

RHODDED

rhodes' most eyed paper

march '86



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inside; ANC, workers, reviews...



Campus forces vs apartheid

Amidst growing dissatisfaction with the government and an ever-increasingly volatile situation in the country, RHODEO interviewed three key-figures within progressive student movements, NUSAS and BSM, to establish what role students could play in shaping the future.

Rhodeo: Do you think the events of 1985 have made the average student more aware politically?

Sue: Students are definitely more aware, and more questioning.

Ray: More and more students realise that change cannot come about until the entire apartheid structure is dismantled.

R: What does the theme "Action for Democracy" mean?

S: NUSAS articulates an anti-apartheid position - an end to all oppression and exploitation. Through the theme we hope to pose progressive alternatives. We are talking about a democratic South Africa which is different from the "democracy" articulated by Botha.

R: What does the resignation of PFP leaders, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Mr Boraine mean?

R: It is helluva significant that they have rejected the parliamentary option as a means of change. It is important for NUSAS to assert the need for participation in extra-parliamentary organisations.

R: How does NUSAS relate to other organisations and societies on campus.

R: We would like to see more political contact with societies on campus. Many of these societies say they are a-political, while we believe their membership are mostly anti-apartheid. We would like to urge them to express an opposition to Apartheid

R: How does NUSAS perceive the ANC?

S: NUSAS at its previous congress passed a motion in support of the negotiation initiatives by the PFP, Stellenbosch students, big business and church groups.

R: The ANC is an important political factor in the country. Students on campus should have the right to know what the ANC is about.

R: Why do NUSAS and BSM organise separately?

S: Students come from a divided society - one in which white and black students have different experiences of apartheid.

R: It would be presumptuous for white students to think we could speak on behalf of black students. However, the two organisations do co-operate in campaigns and share the same ideals.

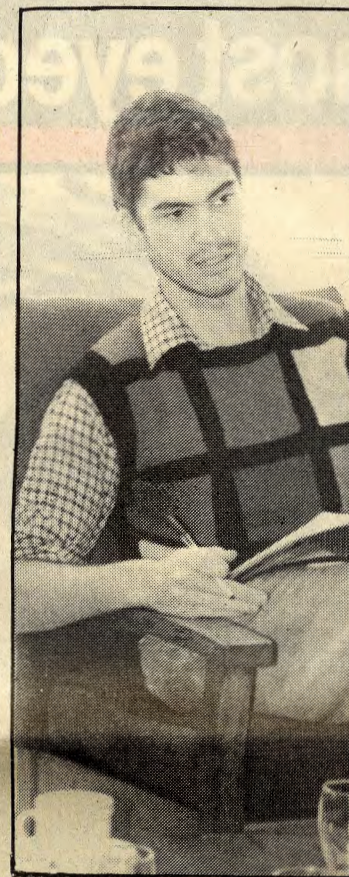
R: What are the prospects for re-affiliation to the National Union?

S: We would have to see whether campus would like us to affiliate. We will gauge this throughout the year and if campus is not positive about it, we will not consider re-affiliation.

R: How can students get involved in NUSAS?

R: NUSAS has been the victim of a smear campaign. Through our parents and our schools NUSAS is marked as a no-no.

We would like students to know that NUSAS is an organisation through which they can express opposition to Apartheid. We encourage campus to write to us about their views of NUSAS. We believe we can make changes which campus will be agreeable to.



Sue Middleton and Ray Hartley, the two members of the NUSAS Executive, who head Local Comm.

The NUSAS Local Committee meets every Monday at 7pm and the Education Action group meets on Wednesdays at 7pm. Those interested in

NUSAS can contact: Sue Middleton (26163), Ray Hartley (23177) and Julie Scott (27782).

BSM

Rhodeo: How has the ban on BSM meetings affected the organisation?

Mvuso Mbebe: The organisation made sure the ban didn't set us back. We had to reorganise ourselves, but it was a challenge which we won. The structures we have evolved this year are more effective.

R: What do you think the effect of the State of Emergency has been?

M: There was no real effect on BSM, because our meetings were already banned and our President, Thabiso Ratsomo, had already been detained by then. In the townships, organisations and many

activists were already used to living under conditions similar to those imposed by the State of Emergency.

R: What are BSM's relations with other campus organisations?

M: We have alliances with progressive campus organisations locally and nationally, and we work together on campaigns. There are the harder-line cases - those societies and organisations, which are difficult to work with because their actions are not always consistent with their policies.

AIIESEC on the other hand claims they are apolitical. The Chairperson, Papenfus, recently made a statement saying BSM was fighting



Mvuso Mbebe, BSM President.

for "so-called freedom" (Cosmopolitan, March 1985). This indicates an undermining of the people's struggle. The call for freedom is one that runs through the hearts of our people.

Rag only creates a dependency and stifles the development of our communities through their hand-outs. We continue to reject Rag.

R: Why does BSM organise separately from NUSAS?

M: Although our vision and analysis of the South African system are the same, history, different material conditions and a different interaction with the State, has resulted in the use of different strategies and methods to organise, but we still consult one another on most of our campaigns.

R: How does BSM fit into the national progressive movement?

M: As students of a progressive movement we are affiliated to AZASO (Azan-

ian Students Organisation) and the United Democratic Front.

R: What are BSM's views on the ANC?

M: It was not us who banned the ANC, forced people into exile and banned Nelson Mandela and others. It was the government. BSM has no problems with anyone who struggles for a free, non-racial, democratic South Africa, based on the ideals of the Freedom Charter. We know there are different ways of achieving this. BSM has chosen a particular one. BSM is determined that one day this country will be free, democratic and governed by the people of South Africa.

Rhodes: Exploiter?

Rhodes University is exploiting the unemployment crisis in Grahamstown by utilising the government's R4 a day relief scheme to clean up campus and do necessary and normally costly construction.

The university is one of the companies who contracted to the R100 million scheme in December last year.

The Department of Manpower and Training allocated them 20 000 man days lasting until 31 March this year.

According to an accountant in Rhodes's Finance Division, Mr L Reynolds, there were presently 200 workers doing "menial work on campus" for which they were being paid R4 a day by the government.

The government gives Rhodes R8 a day, R4 of which goes to the worker, with the rest to be used in administration, equipment and other costs, including R1,12 to be used towards the employment of student supervisors.

