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RHODOS

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☆ Newsflash ☆ Newsflash☆

Rhodes : The Decade Ahead

The following document is a summary of the first draft of a guide plan produced by the University's Strategic Planning Committee. The aim was not to produce a blue-print or a mission statement, but rather to produce a guide based on prevailing ideas and circumstances, to facilitate long-range thinking. Ad hoc decisions depend upon the long view, and it is important that the University has a clear idea of what it wishes to achieve in the next few years. The document is being circulated widely so that all members of the Rhodes community can have an opportunity to respond to it. The Committee would value written responses (by Monday, October 19) through departments, division or units, or from individuals - academics, service staff, technical staff and administrative staff. This is a starting point for discussion, not a policy statement. Please address your reponse to the Vice-Principal, Dr Michael Smout. Copies of the full document have been sent to heads of departments, divisions, institutes and units .

Grahamstown Campus

What sort of university do we wish to be? What sort of educational experience do we want to offer? How big should the campus grow? What major infrastructure will be needed? Should there be any change in the choice of Faculties, Departments and courses?

In present circumstances, Rhodes (GT) must attract at least 4 000 fee paying students to survive. Most of our students live away from home and in 1993 the costs of attending Rhodes will be some R18 000 a year. Almost 80% of our students come from cities where there are universities. Those who attend an urban campus and live at home can save on the costs of attending Rhodes.

To continue to attract students, Rhodes must offer a sound education, and a different experience to that of city campuses. The attraction of Rhodes lies in its smallness, good staff and favourable staff/student ratios, its residences and collegiate atmosphere. The high success levels of first year students also play a role in attracting students. If the campus were to grow significantly it would lose its attractiveness.

How big can Rhodes grow whilst retaining its character? The experience of other universities suggests that around 5 000 students a threshold is reached in terms of costs. If the campus were to grow to 5 000 students the costs would exceed the additional fee income. Major funding would be needed for enlarged facilities.

On census day 1992, Grahamstown had 2 881 undergraduates and 958 graduates. As there is space in some departments, it is proposed that the intake be raised to 1 000 a year as soon as the new residences are complete. If the proportion of graduates is to remain the same, this would give a total of 4 000 and the input could be raised slowly to about 4 500 - depending on the university's ability to provide residence places at about R50 000 a bed.

On completion of the new residences, there will be 2 200 beds. Given the changing composition of the student body, that accommodation in black townships is seldom conducive to study and that the availability of digs may decline, the pressure on residences will increase.

The other main needs are additions to the Biological Sciences building, better library facilities and a lecture theatre seating 300-400. Should Rhodes acquire the land between the main campus and St Peter's, thought should be given to buildings for the Cory library, NELM, new libraries for Law, Education and possibly Humanities. The present library would then handle Science, Commerce and Pharmacy and care for material now in departments. This would free space for expansion within departments.

One disadvantage of remaining small is that the University is denied economies of scale. This will require that Rhodes looks closely at the viability of its academic offerings, and a review of all academic areas will be essential. Rhodes may offer more undergraduate course options than is reasonable for its size. Faculties will need to look critically at course costs and perhaps reduce the range of course options.

Some departments will always lack student numbers so that their existence is justified on academic grounds alone. However, Rhodes cannot carry too many such departments. All options must be explored but the possibility of the amalgamation and/or closure of certain departments must be accepted.

A consideration at Faculty level would suggest that in Arts limited growth in student numbers should be permitted with a reduction in course options and a review of student deficient departments. In Commerce further growth can occur and resultant equipment needs in Computer Science and Information Systems must be met. Education is likely to be a major growth area. The wisdom of moving certain courses to East London needs assessment. Consideration must be given to the long term development of the Faculty of Divinity.

Law and Pharmacy are small and only limited growth is possible without major funding. In both, student numbers could be increased by 10-20%. The Science Faculty is student deficient and an effort must be made to recruit more students. More bursaries must be available for Science students and schemes to prepare scholars for entry into the Faculty need investigation. In Social Science a case can be made for moving Social Work to East London where students could better carry out practical work. The remaining departments could teach within the Faculty of Arts.

East London Campus

The questions about the East London campus and its future are similar to those for Grahamstown. What kind of educational experience should be offered? What market should be served? What sort of campus is needed? What can we afford? What infrastructural needs will there be? Should any Faculty, Department or course be moved from Grahamstown? What degrees or courses should be offered?

Demographic trends and the increasing number of matriculants suggest that there will be a growing demand for University education and Rhodes is therefore well placed. A steady increase in student numbers is forecast. This partly depends on Rhodes offering a wider range of courses.

The milieu of the East London campus is different from that in Grahamstown. The former is small (less than 500 students in 1992), offers courses in only Commerce and Arts, with most teaching in the evenings to part-time students. There are no residences or sports facilities.

There is no likelihood of State assistance in the funding of capital development and it is suggested that East London be developed as a 'city campus', which concentrates on academic activities. Acceptance of the 'city campus' idea would result in minimum expenditure on non-academic staff and a more rapid development of the essential academic infrastructure.

The student market served by East London differs from Grahamstown. Although day-time classes may expand, it is thought that East London will continue to serve primarily part-time students. Entry levels may need to differ from those in Grahamstown given the differences in the nature of the student intakes, the phasing of degrees over time and the levels of competition for student places in the two centres. Degree standards are not set by entry qualifications but by exit levels. Perhaps the Division should gain some autonomy in respect of syllabuses and teaching so that students in the two

centres may take different routes to the same destination. It is in the interests of the Division that more experienced, senior staff be appointed.

Links between the two campuses need to be strengthened. Staff in Grahamstown lack an awareness of East London and some East London staff seldom visit the main campus. The Public Relations Division could assist in strengthening ties.

New courses for East London are being considered. Strengthening of the Commerce offerings is likely and the choice of subjects within Arts needs to be expanded. The possibility of developing (or transferring?) Social Science must be considered, particularly if Social Work is moved. Certain Education courses might also be located in East London. Once Legal Theory is available to third year level (1996) it is likely that a B Proc will be offered. The concept of a Science Foundation year, feeding into the Faculty in Grahamstown, is worth exploration.

The proposed phase 2 development of the campus should provide sufficient space for the next few years. Plans to develop the Commissioner Street site will need a loan of some R3 million and further developments will have to wait until the financial viability of the present project has been proved. Further growth must stem largely from funds generated in that region.

Financial Strategies

Over the last six years Rhodes has experienced a steady decline in State subsidies as a proportion of income. Balancing the budget has become more difficult. How can we increase income? How can we reduce costs?

