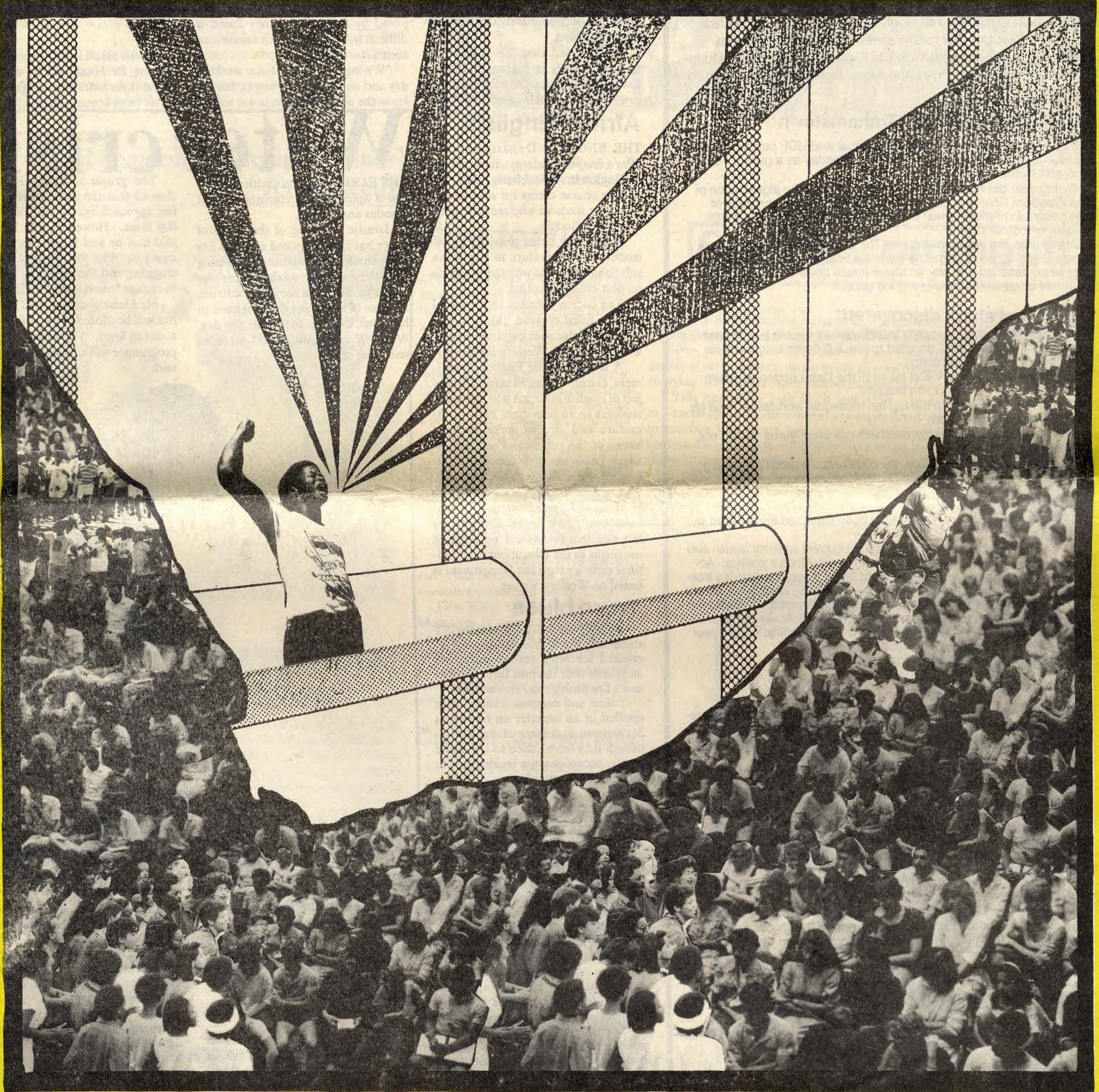


RHODIEO

Rhodes' most vocal paper

October 1989



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News in Brief

Namibians go home

RHODES UNIVERSITY is providing examination facilities in Windhoek for those students wishing to vote in their upcoming elections. The Academy in Windhoek has agreed that their staff will invigilate Rhodes examinations at a R20 cost for each candidate per session. The opportunity is valid from November 6 to co-incide with the elections being held between November 6 - 10. The University will however not pay transport or accomodation costs. At Rhodes there are about thirty Namibian residents, but the number of Namibian citizens is unclear. The chairperson of Rhodes Namibian Students Society (NAMSOC), William Heuva, was pleased at the offer and said the trip to Namibia to vote would otherwise have been impossible during exam-time. Most NAMSOC members had registered in September, he added. Rhodes University's offer follows similar offers at UCT, Wits and UWC. Mr Lancaster, Rhodes' Deputy Registrar, urged students to respond to the offer as soon as possible so that arrangements may be finalized.

Helen Joseph to visit Grahamstown

VETERAN ANTI-APARTHEID campaigner and UDF patron, Helen Joseph, will be speaking on campus on Monday as a guest of SRC Projects Committee.

Eighty year old Ms Joseph will be speaking on the significance of the Freedom Charter today. She was present at the congress of the people in Kliptown (near Soweto) where the Freedom Charter was drawn up in 1955.

At the time she was a member of The Congress of Democrats - a white organisation allied to the yet to be banned ANC. Ms Joseph has been detained and placed under house arrest in the past and may not be quoted as she is a listed person.

Deformed shark discovered

A DEFORMED shark, recently found washed upon a beach near the Great Fish River, was donated to the JLB Smith Institute of Ichthyology at Rhodes University.

The baby Copper shark was taken to the East London museum and donated to the JLB Smith Institute.

The Institute "falls within the top ten museums worldwide," said Mr B Ranchod of the Institute.

Mr Ranchod said the 65cm. carcharhinus brachyurus "would not have lived very long."

"The eyes were formed below the nose and the umbilical joining had not yet closed." The top lip had not yet developed either.

Polsoc

A NEW politics society has recently been launched and passed by the SRC.

It aims to educate its members around current political issues and conduct research into various facets of South Africa's politics. According to it's stated aims it intends to "at all times preserve it's integrity and independence and remain free from any ideological bias."

The chairperson, Peter Coutromanos held a leadership position in the Student Moderate Alliance (SMA) at Wits which, like the Moderate Student's Organisation at Rhodes, is an NSF affiliate. This year he has been involved with the MSO.

Coutromanos can be contacted at 22245.

Albany Bakery srike

STUDENTS WHO often complain about res food and sometimes resort to eating bread, butter and jam will be relieved to know that a recent six day strike at Albany Bakery did not affect Rhodes' bread supply.

Staff went on strike two weeks ago because management decided to impose a straight night shift which would mean workers having to work awkward hours for the rest of their lives.

After a letter from management, workers embarked on a strike action because they were not consulted but an ultimatum was given that if the order was not followed their service would be terminated.

Albany Operations Manager for the coastal division, Mr AM Redelinghuys, said night shifts were necessary because there was a drop in sales. This was due to the low quality of bread by the time it was delivered.

"The consumer has a right to expect fresh bread on their table in the morning and throughout the modern world this involves a bakery having to work at night. The workers involved were reluctant to make this change," he said.

A shopsteward said after representations were made and 40 hours per week rather than the normal 46 hours per week was suggested if night shift were to be instated, management refused and negotiations broke down.

Workers however returned to work last week but have declared a dispute with the bakery and the matter remains unresolved.

Aiesec publication

AIIESEC-RHODES has been given the opportunity of sending a representative to Johannesburg to oversee publication of the bi-annual Aiesec South African national newspaper, Bridge.

Christiane Drunk from Rhodes will be staying in Johannesburg with the Aiesec South African National Committee during the production of Bridge.

At Aiesec's annual general meeting in July, the Rhodes' team was chosen as the most suitable branch to produce the newspaper and Drunk was entrusted with the task. Information for the publication was obtained from Aiesec committees around the country, the international office in Brussels and countries on each continent.

This will be the third edition of Bridge. It will be distributed in December 1989, as the 1990 Orientation week publication.

Peanuts for security

A RHODEO investigation into the working conditions of the campus security guards has found that the workers are generally dissatisfied with the way the Campus Security Unit operates.

Workers interviewed, who declined to be named for fear of reprisals, revealed that although they were allowed to be members of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) affiliated Transport and General Workers Union they were not free to go on strike, "even though our grievances are predominantly the same as other workers."

They added that the number of union members in their department had dwindled to less than five, as many saw no point in belonging to a trade

African English

THE ENGLISH Department will offer a one year undergraduate course in "English in Africa" from 1990.

The course caters for second and third year students who are interested in African Studies.

English in Africa provides an introduction to literature in English in sub-Saharan Africa with the emphasis on post-colonial writing.

The course accesses the vision of Africa's finest creative thinkers who combine indigenous cultural practice with mainstream Western literature.

A lecturer in the English Department, Gareth Cornwell said: "The object of English in Africa is to introduce students to an important body of literature and also to make students aware of the values and assumptions which condition their response to literature and to the world in general."

Cornwell said that offering English in Africa was a step towards the "Africanisation" of the English Department but said that this would not happen overnight as the educational and cultural experience of the Department is based on Western Values.

Truro blues

DISSATISFACTION AMONGST students living in Truro House has increased following several intrusions and thefts over the past three months and a fire during the July vacation.

Police and campus security were notified of an intruder on numerous occasions, residents claim, but although they were called to the scene on two occasions, the incidents were "seemingly forgotten".

On one occasion the intruder entered the building and locked himself in the upstairs bathroom before escaping through the window.

In another incident, a man who identified himself as "Ben", was seen prowling around the area behind the building one evening. When questioned he moved out of the light saying he did not want "the public" to see him and said he was "waiting for somebody".

When students went outside to approach him, he had disappeared. Campus security and the police were notified.

Repeated requests for burglar guards at vulnerable points of the building were forwarded to admin and only after numerous requests did they install them.

During the July vacation, a fire broke out and the alarm "blared for several minutes" but there were no security guards in the area. Students tried to put out the fire but the extinguishers were stuck to the wall.

The blaze was eventually brought under control with the help of a visitor.

Apparently during the buildings' "facelift", the fire extinguishers had been stuck to the newly painted wall which hardened over the months.

union if they could not freely claim their rights.

"Many of us are sole breadwinners and are therefore afraid of losing our jobs as a result of participating in union activities," said a worker who said he did not belong to a union.

Topping the list of grievances is the question of wages and working hours. Workers interviewed revealed that they earned around R400 a month and had a 12-hour working day.

Workers said the "peanuts" they got were far below the living wage proposed by Cosatu, and they found it difficult to budget for their families on such a low wage.

"We want an eight-hour working day and an increase in wages, but we know the administration is not willing

to do that."

When approached for comment the Registrar, Dr K Hunt and the head of the Campus Security Unit, Mr D Charteris, said they could not respond to the allegations as they did not come directly from the workers.

"There are proper channels for lodging complaints, not the press. There is nothing we can say to respond to your questions, except that they (the workers) should go to their immediate superiors if they are not happy with anything."

When asked if the issues were new to him, Dr Hunt said he had heard about them before, although they had never been brought to him formally.

Water crisis

THE EASTERN Cape's critical shortage of water has unfortunately not left Rhodes unscathed.

Drastic rationing of the usage of water has been imposed and this has left a number of students complaining that they do not wash themselves properly. Students are allowed to use 80 litres of water per day and have to have one, 2-3 minute shower per day. Wardens are allowed 500 litres of water per day.



A Rhodeo member showering under water restrictions

Several students have expressed anger and disillusion at the efforts of the warden to solve their problems and meet their needs. One resident suggested grievances and complaints were not seriously taken and too little attention is given to pertinent residence issues and legitimate complaints.

She told **RHODEO**: "I've heard so many wonderful things about life in Truro but I am very disappointed and fed up. Nobody seems to care about what happens in res and the warden hasn't helped to make life any easier."

I definitely wouldn't come back to Truro if I were to stay at Rhodes."

Another student said perhaps if the warden was not so occupied with her studies, there would be a great forum for communication and things would not be so bad.

"Truro could really be a lekker place. In fact, it is the best res on campus."

The graph at Smuts Residence showed that the students there were fast approaching the daily limit of 11 000 litres. However, Mr J Oelshig said that by and large, everybody on campus was co-operating and struggling and the situation was likely to change "when it starts raining".

Mr Oelshig denied that the campus will be closed if water falls below a certain level. This year's academic programme will continue as normal he said.

Nina Shand, women's councillor on the SRC "I think it's quite essential that admin takes responsibility to ensure the safety of women. At the moment women can't even walk alone on campus at night and admin should do something about that."

The warden of Truro, Ms R Meyberg, when asked to comment, described the situation at Truro as unique. "Truro is so far away from the rest of campus and we are also such a small res. We therefore have no intercom system and the doors at the front stay open during the day. We all know and trust each other so it seems weird to have to lock doors or confront every visitor to our res."

Referring to subsequent precautions taken, Ms Meyberg emphasized that burglar bars had been requested from admin straight after the incident, (at the end of second term) but that they only received them in late September.

ABOUT 48 conscientious objectors held a press conference in Grahamstown announcing their refusal to serve in the SADF about two weeks ago.

The press conference occurred in conjunction with similar press conferences held around the country where a total of 771 people announced their refusal to serve in the SADF.

A National Register of Conscientious Objectors on which the names of the 771 were listed, was also launched.

At the press conference, the 48 men issued statements citing their reasons for refusing to serve in the SADF.

The Grahamstown Objectors comprise seven Rhodes University professors, four academics, seven clerics, a clinical psychologist, 29 students and a lawyer Peter Hawthorne, who spent a year in prison in 1983 for refusing to serve in the army.

Many objectors said they saw the SADF as upholding Apartheid and for that reason were not prepared to serve.

Andrew Roos, an African Politics studies Honours student, outlined his reasons for not serving in the SADF. He believes that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people. Successive governments, elected by only a small minority, have ruthlessly oppressed and exploited my fellow citizens. Their doctrine of apartheid has been rightly

Condom vending till pending

THE INSTALLATION of condom-vending machines on campus has been postponed due to sponsorship problems.

The SRC has been forced to look for sponsorship as the University Council has refused to pay for the installation of the machines.

Although the SRC womens group has approached big companies and pharmacies in Grahamstown, no response has been received.

The second proposal of the contraception campaign to have all forms of contraception administered from Rhodes sanatorium is underway.

The SRC women's councillor, Tina Shand said the Family Planning Clinic has agreed to give the sanatorium "free" supplies.

Sister Scott of the sanatorium said she was not in favour of the proposal because the family planning sister had been woken "at all hours of the night" with requests for condoms in the past.

The proposal will be debated by Council during the December vacation.

Down downer

TREMBLING STUDENTS who had taken on a rather yellow complexion were suffering from more than a dose of alcohol poisoning - they were also fearing possible prosecution for participating in an inter-res down-down competition held at the Vic recently.

However, the case against the alleged "offenders" appears to have been dropped because of lack of evidence.

Mr Oelshig, the warden of Kimberly Hall, asked the Goldfields Assistant Warden, Mr John Moore, for the names of students who had taken part in the "illegal" event.

Names could not be found and the matter was handed to the investigating officer for the case, Prof Sertes.

A memo has been circulated to residences which says it is illegal for students to enter competitions such as this.