The SABC advertised that the scheme's aims were to provide jobs for the 3 million unemployed in SA. However, private companies municipalities and Rhodes are clearly the main benefactors from the scheme. They are getting the jobs done for nothing, instead of paying a substantial amount had the work been done through normal channels.

The workers, who are meant to be benefitting most, are paid an insufficient amount, which is exploitation.

"I can't say I am glad. I was desperate for work though, but I am still suffering. R4 a

day is just too little to buy food and send my children to school. The work is also very hard," said one of the workers.

The Eastern Cape Branch secretary for South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) Mr Boyce Melitafa said:

"It is our duty to see workers are not exploited. The government's so-called attempts at alleviating the unemployment crisis is based on exploitation. SAAWU therefore rejects the scheme

"R20 a week is nothing if one considers the high cost of living, and the amount of energy the workers are putting into their work.

"Although there are people employed, it is only a temporary job at R4 a day, and Rhodes is the main benefactor from the scheme" in SA.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Henderson said: "we were faced with the opportunity to employ workers and although initially I was in doubt as to go into the scheme we decided we could help the unemployed both materially and spiritually. It gives them a chance to reassert their worth and made to feel "I am useful again."

He said the jobs required "Menial, unskilled labour like clearing grass, removing old fencing and painting yellow lines".

"These jobs are not emergencies and would have been shelved for about 10-15 years had we not adopted the scheme."



R4 a day workers paving Rhodes's sociology department's car park. This cannot be categorised as 'menial labour'.

"Someone needs to control gangs of blacks in which tax-payers money is invested and out of whom we have to gain our full pound of flesh".

"The Director of Business Affairs, Mr W Mills said this to me when I applied for a job as a supervisor to the R4 a day worker scheme on campus" alleged SRC Executive member, Mark Stein.

Mark described the manner in which applicants are treated as "racist", and after he found out more about the scheme, he turned his successful application down.

Dr Henderson declined to

This "menial labour", however, includes laying grass patches and paving the sociology department's car park.

SRC President, Barry du Toit, said, "The scheme appears to be directed not at the alleviation

comment until he had heard "the other side of the story".

Unfortunately Mr Mills was away at the sea and could not be reached for comment.

This type of racist language is contradictory to Dr Henderson's "non-racial policy".

SRC President Barry du Toit said, "If these allegations against Mr Mills are true, I think it is important some kind of action is taken because it is easy to pay lip-service to non-racial policies but it is often tempting to ignore practising them."

of poverty, but as a stop-gap solution to the unemployment problem, seen as a contributing factor in the current unrest".

"One of the problems of casual labour schemes is there is

no contract securing the interests of the worker. They can be laid off whenever the university and other companies feel fit to do so. The workers are not protected by any labour law" said Barry.

About 45 workers were fired at Rhodes. Mr Reynolds said it was necessary because there were not enough supervisors to manage them.

"These workers came back on Monday - begged and pleaded for their jobs to be restored, but we could not re-employ them," he said.

"The money they earn cannot be turned into houses, clothing etcetera. It is only short-term relief, and even within the parameters of the normal welfare approach, this scheme is inadequate."

Dr Henderson said although he would have preferred a scheme which paid the workers more, Rhodes could not up their wages because the contract with the government stipulated a set R4 a day wage.

The R4 a day scheme applies only to urban area. Exploitation is riper in the rural areas, where workers are paid a mere R3 a day.

The unemployment relief scheme is due to end at the end of March. What will the workers do then?

A worker told RHODEO, "We will do nothing, because there are no jobs in Grahamstown".

Barry said, "R4 a day is so low that when the scheme has ended it will clearly have no effect on the level of poverty in the community

HONOURS WHAT HONOURS?

Five disappointed students had to make alternative plans after being mistakenly accepted for Accounting Honours.

The problem arose when the bursaries officer sent the students (who all got firsts for one of their majors), a letter offering them bursaries to do honours in Accounts.

However the bursaries officer, Mrs Mills, and the students were unaware of the curriculum requirements to do the Honours

course. These are Auditing I, Cost and Management and Mercantile Law II. The students did not have the necessary subjects and were therefore not eligible for the course.

One of the students, Lennie Tebbutt, was informed of his bursary a week before his National Service began. "I did not even ask for it and they just sent it to me, so naturally I accepted," he said.

After arriving at Rhodes this year to do his Honours course, he was told that he was not eligible

and was accepted at UCT.

Prof van der Watt, Dean of Commerce, said the University was "very concerned" about what happened and "would make sure it does not happen again." Mrs Mills is on leave and was not available for comment.

WHAT DO YOU MEAN "ACCEPTED"?
WE JUST SAID YOU COULD
REGISTER FOR THE COURSE!

[Handwritten signatures and notes]

Emergency becomes law

The lifting of the 220-day old State of Emergency before a quickly convened session of 3 parliaments is to be replaced by a permanent, undeclared State of Emergency.

New laws are being prepared by President PW Botha's government. For example:-

- * changes in the Public Safety Act - which would allow the police in each area to impose their own state of emergency whenever they wanted to.

- * laws which would prevent victims of police action bringing charges against the police.

- * laws which would enable police to ban journalists

from entering the townships.

The lifting did mean that most of the remaining 320

people detained in terms of the Emergency regulations were released on Friday.

Those who were not released,

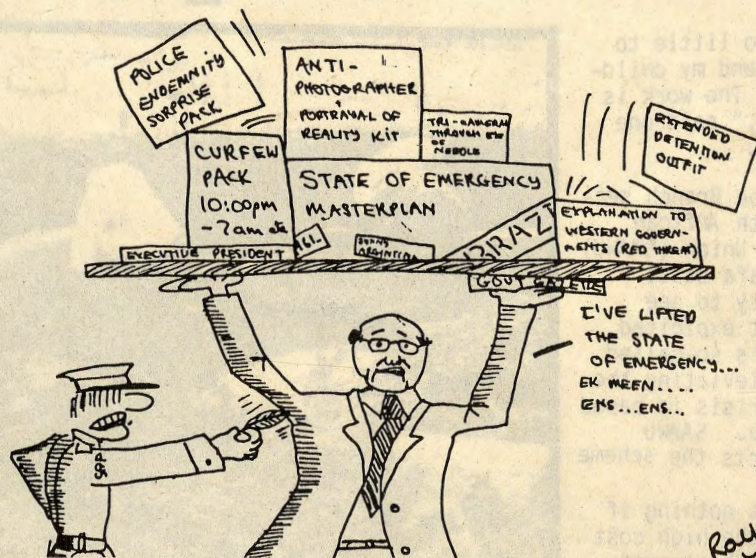
have been redetained in terms of other Security Laws.