When the funding formula operated, the State paid 85% of the capital costs of new academic buildings and 50% of the costs of residences and sports facilities. Basic running costs were subsidised 80% by the State leaving universities to fund the balance from tuition fees, private income and donors. Now there is no State assistance for new buildings and the State contribution to running costs is set at 67% of the formula level. This amounts to 55% of the running costs of a university the size of Rhodes.

In 1991, State funding amounted to 65% and tuition fees 25% of income (residences are a separate system and must pay their own way). With these two sources totalling 90% of income their interdependence is clear. With further reductions in subsidy anticipated, increases in tuition fees will result. A 10% reduction in subsidy would need to be balanced by a 26% increase in tuition fees.

The last 10% of University income in 1991 came from grants, sundry income and investments. Efforts are made to increase these sources of funds but it is unlikely that these areas will contribute significant sums. The possibility of generating income from campus enterprises should be investigated.

Rhodes must scrutinise all expenditure. This is not popular but must be done. The rationalisation of all activities must proceed but the manner in which this is achieved is vital. The University can be seen as a structure with some 50 supports. If rationalisation leads to the removal of a few supports the structure will stand but if each support is weakened the structure is in danger of collapse.

Cutting expenditure means: businesslike efficiency and the elimination of certain activities. In academic departments the need for support staff should be reviewed while campus services must become more businesslike. Rhodes needs to recover overheads from externally funded research projects and associated institutes. The economies gained in the privatisation of certain services must also be investigated. Every reasonable means of reducing costs must be used and staff need to become cost conscious if Rhodes is to minimise the impact of rationalisation on staff.

While prudence demands that provision should be made for a rainy day, there is little to be gained from scrimping in order to build up unnecessary reserves particularly if the university is in need of additional facilities.

Rhodes in the New SA

With South Africa in an era of rapid change there is much speculation about how universities may be affected. Predicting the future is uncertain but some trends are emerging and it is worth considering their impact on Rhodes.

A serious issue will be the growing crisis in expectations regarding university education. The demand for places will far exceed the ability of the system to expand and universities are coming under the greatest pressure at a time when resources are already stretched.

It is estimated that 53% of black scholars are in Std 2 and below. Despite this, the number of blacks registered to write matric in 1992 is 325 000 - up 40 000 on 1991. The number of whites in matric this year is 64 000 - a decrease of some 4 000 on 1991. White matriculants have had easy access to tertiary education for decades and the black population has developed similar expectations. There is resistance to technical training and this places further pressure on the tertiary sector. The market place may well reverse this.

SA already spends +20% of the National Budget on education. This is unlikely to increase. Within the education sector it is likely that most expansion will occur in schools. In the tertiary sector technical and teacher training colleges and technikons will receive priority (74% of students in tertiary institutions are in university. This must change in the interests of the country). State funding of university expenditure is likely to decline further.

In the New SA, tertiary education will probably fall under one ministry. This should place the universities on an equal footing in terms of funding but will also enable effective rationalisation. The implications for Rhodes are impossible to forecast although a regional link-up of tertiary institutions in the Eastern Cape might eliminate overlap and lead to a clearer distinction between universities, technikons and training colleges.

One possibility is the elimination of subsidies to institutions. Funds would then be awarded to students. This would enable the State to direct planned numbers of students into specific disciplines. If this occurred universities would have to adjust to market demands and compete for students and possibly eliminate areas without sufficient fee paying students.

These issues have led to speculation about universities having to accept major increases in student numbers without further staffing or additional infrastructure - at the expense of a drop in quality. This is not seen to be in the interests of Rhodes nor its students. It is worth noting that the ANC recently stated that "equality (in education) is meaningless without maintaining standards". The Strategic Planning Committee firmly believes that Rhodes should make every effort to maintain the quality of education it offers.

Most issues concerning Rhodes in the NSA can be dealt with under the headings of affirmative action, democratisation and community involvement. The phrase affirmative action is here taken to mean the adoption of policies aimed at redressing imbalances. In SA universities the imbalances relate mainly to the race and gender composition of the student body and staff. Rhodes has not found it necessary to adopt a formal policy of affirmative action. The changing nature of the school leaving population is already reflected in the first year student intake which in 1992 was 35% black, an increase of 11% over 1991. Deans have considerable discretion as to the students admitted and the lack of funds for black students is a greater constraint than the lack of student places. One can argue that any university that gives equal weight to all matric certificates is already practising affirmative action! Change in the composition in the student intake is occurring quite rapidly and the 199- intake could well be +50% black. The chief constraints on growth of the black student body are a shortage of good candidates and a shortage of funds. Rhodes is doing its best to improve bursary support but the problem needs a solution at national level. Rhodes must increase its efforts to attract good black students. At the same time it should only admit those judged to have a reasonable chance of success. Rhodes must continue to provide academic support systems for students with educationally disadvantaged backgrounds.

Rhodes must ensure that it is an equal opportunity employer. All posts should be advertised, but in the interests of the University and its students the best available candidates must be appointed. Black staff appointed to date were chosen because of their ability. This should continue.

The call to include a wider range of interests in decision making (democratisation) is receiving attention although it is considered inappropriate to involve all constituencies on all issues. The academic community should deal with academic issues and other interest groups should either be consulted or be part of a decision-making process depending on the issues. The composition of Council is designed to include a range of interest groups; community representation will better reflect demography once municipal areas fall under single local authorities. Within the University moves are afoot to give students full membership on certain committees.

The New SA will also expect greater community involvement from universities. Whilst accepting that more can be done, Rhodes has a good track record here. The work of the Molteno Project, the CSD and Adult Education are good examples. Further projects in health education and numeracy are planned.

The Community College idea is supported by the Strategic Planning Committee. The University has expertise which could assist in running a community college. Such colleges would play a valuable role and the better students could be absorbed into degree work. However the establishment of such a college needs a major long term commitment to funding which far exceeds the resources of Rhodes.

Finally, it should be noted that good plans must be flexible, particularly in times of rapid change. Whilst the above proposals represent current thinking and broad paths along which Rhodes should develop, new ideas and information will require revision of this document from time to time.