"To serve in the SADF is to prolong apartheid"



48 Grahamstown objectors who announced their refusal to serve in the SADF

condemned by the international community as a crime against humanity...In this context, to serve in the SADF is to prolong apartheid, injustice and the suffering of my people.

This will not do. I commit myself instead to the ideals set out in the Freedom Charter, to a just and democratic future where all South Africans can

live together in peace and friendship.

Others said that they were universal pacifists and refused to fight in any way because of their Christian beliefs.

Patrick Beddy explained this position: "The foremost commandment that we are given, is that we love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul and with all our minds and

through this, show that same love to all His creation, especially my fellow man. Thus, as each human being is created perfectly in the image of God, every man and woman is to be revered as His creation, and anything that goes against this is an act of blasphemy. Therefore, I believe in the sanctity of human life, and that to cause injury or to take any life is sinful."

"I would be less than happy about marching"

RHODEO INTERVIEWED Dr van der Merwe to get admin's perspective on the recent march. We learned the difference between a march for peace and a peaceful march.

We also tried to clear up a few issues surrounding the 'trial' of three former BSM leaders and the subsequent detention of one of them, 'KK' Papiyane. We discovered this was not really a crucial issue.

RHODEO: In the light of the fact that admin said it would participate in the protest march two weeks ago if it was given permission by the magistrate, why did you not in fact do so?

Van der Merwe: There were good reasons for that. We were approached by two members of staff the night before who were concerned that students were heading for confrontation with the police.

The administration was prepared to negotiate with the magistrate for permission to hold the march but I was doubtful that permission would be given at all and certainly not before Monday. In the end students went ahead and got permission from the magistrate without us.

We discussed the possibility of a march in council and I was surprised at the tone of the debate. It was quite positive. Members said it would have to be a march for peace, something positive not purely confrontation calling for an End to the Emergency for example.

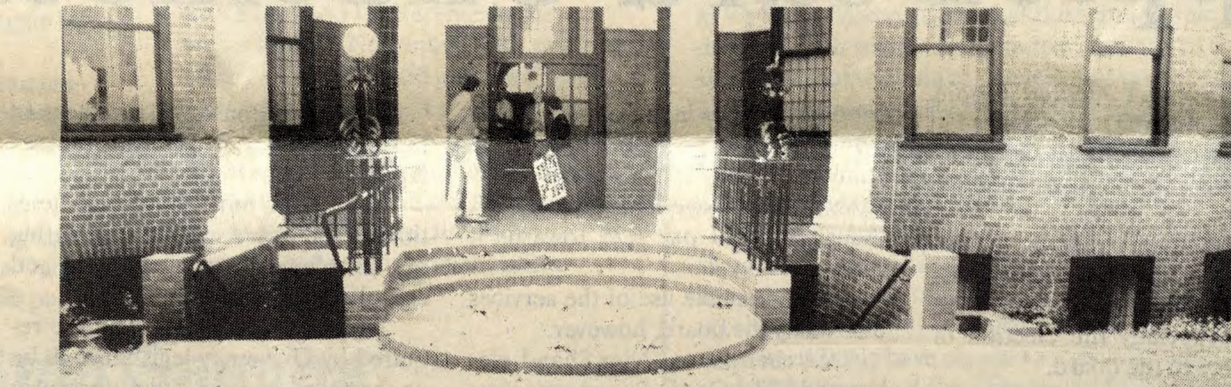
Council had just finished its session on Thursday when a document came from students inviting council to participate in the march.

But it was already too late. Most members of Council had left Grahamstown to go home.

R: Did Council not realise that a march was imminent and that therefore those who might have wanted to participate, could have stayed on to make an informed decision later?

vdM: No, we had no idea the march would be taking place so soon. Everything happened so fast.

R: There were posters up all over campus and a meeting the night be-



Admin members take down posters after a march in which students expressed their dissatisfaction with the administration for not taking part in the peaceful procession through town a few weeks ago.

fore. Surely you must have known that it was going to take place on Thursday.

vdM: No, you'll just have to accept in good faith that we had no idea.

R: Why did you yourself not participate in the march?

vdM: The administration had no input on what form the march would take or its objectives. Members would certainly not have participated without that input.

Also I had a prior appointment with someone who had come a long way.

But even if I hadn't had an appointment, it is unlikely I would have participated in the march.

There is a difference between a march for peace and a peaceful march. A peaceful march may confront the government by calling for an end to the State of Emergency, release of political prisoners, etcetera.

R: Surely a call for an end to the Emergency is an essential precondition for peace?

vdM: That is a debate I don't want to get into. Personally I would be less than happy about marching. There are more subtle means of protesting.

We are now talking with hindsight. At the time we did not know that the police would allow the march to go ahead.

Now marches have become a fashion. I'm not going to participate in marches simply because they've

become fashionable. I have other ways of registering my protest.

R: What are those?

vdM: When BSM was banned I and a delegation from Wits visited the Minister of Police to register our protest.

R: On the issue of the trial, do you feel that there was any link between the trial and 'KK' Papiyane's subsequent detention?

vdM: No I don't buy that. We won't tolerate the disruption of meetings. That is not an argument for putting people beyond the disciplinary code. We won't let people get away with that sort of behaviour.

Anyway it was not us who made the trial into a media event. It could have been handled internally. It was not our fault.

R: In the light of the fact that administrations at other universities did not even allow Glendenning and Smith to speak on campus at all why did the Rhodes administration take action against students who demonstrated their dissatisfaction with the racist views he has been known to propagate?

vdM: It is not the role of the administration to act as censors. I first knew about the trouble around the meeting when I heard the 'gavort' in Arts Major. This is a pattern of behaviour that is in the public interest to act against.

The objectors also called for alternatives to military service which were linked to the community and not linked to the SADF.

Professor Ian Macdonald, Head of the Philosophy Department said he thought he faced no actual risk, but commended the courage of the "younger men who were liable for call-up."

Grahamstown custodian of the Register for Conscientious Objectors, Bishop David Russell, said he regarded the taking up of arms as deeply immoral and sinful.

He added that he would continue to pray for courage and strength for the objectors.

Most objectors also felt they had the full support of their families despite their concern.

Meanwhile about five Grahamstown organisations including the Black Sash (Albany), South African National Students Congress (Sansco) at Rhodes and Cathsoc (Rhodes) have issued statements in support of the objectors.

The Black Sash outlined the reasons for its support of the objectors. "We recognise that the SADF is among the principle upholders of apartheid in this country, a fact which has been evidenced by the controversial presence of troops in the township and in neighbouring states. The courageous decision of the 771 is issued on integrity, morality and patriotism."

R: Is it not a co-incidence that the three students who were charged were all past BSM presidents, especially in terms of the fact that the MSO allege they submitted a number of names to the investigating officer?

vdM: No, I don't see that as a coincidence. We have a procedure. The MSO complained to the Vice Chancellor who then referred the case to the investigating officer. The investigating officer decided who to prosecute on the basis of evidence.

R: What is the administration doing to secure Papiyane's release?

vdM: We went down to the police station as soon as Mr Papiyane was detained to ensure he had a lawyer and could apply for study rights. We also released a statement to the press.

R: What has been done since then to pressurise for his release?

vdM: We are in touch with the security police and phone them from time to time.

R: Wasn't it a problem that the statement appeared in the press during the vac when most students couldn't see it?

vdM: Yes, but we do not release statements directly to students except when it is a crucial issue.

R: Do you not feel that KK's detention is a crucial issue?

vdM: Well, you have a point there...but in the times we live in detention is not that unusual is it?

"Love your Neighbour"- Bishop Russell

RHODEO SPOKE to Bishop David Russell of the Anglican Church in Grahamstown after his week long fast. He looked tired but said he felt "surprisingly strong".

RHODEO: Why did you embark on a week-long fast?

Bishop Russell: I responded to a call by Archbishop Desmond Tutu who called for a week's fasting and prayer from September 25-30 for justice and peace in South Africa.

RHODEO: Do you feel you've achieved your objective?

Bishop Russell: It's difficult to chalk up achievements in the violent situation in which we live: it's difficult to calculate achievements; the fruits of our offerings are not visible - its part of something bigger.

RHODEO: Do you feel - like most people - that politics and religion should be separated?

Bishop Russell: No - obviously our whole understanding of God the Incarnate is based on the commandment: "love your neighbour". This

includes respecting and treating your neighbour fairly and getting rid of those things which hurt our neighbours.

In South Africa this would mean getting involved in politics - which is human communication and social relations.

RHODEO: Would you like to say something to the students at Rhodes?

Bishop Russell: Yes - from students one expects a greater openness to change and desire to transform our society and commitment to our society.

ABOUT 700 pupils and staff of the Ntsika Junior Secondary School walked to the Shaw Memorial Hall in the township to express their support for Bishop David Russell, who is on hunger strike in sympathy with the detainees, last Monday.

The 'Big Walk', which culminated in a church service by Bishop Russell, was stopped only 500m from the Hall by police. They tried to stop the walk but released the participants 20 minutes after being told it was not a protest march but a church service.

Bishop Russell holding the flowers that were presented to him by the South African Police when the peaceful procession through town that took place a few weeks ago, reached the police station. The flowers were later laid on an A.N.C. flag.



Oppie Board Undemocratic?

THE RECENTLY elected Oppie Board has a daunting task ahead of it if it plans to get in touch with the largely uninterested Oppie community at Rhodes.

Previous Chairperson of the board, Shelley Corrigan, said students need to take the Oppie Board more seriously, especially the election of new members to the board.

"Often there are so few people standing for the positions that all nominations are accepted. This means that the people elected are not necessarily representative of the Oppie student body."

Corrigan felt the problem with having an unrepresentative body is that only issues concerning the portion of the Oppie community represented on the board tend to be addressed.

She added that the lack of partici-

pation by Oppies in the running of the Oppie board is probably due to bad publicity - many students don't even know that they have representation although they all pay R25 towards it every year.

Some do make use of the services offered by the board, however.

New chairperson, Nina Shand, elaborated, "The Oppie Board organises the cheese and wine at the beginning of the year and the various Oppie jorls, and shows videos occasionally. We have also just got M-Net in the Oppie common room."

"There are various garden and household tools available for students to use, and a lost mail service. Our secretary also helps students find digs throughout the year, and house sitters during the holidays and Festival."

The Oppie Board also produces an Oppie newsletter, and organises Oppie sports.

One of the most important functions of the board seems to be sorting out problems between Oppies and complaining landowners.

The three academics, who are required by University legislature to be on the board, are particularly useful in this regard. They also deal with financial and disciplinary matters. This year the academics on the Board are Rob Midgely (President), Prof Bill Davies (Vice-president) and Goonie Marsh (Vice-president).

Another problem is that according to some members of the board academics tend to dominate discussion because they have the confidence to assert their positions more strongly.

One member of the board who wished to remain anonymous, felt that decision making processes were "not always very democratic". For example, recently the woman employed by the Board to look after the common room requested an extra R2,50 a week to cover transport costs, but was refused, because "academics did their bit and everybody else kept quiet because they felt unconfident to disagree".

On next years Oppie Board are Nina Shand (Chairperson), Kate Shand (Media), Clair Goffe-wood (Media), Kathy Berger (Media), Anthony Collins (Entertainment), Carl Johnson (Accommodation), Hugh Callahan (Sport) and Ralph Caswell (Craft Markets) Emma Durden (Secretary).

Students in Coma

STUDENTS OF the Rhodes Pharmacy Department recently embarked on a campaign to rid Grahamstown households of the harmful, old and unused medicines which tend to accumulate in the home.

About 70 pharmacy students went door-to-door to collect old medicines as part of the Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse (PADA) effort to make the public aware of the harm caused by old drugs.

Medicines can cause exfoliation and ulcers if used after the expiry date, and are very harmful to children who may mistake them for sweets, according to Jacky Pilzer who helped organise the campaign.

Pilzer said antibiotics flushed down the toilet can cause bacteria in the sewers to develop immunity to various drugs. If these bacteria enter the body, antibiotics will be unable to combat disease.

Len Paton, supervisor of the drive-called COMA - says even eyedrops

used one month after their purchase can cause eye infections, if they have lost their sterility.

Collected drugs will be incinerated or, in the case of vitamins, recycled by the Pharmacy Department.

Pilzer said Grahamstown residents were generally very co-operative, as they had been made aware of the scheme through the Grocotts Mail coverage. A few people were suspicious though, and someone apparently managed to hiss "I don't do drugs!" before slamming the door. Others said they'd rather destroy the medicines themselves.

Having purged Grahamstown of all harmful substances, PADA hopes to continue drawing attention to the misuse of drugs through lectures and seminars delivered to various high schools. The COMA campaign will be repeated in a few years time, once medicine cabinets have filled up once more with forgotten prescriptions.

Pharmacy Rupture

THE RHODES University Pharmacy Association (RUPSA) has announced that it wishes to strive "for the attainment of a non-racial, non-sexist, people-centred Health Care System and for the attainment of the highest possible level of health-care".

This clause has been in the RUPSA constitution since 1982, but the RUPSA chairperson, Benjy Kemp, said they wished to make their principles known so they could "incorporate more black students."

Kemp said that RUPSA had lost a substantial amount of members to APPS, the Association of Progressive Pharmacy Students, an alternative pharmacy organization formed in 1987.

APPS left RUPSA as a result of a clause in the SAPSA (South African Pharmacy Association) constitution which said its organizations had to be non-political.

However, RUPSA has been trying along with WUPSA (Wits University Pharmacy Students Association) to

Pharmacy Students Association) to get the clause rescinded. Kemp said their efforts had been unsuccessful so far because of opposition from conservative campus members.

Paresh Natha, a spokesperson for APPS, said RUPSA had changed significantly since 1987 and the time had come for the two organizations to work together. He added that it was necessary for workshops on political training to be held for both organizations as RUPSA had not "located itself within a South African context" and seemed to lack a concrete understanding of the principles of non-racialism, non-sexism and democracy.

Kemp said he was disappointed that RUPSA was not representative of all pharmacy students and could not always address the needs of black pharmacy students. He added that RUPSA were willing to talk with APPS, although he saw their "ideologies and objectives" as being too different for the two to become one organization.

Nusas pres. in Grahamstown

NUSAS NATIONAL Congress will be held at Rhodes during December - the first time it has been held here since Steve Biko and Barney Pitsoa le Tsoele the walk-out of black students from NUSAS - to form SASO - in the late 1960's.

Currently visiting Rhodes in preparation for the Congress is NUSAS president, Lindsay Falkov.

Falkov - a law student - is based at the head-office at Wits. Head office role is to "co-ordinate student services, activities and the cross-flow of information and sharing of experience", Falkov says. "We also aim to help maintain NUSAS' proud tradition of anti-apartheid work", he continues.

One of Falkov's jobs is to help co-ordinate SRC societies and student groupings. He also has links with a wide range of community organizations - in his capacity as president - ensure a broader political awareness of events in South Africa is maintained.

The Congress, which is being held from December 4 to 7, is an annual event where all NUSAS activities and policies over the previous years are assessed, including affiliation to the UDF and support for the Freedom Charter. All policy is rescinded with the exception of the entrenched clause of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Fresh policy is adopted on the Congress floor by the National Students Assembly on the basis of motions and reports from various committee discussions. These committees - or student commissions - investigate all areas of NUSAS work and report back to the National Students Assembly.

The SRC of each affiliated campus has nine votes. The President also has voting rights.

Falkov emphasised how significant it was that the Congress should be held at Rhodes this year because Rhodes was re-affiliated to NUSAS two years ago and this is indicative of the wider support NUSAS now has on campus.

