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RHODEO



A SASPU AFFILIATE

Just Vote

SOUTH AFRICA'S first democratic election is only days away, and most of the nation has been gripped by election fever. While some are stockpiling food supplies or leaving the country amidst fears of food and electricity shortages, most South Africans are silently anticipating the wrathful wave of violence that seems certain to accompany the election period.

For a long time, many South Africans have strongly suspected the complicity of police in violence: Judge Goldstone's report on Third Force activities and the role of this in causing violence has confirmed these suspicions. It is sickening to note how so many South Africans have blamed ANC-IFP party political rivalry for so much of the violence. Rather, this rivalry has been exploited by Third Force activities and has led to the violence and death which plagues too many parts of the country.

Thoughtless political violence has reached inhuman proportions. The torture and killing of eight TEC pamphlet distributors in Ndwedwe, Natal, two weeks ago is an indication of this. While Grahamstown has remained

KWIVEKI ezayo uMzantsi Afrika uza kubamba unyulo lokuqala apho bakuthi bonke abemi beli bafumane ithuba lokunyula urhulumente othandwa ngabo. Njengokuba bekulindlekile olunyula lujongwe ngokuhlukileyo ngabemi beli. Abaninzi balijonge ngochulumanco kuba ilithuba lokuqalo apho bathi bakwazi ukunyula urhulumente abacinga ukuba uzakubasebenzela.

Bakhona abalujonge ngoloyiko, ngaphakathi kwi Rhodeo uzakuba ngaba qokelela ukutya kuba becinga ukuba akuzubakho emva kovoto. Kukho nabathenge amakhandlela kuba becinga ukuba akuzubakho mbane.

Bakhona nabalishiyayo elilizwe kuba becinga ukuba kuzakuliwa emva ko April 27.

Umbuzo ekufuneka sizibuze wona ngulo: "Ngaba ngezisenzeka na ezizinto ukuba lo rhulumente uzakubekwa emva ko April 27 ebemhlophe?"

Nangona urhulumente ka De Klerk uyiphika into yokuba amapolisa

Continued on page three

Election Special

IFP APPEALS

Sasnews Reporter

IFP Information Centre official, Ed Tillet, has appealed to the University of Natal-Durban's Senate to launch an internal enquiry into the academic activities of one of the university's lecturers.

Mary de Haas, a lecturer in the Social Anthropology Department, sent a memorandum to the TEC containing incriminating allegations of the involvement of the IFP and Kwazulu Police (KZP) in the Natal/Kwazulu violence.

IFP leader, Gatsha Buthelezi, has protested vehemently against De Haas's memorandum which the organisation considers academically indefensible.

The memorandum alleges that there are hitsquads operating within the KZP linked to known IFP warlords in the area and certain members of the South African Police (SAP).

Evidence of these hitsquads in Esikhaweni has been confirmed by the Goldstone Commission and other investigations.

governed. The interim constitution will be effective after the elections, presuming they are free and fair.

The constitution has been drawn up the Negotiating Council at the World Trade Centre and has been enacted by the Tri-cameral parliament. Concerning the effect of an ANC two-thirds majority on the new constitution (to be drawn up in the Constituent Assembly) he said: "If they do get a majority vote, they will not have to consult other parties in drawing up the new constitution, however, they will be bound by procedures set out in the Interim Constitution and Constitutional principles."

"The constitution will be the supreme law in the land. There will also be a Bill of Individual Rights protecting first, second and third generation rights."

First generation rights pertain to equality, faith, association, privacy and property; second generation rights pertain to socio-economic rights such as education and health care and third generation rights which are related to the environment."

De Haas's memorandum also accuses certain Durban and Richards Bay businesses with IFP links of bringing weapons into the area.

There are also allegations in the memorandum that certain farmers supply the IFP with weapons and give offensive, commando/night operations training to IFP members. De Haas claims these IFP members are acting as bodyguard trainees for chiefs in the area.

The IFP feels that de Haas has abused her academic standing by using the University as a platform to "disseminate disinformation" about

the IFP and the Kwazulu Government.

They also feel she has overstepped the bounds of academic enquiry and entered the realm of propaganda.

Tillet complains that the "document, which she (De Haas) passes as academic analysis contains so many distortions and omissions that it amounts to intellectual deceit".

"This raises suspicion that her commentary is motivated less by academic imperatives than its malice," he says.

"De Haas has earned her propaganda medals by being the faithful mouthpiece of the ANC and has consistently sought to demonise and stigmatise the IFP as the perceived 'villain' in the Natal conflict while exonerating the ANC."

De Haas perceived this as a personal attack and said the information she collected is part of the violence monitoring activities and is available to the public via the Natal Monitor.

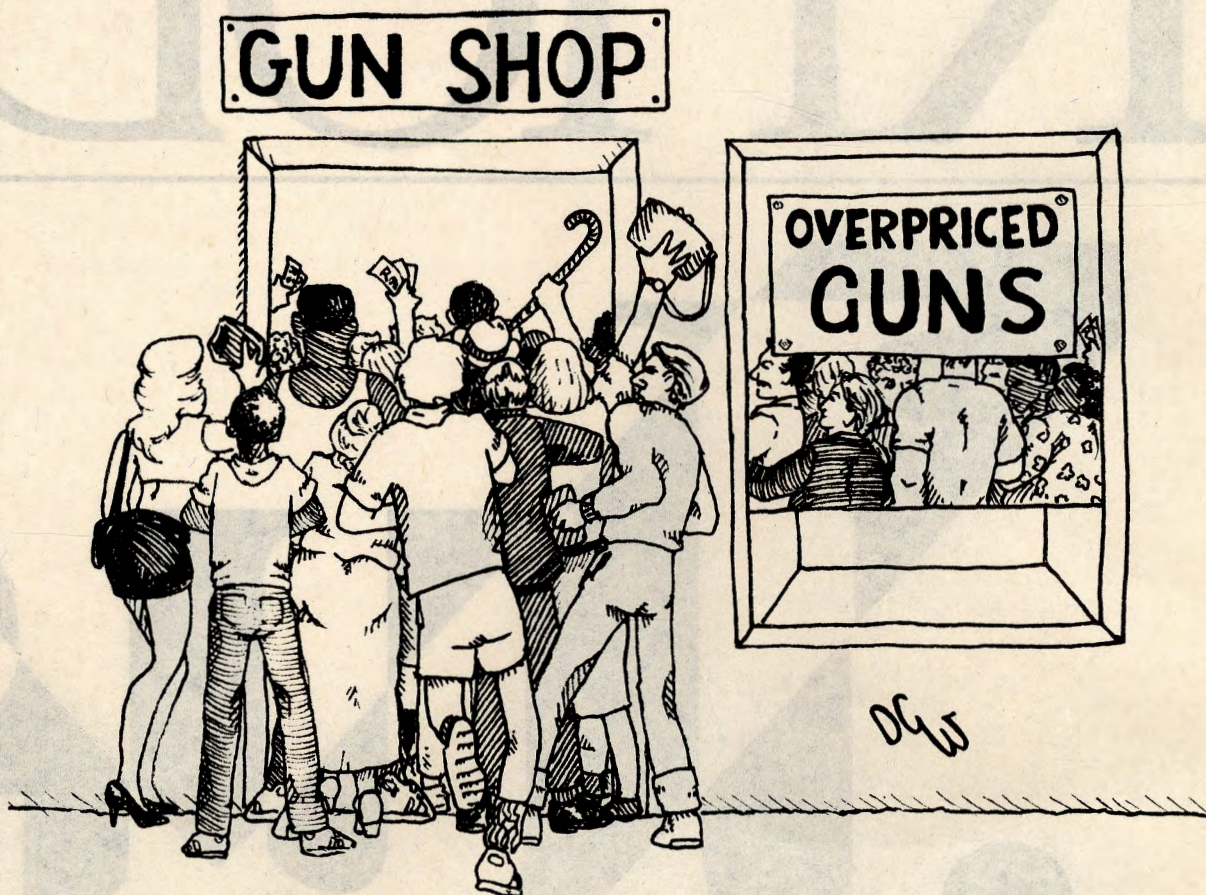
She said the data was also incorporated into academic papers, so it is subject to academic scrutiny.