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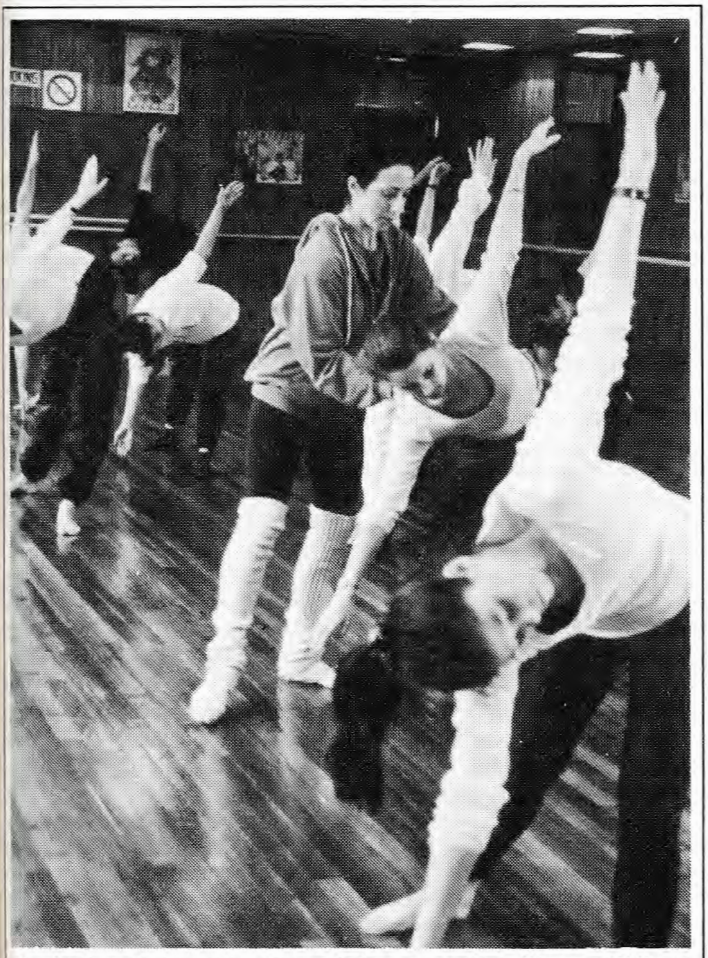

Australian dance educator and choreographer, Simone Clifford, guides Rhodes Drama students through a movement exercise. She recently spent several days at Rhodes where she shared her knowledge of fluid Graham-based technique and creative movement with the students. Simone will be teaching at various companies and drama departments around South Africa during the next few months. *See the story on page 4.*

Action is better than words

by Gillian Redmond

Professor Ken Dovey, Director of Rhodes University's East London-based Institute for Social and Individual Development in Africa (ISIDA), is clearly a man who believes in the philosophy that action is better than words.

Speaking in his Rhodes office in the Old Wool Exchange Building across the road from the harbour, Professor Dovey is obviously pleased with the results of a series of interviews he has just completed on one of ISIDA's Action Research Projects.

Rather than consisting of pure academic research, the projects are oriented around clear goals which are geared towards achieving ISIDA's aim of enabling individuals in the community to satisfy to a reasonable degree fundamental life tasks.

The projects are centred on three focal areas. The development of strategic thinking skills which facilitates problem-solving, the development of team values, and the development of an internal locus of control based on the attitude that each person is responsible for his or her life success.

"All of our projects, which include an Academic Extension Programme for students, an Industrial Leadership Programme for adults, a Fine Art Development Project for adolescents, and a Junior Sports Development Project for Primary school children, have shown remarkable success in terms of bringing about changes from participants within the three focal areas," said Professor Dovey.

"The Action Research Process has been particularly successful with regard to the Junior Rugby Development Programme. The programme involved creating an Under 10 Junior Rugby League amongst East London schools. Its impact on the boys from nine township schools was evaluated through interviews with their ISIDA sponsored coach, their school coach, teachers and parents," he said.

"In terms of strategic thinking there was clear evidence of greater initiative in a variety of contexts. Parents noticed an increase in reading activity and an improvement in academic performance and English speaking abilities. Improved communication and relationships in general, including an ability to relate across racial barriers indicated the development of team values. Growth of the boys' internal locus of control was demonstrated through an improvement in school attendance, personal responsibility and a stronger motivation to achieve. Coaches also noticed a stronger self-correcting insight with the boys learning to anticipate problems and solve them pre-emptively - a direct result of Action Research format of the project," said Professor Dovey.

"The fact that 50% of the boys' live in atrocious home environments and that 40% of the teachers indicated a complete lack of interest in the boys' progress is a terrible indictment on our society," he said.

"Programmes such as ours will play a fundamental role in developing individual life skills in the future," he said.

Professor Ken Dovey, director of Rhodes East London's ISIDA. ☞

A true action man, Ken is not only the driving force behind ISIDA's numerous projects, but he has recently been appointed as coach of the Border rugby squad.

Business Administration changes its name

As from January 1993, the Department of Business Adminstration will be known as the Department of Management.

While the shorter Oxford dictionary regards "managment" and "administration: as being synonymous, the Department has for some time felt that the word "adminstration" is not appropriate to use in its title. What is taught in the Department are courses such as Marketing Management, Financial Management and Strategic Management.

As the principles taught in the Department are relevant to any organization or body of people with a set of objectives to achieve, the Department did not want to be perceived as being limited or restricted to "business".

There is no unanimity among South African universities as to the most appropriate title to use for a department teaching manamgement courses, but the Department of Business Administration at Rhodes University has decided to follow the lead of the Wits Business School, which has recently changed the title of its Faculty from Business Administration to Management.

RUSA News

by Robin Palmer

The new RUSA Exco is still shaking down. There have been two regular monthly meetings since the AGM, besides a special meeting to consider UDUSA's new national plan of action. Portfolios were allocated at the first and slightly amended at the second, but it looks as if they are now settled. Here are the portfolios together with some details of their incumbents, in case you would rather contact the relevant portfolio-holder personally rather than addressing yourself to the abstraction, RUSA. Their particulars are all in the Staff Directory:

Chairperson	Mary Allen
Vice-Chairperson & finance-related issues (incl. salaries)	Gina Buijs
Honorary Treasurer	Lydia Palmer
Academic & UDUSA matters	Andy Gilbert
Car scheme	John McNeill
Car scheme & medical aid	George Wells
Job evaluation & bargaining	Gary Norton
Industrial relations & non-academic staff	Mark Hazell
Promotion of non-academic staff	John Landman
Rhodos Liaison & publicity	Robin Palmer
Sexual Harassment & RUSA-SRC liaison	Jane Welsh
Sexual harassment & related issues	Kate Skinner
UDUSA National Vice-President	Maxine Reitzes
UDUSA Local isses	John Daniel

For the sake of those who still do not know what UDUSA stands for, it is the Union of Democratic Staff Associations, a national association of which RUSA is a branch. Following its annual congress in July, it has resolved to further democratization, more equal resource distribution improved access to university education, and affirmative action in the appointment of staff. To these ends, a programme of action has been recommended at all levels. If you are interested in assisting the process at Rhodes, contact any of the UDUSA people listed above.