All students are welcome to attend the NUSAS Congress.

Rhodes leadership Detained

TWO MEMBERS of the Rhodes community, 'KK' Papiyane and Elijah Ntente, have been detained since early September.

Rhodes worker Mr Elijah Ntente, who was detained at the end of last term, is now being held in Kroonstad.

Mr Ntente was detained for nine months in 1985. He was then General-Secretary of Rhodes University Black Workers Association (Rubwa).

Ntente attended Nialuza High School in Grahamstown before he began work at Rhodes in 1984 as a foreman.

He is now chairperson of the local Sasu branch and is involved in community based activities in Grahamstown.

KK Papiyane, an LLB student and former chair of the restricted Black Students Movement (BSM), is being held in Durban.

Papiyane comes from Soweto where he was involved in the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Soweto Youth Congress (Sayco).

He began a BA degree at Fort Hare University but was expelled in 1985 as a result of his active involvement in student politics.

Papiyane then came to Rhodes University where he continued his degree and joined the BSM.

In 1987 he was elected president of BSM and at the end of that year he was detained and held in solitary confinement for a year. He had to complete his entire third year while in detention.

When he was released, Papiyane immediately rejoined organisation and registered for an LLB. According to a friend the reason for his re-detention was because, "KK was not crushed by all that time in solitary. Most people would have cracked but he didn't. Instead when he was released he threw himself back into organisation."

Rhodes asked a BSCC spokesperson to comment on these detentions.

"It is clear these detentions are part of a broader pattern. The number of people in detention has risen dramatically in the past few months, but has not reached the dramatic pre-hunger strike proportions.

"Only key leadership is being detained. In this way the state hopes to undermine long-term resistance, based on strong organisation, while in the short term allowing marches to go ahead - which will vastly enhance its image overseas.

"Another strategy that the state is adopting in terms of detainees is to move them far away from their homes. Papiyane has been moved to Durban and Ntente to Kroonstad in the Cape.

"This is intended to stop any solidarity action developing amongst detainees such as the hunger strike earlier this year. It also removes detainees from any form of support that they might have received from friends and families."

Students, Workers and Academics march in Unity against Apartheid

IN WHAT was probably the biggest march ever in the history of Grahamstown, about 2 500 members of the Rhodes community including members of the broader town community marched to the police station to demand among other things the release of the detention of Chule Papiyana, a law student, and Elijah Ntente, a worker from the university.

The march was also a protest against apartheid laws and election night deaths in the Western Cape. It was the first of its kind in Grahamstown since the imposition of the state of emergency.

The march proceeded peacefully down High Street, turned left at the Cathedral and continued up New Street to the police station where a delegation presented the police with a statement.

The statement condemned apartheid laws, racism, police brutality, the State of Emergency, and the detention of the Rhodes student and worker.

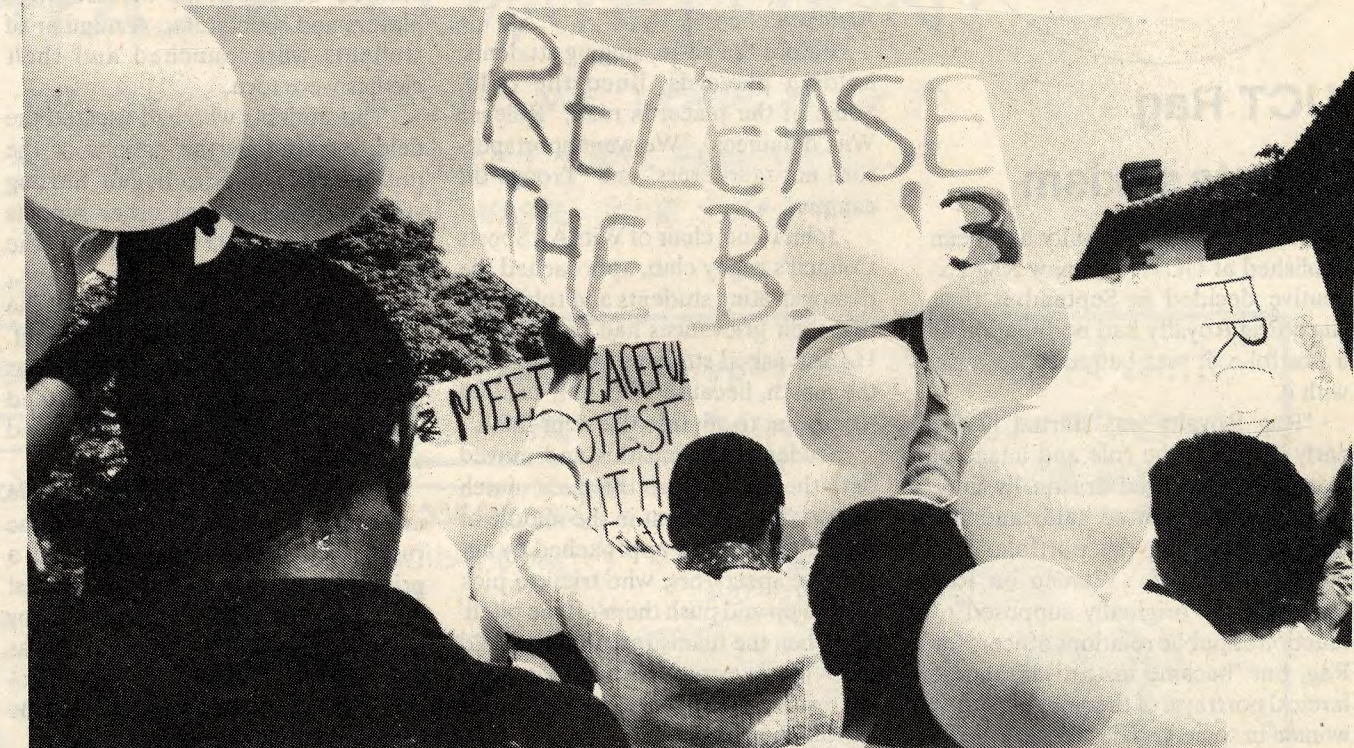
Among the demands made in the statement to the police was the unbanning of all banned organisations, in particular the African National Congress.

Members of the delegation were given flowers by the police, which they carried to the Rhodes chapel where a service was held to mourn the election night deaths in Cape Town, and the assassination of Namibian lawyer and first white SWAPO member, Anton Lubowski.

NUSAS-SRC President Rod Dixon said: "This action [giving flowers] was seen as a media attraction to win credibility for the police."

The flowers were later laid to rest on an ANC flag which was spread across the lawns outside the chapel.

At the service a speaker condemned the National Party's Five Year Plan. He said: "We cannot wait for five years of killing, detentions, harassment and hangings. The time is



Students protest against admin's lack of participation in the march with balloons

now for us to take power, transferring it from the minority to the non-racial majority."

The entire march was monitored by the Security Branch with a mobile video unit.

Commenting on the march, a spokesperson from the Black Students' Co-ordinating Committee (BSCC), said: "The march did contribute in a meaningful way towards the building of unity on campus. A pleasing aspect was that a considerable number of white students took part in the march. Normally such marches are characterised only by the participation of black students. This contributes to the building of true non-racialism on our campus.

"We are not scared to admit that there is polarisation between black and white students on campus, this is an unhealthy situation that needs to be addressed as a matter of priority. We

need to build unity between students, that is one of the challenges facing us in the university," he said.

The Rhodes administration was also invited by students to participate in the march to prove its opposition to apartheid.

The admin stated that they "supported the sentiments of legal protest which takes the form of a negotiated peaceful procession, and the view that each member of the university should decide individually if they wish to participate."

Admin said it would participate only on condition that the march was legal. Permission was subsequently obtained from the Grahamstown magistrate.

After the march, student leaders expressed disappointment at the failure of administration officials to participate although conditions laid down by the magistrate for the march had been met.

Students speak

THE RECENT defiance march through the centre of town involved a wider cross section of students than any other march before. Rhodes made a small random survey on student opinions on the defiance campaign in general and marches in particular.

Rhodes - What did you think of the recent march through town to the police station?

BSC 1 student: "I was very pleased that so many people participated, and that it went through so peacefully. It felt as if the marchers became a unified body."

BComm student: "It is all just a mockery and a great farce. Most people who march are only doing it for the image; it has become like a novelty."

BSocSci student: "Marches are a necessary form of protest and our march enabled Grahamstown to make a stand with the rest of the country. It also shows that a large majority of whites are against apartheid."

BComm student: "I think the march fulfilled its aim of making a statement. It was the best thing to do as it shows that people are eager to support each other and they are concerned enough to take the time and effort for a good cause."

Rhodes - What did you think of the idea of the police giving flowers to the protestors?

BJourn 1 student: "I think it was a good gesture but the police were facetious and their attitude was lacking in sincerity. As for the march itself, I think it is one of the best ways for people to make a statement since it does not interfere with lectures and involves a majority of people."

What was all the Fuss About?

WITH THE march through the streets of Grahamstown a thing of the past, one question remains. What was the aim of the march, in the wake of similar ones taking place around the country?

Rhodes interviewed one of the organisers who holds a leadership position in the Black Students Co-ordinating Committee to find out exactly what the march was about.

Rhodes - What was the aim and purpose of the march?

BSCC - The march that was undertaken must not be seen in isolation of the overall Defiance Campaign which was initiated by the Mass Democratic Movement. The march is but one aspect in the Defiance Campaign along with the defiance of apartheid legisla-

tion.

Our protest marches are often equated with those of the 60's in America. This is false. We must realise that in South Africa we are engaged in a liberation struggle, and the defiance campaign occurs within this context.

The civil rights campaign in America was fighting for something completely different, they were fighting for their constitutional rights to be respected.

In South Africa the majority of people have been deprived of their rights completely. They are excluded from every level of decision making, given second best education and paid very low wages. We have a situation of constitutional racism.

Our aim then is to destroy all forms of racial oppression and exploitation, and in that process build a new society. In the process of destroying the old, we build the new. A transference of power from a racist minority to the non-racial majority.

The aim of the defiance campaign is to expose De Klerk who is trying to sell himself as an ardent opponent of apartheid.

Through the Defiance campaign we can show that apartheid is alive and kicking. Also it means that we must be strong enough to challenge apartheid.

This relates to the rebuilding of anti-apartheid organisations many of which were paralysed by the State of Emergency. We must mobilise as many people as possible in the fight.

Getting to the bottom of a pile of dirty laundry - the Rhodes laundry system

THE IMPOSITION of severe water restrictions in Grahamstown has resulted in dissatisfied students once again raising the issue of the cost of the Rhodes laundry system.

According to Nina Shand, the women's councillor for the SRC, all students in residence pay as much as R700 a year to the University laundry.

Because washing machines have been removed from women's reses, students who have no faith in the University's laundry system now have to trudge down town with a bundle of

washing and pay drycleaners fees in addition to the compulsory R700.

Shand added that Admin had been approached on the matter, but as yet women's reses which had all bought washing machines, still had to pay the full laundry fee. However, it is an issue the SRC will take up again.

Rhodes spoke to the residence officer, Mr Weldrick, to get to the bottom of the pile of dirty laundry...

Mr Weldrick said all students in res pay an amenities fee of R280 at the beginning of each year, but he was not

quite sure of exactly what the fee covered. "Possibly," he said, "it did include a laundry service."

When asked why women who did not use the laundry still had to pay the full "amenities" fee, he said "This would have to be a matter the SRC took up with the Student Liaison Committee."

Women students also complained of a further subsidy each student paid for the use of their res washing machines. Another gripe was that men's reses purchased video recorders or

M-Net decoders for their reses, but women's reses seemed forced to buy washing machines.

Mr Weldrick added that there was no truth in either of these claims. "Women's reses," he said, "are not forced to buy washing machines. It is entirely up to the House Comm. to decide how to spend their allocated house funds." Nor was he aware of any subsidy imposed on women students for the use of their res washing machines.

According to a member of the

Phelps House Committee, hall funds covered the cost of residence amenities and their maintenance.

She added that she had never heard of subsidies imposed on students in reses with washing machines. She said each House Committee decided how to spend their house funds at the beginning of the year. Funds are allocated according to the size of the res and some women's reses can therefore afford to buy a video recorder or a decoder as well as a washing machine.

SASNEWS
CAMPUS
ROUND-UP

Conflict as SAU plays SAP

WITS-Riot police invaded Wits campus when about 200 students sat on the main rugby field in order to prevent a match between Wits and the South African Police.

Before the sit-in, singing students, holding placards, lined the field. Some of the placards read, "Release Wits detainees", "We want sports persons not murderers" and "Troops off campus".

John Lane, chair of Wits All Sports Council's rugby club, approached the demonstrating students and told them that their grievances had been noted. He also asked students not to disrupt the match, because Wits only needed "one point to get into the semi-finals".

Students ignored this and moved onto the field before the main match began. They then sat in the middle of the field, but were approached by aggressive spectators, who tried to pick people up and push them off the pitch.

When the teams ran onto the field the Wits players ran through the demonstrators kicking-out at them and tearing their placards.

About 30 riot cops with batons and

dogs then ran onto the field and chased off most of the students. The handful of demonstrators that remained on the field tussled with players and spectators. A number of students were punched and their clothes were torn.

The students who had vacated the field, enraged by the actions of the police, and players, began hurling stones, beer cans and other objects onto the field and at the people on the field.

A stone hit a policeman on the head and he had to receive treatment. During the fracas a police riot van was wrecked, its windows were smashed and its tyres slashed. It had to be towed away.

During the week preceding the match Satisco at Wits met with the rugby club to state that they had a principled objection to games against the SAP and SADF. However rugby club representatives said that it was not possible to cancel the match because it was crucial to getting into the semi-final of the Transvaal league.

SASNEWS

UPE Poll "invalid"

UPE-The referendum held recently by the UPE SRC to decide whether political activity was to be permitted at UPE was declared invalid due to a low poll.

The SRC stipulated that a minimum of 50 percent of the student body had to vote before the poll could be accepted. The percentage poll was 41 percent.

SASPU spoke to the Concerned Students Group (CSG) who are campaigning for political activity to be allowed at UPE. Peter Miedema, the CSG chair raised several objections to the referendum:

"Firstly the UPE SRC itself does not have a 50 percent poll - the latest SRC elections attracted only a 37 percent turnout of students.

"The CSG was also not allowed to

campaign effectively as no media could be distributed which supported political activity at UPE.

"The posters advertising the referendum were put up three days before. There was a lack of student awareness around the issue."

Meanwhile the Rhodes' Nusas SRC challenged the UPE SRC to a public debate on "The role of an SRC on a South African university".

The UPE SRC indicated its reluctance to engage in a public debate and suggested that private discussions with Nusas SRC's would be more fruitful.

Nusas considered the UPE SRC's response but stated that "talking behind closed doors" occurred previously with no positive effect.

SASNEWS

Ngoye SRC members suspended

KWAZULU - Nineteen students including six SRC members have been suspended from Ngoye, the University of Zululand, by Rector Professor Nkabinde. The administration's reasons included that the students had released press statements, trespassed in the University after hours and entered women's residences without permission.

In terms of the University rules students may not call press conferences, nor may they enter the hostels of members of the opposite sex.

Nhlanhla Buthelezi, who was suspended for being in a women's hostel on August 29, has made a sworn statement to lawyers that he was in his room that night.

The suspensions come in the wake of the reopening of the university after it was closed by the Senate due to a student boycott protesting against two

allegedly incompetent and racist History lecturers.

