



RadioToday

Radio Times

Vol 4 November 2025

Remember when...

A nostalgic look at things from our youth

25 Years and counting

Meet Breakfast Show host Errol Ballantine

Music to march to

Some of the best music from war movies

Keeping it Real



Click on any video below to view



Hipe's Wouter de Goede interviews former 28's gang boss David Williams.

How much do you know about movie theme songs? Take our quiz and find out.



The old South African Defence Force used a mixture of English, Afrikaans, slang and techno-speak that few outside the military could hope to understand. Some of the terms were humorous, some were clever, while others were downright crude.



Part of Hipe's "On the couch" series, this is an interview with one of author Herman Charles Bosman's most famous characters, Oom Schalk Lourens.



A taxi driver was shot dead in an ongoing war between rival taxi organisations.



Hipe spent time in Hanover Park, an area plagued with gang violence, to view first-hand how Project Ceasefire is dealing with the situation.

Page 28



25 Years and counting

Feature Articles

Page 6

Remember when...

Many things that we took for granted have now become distant memories. Matt Tennyson takes a nostalgic look at items from our past that are no longer around.

Page 14

We must remember them

At 11.00 am on November 11 most of the world will observe two minutes of silence. Raymond Fletcher looks at the significance of Remembrance Day.

Page 20

Mind the oops

Different cultures have different traditions and etiquette. So, it's worth doing a little research before you visit.

Page 22

Murphy's Law

According to Murphy, most of the evils of the world can be blamed on a lack of consideration.

Page 24

World War I Trivia

Some facts and figures about World War I that you probably didn't know.

Hipe TV brings you videos ranging from actuality to humour and everything in between. Interviews, mini-documentaries and much more.

Check out Hipe TV and remember to like, comment, share and subscribe.

Only eight weeks to Christmas, can you believe it.

On 11 November we observe Remembrance Day. At the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, most of the world will observe a two minute silence. This was when the Armistice was signed, bringing to an end World War I.

It is done to pay tribute to those who fell in not only World War I, but all wars since then.

So this month there a quite a few articles relating to this event.

Next month our December edition will be a bumper issue, so keep an eye out for it.

A big thank you to all those that contribute to our magazine, as well as those that listen to Radio Today.

Until next month, stay safe and stay healthy.

Matt

PUBLISHER

Hipe Media

MANAGING EDITOR

Mike de Bruyn

EDITOR

Matt Tennyson

Assistant Editor

Michelle Human

CONTRIBUTORS

Mike de Bruyn, Allison Farr, Raymond Fletcher, Ryan Murphy, Matt O'Brien, Stix Mkhize, Matt Tennyson

Radio Times is published on-line every month. Articles in **Radio Times** are copyrighted and may not be used without prior permission from the editor.

The views stated in this magazine do not necessary reflect the views of **Radio Today**, the editor, the staff, or Hipe Media.

email
editor@hipe.co.za



Entertainment

Page 30

Music 101 - Music to march to

Seeing as it's Armistice Day this month, we decided to look at some music from the movies. And not just any movies, but war movies.

Page 32

Did you know?

Some more trivia just for you.

Health

Page 34

B Healthy with vitamins

Vitamins are an essential part of a balanced diet.

Sport

Page 36

The Whistle Blower

Professional sports means big money, but often a wrong decision by the man, or woman, in charge can cost a team dearly. **Stix Mkhize** looks at some examples.

Front Cover

Radio Today's Errol Ballantyne behind the microphone in his studio. He presents 'Breakfast with Errol Ballantyne' from 08.00 to 10.00.

Remember when...

Many things that we took for granted have now become distant memories.

Matt Tennyson takes a nostalgic look at items from our past that are no longer around.

Recently I was looking through some old photo albums. Many of the photographs were taken in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Many of them brought a smile to my face. Yet some of them got me thinking.

There was a photograph of me standing with three of my friends. We were posing in front of my 1979 Golf GTS that I had purchased just two weeks before. The photo was taken at the Top Star Drive-In in Johannesburg.

There is another photograph probably also taken in 1979. I am sitting in the car with the girl I was dating at the time. There is a tray attached to my door and it contains two milkshakes. This was taken at the Doll's House Road House.

Both Top Star and the Doll's House no longer exist. In fact drive-ins and road houses, as we knew them, are no longer around. It gave me pause for thought.

How many things that we grew up with are no longer around? I decided to do a bit of investigating because I thought it may be an idea for an article. I also spoke to a number of friends, asking them if they could recall anything from their youth that was no longer to be found. The list could have filled a book,

let alone an article. So here are just a few of the things that we remember.

Drive-In Theatres

At the start of this article I mentioned Top Star Drive-In. Anyone that lived in Johannesburg will surely remember the iconic drive-in.

What made it unique was the fact that it was built on top of an old gold mine dump. It opened in the 1960s and was closed in 2006 before being dismantled in 2010.

There were drive-ins all around South Africa. In what was then known as Natal, Durban Drive-In was popular. There were also drive-ins in Umbilo, Umhlanga Rocks, the Bluff and many others.

Some drive-ins charged per person for entrance, but most charged per car. You would park your car facing the screen and then open a window and attach the speaker. The quality of the sound was often not the best.

You could then watch two feature movies. The first was usually a movie that the whole family could watch. The second movie was normally more adult orientated, mainly because the kids would be asleep on the back seat of the car.



DOUBLE FEATURE: The drive-in was a popular form of entertainment. You could take the family and watch two movies. (Insert) The speakers that provide the sound. The quality was often not the best.

You could opt to bring your own snacks and drinks or most drive-ins had a shop where you could purchase snacks, cool drinks or coffee.

Of course the drive-in was the perfect place for a guy to take his girlfriend. Many a Friday and Saturday night was spent kissing and cuddling at the drive-in.

Sad to say, drive-ins as we knew them are a thing of the past. There have been a few attempts to revive the nostalgia of the drive-in theatre. Most people, however, are content to watch movies in the comfort of their own lounges.

Tearoom Bioscopes

Nearly every major town or city in South Africa at one stage had at least

one tearoom bioscope. For those of you that don't remember them, they combined a cinema with a tearoom of cafe.

They would usually open at about 9.00 am. When you paid your entrance fee you were given a free cool drink. Most of them would close at about 10.00 pm.

They would show a news reel, a cartoon and next attractions before screening the main movie. The news reel, another cartoon and the next attractions were shown and a second movie would be screened.

This process would be repeated from the time the place opened in the morning until closing time. The two movies would run from Monday to Saturday (they were closed on Sundays). The

following Monday would see two new movies being shown. Patrons could enter at any time and stay as long as they liked, with waitresses serving light meals and drinks to tables that often had small shelves for convenience.

Brian Visser grew up in Durban and he has fond memories of the tearoom bioscopes.

“We had three tearoom bioscopes in Durban. There was the Roxy, the Oxford, and the Capri,” recalls Brian. “My late mom loved the movies and during the school holidays I would often be dragged off to one of the above establishments. At school we would always refer to them as bughouses.”

Some were seen as slightly disreputable or “shady” while others were considered respectable social hubs.

Public Telephones

At one stage when you wanted to make or receive a phone call you either did it at home or at work.

Yet what if you were out in public and needed to make a phone call? The answer was simple - you made use of a public telephone.

These were kiosks situated in many locations. In South Africa they were commonly known as ‘tickey boxes’. They had a handset and a box that collected your money.

You would dial the number you required and when the person answered you would insert a coin into the coin slot and you would be connected. If you heard a beeping sound it meant that you



TICKEY BOX: An early public telephone booth. The shape changed over the years.

had to deposit more money to continue speaking.

“I remember when I did my military service,” says Ryan Murphy. “Public telephones and written letters were the only way to communicate back home. It was how you spoke to your parents or your girlfriend.”

If you didn’t have money for a call, you could always make what was known as a reverse charge call. You would phone a toll free number and speak to an operator. You would tell them you wanted to make a reverse charge call, give them the number, and they would call the number.



MEALS ON WHEELS: Roadhouses were the perfect venue to grab a bite to eat, without even leaving your car. They were also often meeting places where you could show off your set of wheels.