One report indicated that

the lifting of the emergency regulations did not necessarily mean the withdrawal of troops from the townships. PFP Law and Order spokesperson, Helen Suzman, told reporters after Botha's Tuesday speech that her fears regarding the creation of a permanent state of emergency had been confirmed.

The UDF said the government's need for these new regulations is "an acknowledgement that the emergency has not suppressed the peoples desire to be free".

The UDF said the resistance had spread beyond the emergency areas and "we are concerned that by changing laws, the government is going to broaden its already draconian powers."



Parliament exposed after Slabbert walk-out

Recriminations and praises have flown over the abrupt resignation of Dr Frederic van Zyl Slabbert as MP and leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

This move gained him credibility among extra-parliamentary leaders. The ANC described his move as "an act of vision that deserves a solemn salute of honour." On the other hand arch-upholder of the failing liberal vision, Sunday Times columnist, Ken Owen, pronounced him a "traitor" three times over.

What is clear is that the political spectrum in South Africa is becoming increasingly polarized in the face of the tri-cameral parliaments' failure to resolve anything.

In the 1983 referendum Slabbert chose to oppose the tri-cameral Parliament. His plea was largely ignored by the media and the white public amid empty "steps in the right direction" rhetoric.

His criticisms and predictions have proved valid.

The PFP have been unable to reason with a government which holds that basic apartheid is non-negotiable.

After twelve years in parliament, with seven of those as leader of the PFP, Slabbert's decision "to explore the politics of negotiation outside parliament" can not be taken lightly.

He concluded that: "White-dominated Parliament could not create the conditions for negotiation politics." This followed the false optimism created by the President's 'Rubicon II' speech which Slabbert referred to as "the referendum all over again."

Mr Colin Eglin, new leader of the PFP, hoped the dramatic move would "drive home to this stubborn and shortsighted government the desperate seriousness of the situation that is developing in South Africa."

Shock and some anger has been expressed within the ranks of the PFP. His actions were even denounced by some of his traditional critics and some who dismissed the PFP as irrelevant are making some of the loudest protests. Other MP's sympathised, notably Dr Alex Boraine (ex-chairperson of the Federal Council of the PFP) who followed Slabbert's example by resigning a week later.

The resignation of these two senior PFP members has hurt and damaged the party but is also an indication of a growing radicalism in the party's ranks. Two younger members of the parliamentary caucus now hold the national chairmanship of the Federal Council. They support the proposed new course of the party. This will involve special extra-parliamentary activities which is to become an important aspect of the party's future strategy.

Slabbert has been in direct contact with the ANC. He has recently expressed eagerness to further talks with the ANC, the UDF, the Pan-African Congress and individuals such as Nelson Mandela.

From protest to challenge

The Azanian Student Organisation (AZASO) is a progressive body with nine affiliates and representatives on over 50 campuses, technikons and training colleges.

The top priority function of AZASO this year is the Education Charter Campaign. The aim is to draft a document similar to the Freedom Charter which will lay the basis for our future educational system.

The non-racial campaign involves the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) and AZASO with the latter playing a leading role.

There was a problem of getting into high schools because of the banning of the Congress of the South African Students (COSAS), said AZASO vice-president,

Bongani More.

We believe that the Education Charter Campaign will be meaningless if it does not have the maximum participation by high school students, because that is where the Charter is also going to be implemented, More said.

Beside having submitted the questionnaire to the progressive organisations including the trade unions, to popularise the campaign, a series of educative seminars on bantu education will be held.

The campaign structures were set up last year, have to be consolidated.

More said that they are hoping the Education Charter Campaign will come into fruition this year.



Organising for a People's Education

Building People's Power

Peoples' Power has become more than a slogan or an ideal in the small township community of Port Alfred—it is a living reality.

Last year's unrest and consumer boycott and the resignation of the town councillors has resulted in a bold, unified spirit which has fuelled the ventures of local leaders to build a community which is democratic, active and strong.

Chairperson of the community's Central Committee, which unites students, residents and workers, Gugile Nkwinti, said that a boycott would be called "only when necessary".

Last week the township was opened to the press and interested individuals, to demonstrate the poor township conditions as well as to publicise initiatives by the residents to improve conditions. RHODEO reporters went down to investigate the township.

Commenting on the relationship between blacks and whites in Port Alfred, Nkwinti cautioned against idealism.

"Just because an amicable resolution of the consumer boycott was achieved last year doesn't mean we are a model community," he said. "Through the boycott, people were prepared to listen to



Working for people's power: members of the Port Alfred community show solidarity.

legitimate township leaders and to attempt to understand our demands. But we are never sure of the support these people enjoy among the whites."

Still, police and army presence in the township has been scarce. "I have never seen a hippo in our streets," Nkwinti said.

Occasional incidents of harassment have, however, occurred. "The police just embarrass themselves. They always sabotage good relations between people—they seem to have a penchant for unrest," Nkwinti said.

Since the resignation of the town councillors, the commu-

nity organisation has refused to pay service charges to the government—because, "we have no electricity, telephone or sewage services. We have communal taps and pit latrines," one resident said.

The civic organisation has set up a creche, a pre-

-primary school and an information centre in the township and these services will be paid for by the residents who use them.

"There are 228 kids registered at the pre-primary school," Nkwinti said. "If they weren't in school they'd be in the streets."

The syllabus will be drawn up following consultation with the students' organisation and the parents of the pre-school pupils.

Last year students held a 3-day protest against the detention of two SRC members. Besides demanding their release, they also demanded stationery and books, which the government promised to supply earlier this year. Class boycotts last year led to the abolition of the prefect system at the school and the institution of democratically run SRCs.

Port Alfred was recently given funds by the government to alleviate the extreme poverty due to the unemployment crisis in the Eastern Cape generally. These funds, normally administered by the community council, are creating employment opportunities in the township with people digging drains and cultivating market gardens.

"We are by no means a model community," Nkwinti says, "we just work hard."

Students and workers

Fort Hare students have joined the campus workers struggle for an increase in wages and their right to form a Union.

"We see the workers as our parents and their struggle is our struggle", a leading AZASO activist from Fort Hare said.

"We have set a precedent at Fort Hare", he said, "and we are going to continue this tradition of resistance." The workers have been protesting since February. They sent an ultimatum with their grievances to the Rector,

who replied he would consider their grievances in July.