Tillet also releases regular statements on violence but his credibility has been tarnished by a Weekly Mail report (15/10/92) detailing his disciplinary offenses and subsequent exclusion from Rhodes university.

De Haas is not a member of the ANC and denied having a political agenda:

"My only aim is to deal with the issue of violence through restoring the credibility of the criminal justice system".

Showdown at the SA Corral



by Peter van't Hoogerhuys

SOUTH Africa is turning into the 'Wild West'. Other than packing for Perth, going on holiday and stocking the larders for the election, people are buying guns.

The reason for this seems to be that people are afraid of what happen in the wake of this month's election.

During the vac I was in contact

with some Cape Town gunshop owners. One said that turnover in the last month had rocketed and he was averaging R30 000 a day.

He added there was a great demand for pump-action shotguns and civilian assault rifles such as R4's and R5's. Nine millimetre pistols were also in demand.

The other gunshop owner said that his turnover in guns had only in-

creased by 20 percent, but sales in ammunition and spare magazines had gone up by 80 percent.

He said that many people were also becoming more aware of guns and were taking competency and combat shooting courses.

The manager of an Eastern Cape security company said that the demand for security fencing and home video surveillance equipment had increased sharply.

DP: "See you in court"

by Sasnews Reporter

UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape (UWC) - The UWC SRC was summoned by the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) to appeal before an Electoral Tribunal on March 2 in the Bellville Magistrates Court on charges of harassment and intimidation.

UWC DP member Eugene Damonse alleged that the DP had been "constantly harassed and intimidated by SRC members".

Eugene said: "During the second week of February we were threatened by SRC members that if we did not stop canvassing, they would remove us from campus."

The SRC replied the DP had not requested permission from the SRC

to canvas at UWC.

The DP claimed that they had been denied the opportunity to register as an affiliate of the SRC.

The SRC general secretary, Adnaan Kariem, said: "We will avail our resources to parties of the oppressed and not to those of the ruling class, like the DP."

This was in line with a summit resolution passed by the university last year.

"The SRC resolution has effectively prevented the DP youth from having equal access to university resources like parties such as the PAC and the ANC," Eugene said.

The DP canvassing campaign has been plagued by disruptions at other Cape institutions including the Peninsula Technikon and Good Hope College in Khayelitsha.

In court on March 21, the DP officially dropped all charges against the SRC.

A pamphlet issued by the SRC on the same day claimed that the withdrawal proved the DP was dishonest and using publicity stunts to discredit the SRC.

According to Eugene, DP youth members were assaulted on their way back from the court proceedings: "Myself and other members were smacked, spat on and somebody's watch was ripped off."

A UWC student witnessing the incident claims that the DP was "looking for trouble" after a few members made provocative hand gestures.

DP youth members proceeded to lay charges against individual students involved in the alleged assault.

Closure dates:

RHODES will be closed on the following days during election week: Wednesday April 27
Thursday April 28
Friday April 29

Students who are "sensitive to the election" may apply for leave of absence on April 25 and 26.

Rhodes will be closed on May 10 for the inauguration of the president, and on June 16 for Soweto Day.



President Madge
says: "Vote for
Peace"

Minister of youth?

by Lukanyo Mnyanda

IF the ANC Youth League has its way, South Africa could have a Minister of Youth after elections next week.

The calls for a ministry to look into South African youths' needs in fields such as education, employment, violence, culture and sport received strong backing from both ANC President, Nelson Mandela, and the organisation's premier candidate for Natal, Jacob Zuma.

Speaking at a National Youth Conference held at the University of Durban-Westville on April 5-6, Mandela said South Africa's young people had made great sacrifices in the liberation struggle and their "enormous" problems could no longer be neglected as was the case under National Party rule.

Zuma said: "We need a ministry charged with the task of looking at programmes of the youth because if left to others, our young people's affairs could suffer neglect."

The formation of a Youth Ministry has received support from a number of prominent ANC leaders such as Tokyo Sexwale, Kadir Asmal and ANC's Eastern Cape Premier elect, Raymond Mhlaba.

Perhaps the greatest significance of a Youth Ministry is that it would allow young people the opportunity to have a direct influence on government policies and ensure that a democratic government pursued policies to eliminate racial disparities in education, health, sport and job opportunities.

The Conference resolved to form a Youth Lobby Group "to lobby political parties, other sectors and other youth organisations in the campaign for a youth ministry." Initially this group will consist of many progressive youth organisations such as the ANC Youth League and the South African Students' Congress.

Speaking at the same conference Mandela squashed rumours that the country's first non-racial elections might be delayed as a result of violence in Natal and said: "We will not postpone our freedom...we will not postpone our plan to build a better life for all South Africans."

On the ANC's chances of winning the elections, Mandela said the grea-

test danger was complacency on the part of activists, and not the NP which he dismissed as a "mouse" trying to fight an "elephant".

He called on the youth to "work 24 hours a day in spreading the message of liberation" by telling people to vote on April 27.

The NP's "dirty" campaign in the Western Cape was aimed at exploiting and increasing racial conflict between coloureds and Africans in that region, Mandela said.

In its Western Cape elections campaign, the NP has been accused of using its old "swart gevaar" tactics to exploit coloured fears on issues such as affirmative action.

The NP has allegedly even distributed a pamphlet claiming a new ANC slogan was: "Kill the coloured...kill the boer".