When someone answered on the other side they would ask them, “Will you accept a reverse charge call from Mr. So and So. If they said yes you would be connected and the call would be charged to their account.

These days of course nearly every person has a cellular phone and, to the best of my knowledge, there are no longer any public telephones to be found. Or, if there are, they are not very common.

Roadhouses

Long before the drive thru came into existence there were roadhouses. Every major city had a few roadhouses and even smaller towns had one.

You would arrive in your car and pull

into the parking lot. A large board would display the menu and you would flash your car’s lights to attract the attention of a waiter or waitress.

They would take your order and it would arrive on a tray that was attached to your window.

“No matter where we went or what we did, our last port of call would always be at one of the roadhouses,” says Ryan Murphy. “My favourites were the Doll House and the P&C in Malvern. When we went to Durban on holiday we would always go to the Nest and the Cuban Hat.”

The Doll House was located on Louis Botha Avenue, the old road connecting Johannesburg to Pretoria. It was South

Africa's oldest roadhouse, opening in 1936. It was a hangout for patrons that offered a blend of nostalgia, a vibrant social atmosphere, unique culinary offerings, and historical significance.

On 31 August 2017, The Doll House's neon lights flickered for the last time, marking the end of an 81-year chapter in Johannesburg's history.

The Sound of the Times

In 1983 British pop band The Belle Stars had a hit with a song called *Sign Of The Times*. But let's talk about the sound of the times.

When we wanted to listen to music, most of us turned to the radio. Stations such as LM Radio, Radio 5 Capital Radio and regional stations such as Radio Highveld and Radio Port Natal were popular.

But if you were serious about music, then you listened to vinyl records or cassette tapes. Those that could afford it would have a stereo hi-fi system, usually consisting of a radio tuner, amplifier, record turntable and twin cassette slots.

Vinyl records were available either as a long-playing album (or LP) or a seven-single. Music was stored on both sides of the record.

Cassette tapes also had an A side and a B side. You could also purchase blank cassette tapes that you could record on. Both 60 minute and 90 minute tapes were available. If you had a turntable and a cassette deck you could record from a vinyl record onto cassette.

Music was also portable. Popular



SOUND CHECK: Pictured above is an LP, while below is a cassette tape.

were radio/cassette combinations. They would usually have two speakers, a radio tuner and one or two tape decks. These systems were known as “boom boxes” or “ghetto blasters”.

When we were in our cars we would often have a radio/cassette radio. This meant we could tune in to our favourite radio station, or listen to our own music on cassette.

These days people normally listen to music via their cellular phones. Via Bluetooth you can transmit the music to speakers to ensure excellent sound quality. Modern car radio will have a USB slot that can take a memory stick. For example, on a 64GB memory stick you can store more than 6,500 songs.



GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN: Clockwise from top left: Chocolate Log, Caravan, Mello Yello, Cherry Plum, and Fresca.

Snacks and Drinks

Do you remember Wicks Bubble Gum, Beacon Nut Puffs, Chocolate Log, Caravan chocolate bars, candy cigarettes and cool drinks such as Fresca and Mello Yello. Well you won't find them anymore.

So many of the products that we enjoyed have been discontinued for a variety of reasons.

“I remember one of the cool drinks that I really enjoyed was called Cherry Plum. Then all of a sudden it vanished from the market,” recalls Matt O'Brien. “Strangely enough, I went up to Zimbabwe a few years ago and discovered that Sparletta Cherry Plum is still freely available there. Go figure.”

And these are just a few of the many products that you can no longer find.

Take for example Coca-Cola. At one stage you could get Lemon Diet Coke, Vanilla Coke and Cherry Coke. None of them are still around.

Tech of Yesteryear

Much of the technology that was common in our youth is now little more than a footnote in history.

I asked some of our contributors to the magazine to name something that they remembered from their youth.

“Water beds,” said Janine Cassidy. “My parents had a water bed and it was the in thing back then. I used to love rolling around on it, but I'm not joking when I say that it could make you sea sick. One night it burst. I don't know what my folks were getting up to, but it sprung a leak and there was water everywhere.”

“Back in the late 70s you had to have a CB radio, either a base station or, even better, one in your car,” recalls Ryan Murphy. “Okay, they were regarded as a bit of a novelty. But they could also be very useful.”

The CB or Citizen Band radio meant that people could communicate between each other. To operate a CB you needed to get a licence through the Post Office.

“I’ve got two words for you,” says Matt O’Brien. “Scope magazine.”

Scope was launched in the 1960s and gained notoriety for pushing the strict censorship laws of the apartheid era. It published images of bikini-clad women and other controversial content to challenge the system and gain readership.

“They would publish pictures of topless women, although the naughty bits would be covered by stars,” recalls O’Brien. “The thing is, they also had some of the best articles you could find.”

In 1996, after the relaxation of censorship laws, Scope struggled to compete with international magazines like Playboy and Penthouse. They eventually decided to close down.

“Remember home entertainment,” says Fiona Taylor. “Back in my day we had to rent a movie projector and when you rented a movie it came on three big reels. You would then project the movie onto a sheet. The projector included a speaker that gave very poor sound quality.”

“I’m not that old,” said Janine Cassidy. “I was from the era of watching movies on VHS cassette tapes. Later on



GIRLIE MAG: Published weekly, Scope magazine was a favourite with many South African males.

these were replaced by DVD.”

These days I doubt whether you will still find a video or DVD rental shop still in business. Most people now watch movies on services such as Netflix or Amazon Prime.

The advancement of technology has meant that tastes and trends have adapted. Many of the things we remember from our youth are now nothing but a memory, and I doubt whether any of them will make a comeback soon, if ever.

All we can do is embrace the new, but still remember the old. After all, that’s what memories are all about.



First we had video cassette players (VHS or Betamax). These were later replaced by DVD (digital video disc) players.

Blu-ray DVD was another option. This gave better quality images.



Before cell phones we relied on land-line telephones. The rotary-dial phone (shown here) was common before a push-button option became available.

They were not mobile and you could not leave a message on them unless you have an answering machine connected to the phone.



Building Societies were Independent banks in South Africa. One of the most popular was NBS (Natal Building Society).

There were no ATM’s and if you wanted to deposit or draw money, you had to go into a bank or building society.

NBS was acquired by Nedbank in the early 2000s and was fully absorbed by 2004.



We must remember them

At 11.00 am on November 11 most countries in the world will observe two minutes of silence.

Raymond Fletcher looks at the significance of Remembrance Day and imagines what it must have been like to fight in the 'war to end all wars'.

If there was one subject that I really didn't enjoy it would have to be history. I've always been far more interested in what's happening now, not what happened centuries before I was born.

Then last year a strange thing happened. We got a new history teacher at my school and his whole approach to history was just so different. He puts things into context and makes history come alive.

Since he arrived history has gone from being one of my worst subjects to my favourite, along with English.

One of the things none of us could ever work out was the badge that our history teacher always wore on the la-

pels of his jacket. It was a small soldier's helmet. During one lesson we asked him about it.

He told us that he was a Moth. We all had a good laugh and had no idea of what he was talking about. Then he explained.

The word MOTH stands for Memorable Order of Tin Hats. It's an organisation that was started after World War I to honour the memory of all the soldiers that died during that war.

Charles Alfred Evenden was a soldier, cartoonist and author. But he will be best remembered as the man that started the Moths. It was after he had seen a drawing in a newspaper (pictured on page 11) that he made a decision that those that fell in battle should never be forgotten.

We asked our teacher how he could be a Moth because surely he couldn't have fought in World War I. He laughed and told us that after World War II, those that had fought could also join



THE TIN HAT:
The symbol of the Memorable Order of Tin Hats (MOTH).

the Moths.

Since then membership has been extended to anyone who fought in other wars such as Korea, the Gulf War, and even our own Border War.

He then asked us how much we knew about World War I and most of us, myself included, knew very little about it. I've watched a lot of movies about World War II and Vietnam, but I can't recall ever having seen anything about World War I. All I knew is that it was a long time ago.