They have been on strike since last Monday, and have had no further response from the Rector.

Initially some students were helping out in the kitchens, but last Wednesday they stopped and boycotted classes in solidarity with the workers.

The students are also boycotting in response to the 183 students, mainly AZASO activists, who were not readmitted to Fort Hare this year.

NEW NATION

Bold, spunky and challenging, the New Nation is the latest progressive publication to join the growing call to end apartheid.

Editor Zwelakhe Sisulu scotched the objectivity myth when he said, "We are not a commercial paper—we are part of and involved in the progressive movement."

The New Nation is run as a collective by a small

group of dedicated media workers. Published by SACBC (The South African Catholic Bishops' Conference), the Nation aims to establish a network of newsgatherers in communities all over South Africa.

The publication covers issues ranging from sexism in the labour market to the troops in the townships. An education supplement, including basic reading skills and

history lessons, offers an alternative view of the South African situation.

Sisulu says, "We want to offer the New Nation as a vehicle for airing the views of all South Africans who are ignored by the commercial press. This is why we are establishing a feedback network whereby the person in the street can express his or her opinion in our paper, irrespective of their social standing."

Don't Drop Your Guard

Rhodes' security guards are up in arms, or so it seems. A number of reports have been received over the last couple of weeks, from both students and sources close to the Rhodes' Protection Unit, alleging that certain security guards are carrying guns.

A RHODEO reporter, Mr Mike McGrath, reported a conversation he'd had with a guard outside the Great Hall after noticing a suspicious bulge under his jacket. The guard told him it was a gun, and when asked why he was carrying it, mumbled something about the 'campus' rapist.

Another student, Mr Simon Spiller, said that a

guard had boasted to him about his gun, which he said he carried for his own protection.

Far more serious, however, was a report from a person connected to the Rhodes' Protection Unit. The report stated that one of the guards was definitely carrying a gun while on duty, and that this guard had contact with members of the South African Security Police. The source declined to give his/her name, as s/he felt that this would constitute a threat to his/her personal safety.

The head of the Campus Protection Unit, Mr John Piggott, could not be reached for comment last

weekend. However his deputy, Mr Harwood, emphasised that university policy was that campus guards were not allowed to carry guns while on duty.

The Registrar, Mr J O M Wilkinson, reiterated this policy, but pointed out that it was likely that some of the guards would carry guns while travelling to and from work.

"The guards are in a dangerous situation", he said, "because their uniforms resemble those of the South African Police. It's understandable if they carry guns for protection while not at work, but then I

assume they would have some arrangement with Mr Piggott whereby they can lock up their guns while on campus."

An article in the Rhodes University Staff Association newsletter, stated that the university has now started hiring ex-policemen, "because they feel trained men have to face the new dangers Rhodes might have to face".

Mr Wilkinson dismissed this statement as false, saying that university policy always had been and always would be not to hire ex-policemen, as the guards were here simply to protect students and property.

The possibility of guards carrying guns could have serious consequences: at Fort Hare last year, a security guard shot a number of students who were engaged in a peaceful demonstration. Thankfully, however, the guards at Rhodes perceive their role differently to those at Fort Hare, and don't have such close links with the police.

Mr Wilkinson said he would hold a meeting with Mr Piggott to discuss the issue, and would inform RHODEO of any decision taken.

By-passing the problem

Despite local opposition, the national by-pass is being built to the south of Grahamstown. But the dust has not settled yet.

The decision to continue work on the R23-million bypass was taken in a municipal poll last year. Six hundred ratepayers opposed a motion calling for the suspension of work on the bypass, while 304 voted for the motion.

Many township residents, students, and Grahamstonians remain opposed to the building of the bypass.

Local City Councillor, Mrs Martha Olckers said the "unrest situation" in Raglan Road affected the local tourism economy.

"The bypass is only treating the symptoms and not the real causes," said Professor Peter Vale, Director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research.

"The bypass will be taking business away from Grahamstown," he said.

Grahamstown community leader, Mr Billy Ndwebisa, said:

"There's a lot to be done in the township concerning roads, electricity, sewage and refuse."

But the R23-million cannot be transferred from the National Roads Fund into a fund for upgrading the township.

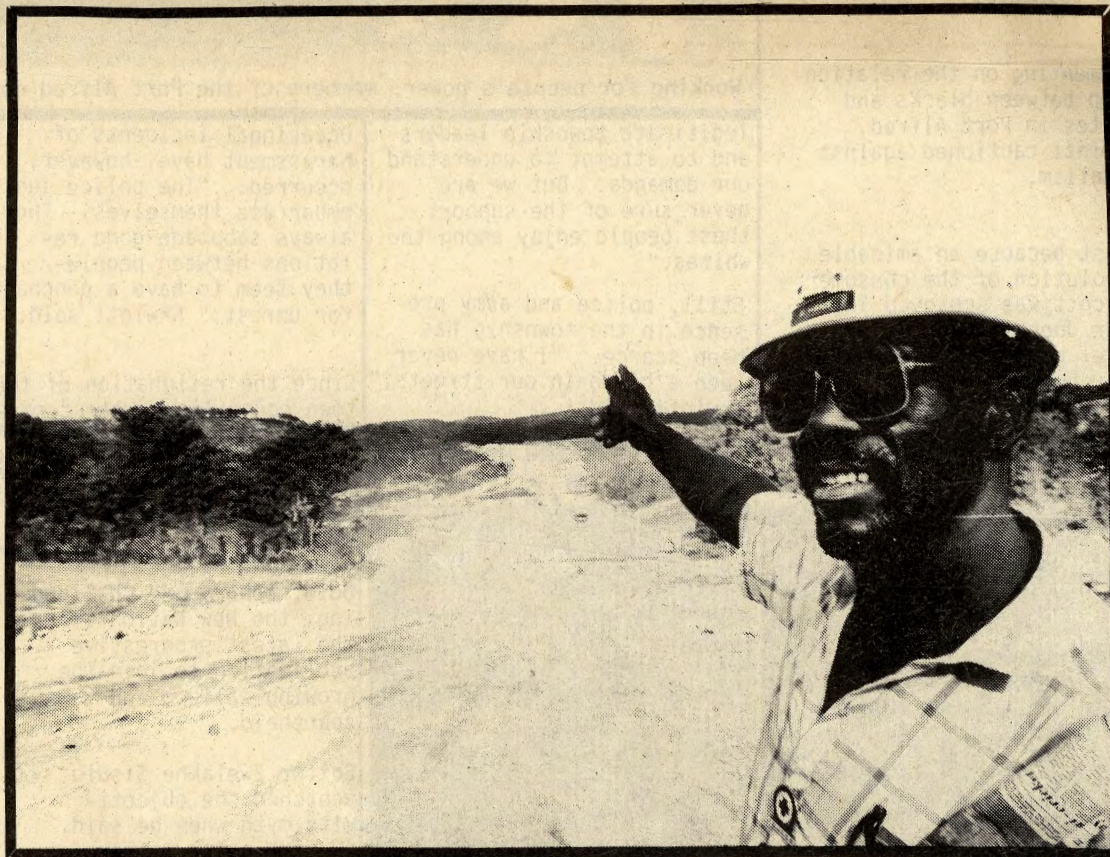
"It's a complete misappropriation of funds," Vale said.