Four SRC members have gone into hiding because they believe the University Protective Services are looking for them. The Protective Service have now started carrying rifles as well as revolvers and have sjambokked a number of students for going into hostels occupied by the opposite sex.

According to an SRC member, there is an extremely high level of repression on the campus. "The Protective Services have been turned into the security police, they've been using SAP tactics." He said the climate was "not conducive to study."

The suspended students are challenging their suspension orders in the Supreme Court. However, in terms of the university's rules the rector is empowered to suspend students if he feels he has good reason to do so.

SASNEWS



Pam Sykes, SRC Vice-president, models the T-shirt which Jono Gunthorpe was detained for wearing

Dangerous T-shirts

DURBAN-SRC Vice-President Jono Gunthorpe was arrested two weeks ago wearing a "Release Mandela" T-shirt.

Gunthorpe was arrested under Emergency Regulations and charged under Section 59 of the Internal Security Act for "incitement to commit an offence with certain objects". The shirt was confiscated and Security

Branch searched Gunthorpe's home before releasing him.

The Internal Security Act prohibits protest against any law or the support of "any campaign for the repeal or modification of any law". A spokesman for comment, Security Branch said they were "investigating a complaint"

SASNEWS

Durban "Peace Meeting" banned

DURBAN-Students, staff, parents and convocation at the University of Durban-Westville have called for the resignation of the Rectorate, following incidents involving police action on the campus on September 4.

On that day police banned a "Peace Meeting" called by the SRC minutes before it was due to begin. Students and staff left the hall and some students assembled in the quad outside. Police charged, arresting 11 students.

After these initial arrests a students staged a sit-in in the quad and then moved to the Administration building, where they demanded to be addressed by the Rector, Prof Jaap Greyling.

Students were angry that none of the three members of the Rectorate had been present in the quad to intervene to resolve a potentially volatile situation. A delegation met with one of the three, Prof Michael Smout, but Prof Greyling did not appear.

The Combined Staff Association (COMSA) and the SRC were left to negotiate with five security personnel in riot gear and, having persuaded them to leave, then had to deal with about 200 armed police, who seemed ready to use force to remove the students from the building. Police agreed to give students five minutes to leave and staff ensured that students were given a safe passage out of the building.

COMSA, SRC, the newly formed Parents and Community Delegation and the Convocation expressed their "total lack of confidence in the rectorate" on the following Thursday. Most 500 people voted in favour of a resolution calling for the immediate resignation of the rectorate, with only two votes against and no abstentions.

COMSA Secretary, Amandla Simons said he did not expect a response from the rectorate or that they would heed the call.

SASNEWS

UCT Rag rejects sexism

CAPE TOWN-Rag Royalty had been abolished at UCT. The new Rag Executive decided in September that, since Rag Royalty had no function as a portfolio, it was better to do away with it.

"Rag Royalty was started in the early '70's, but the role and image of women had changed drastically since then," the committee said, and the aura surrounding the portfolio had become outdated. Women on Rag Royalty were originally supposed to function as public relations officers for Rag, but "became instead an almost farcical portrayal of the sexist image of women in society. The vital role these women played in fundraising was largely ignored, so much so that it became ridiculous to be called Rag Royalty."

Rag Royalty had been having meetings with the UCT Women's Movement to discuss the future of Rag Royalty. They stressed, however, that they came to the decision on their own and were not pressured by outside sources.

SASNEWS

Mysterious Car Bombing

WITS - SRC PRESIDENT Anton Roskam awoke in the early hours of Sunday September 17 to find that his car had been set ablaze. He was alerted by the caretaker of the block of flats in which he stays at about 3am - less than an hour before Anglican priest Crispin Harrison's car was petrol bombed in Turffontein.

Both vehicles were completely gutted by the fires, but no-one was injured in the attacks.

Roskam spoke out against the incidents, saying they could not be seen in isolation from other attacks on student and community leaders, as well as the detention and restriction of students and lecturers.

He added that he refused to be intimidated by proponents of apartheid. "These kinds of acts do not scare us into submission. They only serve to strengthen our resolve to work for a society where this type of fruitless and violent attack is replaced by peace and friendship".

It appears that the roof of Roskam's car was doused with petrol and set alight. The fire brigade was called, but by the time they arrived the car was a write-off.

Police say the incidents are currently under investigation. No arrests have been made.-SASNEWS

"Violence against women dehumanises all people."

CAPE TOWN-Numerous people have testified that male violence is regularly perpetrated against women in residences at UCT.

At a meeting held on campus entitled "Violence against women" one person recounted a recent incident in which a woman was viciously attacked outside the bar of a residence.

While the man repeatedly punched his victim, 12 people came out to look and returned without helping the woman.

This was not an isolated incident. A resident in another residence said that he had heard a woman screaming and on investigation found a man coercing a woman to sleep with him.

Another resident stated that he was able to list 10 cases of attempted rape in his residence alone.

An anonymous pamphlet was circulated on campus in which four men were accused of rape and other sexual assaults. The university has refused to

disclose details of the alleged offences but the acting Vice-chancellor, Professor JVO Reid said the students "must be presumed innocent" until a disciplinary hearing has been held.

Mamphelle Ramphelle, author of Uprooting Poverty said at the meeting that violence against women was a human rights issue as the use of force dehumanises all people. She also said that men and women should work together to combat this.

Women residents asserted that the University was not addressing the problem and that often action was not taken by the university against the aggressors.

Women were also afraid to report the incidents for fear of further attacks. Campus Control was criticized about their attitude towards victims of sexual harassment. Members of Campus Control asked questions about the race of the people involved in the at-

tack and whether they were drunk or having a relationship with their attacker.

They were reluctant to investigate cases in which the attacker was drunk or a boyfriend of the victim.

Mr Grierson of Campus Control responded that attacks are normally carried out by someone the victim knows and that Campus Control was limited in their power to take action against these attackers. SASNEWS

From the struggles of the past, a vision of the future

The Freedom Charter

Historians will one day look at the 1980's as a period of significant mass mobilisation and organisation against apartheid. They will trace the roots of this resistance to political traditions started in the 1950's. One common thread between the periods is the guiding document of the mass - based democratic movement - the Freedom Charter.

Rhodeo spoke to Ntongake Charlemagne and Gwizi Koya: two men who were in the resistance of the fifties and were among the "Volunteers" who collected demands from thousands of South Africans - demands which were enshrined in the Freedom Charter.

Both Charlemagne and Koya were on Robben Island with Mandela for eight years in the sixties "because we continued the struggle after the ANC was banned."

Charlemagne spent another eight years on the island from 1977. As we sat and spoke in a room in King William's Town, we could hear the hooters of minibuses arriving for the defiance march that afternoon.

The two Volunteers were still very much part of the struggle - advising the young activists around them, sharing a chuckle about having to go through "another march" so soon after the one in East London, and remembering Donald Card, the former security policeman who had marched with them in East London that day.

"Of course, we must forgive him", they said, "The struggle is not about hate, but about building a new man".

Rhodeo: Could you tell us about the Defiance Campaign of 1952?

Charlemagne: The Defiance Campaign started on 26th June 1952. It was a series of meetings around the country, where they called for volunteers to defy the laws of Apartheid. I was in Uitenhage at the time - in Volunteer Group 29.

Volunteers went into town after 5pm - we had no right to do this at that time. Blacks could not be in white areas at this hour without a pass; so all around the country there was a pass law defiance at 9:00pm. In the morning, most would have to appear in court and the magistrate sentenced us to 30 days. At other times people would defy in stations or in restaurants and so on. They were often jailed for three months.

There was a fine of R1,50, but people refused to pay. People were treated badly in jail so the organisation (African National Congress) collected money to free us from the harsh treatment.

People defied until 2 October 1952.

The government thought people were going to enter the towns to "get whites". The organisers heard they were to take a hard decision against

people entering towns. If we came in groups of more than ten they were going to shoot. So the defiance was called off.

Rhodeo: Why did you become a Volunteer?

Charlemagne: In 1949 the ANC had a national conference in Bloemfontein. They passed a resolution to adopt a programme of action to end apartheid.

Delegates came home and asked all: do you agree with what the conference said about struggling to have equal rights? Leaders would be outspoken at rallies about what must be done and what kind of person would be needed to make the programme of action successful.

I went to our branch secretary (of the ANC) and said "I want to be a Volunteer". When we were going to defy, they called a meeting and asked for volunteers to defy. We had to fill in a form. 8500 people volunteered to defy.

The general president of the Volunteers was Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela.

Koya: The defiance was successful because people understood their oppression. When the British ruled, people were confused about their



The charter addresses the problems facing the youth of the 80's, just as it did for their parents and grandparents decades earlier.

strategy, but after 1948, the Afrikaners oppressed ALL.

When they banned the Communist Party in 1950, the government said the law was not just for them, but all opposition organisations would be treated in a similar way. And on May Day 1950, police killed people at meetings.

Rhodeo: So the volunteers who collected demands for the Freedom Charter - were these the same people?

Yes, but there were 50 000 Volunteers for that. Volunteers had to go door-to-door and ask everyone how they wanted conditions to be. We did this for about six months.

I must add there were quite a few thousand ladies who were Volunteers too - not just men.

The proposal for the Freedom Charter came at a provincial conference in the Eastern Cape in 1954 and a year later, in Kliptown (near Soweto) it was drawn up at the Congress of the People.

Rhodeo: How did volunteers go about gathering demands?

Koya: I speak here as a Volunteer-in-Chief.

Volunteers were given forms. They had to hand a form to every person they saw.

First you had to explain oppression and explain the intention of having a new South Africa. Then you had to ask: What kind of South Africa, or new society, would you love?

People would write what they think, if possible; otherwise the volunteer would and they would sign it or put their thumbprint down.

Demands would be brought to the Volunteer-in-Chief who would write down how many were collected and how close we were to having the whole population. (Volunteers also had to count how many people were in each street.)

Charlemagne: In Uitenhage, I remember only two people who refused to register their names for demands.

The Volunteer-in-Chief and a

committee would gather all the local demands. They would go from there to the provincial president and then to the national committee who were to prepare the draft of the Freedom Charter.

The important thing is that we were not just aiming to get many demands, but to involve people and to educate and politicise them.

Rhodeo: What were the demands people wanted to see realised in the future?

Charlemagne: Most people demanded land and equal rights in all areas of life.

Those who did not completely understand the situation demanded explanations. If there was confusion, we would discuss it in our group (of volunteers) and the group leader would come and explain things to people.

"The government does not want us to give an inch"

Rhodeo: Did you go out every day and how many demands did you have to collect?

Koya: In my branch, in Korsten (PE) each was given 100 forms at a time, but there was no set procedure.

Volunteers usually gathered demands after hours or on the weekend. But you had the forms on you so you could do it anytime.

Charlemagne: At Uitenhage, every day after work we would come together and decide who would work with who. We would take our writing pads and sometimes be out till 10 o'clock. The next day we would gather again and go out.

Rhodeo: Were you ever harassed by the state?

Charlemagne: Every branch had an annual meeting to elect a new executive. The masses were mostly keen to re-elect current members. But then the government officials would know of all the branch executives and who was committed to the struggle.

At a certain day they would invade and raid our offices; read all documents and harass all who were responsible.

Rhodeo: What specific qualities

should a Volunteer have?

Koya: A Volunteer is not a person who accepts the job for remuneration but on the basis of understanding the situation he is living under - his consciousness.

A Volunteer is a clean, well disciplined person who has no part with violence. He is entrusted with the task of monitoring the situation amongst people to avoid bloodshed.

All people are needed for the struggle, and all must be alive to enjoy the fruits of freedom.

You know, people before had the idea that this was a fight between whites and blacks. They were excited about having a big mob to chase whites away. This idea was the cause of riots when the defiance was called off.

Charlemagne: Volunteers were educated by the organisation that the struggle was not so. Even now

we guide on a march - leadership is very important to ensure discipline and to explain things.

Rhodeo: Have any of the demands enshrined in the Charter been realized?

Charlemagne: The government does not want to give an inch of the demands. That's why they sent their forces to the Congress of the People in Kliptown - to crush the demands.

That's why they have these scientists - soil topographers - to test the soil and see what is suitable for whom.

That's why in '54 they introduced a law to deprive or weaken the education of people.

Koya: The demands in the Freedom Charter are always relevant.

We want education - you can do nothing without it.

We want to be equal at the judiciary.

We want wide spaces to stay in and to build a house where we want.

We must unite and stand together and refer these demands to the government. When it becomes weak and is defeated, we must implement the demands in the Charter.

How? - We will have one man one vote, then the Freedom Charter will be put to work.



Children cut cake during a non-racial picnic organised by the Grahamstown Democratic Action Committee (Gradac) part of their open city campaign.

The economics of independence

NAMIBIA

- is the fourth largest mineral producer in Africa and 17th in the world
- it is the world's largest producer of gem diamonds, has the world's biggest open-cast uranium mine and the largest known tin reserves in the world
- has a Karakul industry which accounts for 45 percent of world pelt production
- is rich in many types of offshore fish
- has a population of only one-and-a-half million
- and it has one of the highest per capita incomes in Africa

BUT

- the living standards of black Namibians are about the same as those African states with one-sixth the annual production per capita
- there is a 25 to 1 ratio between white and black incomes
- a third of the Gross Domestic Product is leaked overseas - one of the highest leakages in the world
- unemployment is over 30 percent
- expenditure on health is at a ratio of 10 to 1 in favour of whites, while spending on education is six times less on black children
- diamonds realise profits four times their production costs - but most of the money goes to South Africa in the form of taxes or De Beers' profits

Information for this article was supplied by the International Labour Research and Information Group (ILRIG), "Profile Namibia" (published by various international Catholic charity organisations) and various papers.

" The Namibia and we suffered. We began phase in. It is impossible to reconcile and forgive."

A history of exploitation

WE HEAR it often: "Look at the rest of Africa - it's a mess! Blacks might not have the vote in South Africa, but they are better off than anywhere else." With this simple reasoning, post-colonial Africa is often written off in this country.

Namibia is about to become part of "the rest of Africa".

A look at Namibian economic prospects, and South Africa's hand in the "development" of the former mandated territory's economy, provides some pointers as to why "the rest" is in a "mess".

Most of Namibia's wealth has been exported. Almost 90% of what is produced is exported - mainly to South Africa - and over 80 % of the goods consumed are imported - mainly from South Africa. This country has been able to exploit Namibia's natural resources, especially fish, beef and minerals, for over 60 years.

It has imposed high tariffs on imports from other countries and restricted exports. Namibia has been developed into a source of unprocessed raw materials for South African industry.

An example of the detrimental effects of South African control of the

economy is to be found in the cattle industry.

Tens of thousands of live cattle are transported by rail to South Africa for slaughter and processing. This gives the SA Meat Board a complete monopoly over Namibia's beef.

Meanwhile, Namibia's commercial ranchers have to pay for the transport of the cattle and they suffer periodic losses when the Meat Board curbs the quota for the live cattle imports from Namibia.

This could all be averted if Namibia were able to develop its own slaughtering, processing and cold storage industry and if it were allowed to export to world markets.

This situation of "dependency" mirrors what took place in pre-independence colonial Africa where most economies produced only one or two primary raw products for export to the colonising country. Almost all consumer goods and all capital goods had to be imported.

This skewed, internally underdeveloped economy would be inherited with independence, maintaining dependence on the west and making it difficult to address the social inequalities colonialism produced.