I was right. It was a long time ago and it began on July 28, 1914 and ended just over four years later on November 11, 1918. By the time it ended an estimated 20 million people had lost their lives.

The war was a true global conflict that took part in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, the Pacific Islands, China and off the coast of South and North America. The war was fought on land, sea and in the air.

It was mainly fought between the Allied Powers, which consisted of France, the British Empire (including

Australia, India, Canada and South Africa), Russia and Italy. The Americans joined the Central Power in 1917 when they declared war on Germany.

On the other side was the Central Powers that consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire.

There were a number of things that I learnt about World War I that left me amazed, shocked and sad. One of the things that did amaze me was the fact that the majority of the British Empire soldiers were volunteers. They were not forced to go and fight, they did so willingly.

Often an entire class from a university would go to a recruitment office and sign up. Very few of them ever returned to complete their studies.

Officially you had to be at least 18



FORGETFULNESS: The drawing that inspired Charles Evenden to start the Moths organisation.



HOME, SWEET HOME:

A British soldier stands guard in a trench while some of his mates try and get some sleep in the mud. Conditions in the trenches were horrific. One of the constant problems were trench rats, some which would grow to the size of a cat.

years of age to sign up as a soldier and go off to fight in the war. Yet as losses mounted and replacements were desperately needed the recruitment teams began to turn a blind eye to the age requirement.

I'm 16 years old and I know that there were many boys my age that fought in World War I. Many were even younger than that. It is a documented fact that the youngest person to fight as a British soldier in World War I was only 12 years old.

The war on land quickly developed into a stalemate that became known as trench warfare. These trenches stretched from the coast to the Swiss border, right across Europe. Sometimes the trenches were less than 100 metres apart. The area between the trenches was called 'no-man's land'.

By all accounts life in the trenches was horrific at the best of times. Rain would turn them into mud pits. The floor of the trench was covered with planks called 'duck boards'. Sometimes the mud would be so deep and

thick that if someone stepped off the duck board they would disappear into the mud never to be seen again.

The treatment of soldiers was often barbaric. If, for example, you were on guard duty at night and fell asleep, an officer had the right to shoot you. If he found you sleeping he could take out his pistol and shoot you dead without even bothering to wake you up.

Attacks on the enemy would always result in massive casualties. The object would be to capture a section of the enemy's trench. The normal procedure would be to bomb the opposition trench with artillery for up to three days. Then the artillery would stop and the infantry would launch an attack.

This was known as 'going over the top'. The infantry would climb out of their trenches and advance at a steady walk towards the enemy. The only problem with this was that the enemy were normally waiting for them.

The enemy would have sat in their bunkers dug into the side of the trench

OVER THE TOP: British soldiers launch yet another pointless attack on the German trenches. Most of them would not get more than a few steps before they were cut down by machine gun fire. Many would lie wounded, screaming in pain in no-man's land for hours before they finally died.



during the artillery fire and few of them would have been killed or injured. As soon as the artillery stopped they knew the infantry would be on their way.

They would set up machine guns covering no-man's land and wait for the attack. The advancing infantry would usually be mown down before they had advanced more than a few steps. Even if an attack did manage to succeed and a section of the enemy trench was captured, both sides had a second, third and fourth line of trenches. They would launch a counter attack and normally recapture the lost territory very quickly.

Yet even though these tactics proved fruitless time after time, the generals and war planners on both sides persisted with them. No matter how many died.

Take the Somme offensive for example. It lasted from July 1 to November 18, 1916. The Allies took 60,000 casualties on the first day of the battle. By the end of it they would suffer a

staggering 623,907 casualties.

The war also saw many new innovations and weapons being used. The French were the first to use chemical weapons in 1914. They used tear gas against the Germans, but it was largely ineffective. A few months later the Germans retaliated by using chlorine gas. In 1917 the Germans introduced the far more deadly mustard gas.

Then tank was developed and first used during World War I. It was originally called the 'land battleship' and were sent to France in crates that were stamped 'tank' on the outside. This was so that people would think they were water tanks. The name stuck and everyone called them tanks.

The tank was first used during the Battle of Flers-Courcelette on 15 September 1916. It had limited success. They could only move very slowly, would often break down, and were used in very limited numbers.

Another first was the use of aircraft. The Wright brothers had only taken the first powered flight 11 years earlier

on December 17, 1903. Yet the aircraft would soon play a vital role in war.

Most World War I pilots would have as little as 10 hours flying time before being sent into combat. The average life expectancy of a pilot was 11 days.

During April 1917, known as 'Bloody April', the life expectancy of a new pilot was 20 minutes. Although the parachute had been invented (they were issued to balloon observers) they were not issued to pilots. It was thought that pilots would then be too quick to bail out of a damaged aircraft rather than try and return it to its base.

Because the planes were made mostly from wood and canvas one of the greatest dangers was from the aircraft catching fire. A pilot in an aircraft that was on fire had three choices. The first was to bail out and fall to his death. The second was to stay with the aircraft and burn to death. Nearly every pilot carried a revolver with him. His third choice was to shoot himself, which most of them did.

It is estimated that more than 14,000 Allied pilots were killed during World War I. The figures for the Axis powers is not known but it is estimated that it was even higher than those of the Allies.

World War I ended with the official surrender of the Central Powers at 11.00 am on November 11, 1918. It became known as 'The Great War' and 'the war to end all wars'. Yet a mere 21 years later they would be at it again in another war that would result

in even more deaths. The Great War was renamed World War I.

I wonder if I would have had the courage to go over the top. Or climb into an aircraft with only 10 hours training, knowing that in less than two weeks I would probably be dead. Would I have lied about my age to get into the army? Would I have volunteered, knowing full well that there was a strong possibility that I would die?

While you can hate war and all it stands for, you cannot but admire the courage of those that fought, many of them paying the ultimate sacrifice.

At 11.00 am on November 11 most of the world will observe two minutes silence for all those that fell in World War I and other wars. It is vital that we remember them. At the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, we will remember them.

I would like to end this article with the Moth credo which my history teacher told me about. I think it is very fitting.

*They shall not grow old, as we
who are left to grow old.*

*Age shall not weary them. nor the
years condemn.*

*At the going down of the sun, and
in the morning,*

We will remember them.



How to...

Thank You

Dankie, ngiyabonga, enkosi. Well how about Arabic, French, Hindi or Swahili? Let's show you how.

Sometimes it's the little things that can make a difference. Let's say you're travelling or in an area where English is not the first language. And let's say you need help or information. Being able to speak a few phrases of the local language will often make the locals more inclined to offer you assistance.

Last month we looked at saying "how are you". This month we will learn to say, "Thank you."

- Afrikaans - dankie
- Arabic - shkran lak
- Bosnian - hvala ti
- Chinese - xièxiè
- Croatian - hvala
- Czech - děkuju
- Danish - tak
- Dutch - bedankt
- French - merci
- German - danke
- Greek - sas efcharistó

- Hebrew - toda lech
- Hindi - dhanyavaad
- Irish Gaelic - go raibh maith agat
- Italian - grazie
- Japanese - arigatō
- Korean - gamsahabnida
- Malay - terima kasih
- Maori - whakawhetai koe
- Nigerian - imela
- Norwegian - takk
- Polish - dziękuję
- Portuguese - obrigado
- Russian - spasibo
- Sotho - kea leboha
- Spanish - gracias
- Swahili - asante
- Swedish - tack
- Tamil - nan̄ri
- Xhosa - enkosi
- Zulu - ngiyabonga

Chow for now. ■

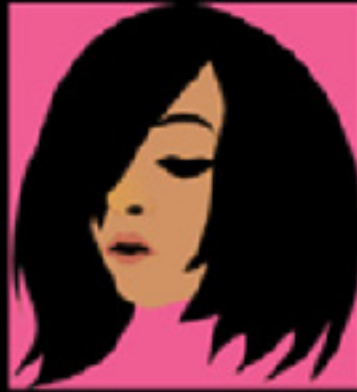
Mind the oops!

Different cultures have different traditions and etiquette.

What's polite in one place may be offensive in another. When people from different cultures meet and interact, there can be a lot of room for misunderstanding. So, it's worth doing a little research next time you take a trip to a foreign land.