One Exco member, John Landman, holds the 'promotion of non-academic staff' portfolio. This does not mean that he is responsible for promoting them - that is an Administration matter. John's role is a 'watchdog' one; making sure that the procedures for promotion of non-academic staff are as fair and accessible as possible. He has recently drafted a form which he regards as an improvement on the present procedure, which is inappropriately modelled on that which is used by academic staff. Assisted by Gary Norton, John is currently communicating with the Personnel Division about the matter.

Gary and John are also involved in a working group which is looking into artisans salaries and packages. You will recall that this issue was dramatized earlier in the year when the artisans held a 'protest tea' around the fountain. At this stage the group is still gathering comparative information on artisans salaries/packages elsewhere. Preliminary indications are that whereas some other employers pay their artisans more than Rhodes, the total packages at Rhodes compare well with other employers. However, the working group has learned that most of Rhodes's artisans are more interested in salary than package; so there might be room for a negotiated adjustment in line with what the artisans actually want which would not increase significantly the total remuneration allocation to that quarter. But this is still 'work in progress'.

John McNeill has recently restricted his portfolio to the car scheme, as it consumes so much time and energy, but before that he was involved in implementing the resolution of the AGM that R20 000 of RUSA's funds be added to the University's Home Improvement Scheme. This has now been effected, and the extra funds are available to all staff members so long as they are RUSA members. The other restrictions are that they may not borrow more than R2 000 at any one time, and the funds are usually paid direct to the supplier of materials, rather than in cash. RUSA will reinvest the interest on the loans, so the fund should grow, keeping ahead of inflation.

In the spirit of the UDUSA National resolutions mentioned above, RUSA Exco is seeking improved access to decision-making at Rhodes. The aim is to have secured representation on Council, on the Strategic Planning Committee and (following the Crocker debacle earlier in the year) the Higher Degrees Committee as well. These are all subjects for the forthcoming Admin-RUSA Liaison Committee meeting. You will be informed of any porogress in the next RUSA News.

Affirmative Action is a subject which has not been ignored on RUSA Exco; indeed, it has been made the sole topic of a forthcoming special meeting, and a general meeting to gauge the opinion of all staff on any policy which might be worked out by Exco over the coming weeks will be held early in the New Year. It is widely recognised on Exco as elsewhere that affirmative action is a very complex issue, a potential minefield.

Beyond the portfolios, a topic of interest to the academic section of the university which came up at the meeting was that of the University's relatively new 'Distinguished Teaching Award'. It seems that the last recipient was able to motivate most convincingly thanks to ten years of detailed course assessments filled in by his students. Not all departments have course assessments; not all HODs encourage them; certainly there is no standard procedure by which student opinion of their lecturers is gleaned. Gina Buijs proposed that Rhodes adopt a standardized procedure, with adjustments for special needs, so that when the time came for would-be distinguished teachers to be nominated, everyone stood an equal task of documenting their application in the only meaningful way open to them - via properly-administered course assessments. Gina is to prepare a document for the Liaison Committee on this mattter; John McNeill is to bring it up in Senate; and Andy Gilbert is to raise it with the Teaching and Learning Support Committee.

Rhodes Photography students rake in awards

Four photography students from the Rhodes department of Fine Art won awards at the annual S A Pro Foto Awards.

Francois Maritz received a gold award, Cathryn Pinnock and Tim Hopwood both received silver awards and John Hodgkiss was awarded a bronze.

Of the hundreds of student entries, four of the six finalists came from Rhodes. The final awards were made recently at a function in Johannesburg.

The head of the Fine Art department, Professor Robert Brooks, said that this is a "fantastic achievement which will take a lot of beating".

The catalogue of the exhibition stated that "this year's student entries are of a particularly high standard, reassuring for the future of photography in South Africa."

Masters student, Francois Maritz (far left) received a gold award; Kathy Pinnock (also a Masters student) and Tim Hopwood (final-year BFA student) each received silver awards; and final-year BFA student John Hodgkiss received a bronze award.

Unwittingly, Palmer stepped out of the jungle and into headhunter folklore forever.

The award-winning sculpture of Hadedahs by Professor Jos Nell of the Rhodes Fine Art Department, now has pride of place on the Rhodes Grahamstown campus. It was donated to the University by former Rhodes Council member, Johan Eggers. Seen at the ceremony during which Professor Emeritus Guy Butler 'metaphorically unveiled' the sculpture were (from left) head of the Department of Fine Art, Prof Robert Brooks, Prof Nell and Prof Butler.

LIRI to celebrate its Golden Jubilee

The Leather Industry Research Institute (LIRI Technologies) at Rhodes celebrates its 50th Anniversary on October 29 this year.

LIRI Technologies has been internationally recognized for its scientific and technological contribution in the fields of hide and skin preservation, leather manufacture, footwear technology, wastwater management and training and development of staff at all levels.

The Jubilee occasion will be marked by an Open Day when the Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Dr A van Niekerk and the founder and past director of LIRI, Professor S G Shuttleworth will be guests of honour at a celebratory dinner in the evening.

Guided tours of LIRI Technologies will be arranged from 10.30am to 4.00pm, with each department giving demonstrations of their work.

Finished leather products loaned by various manufacturers will also be on show.

For further information, please contact Lorna Robinson at 0461 - 27310.

Rhodes, East London - focal point of future growth

by Andrew Weldrick

Established just over a decade ago, Rhodes University's East London Division has grown at a phenomenal rate, and is now poised to become the main growth point of the University.

The director, Dr Stephen Fourie, recently outlined the situation and echoed some of the ideas produced by the Strategic Planning Committee regarding the future of Rhodes University.

"If recommendations made by the Strategic Planning Committee are accepted by the community at large, then Rhodes East London will definitely become the focus of future growth for the institution," he said.

Rhodes University opened in East London in 1981, sharing its premises with the Technical College. Originally intended to serve the needs of articled clerks studying to become chartered accountants, the East London Division began by offering three courses with a complement of 50 students, and one member of staff.

In 1982 it moved into the Wool Exchange building, which it rapidly outgrew. The Division then acquired premises at 14 and 16 Cambridge Street, and a R1,5 million development project more than doubled its size.

Rhodes East London now has almost 400 students, 21 full-time academics and degree courses in Commerce and Arts - growth which has necessitated the purchase of a new building at Commissioner Street.

Dr Fourie said the R2 million refurbishment of the new building should be complete by the end of July or early August next year. This will extend existing facilities, providing three much-needed seminar rooms, one lecture theatre and 15 offices. The Student Union could be relocated to the new building from its present position in the Wool Exchange to allow the Library to be extended into that space.

Differences between Rhodes Grahamstown and Rhodes East London are striking, but Dr Fourie maintains that East London's major strength lies in its status as an 'urban campus'.

