and communities.



Cultural workers perform at Sansco launch

Blast off

MULTI MEDIA Mindblast will take place at Wits University from July 1-3 this year.

Mindblast is an annual media skills workshop organised by the South African Students Press Union (SASPU) which aims to extend and improve the media skills of students working with media.

Mindblast will be attended by members of publications affiliated to SASPU and media workers from community organisations, including trainee and working journalists.

A number of representatives from various "tribal universities" and delegates from the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) will also attend the mindblast workshops.

About a hundred delegates are expected to attend from the five English liberal campuses along with representatives from Afrikaans campuses who have been invited for the first time.

High profile speakers, professional journalists and media workers will give talks on culture, non-racialism, non-sexism and the importance of media in a changing society.

Discussions on the South African press and the direction it will be taking in the 1990's will also be included.

Practical skills will be learnt through lectures and workshops on feature writing, newswriting, lay-out, editing and design, photography, interviewing, radio journalism, and campaign media.

Anyone interested in attending Mindblast should come up to the SRC offices above Kaif for more details.

Library to be computerised and modernised

MOST "STUDIOUS, conscientious" students at Rhodes will have noticed the alterations currently underway at the Library. Probably few students know what these operations are about apart from being a disturbance to their academic progress.

An electronic detection system is currently being installed in the Rhodes library to monitor books being taken out of the building.

According to the Chief Librarian, Mr Brian Paterson, the theft of books from the library is a seri-

ous problem. Windows have already been barred to prevent books being thrown out of them.

Steps are also being taken to protect certain "vulnerable" sections of the library stock, for example, the Fine Arts section, which is going to be moved down to the short loan area where it will be "better supervised".

The library should be the center of a University, yet a build-up of outdated material and the lack of an efficient cataloguing system

has made it difficult for library users to "get the most out" of its resources. However, Mr Paterson says that although the library may have been "neglected" in the past, this is no longer the case.

According to Mr Paterson there is an increasing awareness amongst both library and administrative staff that "things need to be done" and the money being made available for improvements to the library is an indication that this issue is being taken seriously.

Rhodes Library has a committee of Senate members and library staff who act as a channel for problems and suggestions regarding the library.

An issue they have been fighting for since 1986 is computerisation. Mr Paterson hopes to have a fully integrated computer system at the end of 1990 where computerised catalogues can be used at specific terminals and bar codes can be used for issuing and returning of books.

No peace with Kwazulu police

LINDA ZUMA, a lawyer working in Natal called on "all freedom loving people" to demand that the government revoke the powers of the Kwazulu police.

She said the Kwazulu police served solely as the "armed wing" of Inkatha.

Zuma was addressing a meeting on the violence in Natal organised by Nusas Projects Committee.

She said that the government could not abdicate its responsibility in resolving the conflict in Natal because if it did there would be "no peace".

Zuma said South Africa's Portuguese speaking '32 Battalion' which has been deployed in Natal could not operate as a neutral peacekeeping force because of the role that the Battalion had played in opposing liberation movements in Namibia and Angola.

"How can these soldiers assist the people of Natal when they only speak Portuguese?" she

asked.

Zuma also alleged that Buthelezi had a secret army. "This is not speculation, it is fact.

There have been a number of people who have defected and have signed affidavits saying they were trained for seven months by Afrikaans speaking people at a training camp where they were transported to by military plane. Where does the money for such sophisticated training and equipment come from?"

According to Zuma Inkatha members are also going into schools to attack primary school children.

She said that the principals of these schools are too scared to speak out.

Lawyers were also obliged to attend the funerals of political activists otherwise attacks by Inkatha were inevitable.

The police seldom made arrests or even followed up incidents when attacks did occur.

"The South African government boasts of the might of the SADF but where is it when it comes to quelling the violence in Natal. Without collusion on the

part of the government, violence would not have reached these proportions."

The only possible solution would be if Buthelezi and the State President were to meet, said Zuma.

If free political activity was not allowed, violence was inevitable as people had no peaceful avenues to express their grievances and differing political views.