SWAPO - optimistic despite economic legacy

SWAPO HAS stated it is committed to building a society which fosters "economic progress and social justice". This will entail "abolishing all forms of discrimination in the economy and other fields" by reducing income inequalities.

Although SWAPO has no immediate plans for wholesale nationalisation, it will not allow the economy to remain tailored to the needs of foreign (especially South African) capital and local private capital.

SWAPO foresees a mixed economy with increased state, cooperative, joint ventures and peasant involvement in - and control over - the economy.

It also wishes to encourage more efficient linkages between different sectors of the economy than currently exist, so that the developed sectors, such as mining, can contribute to the growth of others.

While SWAPO has been displaying more optimism about future economic prospects, there is no doubt it is inheriting a number of problems.

The economy as a whole has been depressed for the last ten years as a result of:

- low mineral prices (until 1986)
- over-exploitation of once abundant fishing reserves
- prolonged drought

- financial mismanagement and the wasteful creation of 13 separate ethnic administrations
- the war

Furthermore, the government could find itself inheriting a foreign debt approaching R1 billion. This was run up by the administration, trying to offset a budget deficit during 1979-85 with foreign loans.

Under international law on the succession of states, SWAPO would not be obliged to honour this debt. A war of words between Pretoria and SWAPO is developing over the issue, however.

The drive to privatise state services - especially social services such as transport, health, electricity and water - is another worry for SWAPO.

The effect of privatisation will be to put into the hands of private companies - at low asking prices - the very services a SWAPO government would need to mobilize to address socio-economic inequalities.

The transport services have already been sold off at the giveaway price of R150 million with 492 workers losing their jobs in the process.

The National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) has embarked on a massive campaign against privatisation which it says causes unemployment and forces prices up.



It's worse than it should be

THE THREE main sectors of the Namibian economy are in a worse state than they should be..

Minerals:

NAMIBIA IS Africa's fourth largest mineral producer, with mining contributing over a third of the GDP.

The South African administration has allowed multinational corporations to control the industry and pay relatively low taxes. They were under no obligation to process what is mined, locally or to train Namibian staff for management positions.

The growth of local industries could be stimulated by the mining sector but very little has been put back into the economy.

SWAPO's mineral development strategy forces investors to start ploughing profits back into the economy.. SWAPO urges the mining sec-

tor to integrate with the economy in order to develop mineral based processing industries locally.

SWAPO is committed to redistributing land. While no full scale nationalization is planned, state farms, co-operatives, peasant agriculture and small private commercial farming will be encouraged.

Agriculture

OVER 50 percent of Namibia is desert with only two percent suitable for cultivation. The rest is used by livestock farmers. 60 percent of the land lies in the hands of five percent of the population - whites.

Peasant agriculture receives virtually no government support. In contrast even unviable white owned farms receive government subsidies. The low wages paid to farm labourers helps make other farms viable.

SWAPO also intends to make Namibia self-sufficient in food production and end its dependence on South Africa. This would entail redirecting some financial resources from the mining sector to the development of agriculture.

Fishing

The sea along the coast of Namibia remains one of the richest in the world although overfishing by foreign fleets has drastically reduced the stocks of fish. By 1980 catches had fallen to one seventh of their 1968 volume.

Since South Africa's occupation of Namibia was illegal, Namibia could not prevent foreign fleets from plundering the off-shore waters.

South Africa has controlled most of the in-shore fishing. Almost all the infrastructure to maintain this sector is restricted to Walvis Bay and the offshore islands which South Africa wants to hang on to.

So what are the prospects for Namibia, and its people, of tomorrow

South Africa's major claim behind its demand that a future Namibian government toe the political line is Namibia's dependence on the republic.

SWAPO maintains this is a self-serving claim. The Namibian economy's dependence is not natural but contrived to serve South Africa's own needs, according to Swapo.

SWAPO believes that although South African companies dominate Namibia's economy, their own fear of sanctions will mean they will be less inclined to toe Pretoria's line in future and respect the Namibian government.

There are grounds for optimism. The major sectors of the economy, despite their weaknesses have shown signs of recovery since 1986. SWAPO also expects an influx of foreign investments and it is reasonable to foresee development aid being offered on generous terms.

Nonetheless, the legacy of colonialism and apartheid will weigh heavily on SWAPO's attempts to improve the quality of life through economic restructuring. It will find it difficult to disentangle Namibia's destiny from what is happening in South Africa itself.

The words of Swapo stalwart and former Robben Islander, Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, that "Namibia will never be free until South Africa is free" may prove to be prophetic.

People of both black and white have suffered enough. In a new chapter of our history. It is important to learn to forgive and forget."



Tony:

"NAMIBIA IS a very beautiful country. The people are friendly and have no hang-ups. That's what I found when I was in civilian clothes visiting towns.

At the time I wasn't conscious of the exact Namibian situation as I was raised in a racist society - but I don't regret having served there.

During my stay South West Africa was a South African protectorate and I was protecting the citizens of my country. Obviously now the situation there is much different.

The ridiculous amounts of money spent to keep us there really bugged me though. I didn't know much about politics and I wasn't sure what Swapo was for, having half ideas about the story.

I don't think it was right for Swapo to have been forced into exile. Things should have been discussed and settled. Now I see that Swapo has more right to rule Namibia. That party should be in power if elected.

In retrospect, I gained a lot personally from the army. The propaganda also did not affect me as it was intended. You have to ultimately resolve things in your own mind.

When the SADF was in Angola we worked in conjunction with Savimbi's Unita. I supported Unita as they were defying the government in power... then again, I wondered how the Angolan government got into power.

Our involvement there should be seen in the light of Russian officers who co-ordinated Angolan troop movements.

I think it's great that people are to forgive and forget. People can now start to lead happy lives.

It is hard to see the advantage of the long war now. The majority of SADF soldiers who died were black. It seems war was the only source of income for the army in Namibia.

Koevoet are really ordinary guys. It's just that they all have their hang-ups by being practically merciless hired killers."

Freedom in their lifetimes...

THREE DECADES of bitter struggle for independence have inflicted deep wounds on Namibian society.

On the verge of historic elections, Rhodéo spoke to two students who have experienced Namibia from two very different perspectives. **Tony, BJourn I**, spent six months at Rundu airforce base in July - December 1987 during his military service.

William Hueva, BJourn I, is a 32 year old Namibian who was a teacher in his country for 11 years. He also edited a community newspaper.



Hopeful and resolute....looking towards the future....

William Hueva:

THE WAR brought suffering and devastation. I am happy that Namibia is finally reaching independence and a solution.

The contributing factor that brought South Africa to the negotiating table was that you will not win against the Namibian masses.

I am sure that in ten years time we would work ourselves out - that South Africa does not use Koevoet or any other destabilising force to keep a SWAPO led government.

People in Namibia especially in the north have really suffered. Apart from being killed, maimed or raped there is also the psychological damage on the Namibian population to contend with.

A recent survey by a German institute predicted that SWAPO will win 70 percent of the vote but this is at the start. We will have to work harder to uplift ourselves and our people. The real struggle begins now. People's minds have been coloured after many years of brutal repression. It is up to the people of Namibia to elect a SWAPO government to liberate the land as well as our thoughts.

I support the concept of reconciliation. Even the Koevoet forces should have to be re-educated and taken into society.

This is what nation building is all about. This historical process began 30 years ago with an armed struggle, now we have to stop the war and build unity as times have changed.

I'd like to say to the people who fought in the SADF in Namibia that they should have realised earlier that they were fighting for apartheid. These ex-soldiers must now re-educate and warn others of what really occurred in the SADF.

We the Namibian people have been compromised and accepted Resolution 435. Even though there are unwanted items in the compromise package we must win the election and then proceed to liberate ourselves economically and ideologically.

Swapo flag flying high over Windhoek

ANDREAS GUIBEB left Namibia for external exile in 1977. He returned 12 years later as Namibia is on the verge of independence. In those twelve years he obtained a doctorate in international negotiations and became SWAPO's First Secretary at their French Foreign Mission. Upon his return to Namibia, Guibeb was assigned to the Department of Foreign Liaison in the SWAPO Election Directorate. Rhodéo spoke to Guibeb about SWAPO's current objectives and the way forward for Namibia.

GUIBEB CONTEXTUALISED SWAPO's previous strategy: "We pursued a three pronged approach. SWAPO mobilised nationally in Namibia - we also mobilised internationally having established 36 foreign missions, 18 of which have ambassadorial status and we pursued the armed struggle.

On the reasons for the implementation of Resolution 435, Guibeb said: "This was a result of international changes - the thaw in East-West relations and the amenability of negotiations to the international community.

"The regional factors include the defeat of the SADF in Angola whilst the national causes were the realisation by the South African government of the inevitability of a SWAPO led government."

It was this "cocktail of reasons" that forced South Africa to accept Resolution 435.

Guibeb viewed the repatriation of almost 45 000 exiles, the return of SWAPO leadership and the registration of voters as important short-term goals - some of which have already been achieved.

Swapo had set up its election directorate in Windhoek having bought the tallest building in Namibia from Metropolitan Insurance for its headquarters.

Guibeb said: "It is fantastic to see the Namibian flag flying high over Namibia."

The country has been divided into 25 regional centres with some 12 000 fieldworkers already deployed.

Guibeb noted the irregularities in the voter registration process:

"People's names are deliberately misspelt to disqualify them from voting. There are insufficient registration facilities especially in the north where 50 percent of the population - mostly SWAPO supporters live. The mobile registration units purposely fail to arrive and Koevoet has been conducting mock elections to deceive people." Guibeb urged UNTAG to take a more active role in monitoring the situation.

Guibeb spoke out on the SWAPO detainees issue: "It is standard practice in any country to gather intelligence. South Africa has claimed it has informants in SWAPO. Those in-

formants did a good job when Cassinga in Angola was bombed by the SADF, killing almost 600 refugees.

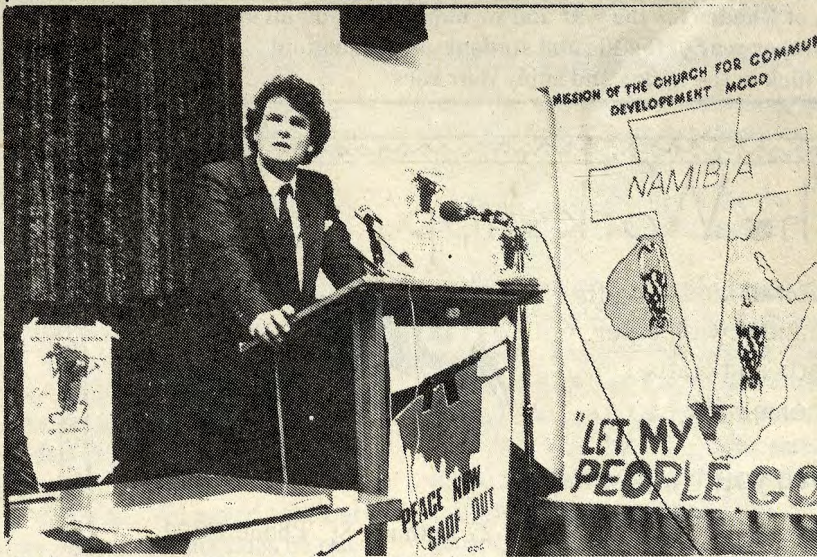
The detentions occurred in the context of war. We detained people purely for the sake of safety. The difference between people detained by SWAPO and those detained by the SADF is that the SWAPO detainees will live to see a free and independent Namibia.

Guibeb made an appeal: "The people of Namibia both black and white have suffered enough. We begin a new phase in our history. It is important to reconcile - to forgive and forget."

After his mother was raped by a Koevoet member Guibeb felt that it might be difficult to forget but that everybody should be disciplined enough to forgive.

SWAPO is targeting a two-thirds majority in the elections in order to prevent a political impasse and to be able to embark on a sincere programme of nation building.

The ultimate price to pay



Anton Lubowski at an End Conscription Campaign meeting

ANDREAS GUIBEB from SWAPO's Department of Foreign Liaison recently paid tribute to his fellow fallen comrade Anton Lubowski.

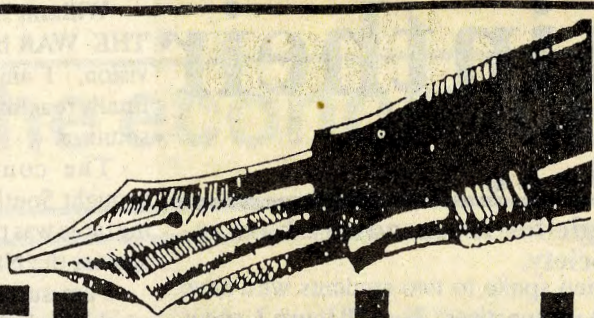
He spoke of Lubowski who was SWAPO's first white member as being a threat to the prevalent racist ideology.

Guibeb said: "It is easy to shout loudly when you have people supporting you." Lubowski did not have any support at one stage - he was ostracised and ridiculed by his community and mistrusted by SWAPO.

It was his dedication and commitment which won him the admiration and respect of an oppressed and struggling people.

"Comrade Lubowski paid a huge price for his undying belief in the anti-colonialist struggle - he sacrificed his family and then finally his life," Guibeb.

Guibeb added that Lubowski's murder as well as the intimidation of potential voters in Namibia made him wonder whether the "South African government with this olive branch in its mouth was any more credible than a vegetarian crocodile".



Editorial

Exams are a form of control

The issue on most students minds at the moment is undoubtedly exams. Some are beginning to wake up to the idea that coming to varsity means you actually have to work. Whilst others are unlikely to write their exams after spending too many late nights at the Vic and not handing in their essays and prac write-ups on time.

A crucial issue raised during exam-times is the lack of student involvement in decision-making around whether the DP system should be retained. This highlights the fact that our university lacks effective democratic control and participation from all sectors of the university. This is an issue which all unrepresented sections of the university community need to take up. Representation involves making the student voice heard in the highest decision making body on campus - the Senate. Through this we can bring effective change by challenging all undemocratic aspects of the university and thus have a greater say in our course content and around issues of broader concern such as detention without trial.

On the question of exams themselves, students need to be challenging the university administration as to whether these are the best way to test people's understanding and comprehension. The examination system serves to reproduce some of the basic tenants of our society such as individualism and passive acceptance of values and "knowledge" transmitted to us. Emphasis is placed on individual achievement as opposed to group effort through which we learn but do not develop further as human beings. After all, that is supposed to be one of the functions of a university. Universities are supposed to be an intellectual homes where people challenge traditional ideas and actions and consider ways to improve these. The exam system is one way of challenging this myopic view of things.