Mandela accused the NP of exploiting the Station Strangler case by distributing identikits identifying the killer as African, while it had already been established that he was coloured.

Noting that the NP had stolen ANC ideas, such as the slogans "Now Is The Time" (NP - Now is the time to stretch out our hands) and "A Better Life For All" (NP - We Want A Better Life For You), Mandela asked his amused audience: "How can people vote for a party which is so poor in creative ideas?"

The ANC was the only political party with a clear and workable plan to build a better life for all South Africans, he said.

When the ANC came into power it would implement a public works programme, similar to the one introduced by President Roosevelt in America during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The public works programme, Mandela said, would create 2,5 million jobs in 10 years and build 1,5 million houses over the next five years.

Turning to education, the NP government was still spending three times more on white students than on blacks and this was one of the many examples of the dangers of voting for the NP.

An ANC government would provide free and compulsory education for all for a minimum of 10 years,

and would set up a bursary and loan scheme to help those who wanted to continue with their studies but could not afford to, he said.

Mandela confirmed his organisation's commitment to religious tolerance and said the ANC rejected the clause in the present constitution which recognised Christianity as the country's official religion.

He conceded that the last few days before liberation day would be difficult and called on supporters to "stand firm and be united".

Urging people to vote ANC, Mandela said South Africa needs a "firm leader to lead the country out of the present crisis".

The IEC wants you

by Sasnews Reporter

UNIVERSITY of Natal - "I want to see university students above the age of 18 who are prepared to serve as officials in the electoral process" said Dikgang Moseneke, the Deputy Chairperson of the Independent Electoral Commission during a speech here last month.

Moseneke is optimistic that the elections in Natal will be free and fair, and he said there has been a gradual reduction in levels of violence and it is hoped that numbers will continue to decrease.

Moseneke said the IEC has the task of identifying voting stations all over the country.

There will be about 9000 voting stations in the country and 1100 of those will be in Natal. "It is very difficult to set up voting stations in Natal as some of the community schools are not readily available for use" Moseneke said.

The Commissioner appealed to students to assist as election officers and "not allow fear to stand in your way".

A national security plan has been established to secure the position of the voters. "We will make sure that voting stations are not close to the areas where people live," he added.

editorial cont...

remained peaceful, KwaZulu/Natal has become the centre of political turmoil, making it questionable whether elections can be held safely in the region.

Much of the instability in Natal can be attributed to the demand of the Inkatha Freedom Party and the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini, that KwaZulu become a sovereign state and a Zulu kingdom. Such a demand shows not only an intolerance and a disregard for the

large percentage of ANC, NP and other party supporters residing in the area, but also the many Zulus who want to exercise their democratic right to vote. If South Africans didn't know better, we could be easily misled into believing that there is only one traditional leader in the country...

It is ironic that the greatest danger to the existence of the Zulu kingdom lies not with the ANC or NP, but in Ulundi.

Zwelithini's support for the IFP's non-participation stance and refusal to acknowledge the rights of Zulus who want to vote, is likely to lead to increased bloodshed and the destruction of the Zulu "nation" which he claims to love so much.

South Africans have waited a long time for democracy. A postponement of the elections in any region of the country would be disastrous.

Closer to home: RHODEO cannot stress enough how important it is for Rhodes students to vote, for at last all people can be assured they will be represented during the changes that will occur in South Africa until the next election in 1999.

Despite the SRC's assurances in RHODEO's last edition that they would take significant steps to educate the campus' voters, nothing fruitful has yet come of these promises. Don't be fooled, a week simply is not enough to inform an entire campus and its staff. The onus is now on students (and RHODEO) to educate each other. With so many parties promising the same things one can be misled easily.

RHODEO's principles are founded on the ideals of non-racialism, non-sexism and democracy. We urge you to vote for the party that upholds and has fought for these ideals - not for those parties that have adopted these principles merely for the sake of wooing voters. This election hinges on a matter of principles.

We urge you to make an educated choice. Now is the time for you to be heard.

editorial iyaqhubeka

Nangona urhulumente ka De Klerk uyiphika into yokuba amapolisa ayachaphazeleka kudlame olugquba kweli, kudala abantu beli beyirhanela lento.

I Kommishoni ka Jaji Goldstone malunga nokunikwa kwezixhobo nemali kwe IFP ngamapolisa ibubonisa ubunyani boko ngaphandle kwentandabuzo.

Kungumnqa ukuba abantu abaninzi bathi oluludlame lwenziwa ngumlo phakathi kwe ANC ne IFP.

Ukubulawa kwabantu kudlame lufikelele emaqondweni anganoku nyamezelwa. Ukubulawa kwababenzi be TEC abasibhozo eNdwendwe, e Natali kwiveki ezimbini ezidlulileyo yenye yezinto ezibonisa oku.

Udlame olugqubayo e Natali lisenza sithandabuze ukuba unyulo lunako ukuqhubeka ngoxolo kule ngingqi. Ukungabikho kwenzolo e Natali kubangelwa ziimfuno zika Gatsha Buthelezi nenkosi yama Zulu, uGoodwill Zwelithini zokuba I Natali iphume kuMzanzi Afrika ibe lilizwe elizimeleyo eliya ku-

phathwe ngamaZulu.

Ezimfuno zabo zibonisa ukungazikhathaleli iimfuno zamaZulu a landela i ANC, NP neminye imibutho ye politiki afunayo ukuvota. Ukuba abemi baseMzantsi Afrika bebenzazi ngcono bebeyakuzibhaqa bekholelwa ukuba inye inkosi kweli lizwe.

Kungumnqa ukubona ukuba eyona ngozi inkulu kwisizwe sama Zulu ayiveli kwi ANC okanye kwi National Party kodwa ivela e Ulundi. Isigqibo sika Zwelithini sokuxhasa ukungalungeneli ukhetho lwe Inkatha Freedom Party nokungavumi ukukhusela amalungelo amaZulu afuna ukuvota, kunoku nyusa izinga longquzulwano olunokuthi libulale esi sizwe samaZulu athi usithanda kakhulu.

Abemi beli kudala balilwela ilungelo lokuvota, ngesosizathu ukulehliswa konyulo asinako nokulucinga, kuba kuyakubaneziphumo ezimbi kwilizwe lonke, hayi eNatali kuphela.

I Rhodeo ikhuthaza bonke abafundi ukuba bavote kuba bayakukwazi ukuba bamelwe kwiinguqu eziyakwenzeka ku Mzantsi Afrika de kube lunyulo oluzayo ngo 1999.

Nangona babesithembisile ukuba bayakuza nenqubo yofundisivo, asikaboni nto evela kwi SRC yethu. Ungaqhatheki, iveki enye ayonelananga ukufundisa abafundi bonke. Ngoku kuxhomekeke ebafundini ukuba bafundisane.