Local ecologists said the initial environmental assesment was insufficient and conducted by two very inexperienced environmentalists.

Geography lecturer, Mr Alex Weaver, said: "It is strange that people come from Pretoria when we've got a wealth of knowledge here."

"The bypass runs through extremely undulating terrain. The terrain to the north of Grahamstown is much flatter," he added.

The Albany and Bathurst Farmers League condemned the bypass as a potential death trap because of the dangerous intersection it forms with the Port Alfred road.



Mr. Richard Hans, an employee of CONCOR construction, points along the route of the new bypass which slashes through what was once a picturesque area. The controversial intersection where the bypass and the Port Alfred road meet, is just visible in the centre of the picture.

Student flees call-up

RHODEO Editorial Board member, Jan Gewald, fled the country early this year to escape compulsory conscription to the SWA Territorial Force.

Jan, who had been accepted to do African History Honours at Rhodes, was refused deferment, despite letters written by Professor T. Davenport, Head of the History Department, and other lecturers, to the Exemption Board in Windhoek.

Dr Julian Cobbing, African History lecturer, said: "The South West African Army's refusal to defer Mr Jan Gewald's call-up until after he had completed his course is, as far as I know, unprecedented at Rhodes and should be viewed by the university with grave concern."

"It can only be interpreted either as a piece of vindictiveness against Jan personally - perhaps because of his well-known democratic sympathies - or as a sign of continuing deterioration of

the military's strategic situation in the country in which the SADF is feeling a growing manpower shortage," he said.

Jan is now living in Leiden and is due to begin his studies at Leiden University this month.

Jan's staunch opposition to the illegal occupation of Namibia by the SADF, led to his decision to face exile rather than 6 years imprisonment or fighting an unjust war to uphold apartheid.

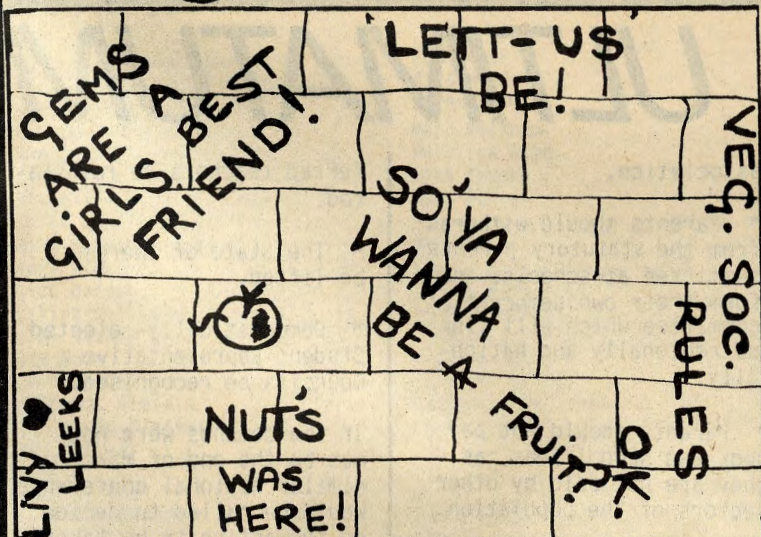
"Jan's predicament is only one example of the agonising dilemma faced by many conscripts who, for reasons of conscience, refuse service in the military and police forces used to enforce apartheid" said Rhodes End Conscription campaign chair, Melissa de Villiers.

Rhodes ECC wishes Jan strength and solidarity



Jan Gewald. Deferment refused. In exile.

Vegi's Revolt



A new society, Vegsoc, has been formed to cater to the needs of the growing number of vegetarians on campus. Vegsoc aims to improve vegetarian food in Kaif and in the reses. Chair Stephen Blumenthal says that the response has been great with a premature membership of almost 200. Steve says, "We feel that the high res fees are not justified considering the poor quality food we are offered. We vegetarians are being undermined in our aims to

remove such toxins as red meat and animal products from our diet." "A couple of slices of cheese and yoghurt and salads is by no means a balanced meal. All basic nutrients are present in vegetables: protein is found in soya, beans and lentils. Carbohydrates are from all kinds of green vegetables as well as potatoes, pastry and rice," he said. "The amount of money spent per capita on vegetarians is also far less than that spent on meat-eaters".

library punch out

Those hoping to rely heavily on the library after the trebling in book prices this year may be headed for some disappointment.

Inflation, increased book taxation, rand devaluation and sales tax have taken much of the punch out of the library's buying power. This has been halved since last year.

Many universities have been unable to buy any new books at all. The Rhodes University

senate here has increased the grant to the library by 20% in an attempt to compensate, but cutbacks in staff, books and working hours have been unavoidable, according to the head librarian, Mr Quinn.

He said R100 000 worth of periodicals have been cancelled as well as some new book orders. "These periodicals can cost up to R20 000 per year for one title" he said.

The staff grant has not been

increased for 1986 and "some tightening up has been necessary for us to remain cost-effective" Mr Quinn said. Casual and temporary staff have been replaced by fewer but permanent staff. Reduced hours will allow staff to update the shelves quicker.

Mr Quinn said he hoped the reduced library hours would inconvenience a minority of people: He said they had to balance the need for staff to have time to update the shelves.

Monitoring the courts

The Rhodes Monitoring Committee says their involvement in the Magistrates Court over the past few months has drawn their attention to "severe sentences" imposed on accused.

The committee was established by Nusas in co-operation with the Black Sash eight months ago. Much information has been collected, mainly in the form of affidavits. The Black Sash

also established a bail fund.