Lectures are set up to suit students who are full-time employees, starting at about 5.00pm and running till 9.30pm at night. Students are not faced with the huge expense of residence fees, which in the face of the current economic downturn the country is experiencing, is a major plus factor.

"Remaining an urban campus means sport will not receive a high priority. This is not necessarily a bad thing, as our students often belong to sports clubs in the city," said Dr Fourie.

The Division has recently been given the go-ahead to accept full-time students, which means that students can now complete a degree in three years instead of the four to five years which was previously the norm.

Dr Fourie said East London would be offering new courses each year, starting with Information Systems 3 and History 3 next year. Previously, students who wanted to major in Information Systems would have to move to Rhodes Grahamstown.

1994 will possibly see the introduction of Sociology 1 and Legal Theory 1, and Dr Fourie said the Division was exploring the possibility of establishing a Science Foundation year which could feed science students to Rhodes Grahamstown after a year at East London.

Dr Steve Fourie

Growth is not limited to courses offered, and Dr Fourie said that the Division needed senior academics for its next stage of development.

"So far the emphasis has been on teaching, but the appointment of senior academics will mean a greater contribution to the academic side of things.

"Rhodes East London has a tremendous amount of potential, but our main difficulty is financial. We must also remain relevant, and here we need to assess the needs of the community," he said.

Despite the phenomenal development of Rhodes East London over the last decade, many staff at Rhodes Grahamstown remain unaware of the Division. "What makes me fed up is that some people talk about Rhodes and East London instead of Rhodes, Grahamstown and Rhodes, East London. I'd really like to see that mindset change," said Dr Fourie.

Dancer from 'Down Under' choreographs closer cultural ties with S A

by Kelli Hardman

Australian dance educator and choreographer, Simone Clifford, visited the Department of Drama at Rhodes recently.

She has been sponsored by the Cultural Relations branch of the Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and will spend three months in South Africa teaching a fluid Graham-based technique and creative movement to professional and community companies, dance and drama students.

She has been in the country for several weeks already, and has visited two Johannesburg companies - Moving Into Dance and the Johannesburg Dance Foundation. She has also visited three Sowetan companies, namely, Funda, Pelmama and the Soweto Dance Theatre.

Following her Rhodes visit, her schedule will take her to Natal University, the University of Durban-Westville where she will give a creative workshop, Jazzart, Pace Dance Company, Zama Dance Company and to the University of Cape Town.

Simone was ballet-trained in Adelaide where she acquired a certificate in dance at the Centre for Performing Arts. Her professional career started with the Australian Dance Theatre as a dancer and choreographer in 1982. She then joined the Nederlands Dans Theater in 1986 where she worked with artistic director, Jiri Kylian until 1991.

Simone commented that the standard of dance in South Africa was "high" and she added that South Africa can produce dancers that companies world-wide would want.

"Due to lack of information being passed between cultural institutions to South Africa during the cultural boycott, dance technique and vocabulary have suffered" Simone said. "Now that the cultural boycott has lifted, I can see all that improving.

"My visit to South Africa, the first official visit by an Australian artist, represents an important step in the development of closer cultural links through the medium of dance," said Simone.

German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) to fund Rhodes students at Essen summer school

by Gillian Redmond

The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) has committed itself to funding the attendance of Rhodes University German students at a Summer School for foreign students at Essen University, Germany, as of next year.

Scholarship holders and academics from Rhodes University German Department recently attended one of the first regional DAAD conferences to be held in South Africa, marking the end of the academic boycott of South Africa by German academics.

The two-day conference, held at the University of Cape Town's Baxter Theatre, was attended by present and former DAAD scholarship holders from the Eastern and Western Cape regions, as well as senior DAAD representatives including the President, Professor Theodor Berchem.

The purpose of the conference was to provide information on DAAD structure, funding, policies and activities while indicating that DAAD's cultural boycott of South Africa was over. It also aimed to facilitate an external as well as internal focus for South African intellectuals, as well as to stimulate the exchange of ideas by providing a forum for speakers to address a number of topical issues concerning education, medical care and South African literature and its relation to liberation.

"Speakers dealt with issues such as the challenges facing tertiary education in a unifying Europe and the need for multilingual students. The topic of development in Subsaharan Africa and specifically the crisis of tertiary education experienced in that part of the world was addressed. Attention was also focussed on the future of tertiary education in South Africa with the main problem being a reconciliation between affordability, accessibility and quality," said Dr Werner Krueger, senior lecturer in the Department.

"The conference was certainly of great benefit to all parties - socially, intellectually and gastronomically," said Dr Krueger.

Strong links between Malagasy and SA scientists in the pipeline

Serious plans are in motion to set up ongoing collaborative research programmes between Malagasy and South African scientists, it was revealed last month following the visit of a prominent Malagasy botanist.

The Head of the botanical section of the Tsimbazaza National Botanical and Zoological Park in Madagascar, Mr Sylvain Razafimandimbison, recently completed a three-week tour of herbariums and botanical institutes in Grahamstown, Cape Town, Lesotho and the Transvaal. The tour formed part of a programme backed by the Missouri Botanical Garden in the United States.

He spent two weeks visiting the cape-based institutes with an associate from the Rhodes Botany Department, Mr Peter Phillipson.

Mr Phillipson has been doing research in Madagascar for several years, participating in sustained programme of research and conservation run by the Missouri Botanical Garden. Part of his work there involves the training of and collaboration with Malagasy botanists and students. This year he spent several months at the Tsimbazaza Garden in the Malagasy capital, Antananarivo, helping to develop botanical resources and facilities, particularly the herbarium.

He explained that Malagasy scientists had long been isolated, and lacked equipment and a sound infrastructure for the classification and conservation of the country's extensive natural heritage.

"Madagascar has about 10 000 species of higher plants, and about 80% of these are endemic to that country.

"It was logical that Sylvain came to South Africa to see how things work at botanical institutes here. Many of our plants are related to those in Madagascar, some of which are relics of those that have become extinct here," said Mr Phillipson.

Mr Razafimandimbison said he was very excited by the opportunity to see herbaria in South Africa with a view to improving the herbarium in Antananarivo.

His tour included visits to botanical facilities at Kirstenbosch, Stellenbosch, the University of Cape Town, Rhodes University, the Albany Museum and the University of Lesotho. He completed his trip with a tour of the National Herbarium and other botanical institutes in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

"Madagascar is very rich in terms of its flora, and our special climate makes us unique. Still, our biggest problem is the preservation and conservation of this natural heritage," he said.

According to Mr Razafimandimbison, deforestation is occurring in Madagascar at an alarming rate, owing to the high level of poverty in that country.