Apartheid is dying

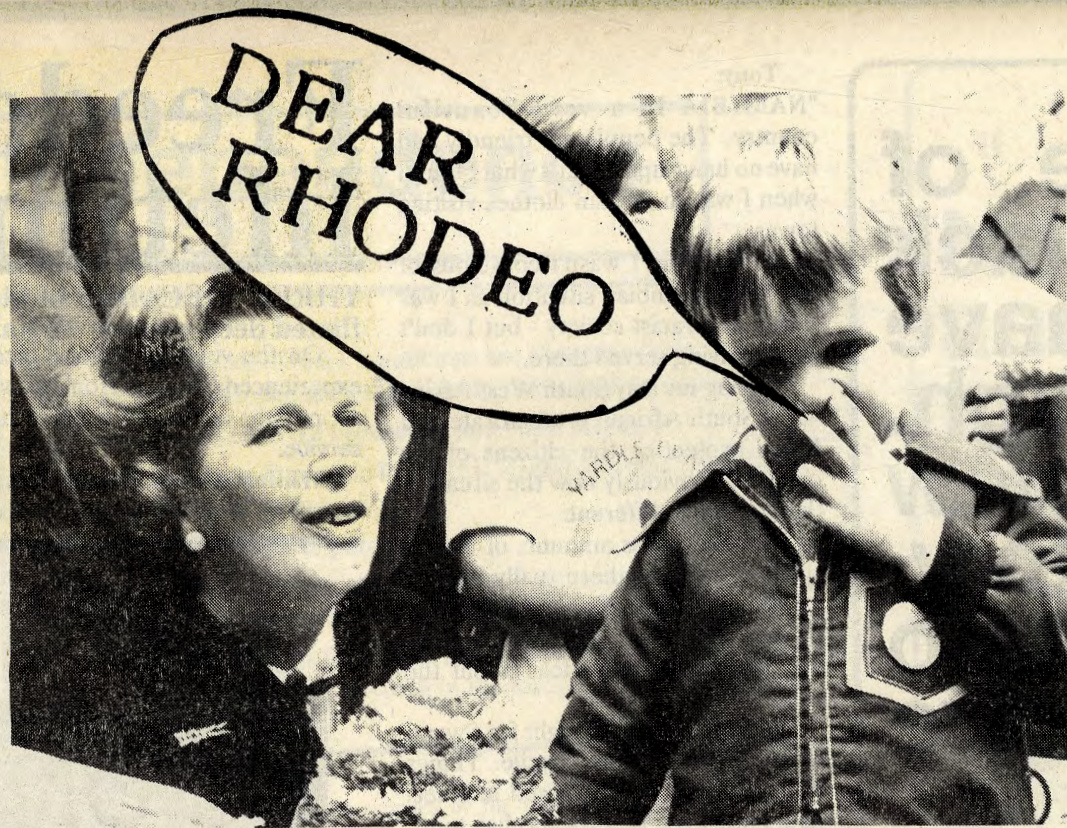
With exams creeping nearer, and the year drawing to a close, historic events in our country are taking place at incredible speed. There is an anti-apartheid march almost every second day somewhere in the county - more and more people are voicing their opposition to apartheid. The recent refusal by 771 men across the country to serve in the SADF must seen in this context.

One thing the Defiance campaign certainly has done is to unify South Africans against apartheid - from church leaders right through to workers. Here on campus we have seen the unprecedented unity shown by students in the march to the police station despite the failure of admin to take part in the peaceful protest.

The Defiance Campaign has shown to the international community that apartheid is alive and well - and rejected - in South Africa, despite De Klerk's attempts to convince them otherwise.

So with the exams looming on the horizon and our country on the verge of an end to apartheid, Rhodexo wishes its readers good luck in the exams. This is the last issue of Rhodexo for the year and we hope to see you all again next year ready for yet another year of the Vic and student unity in action!

Good luck in the exams and enjoy your vacs.



"Christians against revolution"

Dear Rhodexo,

A challenge to "Christians Against Revolution"

Recently, a pamphlet entitled "MDM Violates the Church" has been distributed by a person or group masquerading under the name "Christians Against Revolution".

This smear-pamphlet implies that the Divinity Faculty Council is involved in action that "must have turned God's stomach". As is customary with this type of publication, "Christians Against Revolution" have not given a contact address; the Faculty Council is therefore unable to respond to the accusations made.

We, the Divinity Faculty Council, Rhodes University, therefore challenge "Christians Against Revolution" to a public debate, during which both parties will be given the opportunity to state their views and respond to the other group. Failure to respond to the Divinity Faculty Council, in writing, by 13 October 1989 will be a clear reflection as to the integrity of "Christians Against Revolution".

"For every one who does evil hates the light, and does not come to the light, lest their deeds should be exposed. But they who do what is true come to the light, that it may be clearly seen that their deeds have been wrought in God". (John 3:20-21)

Yours sincerely, in Christ,

G Roux

Chairperson: Divinity Faculty Council

Union vandalism-

dickless dwarves blamed

Dear Rhodexo,

To the pitiful shitheads who saw fit to trash the plumbing system in the men's bogs in the Union, we think you are sons of Bavarian whores and bumbashing ferret fuckers. We think your behaviour sucks shit through wet noodles. We think you wingeing dickless dwarves, with bad potty training, should pay each every mother-fucking, cocksucking 20c on each drink now being levied for the fixing of the dehydrated, delapidated, constipated waterpipes.

Here endeth the lesson.

The people of Jericho.

PS: May you dangle-berries never score another try.

@#\$\$%^&!!***&^**\$\$%#!!

Smalls..smalls..smalls..smalls..smalls

Wanted: Lift to Joburg after 8 November. Will share costs. Phone Linda at 22146.

Anybody wanting/needng B/W photographs to be processed or printed for a reasonable fee - contact Jackie at SRC offices or phone 28015 evenings.

Border Collie puppies need a home. Call Andy 28875 (home), 27429 (work).

Companion wanted for Trivial Pursuit. Call Sobhna 22146.

Forest children

Dear Rhodexo,

We are making an appeal to staff and students to contribute towards a fund for homeless children, currently living in a forest, who need money to build a shelter.

If financial contributions cannot be made, clothes, blankets and furniture would be greatly appreciated. Any surplus money or goods will be distributed to other children in a similar position.

Please take the time and trouble to check your cupboards and pockets, and drop any contributions off at the Rhodexo office as soon as possible.

N.Newman

Yet another one sided, full of politics Rhodexo edition

Dear Rhodexo,

Welcome to the shooting gallery, Dave Saks. With your letter "So be it, you bastards" you haven't only touched a raw nerve but have actually set your self up for target practice. Oh yes, you can bet your last penny that many students will take a shot at you. After all, sex and politics are pretty controversial stuff. I should know. So let me take off my hat to you for having the guts to say what you believe in, actually writing your own name down and putting your head on the block.

You pointed out that I was "unhappy" because of the abusive letters in reply to my pregnancy topic. Hell no. I'm still here and my own calm self. It would take a helluva lot more than the snot-brain attitude of the likes of Sherry (BAIII) and Bitch's (who no doubt are one or two ladies from Rhodexo's editorial board) to knock me off my reclining chair.

Speaking of which, Dave, weren't you once film critic for Rhodexo? I'm a film fundi too and always read your reviews. What happened? Were you kicked in the chops and hauled across the coals or what?

Nevertheless, please do me and many others a favour - don't write about politics! There is so much in Rhodexo (and so one-sided) that it makes me want to puke. We need more arts, sport, campus and local news. I hate politics!

Colin Brian Jantjies

And now for something completely boring... the creditorial

Vanessa Barolsky (editor)
Joe Mothib (editor)

Janet Howse
Linda Rulashe
Bronwen Roberts
Chris Letcher
Nicky Conningsby
Thami Mchunu
Ibrahim Seedat
Sobhna Poohna
Lee-Anne Alfreds
Jackie Murray
Noel Ndlovu
Vusi Kama
Alan Finlay
Tim Hopwood
Mkhululi Bolo
Tracy Perkin
Belinda Zwicker

Sasha Peters
Stephen
Thediso Motsisi
Deli Meyer
Andrew Dora
Steyn Speed
Linda Mazibuko
Oh! Before we forget...
Special thanks to:
Richard Maguire
Kathy Voorveldt (ISER)
Nina Shand
Kathy Berger
Clair for the coffee
SASPU
Craig Frazer
Phil van Zyl
Our lawyer, John Grogan
AFRAPIX

The Workshop

- for all kinds of gifts
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See you there!

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STAY WIDE AWAKE WITH LERT

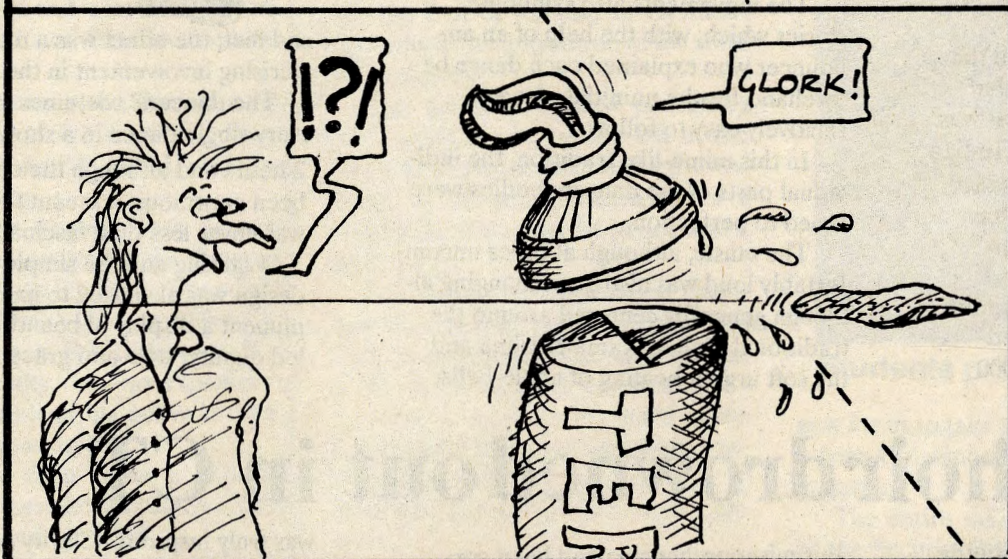
Students, night workers, drivers, miners. You're not night owls, yet you have to stay awake at night. Lert is a quick acting tablet that gives you get up-and-go and keeps you going. At chemists everywhere.

LERT
KEEP AWAKE TABLETS

ENTER THE 'WHO KILLED TERRY TOOTHPASTE' COMPETITION!

THIS EDITION SEES THE DEMISE OF TERRY TOOTHPASTE. WE LEAVE IT UP TO YOU, THE READERS, TO CHOOSE THE WAY IN WHICH TERRY SAYS FAREWELL. IF YOU CHOOSE THE RIGHT ONE YOU WIN....NOTHING! STUFF-ALL! WASTE YOUR TIME! HEY! SO, HOW DOES TERRY GO? DOES HE:

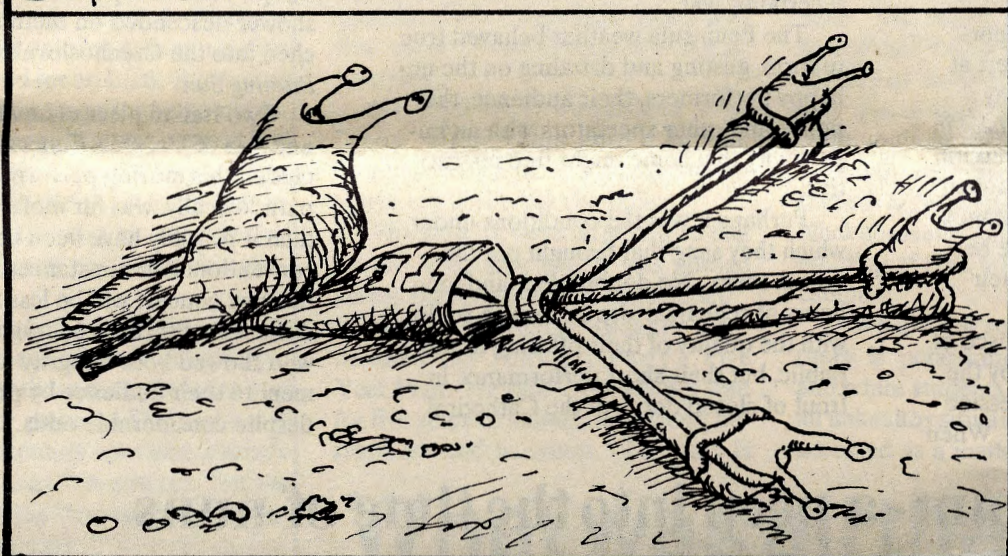
Ⓐ GET DECAPITATED BY A FLYING PANCAKE?



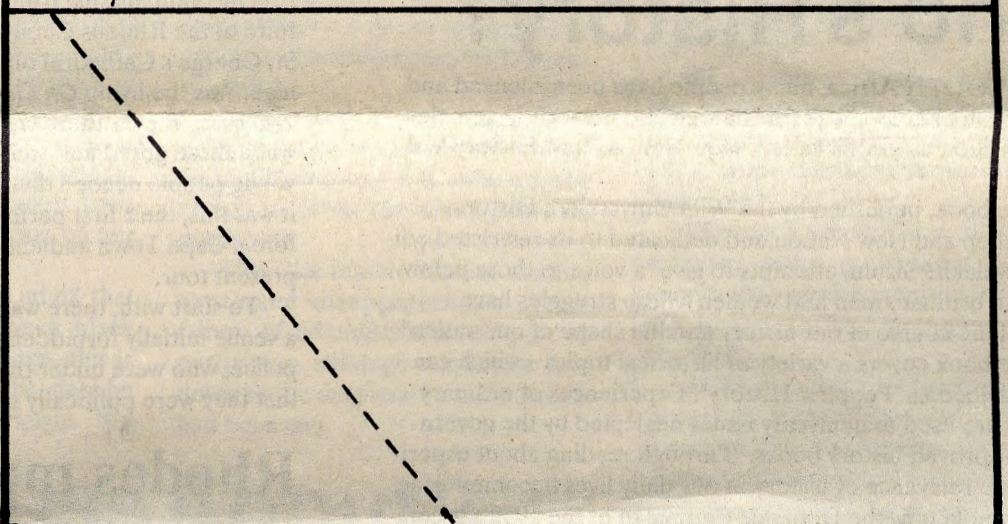
Ⓑ GET CARRIED AWAY BY PEOPLE IN WHITE COATS FOR NOT BEING AN ACCEPTABLE MEMBER OF SOCIETY?



Ⓒ GET TORN APART BY WILD SLUGS?



OR, CHOOSE THE WHOLLY DEMOCRATIC WAY: FILL IN YOUR OWN DEMISE IN THIS PANEL.



SO, THAT'S IT FROM TERRY! CUT ALONG THE DOTTED LINE AND SEND YOUR ENTRIES, WITH YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, TO: "THE DEMOCRATIC DEATH OF TERRY TOOTHPASTE COMPETITION"; RHODEO, UPSTAIRS, STUDENT UNION.

end

Wotz on in Grimstown



THURSDAY 5th OCTOBER

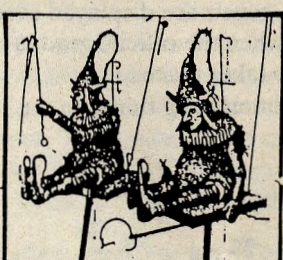
- Alternative lecture Zoo Major 7:30pm.
- Rami Bar- Niv, Israeli pianist City Hall 8:15pm
- Student Photographic Exhibition, art School (until 16th October)

FRIDAY 6th OCTOBER

- Catch pub snacks at the Graham Hotel 6:15pm.
- AL MEGA playing at the Vic.

SATURDAY 7th OCTOBER

- Albert pool-side bar open for cocktails Midday to Sundown.
- Horticultural Society hosting a spring flower show Great Hall.



- Rhodes 1 vs Old Grey Great Field Cricket.
- Rhodes 2 vs Manley Flats Prospect Field Cricket.

SUNDAY 8th OCTOBER

- SATISCO swimming code practice Poolside 9:30am-11:00am.
- Rhodes 1 vs Old Grey Great Field Cricket.