Kolunyulo maninzi amaqela ahambisa izinto ezifanayo kangangokuba umntu anga bhideka.

I Rhodeo ikholelwa kwindlela zokuphila ezi kukungabinamkhethe ngokwebala, ngokwesini nakwinqubo yokuphatha lwesininzi. Siyanicela ukuba nivotele iqela elikholelwayo nelizilweleyo ezonkolela hayi lomaqela athabathela kuwo ezinqubo ngenxa yokuba efuna iivoti zenu.

Lifikile ixesha lukaba uviwe, sebenzisa u X wakho, Sekunjalo.

Creditorial

Matthew (small, insignificant and smacking of sea-sickness), Karuna (Your back seat or mine?), Maria (Just tell me what to do), Eugene, Dani (Where the hell were you? *grin*), Kay, Michelle (*sigh* a lovely lass), Luke (I need help with Xhosa), Katherine (The libido - cinderella), Hannah (I just saw sex on legs...yum, yum!), Tess (Everyone shall bow in reverence of the great one), Sarita (I like them fluffy), Buntu (moer, volk, donder.. it's kiff), David (Live long and prosper, King Arthur), Graham (the man with the eagle eye), Justin (Why?), Daya, Rycherde, Taryn (Please don't leave me alone with him), Menge, Kammy (it's my tummmmy!), Angie (Call me), Ingrid (what do you think of this idea?), Simon (I wanna go), Sanja (thanx stax for the fax and also for not being here *jokes!*), Dror (for trying), Ross (Happy belated!), the SRC's wonderful new computers, Paula's chocolate cake -magnifique), the scarcity of RMR, Pam, Dale (I'm very eager), Karu's radio and that can of Carling.

Voting Stations in Grahamstown

- RU Great Hall
- Town Hall
- Fire Station
- Clinic in ext 6, Rhini
- Noluthando Hall
- Tanti Primary School
- Zondani Hall
- Nathaniel Nyaluza High School
- Daniel Khutsilo Secondary School
- Fikizolo Primary School

Your guide to ele

RHODE invites you to consider the real policy questions which will affect the governance of this country.

This special supplement deals with the issues which will affect South Africa's future over the next few years. We hope it will assist you when you vote.

Twenty-six parties will appear on the ballot paper. Those parties which are not discussed in this supplement did not submit their manifestos when approached.

AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (ACDP)

Launched in December 1993. Led by United States educated black evangelist Kenneth Meshoe. The ACDP strives for a federal state and an open market economy. Contesting all national and regional seats.

AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

It was formed this year by Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, former head of South Africa's Ciskei homeland. The ADM advocates a free market and federalism. Will be contesting all national and regional seats.

AFRICAN MUSLIM PARTY (AMP)

The African Muslim Party was founded in March 1994 with Imtiaz Sooliman as its leader. It supports free enterprise and federalism. They are contesting national assembly and three regional legislatures.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC)

Led by veteran black nationalist, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, 75, who spent 27 years in prison for fighting apartheid. The ANC was founded in January 1912 and is Africa's oldest liberation movement.

The once radical ANC has moderated its policies with the approach of the elections. Contesting all national and regional parliamentary seats.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY (DP)

The Democratic Party (DP) was formed in April 1989 out of a merger between the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), the Independent Party and the National Democratic Movement. The PFP had a history of opposition to apartheid and the DP has laid claim to its anti-apartheid mantle, portraying itself as being the only "clean" party.

Led by Zach de Beer, the DP favours strong individual rights and a free market economy. Contesting all national and regional seats.

DIKWANKWENTLA PARTY

Founded in 1975 by its current leader, black educationist Tshiamo Mopeli. The "Champions" party (as translated), espouses federalism and a free market. They are contesting national assembly and three regional legislatures.

THE KEEP IT STRAIGHT AND SIMPLE PARTY (KISS)

Founded in February, it espouses free enterprise. Kiss is contesting national seats.

They are: Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Regte Party, The Green Party, United People's Front, West-Kaap Federaliste Party, Ximoko Progressive Party, African Moderates Congress Party, Federal Party, Islamic Party, Minority Front.

The Workers International to Rebuild the Fourth International and the South African Women's Party were excluded as they are not contesting national or Eastern Cape seats.

FREEDOM FRONT (FF)

Formed in March by former Defence Force chief General Constand Viljoen. Expected to pick up votes from the right-wing of the national party and CP members otherwise disenfranchised. Contesting all national and regional seats.

LUSO SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY

Luso was launched on the 2 March 1994 by Portuguese businessman Manuel Moutinho to cater for interests of up to 750 000 Portuguese living in South Africa. Contesting national assembly and the PWV region. Part of its policy is to investigate the possibility of inclusion of Portuguese as an official language.

MERIT PARTY (MP)

Launched in 1993. It favours free market economics and federalism under lawyer Solomon Schkolne. The MP running in the Eastern Cape.

NATIONAL PARTY

Has ruled SA since 1948. The NP created and institutionalised apartheid. Led by state President F.W. de Klerk. Now represents itself as a non-racial party and is contesting all national and regional seats.

SOCCER PARTY

The Sports Organisation for Collective Contributions and Equal Rights Party (SOCCER) aims to heal political disunity by finding a common ground: appealing to peoples' interests in sport, music and the arts.

It believes that only when this pride, dignity and unity is restored, can "true and everlasting" freedom take place.

WORKER'S LIST PARTY

Founded this year and co-headed by former trade-unionist Prof Ndlovu and academic Neville Arthur. It advocates socialism and a strong unitary state. WLP is contesting all national seats.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS PEACE PARTY (WRPP)

Established in February 1994. Fighting for women's rights and free enterprise. It is jointly-headed by educationalists Nina Romm and Constance Koza and businesswoman Dora Ndaba. The party is contesting national assembly and one regional constitution.