"About 50% of the Malagasy people are not educated and cannot understand why forests should be preserved. Fortunately, international organizations such as the WWF and the Missouri Botanical Garden are helping to raise conservation awareness," he said.

Mr Phillipson said he would be returning to Madagascar next year for a short follow-up visit to the Tsimbazaza Garden. Meanwhile, he is trying independently to help South African and Malagasy scientists start up sustained collaborative research programmes.

"I have begun work on a document which could form the basis for collaboration between scientists from Rhodes University and the Malagasy Universities of Antananarivo and Tuléar, as well as the Tsimbazaza Garden.

"There is an awareness on both sides of a need to establish greater collaborative links, and a programme of this nature could allow South african scientists to contact their counterparts in Madagascar and set up collaborative research projects here or there," he said.

Mr Phillipson said he was thinking initially in terms of the natural sciences, but the project could be expanded to include other disciplines. While he stressed that legislation in Madagascar prevented the potential situation where foreign researchers conducted their own research there without contributing to the country, the relevant Malagasy officials had already agreed to the proposal in principle.

Mr Sylvain Razafimandimbison

Visiting expert defines the role of the clinical pharmacist

by Kelli Hardman

Dr Minyon Avent, a clinical pharmacist, recently delivered a lecture on "The Role of the Pharmacist in Clinical Practice in South Africa - Services and Training" to the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences at Rhodes.

Dr Avent spent a year at Greensboro, North Carolina, where she completed her residency and will return to specialize in neo-natal pharmacology. Her visit to Rhodes University was sponsored by the pharmaceutical company Sandoz Products, a Swiss-based pharmaceutical company, as part of their committment to health care.

In her talk she defined the role of a clinical pharmacist as a pharmacist whose main goal is optimize drug therapy and patient care which involves the pharmacist in the knowledge of pathophysiology and pharmacotherapy.

Duties of the clinical pharmacist include drug therapy monitoring, drug information, medication histories, consultation counselling education, control of medication administration, detecting adverse drug reactions, drug use evaluations, as well as serving on committees related to drug policies and research.

She stressed that for the clinical pharmacist to be able to implement these duties, consideration should be given to the use of pharmacy technicians to work together with the clinical pharmacists, freeing the pharmacist to devote more time to patient care and associated professional services.

Seen at a function held at the Settler's Motel after Dr Minyon Avent's lecture at the Rhodes School of Pharmaceutical Sciences were: (from left) Professor Izzy Kanfer of the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences at Rhodes, Dr Zogufa, a clinical pharmacist at the Cecelia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane, Professor Ben Potgieter also of the School of Pharmaceutical Science at Rhodes, Dr Beverley Wilson, Dean of Pharmacy at Rhodes, Dr Minyon Avent, clinical pharmacist, Mrs Margaret Stewart, manager of regulatory affairs and technical producation co-ordination at Sandoz Products; and Mr John Horracks, product manager of the specialized products division, also of Sandoz Products.

Dr Avent studied to be a clinical pharmacist in the United States since a clinical pharmacy degree is not yet offered in South Africa. She outlined the structure of the clinical pharmacy degree in the United States.

It consists of a Pharm D degree which consists of six years of undergraduate study and two years post graduate study which could either be a residency or a specialized residency where one gains the clinical experience.

Rhodes University's school of Pharmaceutical Sciences is looking into the possibility of being the first University to offer such a course in South Africa by mid-1993. The course will consist of an 18 month post graduate course which will be split into a 6 month didactic component at Rhodes, and 12 months of clinical rotations at the Cecelia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane, with Dr Zogufa, a clinical pharmacist who trained the United States

They also hope to include in the course, psychopharmacotherapy rotations at Fort England, in collaboration with Professor Aubrey Levin, of the department of Psychology at Rhodes University.

PC Queries

by Tracey Chambers

McAfee Virus Protection Update

The latest release (version 95) of McAfee Virus Protection has arrived. Users are urged to update their software as soon as possible. To assist them in doing so, PC Support have written batch files that will install the virus protection software if it has not previously been installed. There is also a batch file that will update previous versions.

The disk can be obtained from the Computer Science Secretary or from PC Support (Extension 288).

Recycling update

Nearly a ton of waste paper was collected at Rhodes for recycling in a mere three weeks.

According to the Janitor, Mr Norman Winter, 994kg was collected between September 25 and October 6.

Southern sky survey could lead to big discoveries

by Gillian Redmond

After thirteen years of painstaking observation, the Radio Astronomy Group of Rhodes University's Department of Physics and Electronics has finally completed mapping out the most comprehensive survey of the entire sky in the southern hemisphere.

The results of the survey have made it possible to determine the structure of our Milky Way galaxy and will play a significant role in further discoveries, such as testing theories of how the universe evolved by interpreting data of radiation regarded by astronomers as a remnant of the Big Bang.

The survey, one of only two, is important in that it contains three times as much data as the other. It is the highest frequency radio survey of the southern sky to be made and the images have better resolution than any other survey of the same type.

The group has been using the 26 metre diameter radio telescope of the Hartebeeshoek Radio Astronomy Observatory (HartRAO) since 1979 to measure radio signals emitted from the space between the stars, or interstellar medium (ISM), in the Milky Way which is filled with a mixture of dust, gas, protons and electrons.

"To produce an image of how these signals vary over the entire sky, the group scanned radio antenna in a regular pattern over large areas of sky. The varying amplitude of the radio signal as it crossed different radio sources was recorded as data on a computer. The data was then modulated onto a computer video screen as intensities of colour. Because different radio emission mechanisms have different characteristic colours, the information can be used to identify the nature of the radio source," explained Mr Justin Jonas, Research Officer in the Department, who has been involved in the project since it began.

"Two of the main sources of radio emission occur with the birth and death of stars. Stars are born in the centre of cool, dense gas clouds in the interstellar medium. If they are massive and hot they transform the original cloud into a hot, distinct component of the ISM which gives off a 'glow' of radio emission. When stars explode as supernovae at the end of their lives, the high energy electrons in the ISM are accelerated by the shock waves and interact with the magnetic field found throughout the galaxy resulting in the emission of radio waves," he said.

"An exciting new application for the data has arisen from current interest in the cosmic microwave background (CMB), the measurable radio radiation associated with the Big Bang. Because the radiation is of extragalactic origin and must pass through our galaxy before reaching us, it is necessary to know the exact nature of our own galactic radio emission in order to correctly interpret data," said Mr Jonas.

Mr Jonas is presently in Maryland, USA, to present the survey data to the NASA-sponsored Third Annual October Astrophysics Conference titled "Back to the Galaxy".