Anna Smith (Nusas monitoring committee) said it was "one of the few activities in which white students can be involved on a practical level."

Nusas and the Black Sash regard court monitoring as an "activity of primary importance."

Nusas monitors the courts almost daily and sends reports to the Black Sash. This entails filling out forms, providing details of the cases being monitored. The committee has asked all concerned students to assist them in what they see as a "crucial task".

If you are interested in court monitoring and would like to find out more about it, please contact: Anna Smith at 23076.

NATIONAL COSATU

"Never before have workers been so powerful and united, and never before have they been so poised to make their mark in society," said Cyril Ramaphosa, National Union of Mineworkers leader at the COSATU launch in December last year.

There can be no doubt that COSATU have done justice to Ramaphosa's comment.

According to General Secretary Jay Naidoo, COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Unions), adheres strongly to the principles of non-racialism.

COSATU will have one union per industry. This will lead to the mergers of unions and the dissolving of general workers unions such as SAAWU and GAWU.

Naidoo sees the principle

of workers control as important.

"As this principle develops we, as the working class, would want to apply it to the whole society." At a recent meeting of the federations Central Executive Committee practical developments of their principles came to the fore. COSATU are calling for 1 May (International Worker's Day) and June 16, the anniversary of the Soweto uprisings, to be paid holidays.

It was also decided that there will be united action of all affiliate unions in challenging the power of multi-nationals, and in support of unions or individuals hit by repression. Clearly, monopoly capital cannot afford a COSATU strike.

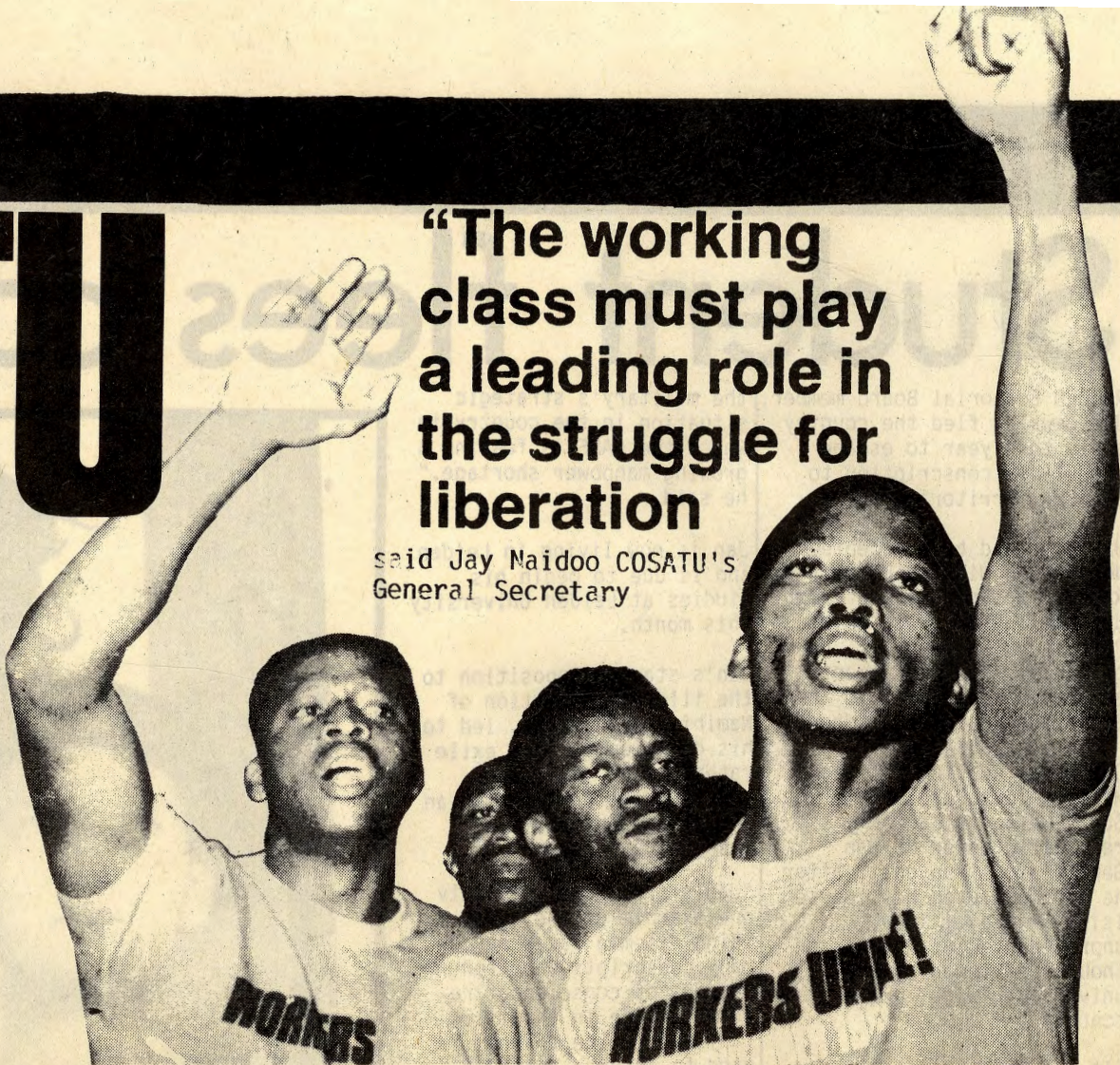
COSATU will also launch

a campaign for a legally enforced minimum wage.

The federation of 3 unions takes a strong political stand. Besides their short term demands such as the unbanning of the ANC and the scrapping of influx control and pass laws, COSATU believe they have a commitment

"The working class must play a leading role in the struggle for liberation

said Jay Naidoo COSATU's General Secretary



equitably among the people."

to a society "not only free from apartheid, but also free from the exploitative, degrading and brutalizing economic system under which black workers in particular suffer. This means a restructuring of society in order that the wealth of the country is shared

Naidoo dispels the myth that COSATU is a front for the ANC - "all decisions are based on mandates received from our membership. So we can't be accused of being a front, or having a hidden agenda."

CONFERENCE GIVES ULTIMATUM

"The doors of learning and culture shall be opened."

Freedom Charter, 1955



Signs of unity in the face of South Africa's education crisis are increasing.

About 700 people, including delegates from 161 educational organisations, attended the national black education crisis conference, at Wits in December last year.