Party name	Abortion	Affirmative Action
African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	Each person has the moral responsibility to respect and maintain the rights of the unborn child.	The ACDP does not make its policy on affirmative action clear in its manifesto.
African Democratic Movement (ADM)	The ADM does not make its policy on abortion clear in its manifesto.	The ADM does not make its policy on affirmative action clear in its manifesto.
African Muslim Party (AMP)	The AMP does not make its policy on abortion clear in its manifesto, but any moral issues that are in conflict with their guiding principles (the Qur'aan) shall be opposed.	The AMP does not make its policy on affirmative action clear in its manifesto.
African National Congress (ANC)	The ANC does not make its policy on abortion clear in its manifesto.	Opportunities must be opened to all who were discriminated against: Africans, Coloureds, Indians, women, disabled people and people staying in rural areas. This will not be done at the expense of others; nor lead to a lowering of standards. Special emphasis will be placed on the training and upgrading of candidates so they may rise to higher levels in business, civil service, skilled jobs and other areas.
Democratic Party (DP)	The DP has not made its policy on abortion clear in its manifesto.	The DP does not make its policy on affirmative action clear in its manifesto.
Dikwankwentla Party (DPSA)	The DPSA does not make its policy on abortion clear in its manifesto.	The DPSA does not make its policy on affirmative action clear in its manifesto.
Freedom Front (FF)	The FF does not make its policy on abortion clear in its manifesto.	The FF does not make its policy on Affirmative Action clear in its manifesto.
Keep it Straight and Simple Party (KISS)	KISS does not make its policy on abortion clear in its manifesto.	KISS does not make its policy on affirmative action clear in its manifesto.
Luso South Africa Party (Luso)	Luso does not make its policy on abortion clear in its manifesto.	Luso does not make its policy on affirmative action clear in its manifesto.
Merit Party (MP)	The MP does not make its policy on abortion clear in its manifesto.	Dynamic Affirmative Action is to be employed to promote equal opportunity.
National Party (NP)	The NP does not make its policy on abortion clear in its manifesto.	The new NP can be trusted to ensure that all individuals have equal opportunities for self-development, and for making their best possible contribution to the economy.
Soccer Party	The Soccer Party does not make its policy on abortion clear in its manifesto, but does state that it is committed to fundamental human rights.	The Soccer Party does not make its policy on affirmative action clear in its manifesto.
Workers List Party (MWP)	The MWP believes in the right of women to abortion.	The MWP does not make its policy on affirmative action clear in its manifesto.

lection manifestos

Economy	Education	Health	Land	Women's Rights
The ACDP favours a federal state and an open market economy.	The role of the state is to maintain common standards and facilitate education for all. The control and responsibility for education should be the task of the family, the church, and the community	The ACDP visualises a comprehensive overload of health care services to ensure a far more efficient utilisation of the human and structural resources of the health care sector. Primary health care services must be accessible to all.	The ACDP believes in the ideal of every individual having a stake in property. It therefore sees the provision of adequate land and the reform of the land tenure system as essential.	Women play a valuable role in all levels of society and its leadership. A comprehensive policy for addressing women's issues will be implemented and will include.
The ADM favours a free market and federalism.	The ADM does not make its policy on education clear in its manifesto.	The ADM does not make its policy on health clear in its manifesto.	The ADM does not make its policy on land issues clear in its manifesto.	The ADM does not make its policy on women's rights clear in its manifesto.
The AMP favours free enterprise and federalism.	The AMP believes government is responsible for the provision of free and equal compulsory education for every citizen from the age of five years to the age of fifteen years.	It shall be the responsibility of the government to ensure that every citizen has access to affordable health facilities.	There should be just recompensation of land to rightful owners.	There shall be no sexism with regard to opportunities or enumeration for work done.
The ANC favours a free enterprise with some state involvement in key sectors of the economy. Training and employment will be provided for about two and a half million people by building roads, providing water, electricity, schools, clinics and houses. Licensing laws will be changed to make it easier to open small businesses.	Education is a priority. The R23 billion currently afforded to education will be used for the benefit of all South Africans. Emphasis is on teacher training, upgrading and improving conditions of service. A new curriculum will be introduced to promote both technical quality and humane ideals.	The aim of the ANC's health policy is primary and affordable health care. Resources will be directed especially at rural areas and poverty stricken communities. * direct major resources at combating TB, AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, cancer and other plagues;	* encourage large-scale farming, and ensure security and tenure and all basic rights for farm workers; * guarantee victims of forced removals restitution, which should be carried out fairly in a Land Claims Court; * use state land in the implementation of land reform.	Women will be equal citizen's before the law, in the household and in the workplace.
The DP favours a free market economy. Economic growth will enable the state to provide additional unemployment benefits.	Access to education is a right to all children.	Essential health care will be provided through mobile health clinics and the extension of the system of community nursing.	Where practical, property must be made available or proper compensation paid.	Economic growth is fastest in countries where women have higher status and slowest where they face disadvantages.
The DPSA favours federalism and a free market. Workers rights such	The DPSA believe in a free, compulsory and unitary system of education with open schools, universities and technikons.	We need to develop regional and national corporations in an endeavour to serve the less economically developed communities	A Land Reform Programme should be introduced and the restrictions on the ownership and use of land should be abolished.	The DPSA does not make its policy on women's rights clear in its manifesto.
The FF does not make its policy on the economy clear in its manifesto.	The FF does not make its policy on Education clear in its manifesto.	The FF does not make its policy on health clear in its manifesto	The FF does not make its policy on land clear in its manifesto.	The FF does not make its policy on women's rights clear in its manifesto.
KISS favours free enterprise.	KISS does not make its policy on education clear in its manifesto.	KISS does not make its policy on health clear in its manifesto.	A large proportion of South Africa's land is owned by the State and should be distributed to the previously disenfranchised.	KISS does not make its policy on women's rights clear in its manifesto.
Luso does not make its policy on the economy clear in its manifesto.	Luso does not make its policy on education clear in its manifesto.	Luso does not make its policy on health issues clear in its manifesto.	Luso does not make its policy on land issues clear in its manifesto.	Luso does not make its policy on women's rights clear in its manifesto.
The MP favours free market economics and federalism.	The MP favours freedom of choice in education.	The MP does not make its policy on health clear in its manifesto.	The MP does not make its policy on land clear in its manifesto.	The MP will do its utmost to eliminate male domination and exploitation of women.
The NP believes in free enterprise and the right of private ownership. Jobs will be created through a strong economy.	The NP stands for a school system that is just and equal for all.	The NP believes basic health services must be a function of local authorities and highest priority must be given to primary healthcare. The NP will see to it that health care in the public and private sectors will be affordable.	The NP has consulted with communities and developed a strategy to bring proper housing within the reach of everyone in a reasonable time.	The NP does not make its policy on women's rights clear in its manifesto.
The Soccer Party acknowledges the need for job creation.	The Soccer Party does not make its policy on education clear in its manifesto.	The Soccer Party does not make its policy on health issues clear in its manifesto.	The Soccer Party does make its policy on land issues clear in its manifesto.	The Soccer Party does make its policy on women's rights clear in its manifesto, but does state that it is committed to fundamental human rights.
The MWP advocates socialism and a strong unitary state.	The MWP stands for state provision of free and compulsory education for all.	The MWP believes in the right to state provision of free health services.	The MWP believes that the land should be redistributed among all those who live and work on the land	The MWP will consistently fight against the oppression of women.

No place for intimidating stuff

by Peter van't Hoogerhuys

IS this a democracy? Daily newspapers are rife with reports by all parties to the Independent Electoral Commission regarding incidents of intimidation of its members by members of other parties.

South Africa's first democratic elections are becoming increasingly dangerous as parties jostle for power by using scare tactics and thugs to frighten people in order to gain votes.