She said that the inactivity of officials in arresting warlords lent support to the idea that the government was actually colluding with Inkatha.

This could be contrasted with actions against "comrades". In 1987 20 000 people were detained for "subversive" activities.

Linda Zuma also said that vi-

olence was increasing and had spread to the rural areas, where there were "wanton attacks and destruction of kraals."

Until recently the violence has largely been contained in the township areas.

She asserted that for the police not to get involved amounted to involvement. Zuma said no attempts were made to disarm fully armed "impis" who marched through the streets in broad daylight and "butchered" non-Inkatha youth.

On the other hand when "comrades" were found with any weapons they were immediately charged under the Dangerous Weapons Act.

Zuma concluded by saying there could not be progress in South Africa until the conflict in Natal was resolved and there was free political participation where it would be possible to be an ANC or Inkatha supporter without fearing for your life.

Celebration or nightmare

Most students felt they could handle the pressure and would not "hit a blank" during the exams but differed on how exactly to do this.

Lisa doing BSocSci 1 craved Stay-awake tablets and had no objection to taking Lert, Bioplus or Regmakers as they "help me study 14 hours at a stretch".

Adele, a BJourn 1 student would find Lisa's study methods quite horrendous—like running the Comrades Marathon in preparation for a Human Movement Studies exam. She normally studies for 40 minutes at a stretch and then takes a break in which she either walks around, stares into space or goes "absolutely blank".

Jess (BJourn 2) would not take any pills or cigarettes because "then my body doesn't rely on itself to study, when I'm tired I sleep, she added.

Students clueless about exams

"Procrastination is the thief of time", as the old saying goes—it certainly applies to students as well, especially those who are "clueless about their courses" like Alistair (B Pharm 1) who demanded more exam clues from his lecturers.

It is interesting to note, Alistair's "cluelessness" impacts on his social life during exams. He said: "I disintegrate, become bitter and nasty and am prone to hurling abuse at inconsiderate neighbours."

Noise levels in residences caused student trauma levels to rise, especially Adele's (B Journ 1) who screamed at RHODEO reporters that noise during exams was infuriating. She retorted: "The level of bitchiness rises and people become selfish."

Adele also demanded "scream time", a five minute period each day during exams when students could screech all their anxieties away—maybe something the SRC should look into.

RHODEO spoke to Student Advisor, Mark Ranier about the June exam nightmare with its recurring anxieties which Adele proposed to screech into oblivion.

According to Ranier, the problem of exam stress was a very real one which manifested itself in dif-

ferent ways. Students were quite anxious, especially first year students who did not know what to expect.

Alistair's (B Pharm 1) anxiety prompted him to, "do what most normal students do to relieve stress. I go to the Union or some place similar and get stewed."

Ranier was puzzled when it came to the issue of student anxiety and exam results: "Some worry like crazy now and fail whilst others worry and pass and still, others don't bother and yet they pass."

But the one thing Ranier was certain about was that student's should not become totally pre-occupied with

bookwork. He said that students should not "stuff up" any aspect of their lives which should include not just "work, drink or politics" but also sport and a healthy social life.

"Students were either overtly political and thus failed their exams, drank themselves into oblivion or perhaps even managed to study themselves into oblivion and never drank or got politically involved," said Ranier.

Most employers today assessed students on their academic record as well as on their level of involvement in campus activities, be it Rag, the SRC, sport or House Committees he added.

Ranier said: "Employers employ people and not degrees." In this regard a balanced approach to university life was vital. "Campus involvement therefore is of equal importance as passing exams," Ranier added.

Students needed to celebrate life as they were in the prime position to take advantage of the full spectrum that the university offered, he said.

But one very real aspect of the university's "spectrum" is the examination system. Some support it, like Registrar, Dr K Hunt who sees exams as a "study mechanism" to stimulate students. "A little adrenalin won't do anyone any harm," he added.

As one moves away from the serene corridors of admin the view of the exam system alters dramatically as Simon (B Comm 2) expressed: "Exams are completely unnecessary...You can't think

on? Student Advisor, Mark Ranier felt that when it came to assessing knowledge, the exam system was flawed.