The main issues discussed were the alternative people's education and how to implement it, whether to go to school or not in 1986, and the role of teachers.

The resolutions adopted after discussions were:

- * Schools open on 28 January rather than on the government suggested date of 8 January so as to give officials enough time to reconstruct the damaged schools.

- * Teachers' Associations should meet in a month's time to form a single national

association.

- * Parents should withdraw from the statutory parents' committee at schools, and form their own democratic committee which will link up regionally and nationally.

- * Parents should not pay book and school fees, as they are not paid by other sectors of the population.

The government was given three months to meet the following six short-term demands:

- * All detained teachers, students, pupils and parents be released.

- * The SADF be withdrawn from the townships.

- * The Congress of South African students be unbanned.

- * All dismissed and trans-

ferred teachers be reinstated.

- * The State of Emergency be lifted.

- * Democratically-elected Student Representative Councils be recognised.

If the demands were not met by the end of March a similar national conference would be called to decide on the action to be taken.

Their long-term demands were that corporal punishment, sexual harassment of pupils and ethnic education be abolished.

Commenting on the position adopted at the conference the vice-president of the Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO), Mr Bongani More said, "AZASO is prepared to be on the same wavelength and identify itself with the new national activities."

SA's six day war

Over 50 000 people attended a mass funeral for 17 unrest victims killed in Alexandra township's "six day war" last Wednesday.

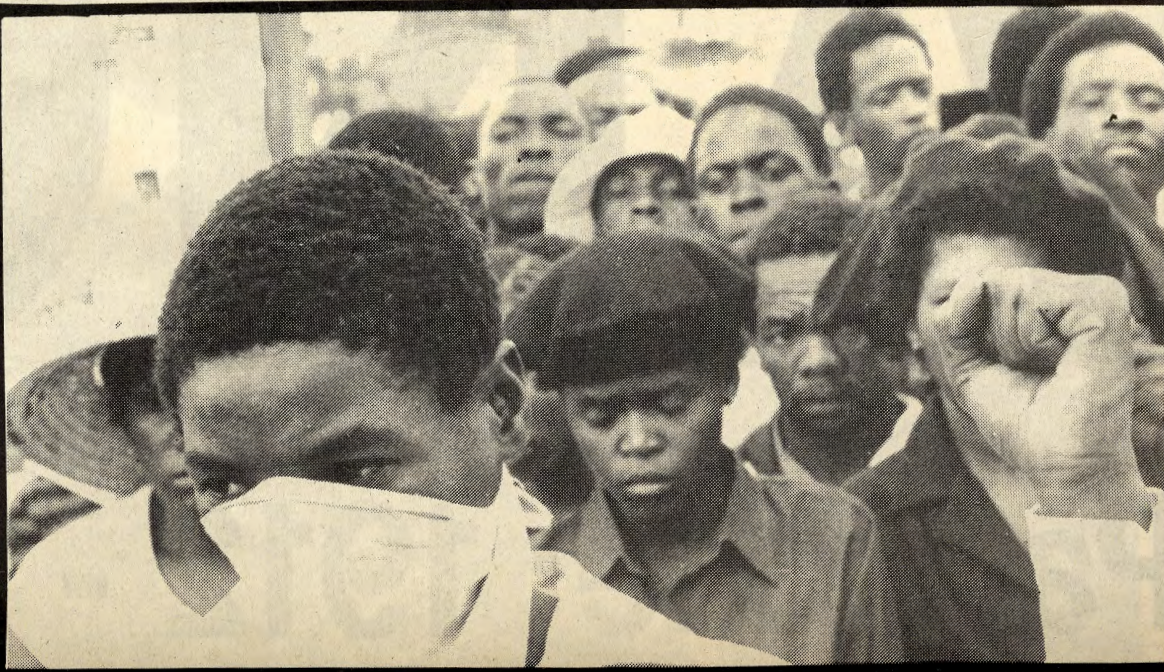
They died after clashes broke out between police and residents on Saturday, 15 February.

By Monday the situation had reached mayhem proportions as groups of youths clashed with armed police in Caspurs. Incidents of wild firing were reported and by Wednesday the "official" death toll had reached 22.

However, the South African Council of Churches had received reports that 80 people had been killed and about 300 wounded.

Alexandra is a crowded township of more than 100 000 people, situated on the outskirts of Sandton, Johannesburg.

Doctors at the Alexandra Health Centre and University clinic said police with search warrants seized confidential records of patients injured in unrest.



The National Medical and Dental Association (NAMDA) said: "Pressure is being exerted on health personnel to act unethically when dealing with law enforcement officers and those injured during unrest."

Last Wednesday's funeral, the biggest to be held on the Reef, passed with-

out incident.

"There was no visible police presence in or near the township," the General Secretary of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naudé told RHODEO.

Dr Naudé was part of a SACC delegation asked by Alexandra residents to present their demands to the

State President at the end of February.

Their demands included the following:

- * No interference by police in the arrangement and conduct of the planned funeral.

- * The release of Alexandra's detainees.

An Alexandra schoolgirl told in an affidavit how she watched Jerry Mthembu, 18, trying to stuff his intestines back into his stomach after a policeman shot him at pointblank range at the height of the uprising in the township.

She tells how Jerry was standing behind a corrugated iron fence when a casspir stopped and the policeman jumped down and went "straight" to Jerry and, without speaking, shot him in the stomach.

"As Jerry was shot he screamed. His intestines were hanging out and he jumped over the fence," she said.

- * Upon the return of the delegation, have no restrictions placed on a report back meeting.

The delegation was met by Deputy Minister A. Vlok, Colonel Cleote of the SAP, and other officials. Vlok agreed to the first two demands and said the other two would be "seriously considered."

Dumped on the other side of the 'border'

The Kune residents dumped on the South African side of the Ciskei border two weeks ago have no desire to go back.

"P.W.'s promises of citizenship for all South Africans are hollow. They do not include the bantustans" they said.

A relief worker said it was there that "poverty, starvation and repression was worse than anywhere else in South Africa."

The residents had their pensions cut and without warning were loaded onto trucks and driven from the Ciskei. Progressive organisations are aiding the villagers. "The Ciskei authorities did not mind if we were left to die," said a pensioner.