Submissive or shifty?

In some African countries, looking downward when speaking to someone of a higher social status is considered respectful; in other places it is seen as a sign of dishonesty or shame.



Use your head

If you nod your head in Greece or Bulgaria, it means "no," and shaking your head means "yes."

Nice to meet you

A mutual bow from the waist, with the back held straight and hands by the side, is the respectful greeting in Japan, while in Thailand, the junior person approaches the senior, puts both hands together and gives a little bow. In the West, a firm, right-handed hand shake is the most comfortable, formal way to greet somebody.



Give and take

In many cultures, it is considered rude to accept an invitation and then show up empty-handed.

When receiving a gift in Japan and Colombia, it is considered rude to open the gift in front of the giver.

Present sense

In some parts of the world people are offended if the receiver doesn't open the gift in front of them.



Compliments to the chef

Instead of shooting disapproving glances at the person who allowed that burp to slip out after eating,

some cultures view a big belch as a compliment to the food. It's their way of saying "thanks, good meal."



Careful

Stepping over, or standing on, bills or coins in Thailand is disrespectful to their highly revered king, whose face is on all money.



No nose

In some places, such as Japan, it is considered rude and impertinent to blow your nose in public, whether you have the sniffles or not.



What's your point?

Pointing at people is considered rude in many places, and can be especially

disrespectful if the person is pointing with purpose.

Nose picking

While blowing your nose in Japan is a national *faux pas*, picking your nose in public is socially acceptable. By contrast, many other countries consider picking one's nose as disgusting.



Point of thumb

In Indonesia, pointing with the finger is considered rude. Instead, a closed fist held sideways is the preferred pointing method, with the thumb at the top.



Murphy's Law

According to Murphy, most of the evils of the world can be blamed on a lack of consideration.

One of the things that excited me when I was first asked to write a column for Hipe was that I could write about whatever I wanted.. Most editors I write for do not allow me this liberty. They claim that I get a little carried away.

Now it's not that I'm politically-incorrect or anything like that. It's just that I'm Irish and we tend to have a problem with authority. In fact it was the Irish dramatis and author Brendan Behan that said, "It's not that the Irish are cynical. It's rather that they have a wonderful lack of respect for everything and everybody."

So let me kick right off with my topic this month - that of consideration.

Now the dictionary describes the word consideration as being a noun and these are two of the definitions.

1. *The process of giving careful thought to something.*

2. *Kind and considerate regard for others.*

Now I'm pretty sure that you'll agree that these are simple to understand. Many problems in South Africa can be blamed on the fact that so

many of us lack respect and consideration. Let me give you a few examples about what I mean.

I live about 40 km outside the city centre and every so often I have to go into town for work-related matters. Now there is no way that I am prepared to take my car and drive to town. I just can't face the traffic first thing in the morning. It is bumper-to-bumper stuff and no-one seems to have a sense of humour in the morning. Instead I take the train. And this in itself is a problem.

The morning trains are always overcrowded, often late or don't arrive at all. Yet I can still put up with this. I never travel anywhere without a book to read and the train gives me the opportunity to catch up on my reading. There is, however, something that I cannot put up with, something that really irks me.

Every morning the train carries a fair number of kids heading for school. All dressed in their school uniform. When the train gets crowded, I have never once seen any of these school boys get up and offer their seat to anyone.

One morning an old lady, she must have easily been in her 70s, climbed

aboard. There were no seats available and she had to stand. There were at least eight school boys, from a well known and well respected school, already seated. Not one of them bothered to stand. I stood up and offered her my seat.

The same thing happened with a woman that was heavily pregnant. Not one school boy offered his seat and once again I had to offer my seat.

I phoned the school and spoke to the headmaster, informing him of what had taken place. His reaction left a very bitter taste in my mouth.

"Well, there's nothing really we can do about it," he said. "They're not on school property."

Perhaps not, but they were wearing your school uniform.

Another common trend is for them to play music via their cellphones. Now I love music. I am an old-school rocker and I enjoy listening to my music loud. In fact my policy is, if it's too loud, you're too old.

Yet I am considerate when I listen to my music. I don't need to share it with the entire neighbourhood. On the train at 7.00 am, all I want is a bit of peace and quiet to read. I don't want to have my ears assaulted by loud, crap music played over a tinny cellphone speaker. They may love the sound of *DJ Incurable Disease* first thing in the morning, but I don't. Neither, it seems, do any other passengers.

Have they never heard of ear-

phones? Fair enough, listen to what you want to and enjoy it. But have a bit of consideration for those around you. And don't even think about asking them to turn the music down. They can become very abusive.

One morning on the train this young boy of about 15 or 16, in his school uniform, was playing music on his cellphone at full volume. One of the ladies on the train asked him if he would please turn it down a bit. He looked her up and down and said; "F**k you," with a sneer.

This is when I lost my sense of humour. I decided to try a more diplomatic approach. What I like to call the Murphy Method of Conflict Resolution.

I am a 6'4" Irishman who weighs 110 kg and has an attitude problem. I also border just this side of 'certifiably insane'.

I walked up to the schoolboy, grabbed him by the collar, and lifted him off his feet.

"The lady asked you very nicely to turn your music down," I said, pulling his face up to mine. "Now I'm not asking you to turn it down. I'm telling you to turn it off. And I'm not a nice person. One word out of your mouth and I'm going to put you, your cellphone, and your crap music through that window."

I think I conveyed my request rather well because not only did he switch his phone off, he also climbed off at the next station. All we need-

ed was a bit of communication and consideration.

And this, dear friends and readers, is what my problem is; the lack of consideration and respect shown by most South Africans.

Do me a favour. Go to any large shopping mall and take a look in the parking lot. Find the special parking bays for the handicapped and nine times out of ten there will be an expensive car parked in it.

The drivers of these cars will be as healthy as you and me. The only handicap they suffer from is laziness and a lack of consideration and respect. And dare say anything to them and they can become quite abusive.

I was at a shopping centre recently and this guy, in his flashy 4x4, parked in the handicapped bay. When I pointed it out to him he asked me who I thought I was and that it had nothing to do with me where he parked. Wrong answer.

I kindly explained to him that at present there was nothing wrong with him but, if he wanted, I could arrange for him to spend the next six months on crutches and he would then qualify for a handicapped sticker for his car.

I think he must have seen the light because he climbed back into his 4x4 and moved. I just love the Murphy Method of Conflict Resolution.

We all bemoan the high crime rate in South Africa. Yet most crime is nothing more than a lack of consid-

eration and respect. A lack of consideration and respect for other people's property. A lack of consideration and respect for life. A lack of consideration and respect for law and order. A lack of consideration and respect for the norms of society.

Look, while I may not agree with what you believe in, nor with what you say, I will respect it. All I ask in return is that you offer me the same courtesy. After all, that's pretty much was consideration is.

I will not damage nor try to take your belongings from you, so show some consideration and don't damage or try and take my belongings from me. If you show me no consideration, don't be upset when I return the favour.

I always shake my head at people that spent so much time and effort moaning about what other people do, but then go and do exactly the same thing themselves. Do they not see the irony in it. If you're not willing to show the slightest bit of consideration for others, please don't expect anyone else to show consideration to you. It's a two-way street.

Before we spend so much time and effort complaining, we need to clean up our own act first. Show a little consideration and respect for those around you. It doesn't cost you anything and I promise that it doesn't hurt.

World War I Trivia

Some facts and figures about World War I that you probably didn't know.

It was called 'The Great War' and 'The War to end all Wars'. Later it became known simply as World War I.

From 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918 more than 70 million military personnel were mobilised in one of the largest wars in history.

It was a war fought on a global scale and would result in the deaths of over nine million combatants and seven million civilians.

- More than 70 million men from 30 countries fought in WWI. Nearly 10 million died. The Allies (The Entente Powers) lost about six million soldiers. The Central Powers lost about four million.
- Nearly two-thirds of military deaths in WWI were in battle. In previous conflicts, most deaths were due to disease.
- During WWI, British tanks were initially categorized into "males" and "females." Male tanks had cannons, while females had heavy machine guns.
- Artillery barrage and mines created immense noise. In 1917, explosives blowing up beneath the German lines on Messines Ridge at Ypres in Belgium could be heard

in London, 220 km away.