Conference marks disintegration of barriers to research in southern Africa

by Gillian Redmond

The inclusion of South Africa at a major conservation conference held by the largest independent conservation organisation in the world has finally heralded the breaking down of political barriers to scientific research in southern Africa.

The Independent Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which has headquarters in Switzerland and regional offices in Asia, South America and Africa, held its First Southern African Regional Membership conference in Zimbabwe recently.

Professor Mike Bruton, Director of the JLB Smith Institute of Ichthyology, who attended the conference at the invitation of the Regional Director of the IUCN Regional Office in Zimbabwe, said that until now, South Africa had been excluded from the activities of the southern African office.

"Attendance at the conference provided us with a good opportunity to re-establish contacts with resource management and research agencies in other southern African countries, and could lead to a number of new research and consultancy initiatives by the Smith Institute," said Professor Bruton.

"Many of the strategic and specific actions defined by the conference centred on the urgent need to understand and manage more effectively the region's water resources and aquatic animals," said Professor Bruton who was appointed rapporteur for the session on defining conservation priorities.

"The Institute is a supporting member of the IUCN and should now become a full member so that we can take advantage of all their facilities," he said.

Remarkable similarities emerge between SA and Czechoslavia

by Gillian Redmond

Although historically part of different worlds, South Africa and Czechoslovakia are experiencing the most profound social changes since World War II, with remarkable similarities.

This is according to Professor Jan Coetzee, Head of the Department of Sociology and Industrial Sociology, who has conducted intensive research over the past two years on the comparative aspects of democratization in the two countries.

"Although significant differences exist as far as the respective social structures of these two countries are concerned, there are some remarkable similarities in both the underlying forces as well as the precipitating processes," said Professor Coetzee.

Global context

In a paper presented to the recent First European Conference of Sociology in Vienna, Austria, Professor Coetzee argued that although there is no set of identical conditions for explaining the similarities and differences in the experiences of South Africa and Czechoslovakia, the dynamic processes underpinning the transitions had to be situated in a global context.

"The world has grown into an interdependent and interlinked global system which precludes the analysis of social, economic, political and cultural trends within national borders," he said.

His research on the subject has generated international interest resulting in the publication of a number of articles in international sociological journals as well as invitations to attend international conferences, seminars and workshops.

He recently attended, along with Este Coetzee, Science Co-ordinator for Rhodes University Academic Skills Programme, an International Sociological workshop in Latky, Czechoslovakia, on the Sociological Uses of Life Stories and Family Genealogies, and presented a seminar titled *Growing internationalization and globalization - comparing events in diverse parts of the same world* to the Africa Department of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague.

Articles by Professor Coetzee on the subject which are due to be published in international journals this year are: *Global democratization and the demand for a democratization of knowledge: The case of Sociology, Development and ethnicity: A reassessment of conceptualization* and *Some implications of the political and economic transition on smaller towns in Slovakia.*

Letters

The Editor

In a recent issue John Eller writes that he 'was disappointed to notice that there is one Division/Department which does not carry the abbreviated mission statement (if thats [sic] its name) at the foot of its letterheads'. Alas! Life for the self-righteous is fraught with such public disappointments.

But Mr Eller goes on to question the integrity of departments that choose not to use the mission statement on their letterheads, and because this is an instance not only of the moral indignation against which Samuel Johnson warned us, but of creeping Political Correctness as well, it becomes necessary to make some points that one would not ordinarily have to spell out.

Firstly, why should any department or division have to answer to Mr Eller at all?

Secondly, that such a statement should have to be made at all, and especially by a university, is a sign that its integrity is doubtful even to its own officers. If it were not, there would be no need to protest so much - the facts would speak for themselves. To blame any department for either refusing to compromise its integrity with such fatuous advertisement, or for refusing to lie about its actual practices, as Mr Eller suggests, seems to argue that at Rhodes PR is in danger of winning the battle against truth.

"Smilodon"

The Editor

I read with interest the account of a "conscious stratagem" (in simpler English, a simple method) for the promotion of bilingualism in children. The plan is certainly a very good and simple one, but my comment is that it is not new.

Soon after I came to Rhodes in the mid-thirties, I had a student in my class who was completely bilingual, in the sense that his written and spoken English was distinctly better than that of the English-speaking students in the class, though he was mainly of Afrikaans background, his father being a NGK predikant, his mother belonging to the Murray family.

From Miss Hendriks, who was in charge of the Afrikaans in my department, I learnt that his Afrikaans was equally impeccable. Miss Hendriks also informed me that the reason for his excellence was that, in the family, his father spoke to the children only in Afrikaans, while the mother spoke to them only in English. The method was obviously successful. The student went on to have a very distinguished career, ending up with an honorary degree from his alma mater.

Dan M Morton

If the reader signing himself 'Homeless' will give us his address, we will be pleased to find space for his letter.

Edited by the Editor and Executive Director of the Dictionary Unit for South African English, Mrs Penny Silva (centre), the twelfth volume in the Graham's Town Series was launched at a function last month. Seen with Mrs Silva at the launch of ***The Albany Journals of Thomas Shone*** *were Mr Fred Shone and Mrs Liz Goodyer, both direct descendants of Thomas Shone.*

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TECHNIKON NATAL

Visiting academic to lecture on harassment and women's studies

A visiting academic from the United States, Professor Cheris Kramarae, will present two public lectures on sexual harassment and women's studies in the Arts Minor Lecture Theatre this afternoon and tonight.

Prof Kramarae teaches at the department of Speech Communication (Sociology) at the University of Illinois, and is being hosted by the Rhodes department of Linguistics and English Language.

"Stranger Compliments and Everyday Sexual Harassment" is the title of her lecture which begins at 2.15pm. This talk is about verbal sexual harassment which together with other forms of harassment, provides persistent support for related but more violent acts such as rape and wife-battering.

The focus is on adult sexual harassment, but there will also be reference to the ways children learn gender in part from learning how to harass females, and to the different forms that sexual harassment takes for women.

At 7.00pm tonight, Prof Kramarae will talk about "Women's Studies: Knowledge Explosion", which reviews some of the changes made by women and types of resistance that have challenged women in various disciplines.

Last night she presented a lecture on "Established ways of silencing women". Using illustrations drawn primarily from the United States, Prof Kramarae gave examples of the many ways that men have muffled women's voices and writing.

She also discussed some of the ways that women have struggled to tell stories, record histories, publish truths, create networks and revise languages.

Prof Kramarae is the author of *Knowledge Explosion: Generations of Scholarship*, which deals with the changes women's studies have brought to university disciplines and debates.