MONDAY 9th OCTOBER

- Projects Cultural Evening
- Helen Joseph to speak - The Gramsci Beat to play.

THURSDAY 19th OCTOBER

- NATIONAL PRESS DAY.



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Rhodes drama masters student, Sobhna Poona, recently had all her three entries in the BBC Arts in Africa poetry competition selected for publication. The poems were read over the BBC and are now available in an anthology, *THE FATE OF VULTURES*, published by Heinemann International. Sobhna's poems also feature in an anthology entitled *WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA*, published by Seriti sa Sechaba and is preparing to launch her new poetry book, *WORDS ON A BLANK PAGE*.

Who's History?

"IN SOUTH Africa, many people have been silenced and most history books speak for the rich and powerful," says the Introduction of a book called "New Nation, New History Vol 1".

The book, published by the Wits University's History Workshop and New Nation, and dedicated to its restricted editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu, attempts to give "a voice to those below, to those ordinary men and women whose struggles have shaped the course of our history and the shape of our nation".

The book covers a variety of historical topics - which can be described as "Peoples' History". Experiences of ordinary people are used to demystify issues neglected by the government-approved history books. Through reading about experiences, the relevance of history in our daily lives becomes clear. For example, how the Defiance Campaign of the 1950's is comparable with the present-day Defiance Campaign.

The first three sections deal with the Transvaal rural history, Natal history and an Eastern Cape history of non-racialism. The latter five deal with the struggle for land, the making of the ghettos, and of mass politics - from the 1950's up to the present.

The most outstanding section of the book is the focus on women's struggle often neglected by most historians. The theme deals with issues like domestic workers and an autobiography of Frances Baard, one of the women who marched to Pretoria in 1955. *New Nation New History* also takes a rare look at the history of black literature, through biographies and contributions of well-known black writers.

The most exciting thing about the book is the simple English which allows basic English learners to read and understand their own history. The simplicity is accompanied by well researched pictures within a very small space. However, the brevity and simplicity of the book does not preclude it from being as analytic as descriptive.

Anyone interested in a copy should send a postal order or cheque for R7-00 to: New Nation, PO Box 10674, Johannesburg, 2000.

New Jazz Society

A NEW music society known as the Modern Jazz and Fusion Appreciation (MJFA) has been formed here on campus.

According to the spokesperson of the society Mr Muzi Kuzwayo the MJFA's objectives are to promote the appreciation of jazz and fusion and to forge links with other fusion clubs outside campus.

Mr Kuzwayo said that the MJFA has attracted a sizable number of members and the SRC and Registrar had given the go-ahead for the society. Although admin promised to give the MJFA more money next year, they are still looking for other sponsorship.

Indian Dance Academy

THE SANGEETA Nakara Academy of South Africa in association with PACT presented a display of traditional and authentic Indian dancing at the Monument Theatre.

Satyabhama Kolapen and her Apsaras Dance Company are a division of the larger Sangeeta Nakata Academy. a group that attracts some of the best traditional Indian dancers from around the country and tours South Africa periodically with traditional dancing and dance drama displays.

They have since also presented "Thiruneelkantar", a dance drama, in Port Elizabeth.

Their advertisement described the show as "A super dance spectacular", and spectacular it certainly was. It was my first experience of traditional Indian dances and I was extremely impressed by the tremendous skill of the sixteen women and the flair of the choreography.

The show consisted of many traditional dances which have remained largely unchanged for the past 2 000

years. The audience was enticed to follow the dancers through the many tiny provinces of India, each with its own character and customs.

The dances showed a surprisingly wide range of styles with the music and movements from provinces at the foothills of the Himalayas being quite different from the almost oriental steps of those on the Chinese border.

Indian dancing is usually characterised by some form of religious celebration: thanksgiving for the harvest, adolescent initiation, marriage or love songs to the Gods.

The movements also symbolise stories which, with the help of an announcer who explained each dance beforehand for the uninitiated, were relatively easy to follow.

In this mime-like tradition, the individual parts of the dancers bodies were tuned to perfection.

The music, although at times uncomfortably loud was also ever-changing although generally centered around the traditional pipe of Rama Krishna and the soft urgent beating of ankle-bells



and feet; the effect was a total and mesmerising involvement in the action.

The dancers' costumes changed for every single dance in a show that lasted 2 hours and although the cost must have been enormous, it meant the spectacle was never less than fascinating.

Lighting and the simple bare stage design was also used to hauntingly compliment a display of beautifully controlled dignity, style and grace.

Rhodes choir drowned out in CT

BEVERLY BROMMERT, contributor to the Cape Times and ex-Rhodes French Professor, reviewed a Rhodes Choir recital directed by Christopher Cockburn at St. George's Cathedral in Cape Town during the holidays.

One item missing from the repertoire of the Rhodes Choir's concert at St. George's Cathedral on Monday night was the hymn *Oh God, our help in ages past*. If ever there was an occasion when these gifted and well-intentioned young people needed divine assistance, it was this, their first performance before a Cape Town audience on their present tour.

To start with, there was the fiasco of a venue initially forbidden them by the police, who were under the impression that they were politically suspect. When

this misapprehension had been corrected they were still unable to perform in the Cathedral as a matter of principle, which caused the recital to become an al fresco affair. And fresco it certainly was.

The Peninsula weather behaved true to form, gusting and drizzling on the unhappy performers, their audience, the police and other spectators with an impartiality that some might find instructive.

Perhaps it was the conditions under which they sang that brought out the best in them. No doubt talent and long hours of rehearsal also had much to do with the quality of their offering to the public, but their short performance in front of closed doors of the Cathedral

was truly inspired. Clarity and harmony aside, there was even a wry humour in the songs they chose from a woefully reduced programme: *Yesterday*, which goes on "all my troubles seemed so far away...", and as a particularly heavy shower descended on them they launched into the Czechoslovakian folk song *Burning Sun*.

Two Italian pieces (*La Montagna* and one of Vecchi's *Canzonette*) concluded this moving performance which, paradoxically, was far more memorable than it possibly have been under more conventional circumstances. Hopefully the next concert will be less fraught with difficulties for these courageous singers who showed both integrity and commitment to their audience by performing despite considerable odds.

Rhodes museum - a peep into the time of nuns

THE RHODES Museum, unknown to most students, contains fascinating memorabilia from the history of the University.

The museum, near Salisbury house, is in a chapel, built in 1886 and initially used by nuns from the Community of the Resurrection of Our Lord.

The nuns lived in the buildings now used by the Art Department and Psychology Clinic, and used Salisbury House as a sanatorium for the ill.

Rhodes Public Relations Officer, Richard Buckland, elaborated: "The sanatorium was built so nuns too ill to go to church could lie in a certain room and, by lifting a flap in the wall, be part of the chapel and service."

He said various exhibitions were in the museum at the moment including a tribute to Gary Gordon who has just left the Rhodes Drama Department to study dance in Britain. Various programmes, posters and photographs of his past performances at Rhodes are on display.

African musical instruments from Andrew Tracey's collection are also in the museum, including a nearly four foot Chikulu Drum from Mozambique.

An exhibition of the graduation gowns of previous Rhodes staff also remains. These gowns are displayed every year in April when the official graduation ceremony takes place.

The most interesting things in the

museum are, however, the memorabilia collected from the university over the years. These include a hand waterpump used by the Chemistry Department in 1914, and a photograph of troops camped on Drostdy Lawns during the Anglo-Boer War.

Richard Buckland said when the University became aware that important relics of the development and history of Rhodes were being thrown away, the necessity for a museum was realised. It has since become home for equipment, photographs, books and garments which would otherwise have been forgotten from various periods in Rhodes' history.

The museum opens on Fridays from 2.30pm - 5pm.



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African music

PLANS TO move the 45-year old International Library of African Music (ILAM) to its new premises below Prince Alfred House are now at their final stage. And director Andrew Tracy can't wait to keep the beat going on the new building which is a far cry from the tiny one they currently occupy. The new building is more spacious and can now accommodate a recording studio, a lecture room, rehearsal and workshop rooms for teaching making and repairing musical instruments.

Andrew says he is excited about the new building as it will make it easier to disseminate knowledge and information on African music and culture, an area that has been neglected.

"African music is the most widespread and universally practised of all the arts in Africa, yet also the most neglected", he says.

In front of the building is a small amphitheatre with circular banks that can hold up to sixty people. The walls will be painted in African style and for one part of the wall the design will be from an artist from the rural areas. The design for the other part will be chosen from entries for a competition that will be run on campus.

ILAM, which has been attached to Rhodes University since 1978, is the brainchild of Andrew's father, Hugh, who established the library way back in Port Elizabeth, in 1954. The late Hugh Tracey is internationally-renowned for his research on African music.

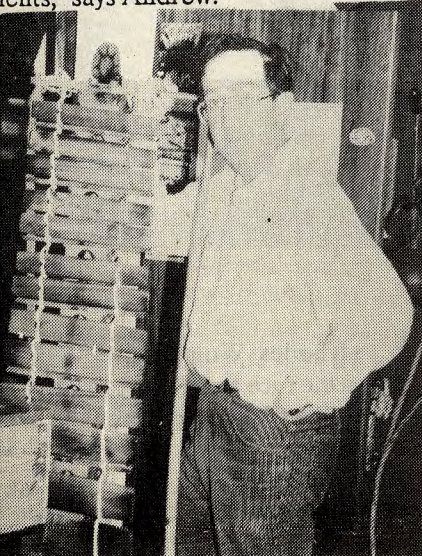
The library, which was independent until 1978 when it moved to Rhodes, found it hard to raise funds from abroad as many countries were cutting economic ties with South Africa in the 70's. "It became difficult to fund even an independent project such as ours, so we looked to universities. Universities as far as Ghana, Canada and England showed interest but we opted to stay here in South Africa, and Rhodes was the place we chose."

Andrew has been working in the library since 1959 when his father was still the director. Between 1962 and 1968 he took a break from his job and toured with a musical entitled "Wait a Minim", which toured South Africa, England and Canada.

Upon his return he continued his work in field research and editing ILAM's annual publication, *African Music Journal*. In 1974 he took over from his father as director as he was not well enough to run the library. He later died in 1977.

ILAM hopes to employ another trained musicologist who is well-versed in the theory and practice of African music to help run the project and perhaps later take over from Andrew when he calls it a day.

One of the first projects ILAM will undertake on its new premises is a workshop on tuning and fixing marimba. Most of the marimba groups I know around the country, including some of the best groups, have their instruments wrongly tuned. This is because the musicians do not know how to fix their instruments," says Andrew.



Andrew Tracy-Director of ILAM



Local Band LEATHER OMNIBUS will be playing at Jamesons in Jo'burg during the vac

Culture in another South Africa

MR VUSI Shabangu is the National Chairperson of the Cosatu Cultural Desk. He is also regional organiser of Commercial and Catering Workers Union of South Africa (CACWUSA) in the Wits region.

"Sport, as a form of culture is a vehicle to freedom, so it must not be abused for selfish personal gains." Mr Shabangu told *Rhodeo* when questioned on the role of culture in the struggle for change in South Africa.

Mr Shabangu said that African culture had been neglected and looked down upon by many people, for many years.

"Seeing this dangerous neglect of our heritage the Congress of South African Trade Unions decided to form a Cultural Desk in April 1987. The main pur-

pose was to revamp cultural activity among the workers. "He implied that the culture of colonial settlers had displaced and distorted African culture. This was an attempt by settlers to impose their own value-system on the people of the country they occupied and this facilitated the process of gaining control over them.

After the Culture in Another South Africa (CASA) Conference in the Netherlands in November 1987, cultural activity was broadened and the Cosatu Cultural Desk adopted a clear programme. Mr Shabangu said culture was one of the sharpest weapons for a non-racial future. The work of Sipho Mchunu and Jonny Clegg of Juluka as examples of building non-racialism through culture.

You Can't Beta Gamma



"The Effect of Gamma Ray's on Man-in-the-Marigolds"

THE DRAMA Department's production of Paul Zindel's Pulitzer prize winning play, *The Effect of Gamma Ray's on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds* staged last week-end, was a display of skillful directing and sensitive acting.

The play, directed by Frances Cox, delves into the politics of a family life, where an embittered widow pressurises her two daughters to live up to her ideals. The underlying tensions produced when one of the daughters tries and fails is excellently portrayed by Cal Volks. Ms Volk's sincerity and consistency in her portrayal of the black-sheep of the family gave the plot a complexity that made it intriguing.

The mother, played by Evadne du Preez, was an extremely difficult part.

Ms du Preez's performance was intense and strong, however it lacked the emotional variety and depth that the role demanded.

Laurian Miles, who played the second daughter, conveyed tremendous energy and excitement.

Sarah Roberts, although silent through the production, made her character as an elderly invalid absolutely convincing by using her body with a regard to detail that was impressive.

Nicola Hayes, in her portrayal of a cat-boiler was hilarious and lightened the tone of the play.

The potential of all the actresses was successfully developed by Ms Cox to create a web of intrigue and contrast that was enjoyed by all.

ARTS



MUSICAL CONVERSATIONS

The Good, the Bad, the Bubblegum

AS THE 80's draw to a close, giving way to the decade that will take us into the 21st century, perhaps it is worthwhile taking a brief look at the events that took place around the local music scene. Come to think of it, the happenings we have witnessed over the last ten years make the decade seem double its actual duration. It has been an historical period marked by rise-and-falls, mysteries, controversies, jubilees and great strides for local musos.

For beginners, we witnessed the jet-like take-off of "bubblegum" music in this country - with Brenda Fassie leading the pack with her *Weekend special*, and Yvonne Chaka Chaka (what does the surname mean again?) and Chicco trailing with *I'm in love with a DJ* and *We can dance* respectively. The "bubblegum" music phenomenon has torn the music industry apart, with labels, accusations and counter-accusations flying all over the place.

In the "anti-bubblegum" camp, prominently represented by the controversial Ray Phiri, the argument was that the record companies and other interested parties were exploiting artists - making them perform what would sell, not what they knew was good. This was to the detriment of music as an art since everyone was now beginning to imitate the "successful", making the local charts sound like one giant maxi-single - something that takes us a few steps backwards in terms of international music developments. Some analysed the problem in terms of the prevailing economic situation in the country: "bubblegum" artists were mainly victims of unemployment and simply wanted to make a quick buck through music.

The aforementioned arguments got Chicco hot under the collar when this scribe had a brief interview with him. He summed them up as mere "professional jealousy since the old artists cannot make it on the charts - they are not as popular as we are". Chicco added that the same people who publicly despised their music could be seen dancing to their tunes in sheebens, stokvels and at parties. But one question he was unable to answer was why "bubblegum music" stood less of a chance of breaking into the international charts than "genuine local beat".

SAMA AND THE CULTURAL BOYCOTT

However, fortunately for the rest of us, both camps do rub shoulders at the level of the South African Musicians Alliance, a non-racial body that recently succeeded in persuading the Commodores to cancel their gigs at Sun City since these would only have served to legitimise apartheid and its stinking culture, and that they would have contravened the terms of the cultural boycott against this country.

Speaking of the cultural boycott, I am reminded of the Paul Simon *Graceland* project, which later featured stalwarts Hugh Masekela and Miriam Makeba on the roadshow that saw local artists tasting *glasnost* and *perestroika* in Moscow. Makeba, Masekela, Phiri and Simon maintained that the latter had not contravened the boycott by simply recording in South Africa, since the UN document is silent on recordings, only forbidding live performances. However, the Anti-Apartheid Movement, notably in Britain, put its foot down and picketed the tour. Fortunately the matter was resolved, but the battle had not ended without casualties. Ray Phiri's support dwindled dramatically after his vocal support for the project and his life was reportedly threatened, but that Mzwakhe Mbuli and other prominent community figures had saved both his career and life.