"All it does is to force students to learn certain basic facts. Learning beyond these basic facts thus becomes irrelevant to the scope of university education," he said.

Then again Ranier said that exams did manage to go beyond mere swotting, they trained people to work under pressure and enabled them to cope with stress, which is vital in today's industrial society that rushes to meet deadlines.

Dr Hunt admitted that three hours were not enough to test the whole of a person's knowledge on a particular subject, but he added that usually exam questions covered an entire course.

That was why Dr Hunt did not recommend "spotting" for exams. He said that only inadequate students normally spotted.

It could be successfully argued that the very nature of South Africa's exam system encouraged not only the "spotting" that Dr Hunt holds in such low esteem but also swotting—the mere regurgitation of facts.

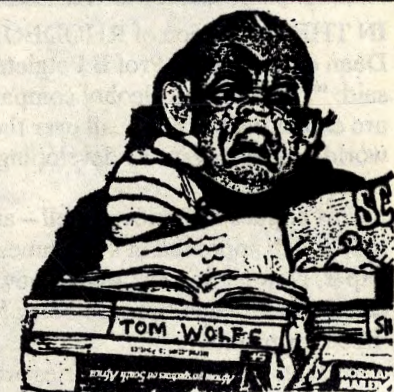
Daryl (BA 2) provided proof: "Tests and exams I have passed at university have been according to how much photostating I have done, not on my knowledge of the subject."

It is generally accepted that the reproduction of fact is low on the hierarchy of education theorists worldwide.

Mark Ranier explained that

these brand new undergraduates passed four or more subjects whilst in November 48 per cent managed to pass four or more.

These figures show that new first years generally do much better in November than in June.



South Africa tended to follow the traditional British annual exam system. There were also other systems like the US model of continuous assessment or the Oxford system where undergraduates write a single, final examination to obtain their degree.

Ranier believed that education needed to encourage critical thinking in students, thus he supported the idea of "open-book" exams, even though they appeared to be more difficult for students.

Exams cannot be seen in isolation from the general aims of educational institutions. These institutions cannot be divorced from the communities they serve according to a National Education Co-ordinating Committee spokesperson.

Ranier agrees and added that the time had come for technikons to be regarded on an equal footing with universities.

This was because South Africa could not produce nearly enough skilled people through universities alone, to meet its demands of a rapid development.

He cited the West German example where the majority of students at tertiary level were studying at technikons whilst at Rhodes he felt there were "lots of students whose reasons for coming to university applied more to technikon education".



when you are nervous and you've only got one chance—so if you screw up, you're screwed."

Dr Hunt might beg to differ, he maintains that the June exams "already show" who the good students are and "who is wasting their time" by being on campus.

Exam system flawed

Dr Hunt added: "In some cases if the student got a fright in June (or as Simon would say, got screwed) it could lead to the student pulling up some socks in November or the opposite could happen where good results in June might encourage students to "rest on their laurels" for the November exam.

So is the exam system really a good standard to measure people

timetables and there has even been "talks about talks" of a study week. This is so sick, especially coming from the higher ranks of an institution who is supposedly there to maintain student sanity by their strict, conservative, non-collaborative composure. Still, wasn't varsity supposed to be the best days of your life where lectures, exams and other arbitrary rules were just used as a blindfold to shadow all the sweet perversions that do take

place? Now! Where's the fun? What's happened to dandy delirium? Where's the ivy leaves? I am beginning to lose the scent already. Please I urge you from the pit of my study cramp, look into this matter, find the perpetrators and expose them for what they are. If unable to, please tell me how I can cope. Highly disillusioned with varsity. Sigmund A. Fraid

lectures mixed into it.

However, a lot of work can be done during this time to lessen the panic and dispell the suicidal inclinations.

Approach the situation logically—you are not pressurized, other than preparing for the biggest load of bullshit the university could possibly shovel onto your head.