Intimidation is entirely undemocratic so what place does it have in an electoral process?

I tried to find out by asking a random selection of students why there was intimidation, if they had ever been intimidated, and

what they thought of it.

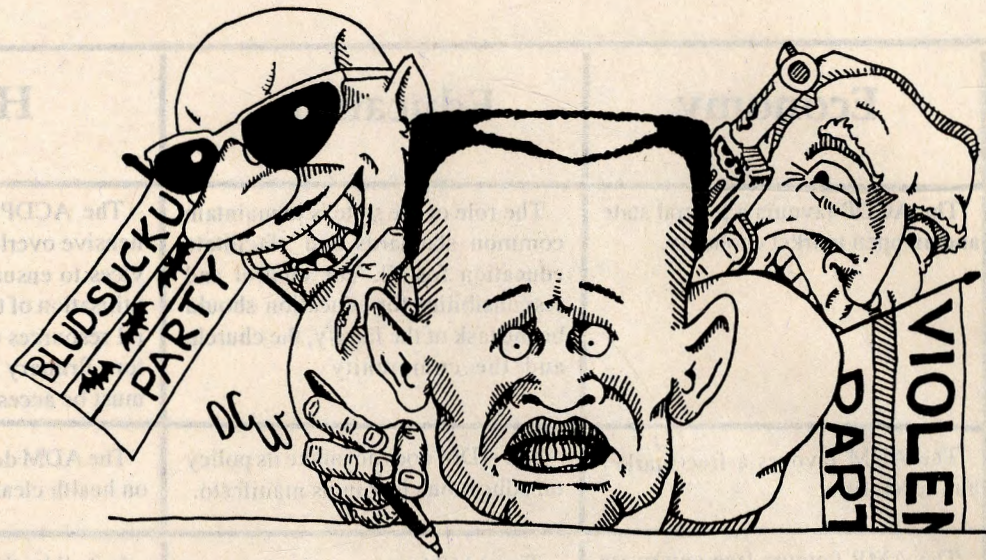
To the first question the general consensus was that intimidation was an easy way to win votes from undecided or insecure people.

The answers to the second question were varied, and as far as respondents knew no-one had been intimidated on campus. Two of the answers I received were interesting:

* Second-year Pharmacy Student: "My family has been threatened, but what's the problem? The vote is secret anyway."

* First-year BA student: "Even if I was intimidated I wouldn't change my beliefs to suit other people."

The answer to the third question was unanimous. Intimidation was bad and had no place in a democratic process, and if possible should be stamped out as soon as possible.



by Dani Bergman

AS pre-election tension gathers momentum in the country, thousands of people are fleeing to various refuges around the world or going suspiciously on vacation.

RHODEO poke to a number of travel agencies throughout the country who claim that booming business is a result of post-Easter holiday makers rather than paranoid as-sholes.

SAA claimed they are having an excellent season, with all overseas flights fully booked. Their reservations office refused to confirm whether this is a result of election panic.

Zimbabwe appears to be a popular retreat where sceptical South Africans can have front row seats to the action. The Zimbabwean Tourist Bureau said that South Africans have been flooding into Zimbabwe since January, and there are about 10,000 South Africans in the country.

A BSc student who preferred to remain anonymous said people are scared not so much of the election outcome, but of the preceding and following violence. Many prefer to watch from a safe distance and return when things cool down, she said.

But not everyone wants to run. A senior Mathematics lecturer at Wits University, Meira Hockman, said: "I am a South African and I feel I should be here to see the election through. There is no other place in the world

I or any other South African should be at present."

The paranoid hoards that are not seeking escape, are filling up pantries "just incase".

Local and regional Checkers store managers were not at liberty to comment on whether their sales had increased this month. Transvaal manager, Adele Gous acknowledged the current trend was to stock up on tinned foods, paraffin products and candles, as sales in these areas have increased.

The manager of regional Metro stores commented that shelves are emptier and people are definitely buying more. The buyer for the Grahamstown Metro store said sales in Grahamstown have definitely increased and personally believed it necessary to stock up.

Head of kitchen and catering at Rhodes, Mr Kotze, said it is impossible to determine whether the res kitchens will function over the election period. "Obviously I have stocked up plenty," was his only comment.

Journ2 student, Katherine Murphy said: "People are over-reacting. By this sort of behaviour you are asking for the worst, it is totally ridiculous."

Politics3 student, Sarita Ranchod said: "I think stockpiling hysteria is a ploy by the major chain stores to increase sales and thereby increase profits. If the elections were about electing a white government, would people stockpile, or is it just a black thing?"

student voices

by Katherine Murphy and Maria McCloy

RHODEO approached students to find out their general feelings towards the upcoming elections.

The most common feeling was that the ANC will definitely win the elections, but a number of students who can vote are undecided who to vote for.

Jackie BA1: "I am very excited and enthusiastic but I don't think that change will happen right now, but it will in time. I'm voting ANC. Although De Klerk claims to have abolished apartheid, it is because the ANC put pressure on the fucked-up regime. I think some people are too negative; what with all this stockpiling nonsense?"

Tseliso BJourn1: "I feel that it is about fucking time, and it is unfair that we can't vote for regional, as it would be costly to go home."

Sasha BJourn2: "I think it is quite exciting that we're the first generation to be voting in Multi-racial elections. Basically every white South African has been advantaged, and now it is all going to change and it is going to be a shock to our systems. I'm scared that white interests will be overlooked."

Kirsten BJourn2: "I haven't personally thought enough about the whole situation, but I do think international dealings will go down because of the violence."

Tshepo BJourn1: "A government of National Unity and two Vice-Presidents is ridiculous, there should just be a president like other countries, but I'm not comparing South Africa with any where else because it is unique."

Martin BA1: "I'm bloody glad that I can vote, I hope it is not the last time. I'm voting for the DP because they can give me the democracy I'm hoping for."

Asyia BALaw3: "I'm not voting because I can't see the lesser of the two evils. I don't want to shoulder the responsibility when the shit hits the fan, and it will."

Struan BA3: "The ANC will win, there is no doubt about it, we have been mediatized to believe it."

Renji BComm3: "South Africa is going to be worse because it is going the wrong way. I'm nervous as there is violence everywhere, it's nothing to ignore."

Kim BJourn2: "I feel positive. Everyone

seems to feel negative, and I think people need to have a better attitude."

Munya BComm1: "It might get better, depending on how patient people are. I know what happened in Zimbabwe, the same repetitive mistakes are happening here."

John BComm1: "I am going home for ten days."

Yolisa BSocSci1: "I'm looking forward to it because it is the first time I can vote, and hopefully it will bring about a lot of changes, to Black people specifically."

Bridget BA1: "For one I am not going to vote- I'm not interested, I'm just neutral, our country Bophutatswana has only just been reincorporated into South Africa, maybe that is why I don't know what is going on."