- Tanks were initially called "land-ships." However, in an attempt to disguise them as water storage tanks rather than as weapons, the British decided to code name them "tanks."
- Some Americans disagreed with the United States' initial refusal to enter WWI and so they joined the French Foreign Legion or the British or Canadian army. A group of U.S. pilots formed the Lafayette Escadrille, which was part of the French air force and became one of the top fighting units on the Western Front.
- The war left thousands of soldiers disfigured and disabled. Reconstructive surgery was used to repair facial damage, but masks were also used to cover the most horrific disfigurement. Some soldiers stayed in nursing homes their entire lives.
- WWI is the sixth deadliest conflict in world history.
- World War I was also known as the Great War, the World War, the War of the Nations, and the War to End All Wars.
- WWI was fought from 1914-1918

on every ocean and on almost every continent. Most of the fighting, however, took place in Europe.

- German trenches were in stark contrast to British trenches. German trenches were built to last and included bunk beds, furniture, cupboards, water tanks with faucets, electric lights, and doorbells.
- France, not Germany, was the first country to use gas against enemy troops in WWI. In August 1914, they fired the first tear gas grenades (xylyl bromide) against the Germans. In January 1915, Germany first used tear gas against Russian armies, but the gas turned to liquid in the cold air. In April 1915, the Germans were the first to use poisonous chlorine gas.
- During WWI, the Germans released about 68,000 tons of gas, and the British and French released 51,000 tons. In total, 1,200,000 soldiers on both sides were gassed, of which 91,198 died horrible deaths.
- Approximately 30 different poisonous gases were used during WWI. Soldiers were told to hold a urine-soaked cloth over their faces in an emergency. By 1918, gas masks with filter respirators usually provided effective protection. At the end of the war, many countries signed treaties outlawing chemical weapons.
- WWI introduced the widespread

use of the machine gun, a weapon Hiram Maxim patented in the U.S. in 1884. The Maxim weighed just over 45 kg and was water cooled. It could fire about 450-600 rounds per minute. Most machine guns used in WWI were based on the Maxim design.

- The term “dogfight” originated during WWI. The pilot had to turn off the plane’s engine from time to time so it would not stall when the plane turned quickly in the air. When a pilot restarted his engine midair, it sounded like dogs barking.
- During WWI, American hamburgers (named after the German city of Hamburg) were renamed Salisbury steak. Frankfurters, which were named after Frankfurt, Germany, were called “liberty sausages,” and dachshunds became “liberty dogs.” Schools stopped teaching German, and German-language books were burned.
- Millions of soldiers suffered “shell shock,” or post-traumatic stress disorder, due to the horrors of trench warfare. Shell-shocked men often had uncontrollable diarrhoea, couldn’t sleep, stopped speaking, whimpered for hours, and twitched uncontrollably. While some soldiers recovered, others suffered for the rest of their lives.
- More than 200,000 African Americans served in WWI, but only



PROTOTYPE: “Little Willie” was the first prototype tank. It carried a crew of three and could travel as fast as 4.8 km/h.

Somme, when the British suffered 60,000 casualties in one day. More British men were killed in that one WWI battle than the U.S. lost from all of its armed forces and the National Guard combined.

- Blood banks were developed during WWI. The British Army began the routine use of blood transfusion in treating wounded soldiers. Blood was transferred directly

from one person to another.

about 11 percent of them were in combat forces. The rest were put in labour units, loading cargo, building roads, and digging ditches. They served in segregated divisions (the 92nd and 93rd) and trained separately.

- On Christmas Eve in 1914, soldiers on both sides of the Western Front sung carols to each other. On Christmas Day troops along two-thirds of the Front declared a truce. In some places the truce lasted a week. A year later, sentries on both sides were ordered to shoot anyone who attempted a repeat performance. The British High Command ordered artillery bombardments to start on Christmas Eve and carry on for three days.
- The greatest single loss of life in the history of the British army occurred during the Battle of

from one person to another.

WWI helped hasten medical advances. Physicians learned better wound management and the setting of bones. Harold Gillies, an English doctor, pioneered skin graft surgery.

- Wilfred Owen was unknown at the end of the war. Wilfred Owen is one of the best known poets of the WWI, but when he died on the front line, just a week before the end of the war, he was relatively unknown.
- World War I ended on 11 November, 1918. The armistice came into effect at the 11th hour, of the 11th day or the 11th month.
- Nearly 21 years later, on 1 September, 1939, World War II began.

Let us hope and pray that we never have to write about or count the cost of a World War III.

25 Years and counting

*No stranger to the theatre and both the big and the small screen, **Errol Ballantine** is above all a radio presenter. For 25 years his voice has graced the airwaves, and continues to do so.*

Ballantine with two LL's mind you, and two RR's in Errol, and many more notes in "his pipes" than most entertainment orientated fellows, undoubtedly of Gaelic origin and absolutely South African today.

Our biography page on Errol says, and totally incorrectly, "Has been a very recognisable voice" the past tense is totally wrong, "Errol **IS** a very recognisable voice" on Radio for more than 25 years, and counting.

Our highly respected and loved octogenarian rules our airwaves, and leads the pack with an unassailable listenership of equally loving friends.

In Errol's case, one cannot think of his listeners as fans, they are friends, companions and loyal to a T and they definitely own him, as he owns them.

More than 25 years in both Talk and Music stations, in fact he started in theatre and film at the tender age of 13 appearing in Children's Theatre and subsequently, in many musicals, panto's, drama's and comedies, including stand up comedy.

Errol appeared in about fifteen television miniseries dramas, including

Isidingo, Whirlpool, Generations and Zero Tolerance

Also several TV commercials, and he had many roles in various feature films such as Sorcerers Apprentice (2000), Mr Bones (2001), Stander (2002), Slash (2002), King Solomon's Mines, Number 10 and Where others wavered (2005), as well as cameo roles in Duma and Shadow.

Often co-starred by Carole, his beloved wife of some 56 years, and counting, and not even including courting days/weeks/years. Interesting, that the big 50 has become passé and many marriages are heading from Gold at 50 to Emerald (55) and Diamond (60) and it won't be long before more tokens will have to be added.

A fish Eagle told me that he loved water skiing, but couldn't remember if he stopped when his first son arrived or if it was the careening up the river bank that closed that chapter.

Radio interviews by the dozen, Claire Johnson, of Mango Groove, Pieter Dirk Uys (Evita Bezuidenhout) Peter Sarstedt and a host of others. Always done with a smile and deep professionalism.



HOME TALK: Over the years Errol has conducted dozens of interviews on air. Here he talk to Claire Johnson, the voice behind popular South African group Mango Groove. While on the topic of vocal talent, Peter Sarstedt was not known for giving frequent or regular interviews, and he generally maintained a low public profile despite his success. Yet Errol managed to interview him.

Errol gets a great deal of pleasure from Radio especially the immediacy and intimacy with the listeners through this medium.

Errol, Roger and Stan, our anchors in life as well as our station, long may they bend the airwaves.



TANNIE EVITA: Errol with South African legend Pieter-Dirk Uys, better known as Evita Bezuidenhout, former ambassadress of Bapetikosweti – a fictitious black homeland.

Music to March to

Seeing as it's Armistice Day this month, we decided to look at some music from the movies. And not just any movies, but war movies.

Over the years there have been some really great war movies. They've ranged from being exciting to sad and many have gone on to become classics.

Yet as with any good movie you need a good musical soundtrack. And while very few of these songs have gone on to feature on the hit parades, they're still really good songs, most from really good war movies. So let's have a listen to a few of them.

The Battle Of Britain was a 1969 British movie about the war fought in the air over Britain during World

War Two in 1940.

A much smaller force of British Royal Air Force (RAF) pilots defeated a much larger German force and was the main cause of Hitler cancelling his planned invasion of Britain.