THE PAUL NDLOVU SAGA

A mystery that is still haunting music lovers is that of the "death" of Paul Ndlovu who is reportedly now a zombie somewhere in the Transvaal. Paul "died" when his car hit a lamp-post in 1985, but his mother and two journalists claim he is alive and an inyanga is busy giving him medication to return him home. Apparently his return could result in a scandal involving some of the biggest names in local music. (We will have to wait and see).

GOING INTERNATIONAL

Perhaps the most exciting thing to have happened to local music in the past decade is the international success of artists such as Johnny Clegg, Stimela, Ladysmith Black Mambazo (who later grabbed a Grammy Award), Lucky Dube and a host of others. Mango Groove is about to join the list as well, according to lead singer Claire Johnston.

SAYIN' GOODBYE TO HOLLY RHODEO

For those who missed the last edition of *Rhodeo* (including Tooth and Nail himself), here's a friendly reminder: this is my last contribution to this page and I wish to bid you farewell in a melodious fashion - with a song.

It's really been a great experience sharing ideas with you and I'd like to say cheers with Louis Armstrong's *Ces't si bon* (that's so good), from the *What a wonderful world* album.

Remember: the more you like music, the more music you'll love. Sharp!



Craig Harvett using every ounce of energy during the relay.

SAU sport in brief

RUGBY

Rugby's major accomplishment of the season was when their Under 20 team finished the season unbeaten, which president Sean Coughlan described as very unusual considering the sides' track record. This included beating UPE three times in the Eastern Province Grand Challenge.

Nine of the clubs players also made it onto Eastern Province combination teams.

Ant Baber and Saemus Sartgeant were chosen for the E.P. feeder team while Ant also captained the E.P. "B" side all season.

Players who made it on to the E.P. Under 20's A side were: Brett Hodgson, Warren Turner, Greg Quirk, Kevin Hopkins, Bruce Robertson, Iain Longden and Mark Saunders. RHODEO's congratulations.

Unfortunately the 2nd and 3rd teams did not fare as well. The 1st team came joint fifth with Crusader Technikon.

Sean concluded, "All in all it was not a bad season."

SOCCER

Soccer's first side finished fourth in the Eastern Province Premier League at the end of this year's football season.

Having won 18 of their 22 games, chairperson Craig Neave said it was probably the best the side has played in the past six or seven years. The second side came fourth.

Craig said the club had done well but felt they still could have done a little better. Unfortunately the club will be losing a number of players because of students leaving and therefore interested people are encouraged to join next year.

AIKIDO

Aikido had a national get-together in Bloemfontein recently to meet Ken Cottier, an aikido specialist from England.

Ken was one of the first Westerners to train in the art of Aikido in China. Since then he has become one of the highest qualified people in the world, attaining the position of 5th Dan and also that of sensei (senior teacher).

SQUASH

The SAU women's squash team is definitely a tough act to follow considering their recent victory in the Eastern Province Ladies League was the third in three years. This victory has earned them a place in the National Club Champs to be played in Durban on October 13-16.

Secretary Julie Morgan said the team has done extremely well but might be weakened because some players could be leaving. The club therefore hopes to start training as many newcomers to the sport as early as possible next year.

The mens side came 6th out of the 8 teams.

ATHLETICS

In the South African Junior Cross-Country Champs held on September 9, Heidi Calitz came 7th and Noo Scales came 12th.

At the Great Train Race held in Port Elizabeth on the 16th, Rhodes was 18th overall and 10th in the athletics clubs.

In the Around-the-block Relay held locally on the 14th, Heidi and Noo broke records: 4 minutes 51 seconds and 4 minutes 54 seconds respectively.

Finally in the inter-res' cross-country held on the 20th, Heidi came first followed by Noo and Mandy Bouziaar came third.

In the men's section, Grant Ekerms was first, followed by Piet Maree and captain Brendon Jackson third.



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The Unit will be offering Honours Courses in 1990. MA and PhD programmes are conducted through theses, and may require some coursework.

The Unit is inter-disciplinary, calling on contributions from arts, social science, architecture, medicine, science and education.

The programmes are geared towards the study of popular culture and media, and to assist in creating strategies for cultural reconstruction in contemporary South Africa. The coursework is action-based and students will be expected to participate both in Unit research projects and specific community-orientated organisational activities.

Some Honours courses offered in 1990 are:
Theories of Culture/Theories of Media
Science as a Cultural Expression
Culture and Literature/Education and Culture
Urban issues and the Media
African Philosophy, Ethnographic Film
Film, Video and Cultural Production
Popular Culture and Performance

Students with any Bachelor degree may apply. Applicants with 4.5 or 6 year degree may be admitted to MA level at the discretion of the Director and Senate.

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SAU: should they play SADF or not?

At UCT competition between SAU teams and the SADF and SAP is under review, while at Wits debate is raging following an attack by Wits rugby players and police on people protesting the presence in a visiting police team of a security policeman who had interrogated Wits detainees.

Rhodes approached chairs and captains of SAU clubs here for their views on competition with the security forces. Most were unopposed to playing sport with the SAP and SADF.

Rugby president Sean Coughlan said they had no option when it came to playing South African Police or defence force teams. "We have no choice because if you want to get into the Eastern Province league, you are bound to play against all teams, SADF including if they are part of it," he said.

Although the team has played SADF in the past, they have seldom done so this year as they have moved further down in the league.

He said: "If a motion of disapproval was put forward to the committee, we would have to do something about it but as far as I know there has not been any complaints."

Co-coach and manager Malcolm Charles vaguely remembers dissatisfaction being expressed in the past but is not sure where it came from.

"I have no qualms about playing against them and only play for the intrinsic satisfaction of the sport anyway. However if as a team member you don't want to play, don't. I would not hold it against anyone."

A soccer team member expressed a similar opinion, adding he could not remember there being any complaints.

Rowing club's Justin Hagemann, looking at it differently, said that rowing was not a contact sport as they

competed with different teams all at the same time.

"Therefore, if the SADF want to row and happen to take part, let them," he said.

He added: "Besides, the team has a hard-core attitude when it comes to team contact during events and we hardly interact so as to not dampen the team spirit, be it with SADF or any other team."

Athletics chairperson Brendon Jackson, says the club has often participated against SAP or SADF in road running, cross country and track field and is sure most people have not minded.

"We try to keep politics out of it but I personally don't object. There are blacks within the clubs anyway and they haven't complained."

Head of the Sports Administration, Mr John Donald, said it has never been the policy of the Sports Council to dictate to clubs whom they should play with as they have always believed clubs should be autonomous.

He said: "As long as they operate within the boundaries of the university administration and sports council, there is no problem."

Asked for reasons behind this "hands off" attitude, Mr Donald said it has always been the Sports Councils policy to cultivate an independence amongst students when it came to sport.

"It has never become an issue and I don't think it will ever be," he said.

When approached for comment SATISCO said it only envisaged de-

bates that furthered and strengthened non-racialism in sport.

National President Sindisile M. clean said the record had to be put straight on the matter.

"SATISCO and other non-racial sports bodies have put it clearly and in unequivocal terms that the SAP and the SADF are enemies of the people. It might not be an issue with SAU to play them. But we say as the oppressed and exploited community we have seen the atrocities committed by SAP and SADF on peace-loving people of South Africa. They will play us in the afternoon and shoot us in our townships in the evening."

He added inasmuch as people tried to keep politics out of sport, it was impossible to do so in South Africa.

"Our sport is a political sport," he said.

In conclusion he said although others played for the intrinsic satisfaction of it, sport to them was an act of struggle. The fact blacks were in SAU clubs was immaterial. What counted was whereas multi-racial sport was for domestication, non-racial sport was for liberation.

"We do not dictate to any student to play SATISCO sport. But what we say is that it is time for fellow white students (and those blacks within SAU) to make a stand against apartheid. Our struggle is unfolding - millions of our people are marching for freedom. CAN WE COUNT ON YOU?"

Rowing Rhodents making waves



Rhodes' mens rowing team at Port Alfred.

JOINING THE Rhodes Rowing Club is not an activity to be considered by the lazy and the late sleepers, as members are up at five every morning practising on Settlers Dam.

Over weekends, members practise on the Kowie River at Port Alfred, but often the amount of practice they do depends on whether there is an up-

coming race or not.

From September 8-10 Rhodes participated in the exciting IGI South African Universities Boat Race in Port Alfred. On the first corner of the race, Wits collided into the Rhodes Men's A VIII team and overtook them. Wits won the race with Rhodes finishing third.

Rhodes Women's A VIII team won the race against Natal. They went on to win five out of seven events in competition held in Knysna during September 22-24.

The Rowing club's next competition is in February next year.

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SATISCO Sport and Culture Week

THE SATISCO Sports and Cultural Week was a great success. *Rhodeo* spoke to Mvuso Mbebe, of Satisco Local Committee to discover the reasons behind the cultural focus.

Mbebe said one of Satisco's aims was to organise students into a non-racial sporting body. The focus on sport and culture intended to show that sport can be part of a broader non-racial democratic culture which seeks to transform South African society.

He told *Rhodeo* that the reason for choosing certain themes was to increase awareness amongst students and to stimulate debate on topical is-

sues concerning sport.

The main theme of "organising students for non-racial sport was to popularise the National Sports Congress (NSC) as a mass-based sporting body, which organises for non-racial sport.

On the question of prospects for non-racial sport specifically on this campus, Mbebe said this was one of their objectives which was high on the agenda.

He also commented that it had been encouraging to see Sports Council members present although SAU members had been absent.

"There cannot be normal sport in an abnormal society"
Rama Reddy



Trying to keep up the pace.

"Our sport is based on merit not skin colour"

THE LACK of sports facilities in the Black community and the consequences that resulted from this were the recurring theme in most of the speeches during the SATISCO Sports Week.

Rama Reddy, president of the SA Soccer Federation said sports facilities are important for development of sport. "It is of no use to get good fields when you are here at varsity. Talents are best groomed when a person is still young, so facilities must be provided for students at school level," he said.

Reddy revealed statistics which demonstrated the vast disparity between facilities for black and white communities. He said the political structure of South Africa must change to encourage non-racial sport. He explained that politics cannot be divorced from sport because it is only when the political structure of South Africa as a whole has changed that a truly non-racial sport can be built which provides equal facilities and opportunities for all.

Krish Mackerdy, president of South African Cricket Board, said that non-racial sport is dynamic and progressive and based on merit and not skin colour.

He said that if we could really practice non-racial sport in South Africa we could have more authentic Springbok teams representing our country.

Scores...Scores...Scores

SATISCO INTERVARSITY RHODES vs MARITZBURG

	RHODES	PMB
SOCCER	3	2
NETBALL	15	7
SOFTBALL	6	11
SQUASH	4	0
BASKETBALL	37	60



Non-racialists do it on the run.

Run for fun...

APPROXIMATELY a hundred runners converged near Drosty Arch for the Reverend Arnold Stofile fun run held as part of SATISCO's Sport and Culture week last Saturday.

Held in conjunction with Grahamstown Cultural Worker's Committee, people ran in support of freedom from apartheid as they made their way over a five kilometre course in and around campus, ending at Kaif lawns.

Reverend Stofile, the patron of the South African Council of Sport (SACOS), has not only fought for a national sport union for a number of years but has also involved himself in a number of organisations and broader issues.

It was decided to dedicate the fun run to him because of his contribution towards a democratic South Africa.

First home were M Masa and T Mdyolo in 12 minutes 7 seconds, followed by T Ncanywa and M Tikise in third place. M Ngundwana was the first woman home in 15 minutes 25 seconds with Z Nkosi and C Swart in second and third place.

Cricket tournament

SATISCO CRICKET hosted a successful regional tournament over three days recently.

Four teams from the Eastern Cape participated on a round-robin basis. Teams from Dower College in Port Elizabeth, Lumkho Training College in Queenstown, a Grahamstown/Mary Waters team as well as Rhodes Satisco featured in the tournament.

The organiser Anil Ruganan said the tournament was historic since it was a pioneering effort to unite different sports bodies on the field of play itself.

Intermittent rain could not put a damper on the enthusiasm of the teams who all managed to play three matches.

The Grahamstown/Mary Waters team won emphatically after emerging from the tournament undefeated.

The captain of the Grahamstown/Mary Waters team, Leon Coetzee was judged the Player of the Tournament after a matchwinning 61 scored against Dower College.

Dower College were runners-up followed by Rhodes Satisco and Lumkho Training College.

Both players as well as officials expressed their determination to host an even bigger tournament with possibly eight teams early next year.

Sports Comment

IN LIGHT of the emphasis placed on non-racialism in almost all the speeches during Satisco Sports Week, we would like to address this issue ourselves.

Some people like to think that they are non-racial just because they change people of other colours. Some would go even further to say that because they are studying here at this "open" liberal campus therefore they are non-racial.

This applies to both black and white. By being non-racial and playing non-racial sport is to be aware of and understand one another's backgrounds and to question why we are kept apart. Being non-racial is to be involved in struggle for equality for all. Being involved means to use whatever means in your power to destroy apartheid.

This means non-racialism must be a conscious effort on the part of individuals. It must be built through organisation against apartheid and internalised by everybody envisaging a truly democratic future. Be it in the classroom or on the sports field - build non-racialism.

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ARTBEAT

Explanation for my Finder

If I should ever choose to take my life
And you should chance to read this when I'm dead,
Do not blame yourself.
Believe, too, that I did not wish to die
But merely to cease living.
It is the mental exhaustion,
The total uncaring, unfeeling echo between by mind and soul.
It is as though the camera of my brain
Has reached the end of a reel,
And the shutter won't open.
It is me.
It is my rest - to die.
So, do not blame yourself, but rather
Find peace in my Peace.

by M.

Love Poem to Heads of State

People really do exist
more than half as much
as those figures
coded there
on your damn
computer disced list.

Jackie

Ha Ha Ha

Now that we have broken up
I think about what we had
And how you said you weren't
ready for commitment.

And I am so glad
I didn't sleep with you

by M.

Sunday

This day
graced with icy clarity
I choose for my pilgrimage
And wade through ruffled wheat fields
and windmills
Beckoned by a gilded church spire

At night
I rest in light green hollows
and savoured the earth.
Telephone poles illuminate the road
and as I pass over
an ancient erupting railway-crossing
the hollow whistle of a train
delves deep into my veins.

Cassandra

Venom of bitter-truth
Shadow image - love
Mixed message only for
Holy ears, thought of
Confrontations
Eyes covered by silk
Feathers,
Fall,
Fall, you painted
Blue -
Bird
You birdman girl.

by B.F.B

To P.

I have been thinking of your shoe
Of its great greyness resting under the desk.
Laces knotted to keep your foot in.
(or to keep something out?)
This shoe,
that contains your sock,
That holds your foot
Comprised of skin,
and flesh,
and bone -
And feelings.
And so, by thinking of your shoe
I am in contact with your soul.

by M.

Of course i'm special
she said
fingering the hole in her jeans
just look at
my
originality
my
uniqueness
look at Me
hey

Alex

Sometimes I want to be
a SHOOTING STAR
falling

away
deep
down
afar

Jackie



Kathy Berger