A period of lazy days has dawned, as you can wake up late, work solidly for five hours (?), eat horrendous amounts of diabolical food, drink copious amounts of cooldrink, and work steadily with that determination that only a Rhodent can mus-

ter, hit the Vic for a couple of rowdy beers or a well deserved break, then amble home to collapse into bed ready for another day of relaxing study time. Viola!

Tension ebbs

You are relaxed, approaching the exams with a day balanced between work and play. Tension ebbs, the stress syndrome slackens, you are positive, the mental frame of mind is happy and motivated.

A logical attack is simple, conducive to attaining firsts,...seconds and thirds, and you are not altogether spun out by the ominously looming E-day.

This wonderfully clear cut and calculated approach to exams, is unfortunately not applicable to all Rhodents. There are those unfortunate individuals, especially from second year upwards who, by some evil twist of a department, do not have a swot week.

These poor souls chose to do courses, where the departments laugh at swot week, gleefully rubbing their hands together as they dish out truckloads of work, hold lectures and seminars expecting full attendance and a vast understanding of their insignificant point of relevance.

Solution number one for this academically shackled breed - throw lectures, seminars and lecturers out of the window in preference of studying and passing. What good is it when you dutifully attend all dawns, loose precious learning time, cram frantically the weekend before, loose your mind to Bioplus,

develop a chronic ulcer, - and fail? This has no goodness hidden anywhere in its murky depths of despair, unless you are a prodigy of Einstein, love lectures, perv orgasmatically over your tutor, possess a photographic memory, and have lost your mind to Bioplus years ago anyway.

Suggestion to solution number two is somewhat inappropriate, and does tend to defeat the whole object of why you are here. That is: do everything that you are supposed to do; sweetly, piously, without complaint or rebellion, just because you are a sucker for punishment and a complete bloody idiot.

Now you are only able to put in minimal hours of study and then.. YOU FAIL! 'Streuth! You deserve to! Idiot! Stuff regulation ignore what you are supposed to do. If you see lecturers giving you the eye, give lecturers the finger... This is U-N-I-V-E-R-S-I-T-Y.

DEAR AGONISER

WHAT'S WITH this viciously upsetting rumour going around campus about exams? I could swear that certain malicious forces are plotting something parallel to subversion to drive me absolutely stupid with craziness. I shall be bold enough to mention that Admin has suddenly cultivated a sense of humour by putting up "bogus" exam

Dear Sigmund

AFTER COMING into contact with the rumour, our Agoniser mysteriously disappeared underneath the floorboards of our office—presumably an "academic" disappearance.

Fortunately an anonymous double dealing academic volunteered to offer some assistance as well as some "inside info" on how to cope with exams.

Swot week is essential before the final panic of exams grips students in its cold, clammy hand.

It is a helluva pain studying when your day has a liberal sprinkling of

Drug Barons laughing all the way to the bank

A major US study released this week showed that hardened smokers die nearly 18 years earlier than those who never smoke. Yet attempts to boost smoking in Africa continue.

IN THE last edition of RHODEO, Dean of Pharmacy, Prof B Potgieter said: "Tobacco and alcohol companies are exploiting the poor...all over the world...especially in the developing countries."

This applies to Africa as well — an article which appeared in a Johannesburg paper, New Nation last week, shows clearly that human lives are being forsaken for profits.

Markets in Western countries are



shrinking as educational anti-smoking campaigns win the battle against glossy pro-smoking advertising.

The drug war is unwinnable as long as

the focus is solely upon hard drugs — peddled by supposed "underworld drug barons" — whilst big business supplies "lethal, but legal" and also very profitable tobacco to developing countries.

BAT is one of the world's biggest tobacco companies with profits in Africa amounting to almost R200 million.

According to exposes in Britain's "Times" newspaper this week the BAT multinational cigarette company is launching:

■ A well advertised cheap cigarette in Zimbabwe which is higher in nicotine and tar than the normal brands and will also have no health warning on the pack.

■ Glamour advertising for cheap but deadly cigarettes in Malawi which already is Africa's fastest growing market.

■ In Uganda BAT's local subsidiary told the government's medical services that it did not believe cigarette smoking was harmful to health.