Jaime BComm2: "I'm going to vote for the DP because I think the ANC and NP are in cahoots."

Sandile BSocSci1: "If the election was in December people would have been able to get their ID, I have been trying since September and haven't got mine yet. I am voting for Mandela because he has fought for the peoples' rights. I hope that he will live for a long time."

Gavin BComm3: "I am unsure about the elections, I'm worried that a post-apartheid shit storm will hit us."

Alfred BSocWk: "It will be better in the future, I am one of the optimists, judging by the commitment of all the parties."

Anonymous BJourn3: "I am not voting as I can't find anybody to represent my needs."

Daniel BComm2: "I'm voting for the PAC because they're stressing the land issue, after the land is given back all the other problems can be solved."

Lynn and Debbie BA2: "It is a toss up between the NP and the DP, because I think that the NP has gone far. Regardless of apartheid policies and atrocities, people do change, the atrocities were committed a long time ago and look how many Black people are killing each other now; that has nothing to do with apartheid."

Student: "I'm not up to talking about elections right now - it's too early in the morning."

Eugene BA1: "It is pretty cool that everyone can have a shot at voting for once. I feel pretty positive because things weren't exactly cool before and if things get worse at least we will be in it together."

Your vote, Your Secret

by Indressa Naidoo

INDEPENDENT Electoral Commission officials for the Albany District met for the first time last week to discuss election activities in the area, proving that election fever has finally hit Grahamstown.

Stationed in Grahamstown, the four officials, Renay Matthys, Bonisile Sandi, Pamela Paton and Charl Malan, are here to co-ordinate election proceedings in the Albany district.

Matthys said; "We have finalised the polling stations, and have organised the security measures to be taken by the SADF and SAP. We have also chosen the presiding officers for each station and discussed the allocation of the election monitors who are going to work there."

The IEC is "Running the elections," said an IEC spokesperson,

"We are in charge of all pre-election activities and are to ensure all rules of the elections are adhered to in order to guarantee the elections are free and fair.

"This is ensured by laws approved by the multi party negotiators in the name of democracy."

The main tasks of the IEC are:

- To take charge of the voting process and ensure all votes are cast in secret.

- To monitor the activities of all parties and ensure they all have their fair share of publicity.

- To set up special courts that will deal with complaints and interference in the election process.

- To decide if the elections were free and open.

"The IEC has the power to accept or reject the final election results. There are election tribunals that will decide this" the spokesperson added.

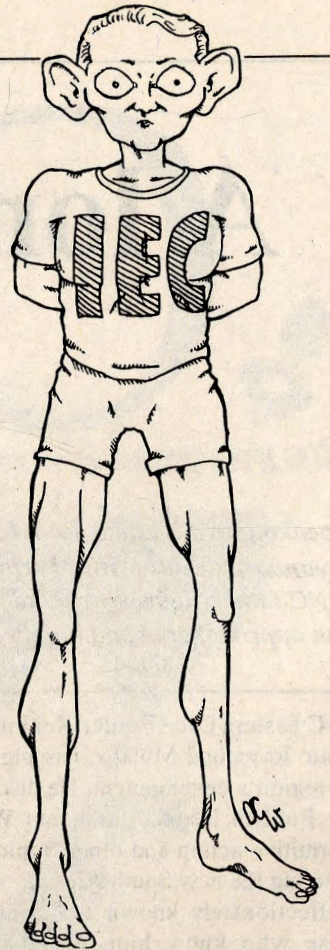
If it is found that in a particular area voting is not fair and free then polling will be repeated in those areas.

However, many election monitors have been trained to ensure "fairness and freeness" in all polling stations.

One election monitor, Rhodes student David Whisson, said, "Election monitors are to be present at all election activities. These include rallies and meetings, and we will ensure that all rules of the elections are adhered to and that people do not infringe on the rights of others'."

David said his task is to observe and intervene when necessary. "We are mediators and will report back to the IEC if any irregularity occurs."

The IEC officials in the area seem organised, and as Sandi said; "Everyone is ready, we have put everything in place."



Flag views

by Matthew Buckland & Indressa Naidoo

"IT looks like a chameleon in a smarty box!"

No, this is not a critique of Van Gogh's work, but a student's response to the new South African flag unveiled by the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) last month.

The flag was met with mixed reactions and RHODEO decided to ask students how they felt.

Only 14% of our sample approved of the flag, 20% were impartial, and a majority of 66% found it, as a student said, "gut-wrenchingly abhorrent".

Comments ranged from "totally rad" to "hideous and boring". Some even went as far as comparing it to a kikoi or even "a pair of underpants".

One student said: "It looks African". Another demanded: "Is it unrealistic to want something that looks decent and which would inspire pride and patriotism?".

Those who disliked the flag said: "It lacks symbolism."

"Thank God it is only temporary! Perhaps we will have a choice when SA is deciding on a final flag."

"It is rather bland. I kind of agree with Barry Ronge!"

"To quote the EP Herald, 'It is like a traffic sign.'"

Many people have not seen the flag or even been aware of its existence. One student suggested a reason for people's ignorance: "The flag has not been publicised enough. There were articles in the newspaper and stuff on TV when the flag was unveiled but after that all seems to have been forgotten."

Many thought the flag similar to the Namibian one, but this is probably because both the flags were designed by Fred Brownell.

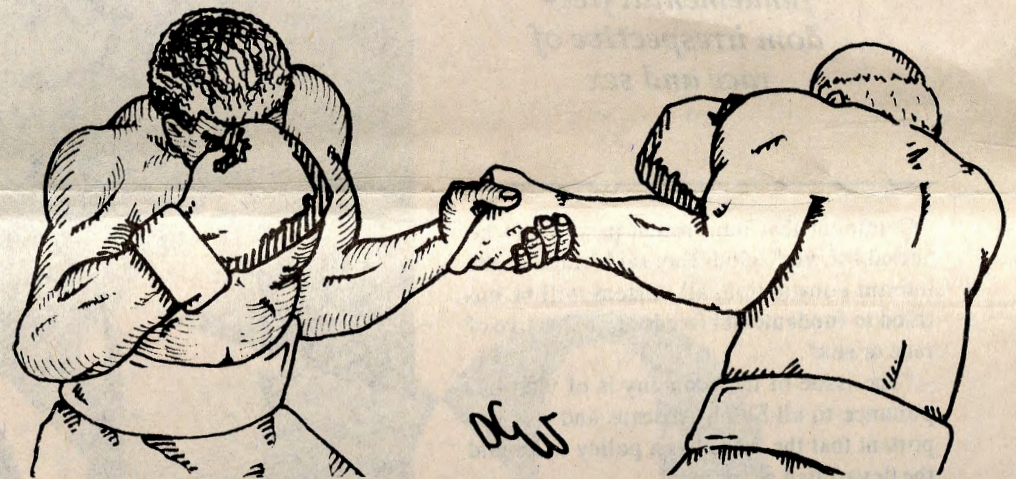
Although most people disliked the flag, there was a general consensus that it was better than the old one.