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Dates of Terms for 1993

1st term:	Mon 8 Feb to Thurs 8 April
2nd term:	Mon 19 April to Tues15 June
3rd term:	Mon 19 July to Fri 3 Sept
4th term:	Mon13 Sept to Fri 10 Dec
Graduation Ceremonies:	Fri 16 April & Sat 17 April
Rag Day:	6 March
Good Friday:	9 April
Lectures end:	28 May 22 October

TLSC Discussion

The Teaching Learning Support Committee are holding a discussion by Professors Baart, Terry, Midgley and Fein on

The Pros and Cons of Staff Evaluation by Students

on October 16, 1992, from 1:30pm - 4:00pm

open to all

Phone Denise Wisch, ext 171 if you wish to attend

Cook those spuds

The *Yorkshire Post* recently reported this gem:

"An amateur gardener whose seed potatoes were stolen six months ago wrote to his local newspaper giving the thief hints on how to grow them.

Mr Harry Dorling, of Weston Ridge, Otley, has now received through the post a parcel of potatoes from the thief with hints on how to cook them.

Sympathy to Liz Hadwen and her family on the recent death of her father.

Beginners' Course in Bookeeping

6 X 1 hour sessions
October 26, 27 and
November 2,4,9,11

Registration at the Centre for Social Development on Monday, October 26
Cost: R10-00
The course will be run by Professor Rowlands

Application forms can be obtained at the CSD

Appointments

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following posts from January 1, 1993 or as soon as possible thereafter:

- **Secretary in the Department of Drama**
- **Secretary in the Department of Economics & Economic History**
- **Secretary in the Department of Fine Art**

The successful candidates should have had several years experience in a secretarial capacity and should prefereably have had some administrative experience. A working knowledge of word processing is essential.

- **Senior Technical Officer in Microbiology in the Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology**

Applicants should have a diploma or degree in microbiology. Laboratory experience would be an advantage. The incumbent will take responsibility for a series of practicals in microbiology II and III, and pharmacy microbiology.

Application forms and salary particulars may be obtained from Miss D Inge, at the Personnel Division ext 115/117.

Closing dates for all these posts: October 28, 1992.

Third Term Sport in brief

by Steve Olivier

On the rugby front, Richard Lurie represented Eastern Province in the Currie Cup and Lion Cup competitions, while our Rowing A VIII convincingly won the IGI Boatrace and made history by winning it for the third consecutive time. The first eight then lost narrowly in a challenge race against the powerful Cambridge crew.

Two mens' hockey players have been selected for the National Squad. They are: Greg Ferrans and Graeme Ortlieb.

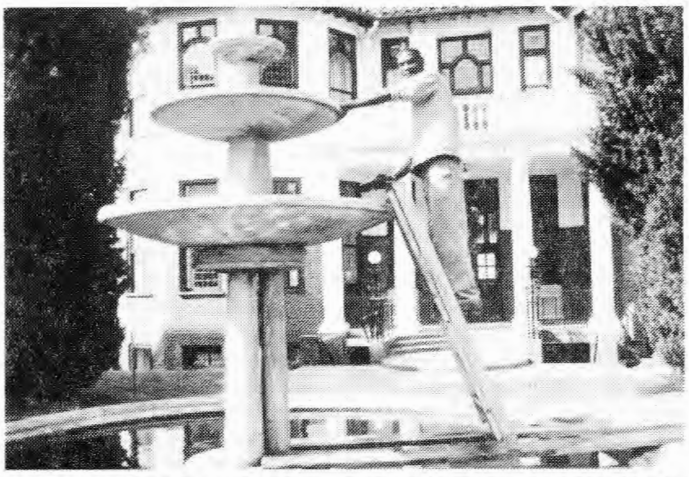
At the interprovincial badminton tournament last term, Kerry-Ann Murgatroyd represented South African Universities.

On the Volleyball scene, three of our players, Bronwyn Viljoen (captain), Kamilla Swart and Bryony Branch, have been selected for Eastern Province.

Our aerobics ladies, Nancy Jennings, Janine van Schalkwyk and Lara Colananni achieved fifth place in the "trips" section at the National Aerobics Championships last term.

WANTED

Part-time secretarial assistance on an hourly basis to assist with RUSA meetings and meeting preparation. To commence as soon as possible. Access to a wordprocessor and knowledge of minute taking would be a recommendation. Interested persons please contact Mary Allen on ext 216 - Faculty Office.



Keeping the fountain sparkling is one of Ichthyology Assistant, Richard Matolwana's weekly tasks. Cleaning the Chapman Memorial Fountain is not as easy as Richard makes it seem - every Tuesday he can be seen on the ladder suspended precariously above the water.

WHAT'S ON ?

Thursday, October 15

Badminton:
RU vs Tuine
• *Alec Mullins, 7.00pm*

Friday, October 16

Night Golf
• *Great Field, 6.00pm*

Saturday, October 17

AIESEC Seminar
• *Arts Major, 1.00 - 5.00pm*

Cricket:
RU 1 vs Walmer
• *Away*

RU 2 vs Alexandria
• *Prospect, 9.30am*

Waterpolo:
RU 2 vs Saders 2
• *Alexander Road High School, 2.00pm*

RU 1 vs Saders 1A
• *Alexander Road High School, 2.45pm*

RU 2 vs Muir
• *Alexander Road High School, 3.30pm*

RU 1 vs Saders 1B
• *Alexander Road High School, 4.15pm*

RWA Annual Dance
• *Rhodes Club, 8.00pm*

Sunday, October 18

Oppie Video
• *Arts Major, 7.00pm - 10.00pm*

Cricket:
RU 1 vs Pollocks
• *Great Field*

Saturday, October 24

Cricket:
RU 1 vs Old Grey
• *Great Field*

RU 2 vs Salem
• *Away*

RWA Gala Luncheon
• *Rhodes Club*

Sunday, October 25

Oppie Video
• *Arts Major, 7.00 - 10.00pm*

Thursday, October 29

Badminton:
RU vs Vets
• *Alec Mullins, 7.00pm*

Monday, November 2

Examinations begin

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1982 CHEV RECORD 2.0 GL as is R8 200 neg. Tel: ext 284 or 22587 (after hours).

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(2) FORD METEOR 1992 model in immaculate condition. Finance can be arranged. No Chancers. Contact Mr A J Jowaheer ext 458 or 459.

PROBIKE system 1 000 exercise bike for sale. Phone Mary Burnett ext 517.

HOUSE-SITTER

HOUSE-SITTER for December? Dates: 16th - 26th. Phone Graham Hayman to enquire, ext 337 or 23900 (h)

WANTED

TWIN TUB washing machine in good working condition. Phone Helen at ext 215.

RHODOS DEADLINES

Copy date	Publication date
19 Oct	29 Oct
2 Nov	12 Nov
16 Nov	26 Nov

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