Students are also a target market for the real drug barons, big business.

A RHODEO snap survey on campus shows that students are succumbing to glossy advertising.

For many smoking seems to even be more natural than brushing their teeth in the morning.

This, added to the fact that only 52

per cent of the 2000 students who voted in last week's Nusas SRC Referendum, supported the establishment of "smoke-free zones" on campus means that the tobacco companies are laughing all the way to the bank.

When does murder become a game?

ON A quiet Tuesday evening, just after supper, a student was murdered at the photostat machine in the computer science building.

Thomas Bunn was the fifth victim in a mysterious spate of killings in which neither clues nor bodies have been found.

A wave of paranoia has swept campus and furtive figures are to be seen scurrying about after dark, fearful for their lives; knowing that they too are potential victims; knowing that someone, perhaps a friend is waiting to kill them.

On an equally quiet Tuesday evening, last month, a note appeared — as if from nowhere — on a Kaif door, inviting students to join The Murder Game. A day later, it was gone.

The response was so overwhelming that a selection system had to be instituted to reduce the administrative load for the game.

The game is one of secrecy, only registered players have access to the rules and murders seldom take place publicly lest players unwittingly reveal their identity.

Upon registering, players are assigned secret codes and pseudonyms under



which they operate. When players have familiarised themselves with the rules and have agreed to comply with them they are given their first "contacts". Just a name and a date. How they find their victims is entirely up to them and having discovered the victim's identity, the manner of kill is at their discretion.

At the same time, each player is hunted by another and since no one knows who's playing the possibilities are limitless.

A player advances to the next level by

eliminating "contacts" and surviving the period under contract.

Contact is made through the Plato computer terminals.

When next you see those lurking figures or witness a wild pursuit down the library steps remember that another murder is about to take place.

You can run but you cannot hide from the Gamemaster and the motley crew of murderers.

FILM REVIEW

BLAZE

DIRECTOR: Ron Shelton

STARS: Paul Newman (Earl Long); Lolita Davidovich (Blaze Starr).

BASED ON THE BOOK BLAZE STAR: MY LIFE AS TOLD TO HUEY PERRY BY BLAZE STARR AND HUEY PERRY.

Romeo and Juliet...Heathcliff and Catherine...Bonnie and Clyde. For centuries, star-crossed lovers have captured the hearts and imaginations of romantics everywhere.

But when it came to grabbing headlines, nobody had anything on Earl K. Long and the flamboyant redhead he affectionately called "Miss Blaze," stripper Blaze Starr. An unlikely combination of beauty and bluster, their scandalous romance during the late 1950's and Earl's progressive political ideas put the State of Louisiana in a state of shock and rocked the very foundation of the Southern political machine.

Academy Award-winner Paul Newman (The Colour of Money) stars as the late Earl K. Long and Lolita Davidovich portrays his notorious lady-love Blaze Starr.

In an era when laws were created in smoke-filled back rooms, the name "Long" was a familiar one in Louisiana political circles. Earl was a savvy campaigner who believed in "stumping" his way to victory. A legend in his own time, Long served three terms as Governor of Louisiana. At the time he met Blaze Starr, he was a charming popular public figure. He was also married.

Politics makes strange bedfellows, however. Unlike the governor, Blaze Starr had no background or family ties to help her through rough times. By the time she met Earl Long in 1959, she had become a feisty dancer whose reputation for performing flashy and daring stunts on stage had secured her top billing as a striptease artist.

Director Ron Shelton comments: "I think of this as a film about larger-than-life people who are larger than even I portray them. I've taken a story that was scandalous on the surface and treated it with affection and tenderness. I see it as a picaresque melodrama."

Gays are people too — says ANC's Albie Sachs

Prominent ANC member, Albie Sachs, returned from exile recently and spoke about homosexual rights at a meeting in Cape Town.

"THE HUMAN rights of lesbians and gays may be recognised in the constitution of a democratic South Africa," said the head of the ANC legal department, Professor Albie Sachs.