However, people complained they had no say in the choice of the flag, and would have preferred that the TEC left the choice to the people.

As one student said; "It smacks of a bureaucratic compromise."



Presidential clash



By Lukanyo Mnyanda and Matthew Buckland

IT was the clash of the titans - the two most powerful leaders in South Africa, State President FW De Klerk and ANC President Nelson Mandela, engaged in the closest SA has come to a one-on-one American styled television debate.

We witnessed the historic event, along with an estimated audience of 800 million worldwide, and were surprised by the leaders' apparent willingness to work together to heal our divided country, during a vigorous and sometimes hostile debate.

Expectations were that De Klerk, due to his experience in debating, would have the upper hand over his rival.

The opening statements justified this view with Mandela starting slowly and struggling to get his point across within his allocated time limit.

Certainly, the first few minutes of the debate belonged to De Klerk, more confident during the debate's initial stages but, appearing more relaxed, Mandela bounced back, confidence intact, to claim final victory.

Violence in Natal figured prominently with Mandela lashing out at the NP's alleged Third Force activities, including the NP government's funding of Inkatha Freedom Party's "murderous activities".

Referring to the State of Emergency in Natal (which both the TEC and ANC forced on him), De Klerk claimed his government was doing everything possible to stop the

violence and accused the ANC of "demonising the police".

Mandela honed in on financial corruption within the government and said "the days of the gravy trains" were over.

He said he would lower his own salary if voted into power and promised that ANC government officials would not live like "fat cats".

The hot contest between the two parties for the coloured vote in the Western Cape became visible with Mandela accusing De Klerk of promoting racial hatred in an attempt to turn coloureds against the ANC.

He challenged the National Party leader to dissociate himself from the now banned NP election pamphlet which claimed that a new ANC slogan was: "Kill the coloured...Kill the boer".

When De Klerk said he had done so the previous night, Mandela responded: "You did that last night because you knew you were coming to this debate tonight."

In a pleading, yet unconvincing, attempt to persuade SA voters that the "new" NP was now completely non-racial, De Klerk claimed to have a "spontaneous, warm and very strong support base" among the coloured people.

As paternalistic as ever, he declared his love for the coloured people whom he described as "my people, a wonderful people".

The debate ended on an optimistic note when the two leaders held hands and pledged to "go forward together...to end division and suspicion".

A long way from Robben Island to parliament

Speaking to a lifetime hero, Lukanyo Mnyanda and Katherine Murphy found ANC father-figure Raymond Mhlaba an approachable and highly erudite leader.

ANC Eastern Cape Border-Kei Premier designate Raymond Mhlaba, has big plans for the region's development. He discussed life on Robben Island, Umkhonto We Sizwe, affirmative action and other "topical issues" affecting the new South Africa.

Affectionately known as "Oom Ray" by those who know him, Mhlaba believes Rhodes students should vote for the ANC in the upcoming elections because the ANC is the only "progressive party in South Africa".

The ANC is the only party which can bring humanity and freedom to a country shadowed by an oppressive and racist history, he believes.

fundamental freedom irrespective of race and sex

Confident that our "rotten past would be buried forever", Oom Ray said "through the interim constitution, all citizens will be entitled to fundamental freedom irrespective of race or sex".

"The issue of the economy is of vital importance to all South Africans and it is important that the ANC has a policy to rebuild the devastated economy".

Oom Ray identified jobs, education, employment, development of rural areas and an improvement in the status of women as primary targets for a future ANC government.

Oom Ray identified Affirmative Action (AA) as a tool to redress past imbalances by opening opportunities for victims of past discrimination.

However, Oom Ray realises that AA is widely feared by the white community who perceive it as a form of "reverse discrimination", and attributed this perception to misinformation spread by "forces opposed to liberation".

"We who have suffered discrimination, know the humiliation and degradation and dehumanisation that occurs when people are discriminated against.

"The ANC therefore knows full well that in building a New South Africa, there should not be any discrimination built in our society".

programme of human resources in disadvantaged communities

The ANC will therefore "advocate an accelerated development programme of human resources in the disadvantaged communities so that Africans can compete equitably with

their peers".

Oom Ray has a long history in the struggle for a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa.

Born in the Fort Beaufort district, Mhlaba moved to Port Elizabeth in 1942 where he joined the "Dry Cleaners and Laundry Workers Union".

He joined the South African Communist Party in 1943 and joined the ANC the following year becoming active in the militant Youth League.



"Oom Ray" Mhlaba looks to the future

Presently, he is a member of the ANC's National Executive Committee, and co-chairs the East Cape Development Forum where he has impressed the business community with his concern for job creation and the economic upliftment of the region.

His answer to criticism of the ANC's Alliance with the SACP is: "The Alliance was formed in order to liberate South Africans, especially Africans from white minority rule."

Mhlaba said the fact that he was standing for the ANC (not SACP), was evidence of the ANC's senior role in the alliance and that communists in the ANC's list would be bound by the organisation's policies.

The Alliance was unlikely to be broken after the elections because that would be a period of "consolidation" when the alliance partners would be required to work harder to defend the gains already made, he said.

Oom Ray's voice had an air of sentimentality when he revealed the formation and the past struggle of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe (MK).

MK was formed in 1961 in response to the Sharpeville Massacre which left 65 protesters dead, emphasising the need for more

with violent actions won the day.

Towards the end of 1961, Mhlaba left the country to undergo military training in China.

On his return he found that MK Commander in Chief, Comrade Nelson Mandela had been imprisoned and he took over the position.

After the Rivonia raid, Mhlaba and other ANC leaders were convicted for sabotage and sent to Robben Island in 1963, where he spent the next 26 years.

"sub-human" treatment of their jailers

The first years were the most difficult with the leaders subjected to "sub-human" treatment by their jailers.

"We slept on cement floors, and wore short trousers all year round. As Africans we weren't allowed bread and coffee at first".

Eventually Robben Island became a "university" with the prisoners "exploiting the ability to study to the fullest."

"Study groups were formed as we had to maintain the idea and practice that we were the ANC, we had to keep our heads above our shoulders", Oom Ray said.

we could win the struggle

Mhlaba was released on October 10 1990 following talks between Mandela and the government.

Any bitterness? "No" says Oom Ray, "We knew that we would win the struggle...nobody knew when, but our conviction was very deep their white minority could not rule forever".

**Raymond Mhlaba
ANC Candidate
for
Eastern Cape
Premier
is to speak
in the
City Hall
Wed 20 April
7.30 pm**