The film starred greats such as Laurence Olivier, Christopher Plummer and Michale Caine. The music was composed by Ron Goodwin,

The Dam Busters was another movie based on a true story. In 1943 the RAF's 617 Squadron attacked a series of dams in Germany using a special bomb designed by Barnes Wallis. The music for the film was composed by Eric Coates and Leighton Lucas.

The Guns Of Navarone was another movie set in World War Two. This time a group has to destroy German cannons in Greece. The film score, written by Dimitri Tiomkin, won an Academy Award and a Golden Globe for Best Original Score.

The 1962 epic **Lawrence Of Arabia** won seven Academy Awards. The film score was composed by Maurice Jarre, little known at the time and selected only after both William Walton and Malcolm Arnold had proved unavailable. Jarre was given just six weeks to compose two hours of orchestral music. It won Oscar, BAFTA and Golden Globe Awards.

Not only was **The Bridge On The River Kwai** one of the best war movies ever, it also featured the memorable **Colonel Bogey March** that won an Oscar, BAFTA, Golden Globe and Grammy Award.

Apocalypse Now was a movie set during the Vietnam War. One of the most memorable scenes is of American helicopter gunships flying in to attack a Viet Cong village. Over loudspeakers they are playing Wagner's **Ride Of The Valkyries**.

With an all-star cast and based on a true story, **The Great Escape** was a classic. The catchy theme was written by Elmer Bernstein.

Top Gun starred Tom Cruise as an American fighter pilot. The movie had not one, but two songs that actually made it onto the hit parades. **Take My Breath Away** by Berlin and **Danger Zone** by Kenny Loggins both reached number one.

Kelly's Heroes starred Clint Eastwood, Donald Sutherland and Telly Savalas. The theme song, **Burning Bridges** by the Mike Curb Congre-

gation, was a Top Ten hit single and reached Number One in South Africa..

Good Morning Vietnam starred the late Robin Williams. It featured some great music from the 60s including **What A Wonderful World** by Louis Armstrong.

Full Metal Jacket was not only an excellent movie, it also featured some great music. One of the unique songs comes at the end of the movie when US Marines, having been involved in a fierce battle in Vietnam, march away singing the Mickey Mouse Club Song.

While most of us would have seen the brilliant **Saving Private Ryan**, the **Longest Day** was another movie about the D-Day landings. This one was made back in 1962. Maurice Jarre composed the theme song, **The Longest Day**.

A Bridge Too Far is another epic World War Two movie. John Addison, who wrote the musical score, was actually involved in the real battle depicted in the movie.

MASH was both a successful movie and later a television series. The theme song, called **Suicide Is Painless**, was written by Johnny Mandel.

Most Vietnam era movies will feature some good 60s music. The TV series **Tour of Duty** had the Rolling Stones' **Paint It Black** as its theme tune. It was another song that cracked the charts.



Did You Know?

This month we look at some trivia from World War II.

- The first German serviceman killed in the war was killed by the Japanese (China, 1937).
- The first American serviceman killed was killed by the Russians (Finland 1940).
- At the time of Pearl Harbour, the top US Navy command was called CINCUS (pronounced “sink us”), the shoulder patch of the US Army’s 45th Infantry division was the swastika, and Hitler’s private train was named “Amerika”. All three were soon changed for PR purposes.
- It was a common practice on fighter planes to load very fifth round with a tracer round to aid in aiming. That was a mistake. The tracers had different ballistics so (at long range) if your tracers were hitting the target, 80% of your rounds were missing. Worse yet, the tracers instantly told your enemy he was under fire and from which direction. Worst of all was the practice of loading a string of tracers at the end of the belt to tell you that you were out of ammo. That was definitely not something you wanted to tell the enemy. Units that stopped using tracers saw their success rate nearly double and their loss rate go down.
- German Me-264 bombers were capable of bombing New York City but it wasn’t worth the effort.
- The Russians destroyed over 500 German aircraft by ramming them in mid-air (they also sometimes cleared minefields by marching over them). “It takes a brave man • not to be a hero in the Red Army”. - Joseph Stalin
- When the US Army landed in North Africa, among the equipment brought ashore were three complete Coca Cola bottling plants.
- Among the first “Germans” captured at Normandy were several Koreans. They had been forced to fight for the Japanese Army until they were captured by the Russians and forced to fight for the Russian Army until they were captured by the Germans and forced to fight for the German Army until they were captured by the US Army.
- Most members of the Waffen SS were not German.
- The only nation that Germany declared war on was the USA.
- Nuclear physicist Niels Bohr was

rescued in the nick of time from German occupied Denmark. While Danish resistance fighters provided covering fire he ran out the back door of his home stopping momentarily to grab a beer bottle full of precious “heavy water”. He finally reached England still clutching the bottle, which contained beer. Perhaps some German drank the heavy water.

- One of the American light cruisers anchored at Pearl Harbour during the Japanese attack of December 1941 was the Phoenix. The Phoenix survived the attack virtually unscathed, however, more than 40 years later she was torpedoed and sunk by the British submarine Conqueror in the South Atlantic. The Phoenix, at the time of her demise, was of course known then as the General Belgrano.
- Although many people refer to the Allied D-Day landings in Normandy as “Operation Overlord”, the operation was actually called “Operation Neptune”. The landings were originally known as Overlord, but in September 1943 the code name was changed to Neptune, and Overlord from then on was used to refer to the general Allied strategy in north-western Europe.
- Despite what you might see in the movies, the regular German Army (Wehrmacht) did not usually use the Nazi salute. Only after the July 1944 attempt on Hitler’s life were

they forced to use the Nazi salute as standard.

- Virtually everybody knows the name of the B-29 Superfortress bomber that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima - the Enola Gay - but how about the one that dropped the atomic bomb on Nagasaki three days later? This B-29 was known as “Bock’s Car”, and Nagasaki was not its original target - the intended target city was Kokura, which escaped as the bomber was under orders to attack only a clear target and the city was shrouded in smog at the time. Nagasaki was the first alternative target city.
- Stalin’s original name was Josif Djugashvili. In 1913 he began using the pseudonym Stalin meaning “Man of Steel”.
- Heinrich Himmler, the evil head of the Nazi SS, was once a chicken farmer.
- Amongst the methods of transport used by the 2nd Polish Corps fighting the battle of Monte Cassino was a brown bear called Wojtek who helped to move boxes of ammunition.
- Hermann Göring, head of the German Luftwaffe (Air Force) was a decorated World War I flying ace. He first served with an infantry regiment but in 1916 he transferred to the Luftstreitkräfte (Air Combat Forces). He was credited with shooting down 22 aircraft.

B HEALTHY with vitamins

Vitamins are an essential part of a balanced diet.

Vitamins are biologically active organic compounds, found in the food we eat. With very few exceptions, the body cannot manufacture or synthesise vitamins.

These nutrients are supplied in the diet or as dietary supplements, and they are essential to the normal functioning of our body. They are necessary for our growth, vitality, and general wellbeing, and without them we become ill.

Vitamins regulate metabolism, help to convert fat and carbohydrates into energy, and assist in forming bone and tissue. There are two main types of vitamins:

- Fat-soluble, which include vitamins A, D, E and K
- Water-soluble, which include vitamins C and the B vitamins.

When we eat foods that contain fat-soluble vitamins, they are stored in fat tissue and the liver until they are needed by the body.

Food containing water-soluble vitamins travel through the bloodstream and whatever the body does not need to use is excreted when we urinate, rather than being

stored. Dietary intake of water-soluble vitamins should therefore be on a regular basis to prevent deficiency.

Vitamin deficiencies have been linked to many health disorders. Supplements cannot replace food, but should be taken with your meals in order to be best absorbed.

Vitamin B1 (Thiamin)

What is it?

B1 is a water-soluble nutrient. It's part of the vitamin B complex and has many functions in the body such as:

- Energy production
- Brain and nervous system health

It is necessary for the function of the nervous system.

Food sources

- Brewer's yeast
- Fish
- Milk
- Oatmeal
- Oysters
- Pasta
- Pork

- Whole grains and cereals

Deficiency Symptoms

Deficiency causes a condition called beriberi and can lead to heart failure, mental confusion, swelling of the legs and muscular weakness.