Speaking in his personal capacity at a meeting with the Organisation of Lesbian and Gay Activists in Cape Town this month, Sachs said that a South Africa that was free from oppression would have to recognise the right of homosexual people to live their lives free from harassment and discrimination.

Any disposition that ignored this would be perpetuating against lesbians and gays the kind of oppression that the majority of South Africa's people associated with apartheid.

Professor Sachs made the point that the ANC had recognised the role of progressive gays and lesbians within the struggle — most notably the contributions made by conscientious objector, Dr Ivan Toms and Delams Treason Trialist, Simon Nkoli. "By being openly gay and against oppression these comrades have done much to place the gay issue on the political agenda of the democratic movement," Sachs said.



EARLIER THIS year, the manager of the Egyptian soccer team, Mohammed El Gohary, was asked if his team were hoping to cause some upsets at the World Cup. "I'm not looking for upsets, he replied I am looking for respect."

That may sound like a modest goal when compared with the dreams of actually winning the World Cup.

But each of the six small teams competing in the World Cup - South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Cameroun, Egypt, Costa Rica and the United States - will also have set goals for themselves, both collective and individual. And for them there will be triumphs, whether they walk off the field winners or not.

The African countries will want to emphasise their right to be there. In 1934 Egypt became the first African country to participate in a World Cup final, losing 4-2 to Hungary in the first round. It was not until 1970 that another representative from the continent took part again.

No representation

In the intervening years there was growing dissatisfaction with the fact that African countries were not guaranteed representation in the final stage of the

Africa emerges as genuine contenders for the World Cup

"I am not looking for upsets, I am looking for respect," says the manager of Egypt's soccer team in an article by Weekly Mail journalist, John Perlman.

World Cup. An issue that led to an African boycott of the 1966 finals.

Morocco, the 1970 representatives, performed well, losing 2-1 to West Germany, after taking the lead, and drawing 1-1 with Bulgaria.

Tunisia beat Mexico 3-1 to achieve Africa's first win in the finals.

That performance must surely have been a consideration when, four years later, Africa was given two places in an enlarged format of 24 teams.

Cameroun finished unbeaten - including a 1-1 draw with eventual winners Italy and Algeria.

In 1986, Morocco became the first African to reach the knockout rounds.

With this steady improvement in the finals, African countries have begun asking whether the continent, which had 24 teams in the qualifiers, should not have had a third representative in the finals. After all, 33 European teams competed for 13 places.

Asia and Africa, specifically Morocco, are bidding to host the finals in 2002.

That is something which US soccer officials have already accomplished by securing the right to host the 1994 World Cup.

The ambitions of the US will be viewed with mixed feelings by some.

While the grassroots spread of the game there is welcomed, there is some disquiet at moves to subject the game to the commercial needs of American TV.

A proposal that matches be split into four periods of 25 minutes to allow more breaks for advertising, would normally have been brushed off. The problem is that the idea seems to have the support of FA president Joao Havelange.

These are some of the national concerns of the small teams. In addition, for individual players this is an opportunity to go on show in the best-lit soccer shop window of them all.

It should also be said that the little teams, particularly Cameroun and South Korea, are going to make some of the more fancied countries' fight very hard indeed. Lets look at them individually.

South Korea have appeared in two previous World cup finals. Easily the strongest soccer power in Asia, the Koreans have prepared very intensively for this World Cup. In the past, Korean teams tended to regard the Olympic soccer tournament as more important.

For the individual players in the team, a good performance could mean a contract with a top European club.

But the Koreans as a team are rated as the dangerous outsiders by most of their opponents.

Cameroun is Africa's best

United Arab Emirates have not done their World Cup hopes much good by firing their coach, Mario Zagalo, soon after he guided the team into the finals.

Zagalo, Brazil's manager when they won the World Cup in 1970, was probably the strongest factor in the team's favour.

Egypt's greatest strength has been team work, but that may have brought with it another kind of problem.

In recent matches, the Egyptian players have seemed reluctant to take the initiative

Cameroun were unimpressive in the African Nations Cup in March, but this team - widely regarded as Africa's best in years - is likely to put that behind them in Italy.