Vitamin B1 is available as a single nutrient and has been used to help with:

- Dementia
- Lower back pain
- Neuralgia
- Mouth ulcers.

It can also work as an insect repellent because it is thought to alter the smell of the body so that insects do not bite.

Normally Vitamin B1 is taken with other B-group vitamins as a B-complex as a general tonic and energy booster.

Vitamin B1 is generally regarded as safe and can be taken at high levels without side effects.

The Whistle Blower

*Professional sports means big money, but often a wrong decision by the man, or woman, in charge can cost a team dearly. **Stix Mkhize** looks at some examples.*



Sport plays a major role in most societies. Be this at a professional, amateur, or even school level.

Most sports, be they team sports such as football, rugby, cricket, or hockey, or individual sports such as boxing, tennis, or squash, have one thing in common - a man (or woman) in the middle.

The referee, umpire, judge, or whatever they are called, often has a major influence on the outcome of a sporting event. Most times the ref gets it right. But there are far too many occasions when refs get it horribly wrong.

While it seems common practice to blame the ref when a team loses, this is sometimes more fact than a case of sour grapes.

Look at last month's World Rugby Cup quarter-finals between Scotland and Australia. With only a few minutes left in the game underdogs Scotland were leading by 34 to 32. From a lineout one of the Scottish players knocked the ball on. It went forward and was caught by another Scottish player. South African referee Craig Joubert awarded a penalty for offside and Australian flyhalf Bernard Foley converted the penalty to take the score

to 35-34 and put Australia into the semi-final. A great result for Australia. Except for one small problem. It should never have been a penalty in the first place.

Video replay clearly shows that after the Scottish player knocked the ball on it was touched by an Australian player. This meant that the Scottish player that caught the ball was onside. The result should have been a scrum awarded to Australia and not a penalty. Scotland would have probably held out for the final minute and won the game.

A bad decision by the referee cost Scotland not only a historic place in the semi-final, but perhaps a place in the final. It may even have cost them the World Rugby Cup.

There have been many examples of bad decisions by refs in rugby matches. Often these decisions have cost a team the game.

Take the 2007 Super 14 rugby final as an example. For the first time in the history of the Super Rugby, two South African teams, The Sharks and The Bulls, were contesting the final.

In the dying minutes of the game the Sharks were leading. From a loose ruck in the Sharks 22-meter area, the ball came back on the Bulls side. The ball was passed to Bulls wing Bryan Habana who cut through the Sharks defence and scored a try right next to the posts. The try was converted, the final whistle was blown, and the Bulls beat the Sharks by a single point.

Great stuff. Except for a few interesting points. First of all the try scorer, Habana, shouldn't even have been on the field. In the first ten minutes of the game Habana had spear tackled Sharks fullback Percy Montgomery while he was in the air. Montgomery landed on his head.

Now the rugby laws are quite clear on this. It is a dangerous tackle and the law says that the Sharks should have been given a penalty and the ref had no other option but to give the offending player, Habana, a red card. This means he would have been sent off for the remainder of the match and would never have scored that try. Plus the Bulls would have been reduced to 14 men for the remaining 70 minutes of the match. While the Sharks did get a penalty, Habana was not even given a yellow card.

Then, in the loose ruck just prior to the final try being scored, the Bulls committed two offenses. First of all they knocked the ball on. Then they used their hands in the loose ruck to get the ball back. Both incidents happened directly in front of the assistant referee (linesman). He should have informed the referee. For the first offence a scrum should have been called with the Sharks to put the ball in. For the second offense the Sharks should have been awarded a penalty. The final result could have then been very different.

Yet all sports have their shocking moments. In a boxing match in 1987,

a young and up-and-coming boxer was involved in a title elimination bout in America. He was clearly ahead on points in the 10-round fight when, in the ninth round, he took a hard punch to the head.

As he is allowed to, he went down onto one knee to recover. He stayed down on his knee while the referee began counting. When the referee reaching the count of eight, the boxer immediately got to his feet and indicated that he was ready to continue. The referee, as he is allowed to, wanted to see that the guy was in a good enough condition to continue the fight. He held up his right hand and asked the boxer how many fingers he could see.

"Two," the boxer replied, clearly wanting to continue.

The ref shook his head and waved his arms, indicating that the fight was over. He was, after all, holding up four fingers and the boxer was too dazed to see this and obviously in no condition to continue the bout.

Fair enough, you might say. Or was it?

A few years previously the ref had been in an accident and lost the index and ring fingers of his right hand. It was something he was very self-conscious about. While he thought he may have been holding up four fingers, the boxer could naturally only see two. This stupid decision on the part of the ref lost the boxer his chance at a title fight and, ultimately, the chance of a big payday.

Cricket umpires have also made some shocking decisions. Especially on the sub-continent where there are often allegations of the umpires being paid to influence the outcome of matches.

Even the Olympic Games haven't been without controversy. Figure skaters Elena Berezhnaya and Anton Sikharulidze's minor error in their long program in the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics and the clean program of their opponents, Canadians Jamie Sale and David Pelletier, did not seem to be reflected in the competition's outcome.

When the judges' scores appeared, nearly everyone expected to see the Canadians get the gold medal, but five judges gave it to the Russians, while only four favored the Canadian pair. Sale and Pelletier accepted the silver medal amid an outcry from Canadian and American media.

But the next day a French judge, Marie-Reine Le Gougne, admitted she had been bought off. The Russians had promised her a first-place vote for the French ice dancing team if she handed a first-place vote to Berezhnaya and Sikharulidze. Her vote was later discarded, and the two pairs shared the gold medal.

After the boxing final in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, in which American Roy Jones Jr. dominated South Korean fighter Park Si-Hun with 86 punches to Park's 32, the judges awarded the victory to Park.



THE HAND OF GOD: According to Diego Maradona his goal was as a result of 'the hand of God'. Video footage, however, reveals that it was more likely the hand of Maradona.

The referee was speechless, and so was Jones.

Before long, though, one judge admitted that the decision was a mistake. Finally, in 1997, an International Olympic Committee investigation determined that South Korean officials had wined and dined the three judges, all of whom were suspended.

Still, the decision stood, and Park retained the gold.

The beautiful game, football, has also been party to some shockers when it comes to the man in the middle.

During a World Cup match in 1986, Diego Maradona scored both goals in Argentina's 2-1 defeat of England. His second goal was probably one of the most brilliant feats of individual football seen. Taking the ball in his own half, he dribbled the ball past practically the entire England team before scoring.

Yet his first goal was not the best bit of football ever seen. Maradona jumped with England goalkeeper Peter Shilton to meet a cross in the pen-

alty area, and used his hand to fist the ball into the back of the net. The ref and both linesmen seemed to miss this incident. Maradona would later refer to the "Hand of God" being responsible for the goal. Argentina went on to win the World Cup that year.

In a World Cup semifinal match between France and Germany in 1982, the artistic French team, led by the brilliant playmaker Michel Platini, lost after one of history's most shocking fouls went unpunished.

In the second half, France's Patrick Battiston was played clean through, with only German goalkeeper Harald Schumacher to beat.

Schumacher launched himself at Battiston and his hips smashed into the Frenchman's face, leaving him unconscious with a broken jaw. While Battiston was carried off on a stretcher to spend months in recovery, the referee awarded a goal-kick to Germany.

In a match between Brazil and Sweden in 1978, the score was 1-1 in the final minutes of the game. Brazil won

a corner and crowded all their players into the box. The ball was lofted into the penalty area and Brazil's Zico headed it directly into the nets. Brazil 2, Sweden 1. But this was not to be.

Welsh referee Clive Thomas blew the final whistle while the ball was still in the air, seconds before Zico scored. The 1-1 result caused an uproar.

During the 2002 World Cup, in a match between Spain and Korea, Spain had two goals disallowed on dubious grounds before going on to lose this World Cup match on penal-

uadorian Byron Moreno, was subsequently struck off Fifa's list.