Costa Rica are playing in the World Cup finals for the first time. The Costa Ricans finished top of their qualifying group, partly because Mexico have been suspended from World Cup football for fielding over-age players in a youth tournament.

Apart from the financial boost of reaching the finals, the World Cup will also offer the best of the Costa Ricans a platform from which to launch a career in Europe.

Finally, the United States are a team which appears to be well organised but unlikely to win too many friends with its ultra-defensive approach.

Rhodes Satisco teams play against Butterworth

THE RHODES Satisco team recently went to the Transkei to compete against Butterworth Teachers Training College.

We left Grahamstown just after 12am on Saturday morning and arrived at Butterworth just after 5am.

My first impression of the Training college was that the driver had made a wrong turning and taken us to a prison.

The grounds of the college were surrounded by fences and there was a tiny "border post"-type gate as its entrance.

After arriving we were taken to our rooms, which the students had given up for us.

They were smaller than the average res room at Rhodes, and slept four people. There was only one desk in the room, no basin and newspapers were used as cur-

tains.

We spoke for a long time to the students who had given up their rooms for us and they told us about what it meant to live on a "bush" college; the lack of facilities, atrocious food (a quarter of a loaf of stale bread for breakfast) and the repressive conditions that exist there.

The morning after we arrived the sports started with volley ball, which Rhodes won after several altercations over the rules of the game. This was followed by netball which Rhodes lost.

The next item was soccer played on a field with pot holes and knee high grass.

The game was characterised by scrappy play and one got the feeling that both sides were relying on individual talent rather than playing as a team. The final score

was 2-1 to Butterworth.

Rugby was the final event and the Rhodes team fared well considering they had to put three people into the team who had very little experience of the game, because many of their regular players were unable to go to Butterworth. The Rhodes team played hard, but the other team was clearly more experienced and won 13-0.

A problem with the sports at Butterworth was that many of the regular Satisco players did not go.

If non-racial sport is to be the sport of the future sports people are going to have to take it a lot more seriously.

After the sports there was a meeting with inputs on non-racialism and sport and a jol in the evening.

EACH TABLET CONTAINS: Caffeine CIT 90mg Caffeine ALK 90mg Mag Silicate 3mg Tartrazine trace

STAY WIDE AWAKE WITH 'LERT



Students, night workers, drivers, miners. You're not night owls, yet you have to stay awake at night. 'Lert is a quick acting tablet that gives you get up-and-go and keeps you going. At chemists everywhere.

'LERT

KEEP-AWAKE TABLETS

GROCOTT'S

☎: 24861
24 High St.

FOR ALL YOUR printing AND Stationery requirements

Anyway there I was just sort of reclining on the sprinkled grass sipping my no-preservatives-no-sugar-added-this-is-the-real-thing-we-promise-you juice when this sort of hairless boy-girl people thing shuffled up to me and sneezed on my head
(in the strictest of young person monotones:) Hey wow sorry man fuckin fascist flu virus
and I just think - students, arnt they the greatest ?

Lisa.



artbeat



I thought that

a hydraulic farm was a drowned sheep...
a digital display was two fingers...
the stock exchange was an OXO market...
a chair cover was furniture insurance...
blue jeans were pornographic DNA...
a nutcase was a cricket box...
a bar stool was dogshit at the Vic...
the generation gap was a power cut...
a pump attendant was a barmaid...
a stag beetle was a VW with antlers...
a submarine was the lowest form of sea life...
a ham actor was a pig on stage...
a window catch was a trick question asked about glass...
a hippodrome was where LSD droppers flew from...
a felt-tip was a fondled nipple...
a diode was a welsh poem...
Philosophy was fingering Sophy...
a limpet mine was an explosive sea creature...
a park bench was where they hired traffic officers...
a Rover 2000 was a bionic dog...
pubic hair was a friend of Bugs Bunny...
Hertz van hire was an AWB supporter...
Port Elizabeth was an after-dinner drink...
virgin meant getting near the edge...

? 'till I gave up coinage...

Bridges