Perhaps the most controversial decision, and one that is still debated to this day, happened in the 1966 World Cup final at Wembley. After 90 minutes the score between England and Germany was 2-2. Extra time would be played. Geoff Hurst's first goal in extra-time hardly ranks as a poor refereeing decision because it has still not yet been proved whether the ball crossed the line.

But to this day Germans argue that

But to this day Germans argue that the linesman incorrectly gave the goal that put England into a 3-2 lead, and will point to some inconclusive enhanced footage recently produced to 'prove' it.

ties. The first, supposedly for pushing in the area, looked bad enough, but the second - ruled out because a linesman said the ball had gone out of play before being crossed to Fernando Morientes - was a clear error.

It was not the last controversial decision to favour co-hosts South Korea. In their next match, opponents Italy had a legitimate goal disallowed for offside, appeals for a penalty rejected, and striker Francesco Totti sent off for diving.

The referee of the Italy match, Ec-

the linesman incorrectly gave the goal that put England into a 3-2 lead, and will point to some inconclusive enhanced footage recently produced to "prove" it.

Hurst went on to score another goal to clinch a hat trick and a 4-2 win.

Perhaps the time has come for referees to be held accountable for their actions. At the end of the day their decisions can cost teams big money and can ruin a players career.

Spoilt for choice

Not only can you listen to Radio Today. Now you can also choose to listen to Rocking Today and Rebel Rock Radio.

Anyone that listens to Radio Today is all too familiar with the music and great shows offered by the station.

Yet sometimes you may want a little more. Maybe you're in the mood to travel back 40 to 50 years and listen to the music of the 70s and 80s. Or maybe you're looking for a little hard rock music.

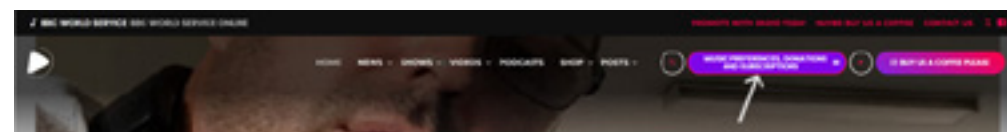
Well we've got you covered. For those of you nostalgic for the rock and pop music of the 70s and 80s there's Rocking Today. And for those old school rockers you can listen to Rebel

Rock Radio.

On Rocking Today you can catch the following shows between 19.00 and 22.00:

- Monday: Monday Blues Meets Rock with Mario
- Tuesday: Classic Rock with Mario
- Wednesday: Bad Company with Matt and Karen
- Thursday: The Human Touch with Michelle
- Friday: The Mix Bag of Rock 'n Roll.

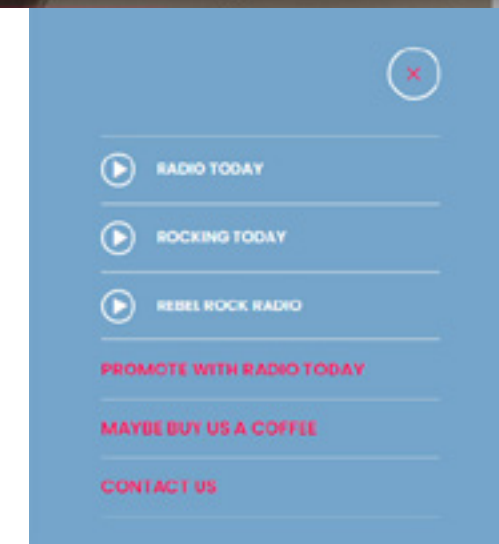
So what are you waiting for, make your choice.



To choose a station to listen to, go to our website at www.rt1485.com and at the top right hand side of the page click on "Music Preferences, Donations and Subscriptions" (shown above).

This will open another box (shown on the right). Here you can choose from Radio Today, Rocking Today, or Rebel Rock Radio.

It's as easy as one, two, three - and that's how many stations you have to choose from.





RadioToday

Program Schedule

Mondays

00.00-08.00: BBC World Service
 08.00-10.00: Breakfast with Errol Ballantine
 10.00-10.30: Pages unbound Glenda Slade
 10.30-12.00: Living Our Best Years
 12.00-13.00: BBC World Midday news
 13.00-15.00: After lunch
 15.00-17.55: Afternoon on Radio Today
 17.55-18.00: News Scoops
 18.00-19.00: Nature Journal
 19.00-22.00: Stormy Monday
 22.00-00.00: BBC World Service

Tuesdays

00.00-08.00: BBC World Service
 08.00-10.00: Breakfast with Errol Ballantine
 10.00-10.30: Pages unbound Glenda Slade
 10.30-11.00: Living Our Best Years
 11.00-12.00: Reading Matters with Sue Grant Marshall
 12.00-13.00: BBC World Midday news
 13.00-15.00: After lunch
 15.00-17.55: Afternoon on Radio Today
 17.55-18.00: News Scoops
 18.00-19.00: Motoring Today with Roger McCleery
 19.00-22.00: Your Classical Radio
 22.00-00.00: BBC World Service

Wednesdays

00.00-08.00: BBC World Service
 08.00-10.00: Breakfast with Errol Ballantine
 10.00-10.30: Pages unbound Glenda Slade
 10.30-12.00: Living Our Best Years
 12.00-13.00: BBC World Midday news
 13.00-15.00: After lunch
 15.00-17.55: Afternoon on Radio Today
 17.55-18.00: News Scoops
 18.00-19.00: Risky Business
 19.00-22.00: Your Classical Radio
 22.00-00.00: BBC World Service

Thursdays

00.00-08.00: BBC World Service
 08.00-10.00: Breakfast with Errol Ballantine
 10.00-10.30: Pages unbound Glenda Slade
 10.30-12.00: Living Our Best Years
 12.00-13.00: BBC World Midday news
 13.00-15.00: After lunch
 15.00-17.55: Afternoon on Radio Today
 17.55-18.00: News Scoops
 18.00-19.00: Deep in Durban
 19.00-22.00: Your Classical Radio
 22.00-00.00: BBC World Service



**Tuesday 18.00-19.00:
 Motoring Today with
 Roger McCleery**

Fridays

00.00-08.00: BBC World Service
 08.00-10.00: Breakfast with Errol Ballantine
 10.00-10.30: Pages unbound Glenda Slade
 10.30-12.00: Living Our Best Years
 12.00-13.00: BBC World Midday news
 13.00-15.00: After lunch
 15.00-17.55: Afternoon on Radio Today
 17.55-18.00: News Scoops
 18.00-19.00: Michelle Human
 19.00-22.00: The Mix Bag of Rock 'n Roll
 22.00-00.00: BBC World Service

Saturday

00.00-07.00: BBC World Service
 07.00-10.00: From Coppers Farm
 10.00-12.00: Fishing Tales with Peter Jensen
 12.00-14.00: Rock and Roll Sports
 14.00-16.00: The Braaifest with Mike Stroud

16.00-17.00: Bally On Air
 17.00-19.00: The 5 o'Clock Blues
 19.00-20.00: Keeping It Real
 20.00-22.00: The Bandstand Easy Listening
 22.00-00.00: BBC World Service

Sunday

00.00-07.45: BBC World Service
 07.45-08.00: Nature Journal Express
 08.00-09.00: Nature Journal
 09.00-11.00: From Coppers Farm
 11.00-12.00: Reading Matters
 12.00-14.00: Softly on Sundays
 14.00-15.00: Anything Goes
 15.00-16.00: Softly on Sundays
 16.00-17.00: Bally On Air Irish Music
 17.00-18.00: Softly on Sundays
 18.00-19.00: I've Got My Standards
 19.00-21.00: The Bandstand Easy Listening
 21.00-22.00: Keeping It Real
 22.00-00.00: BBC World Service



**Fridays 19.00-22.00: The
 Mix Bag of Rock 'n Roll**

Hipe!

media

E-mail
editor@hipe.co.za



Online Magazines

Flip book magazines with pages that can be turned.



E-Books

Produced in any electronic format required.



2D & 3D Animation

Produced in any video format.



Video Production

Scripting, storyboard, filming and editing done to any video format required. We also do aerial and underwater video and stills.



Still Photography

If you're thinking digital media then think Hipe Media.