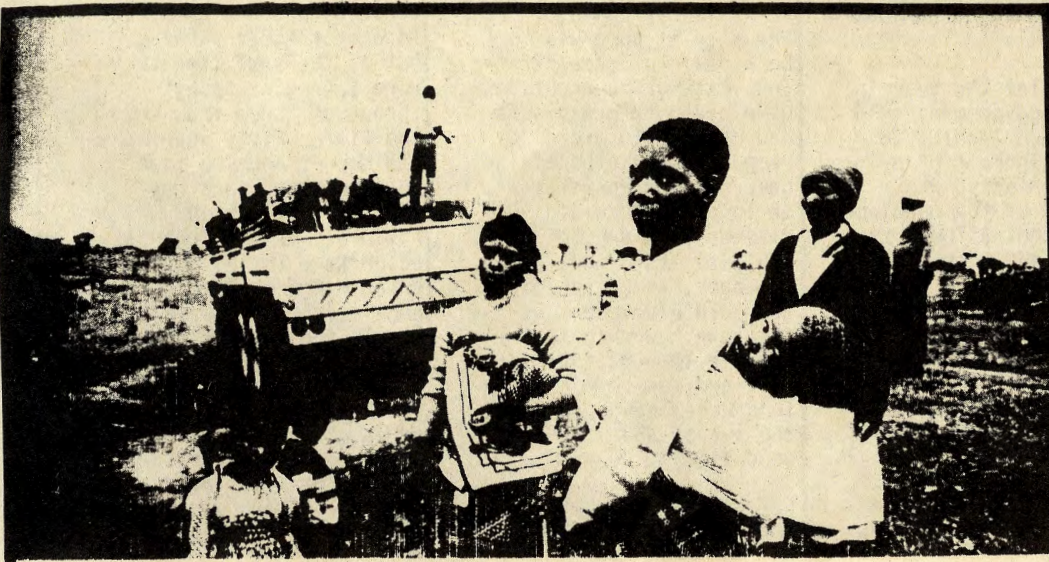
The Kune villagers used to be South African citizens working on nearby white-owned farms. When South Africa's borders were redrawn, the land became part of the Ciskei and the workers were classified as squatters. A chief and Headman were appointed to administer the area.

In defiance of the tribal authorities Kune villagers formed a Residents Association to deal with their grievances.

They said these included that they were suddenly expected to pay taxes which went to the headman and did not benefit the people. The headmen kept changing and the money disappeared with them.

A relief worker said: "Another problem the people faced was this membership of the Ciskeian National Independence Party. If you are not a member they can make life very hard." Anger among the residents flared and a headman's house was burnt down. At this point the Ciskei authorities decided to wash their hands of the Kune community and dumped them on the National Road.

The future looks bleak for these people who have erected shacks at the side of the road since they have nowhere to go.



Despair in the faces of people waiting to be "resettled".

The African National Congress was formed in 1912 to defend the rights of black people. These rights had been seriously curtailed by the South African Act, and were then being threatened by the Native Land Act.

For thirty-seven years (until 1949), the ANC adhered to a strictly constitutional struggle. It put forward demands and resolutions, and sent delegations to the government in the belief that black grievances could be settled through peaceful discussion and that blacks could advance gradually to full political rights.

White governments remained unmoved, however, and the rights of blacks were eroded even further.

Even after 1949, the ANC remained determined to avoid violence. At this time, however, there was a change from the strictly constitutional means of protest which had been employed in the past: A decision was taken to protest against apartheid legislation by peaceful demonstrations against certain laws.

DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN

In accordance with this policy the Defiance Campaign was launched, based on the policy of passive resistance. Nelson Mandela, who had joined the ANC in 1944, was placed in charge of volunteers. Over 8500 people defied laws and went to jail, but not a single violent act was committed.

During the Defiance Campaign, the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Law amendment Act were passed. These statutes provided harsher penalties for offences committed by way of protests against laws. Despite this the protests continued.

156 ARRESTED

In 1956, one hundred and fifty-six leading members of the Congress Alliance, including Nelson Mandela, were arrested on a charge of High Treason and charged under the Suppression of Communism Act. When the court gave judgement five years later, it found that the

ANC

Part one: 1912 - 1976

Very little information about the ANC is ever published in South African media, apart from a somewhat distorted view by the commercial press. Over the last couple of months, however, a number of academic, religious and business groups have been calling on the government to negotiate. In the first part of

ANC did not have a policy of violence. The accused were acquitted on all counts, including count that the ANC sought to set up a Communist State in place of the existing regime.

PASS LAWS

In 1960 there was massive resistance to the government, focused mainly on the Pass Laws. Thousands of people burnt their passes or handed them in at police stations, offering themselves for arrest. On the 21 March 1960 at Sharpeville, police panicked when a peaceful crowd gathered outside the police station. 69 people were killed and 180 wounded when police opened fire.

STATE OF EMERGENCY

In reaction to the shootings the government proclaimed a State of Emergency and declared the ANC an unlawful organisation.

1960 was also the year in which the government held a referendum leading to the establishment of a Republic. Blacks, who formed 70% of the population, were not allowed to vote. The ANC took a resolution to hold an All-In African Conference to call for a National Convention. The government failed to call the Convention, and mass demonstrations were organized for the eve of the unwanted Republic.

Mandela, who was then Secretary of the Conference,

undertook the responsibility of organizing a national stay-at-home which was timed to coincide with the declaration of the Republic.

The stay-at-home was to be a peaceful demonstration. Careful instructions were given to organisers and members to avoid any recourse to violence. The government's answer was to introduce new and harsher laws and to mobilise its armed forces. Saracens, armed vehicles and soldiers were sent into the township in a massive show of intimidation, and mass demonstrations were organized for the eve of the unwanted Republic.

For almost fifty years the ANC had struggled to

build up the organisation and to gain rights for black people. At no stage during this time had they used anything except peaceful methods. The leaders were not prepared to accept their banning, but at the same time they were facing a strong threat of force from the state. Fifty years had bought nothing more than more and more repressive legislation. Followers of the organisation were losing confidence in the policy of non-violence and were developing disturbing ideas of terrorism. By this time small groups had risen in the urban areas and were spontaneously making plans for violent forms of political struggle. There was a very possible danger that

these groups would adopt terrorism against blacks, as well as whites. Violence was increasingly taking the form, not of struggle against the government, but of civil strife.

In view of this, the ANC decided to embark on a programme of controlled violence. Anarchic violence they felt would only lead to bitterness and loss of life.

UMKONTO WE SIZWE

As a result of this decision, Umkonto We Sizwe (MK), was formed in November 1961.

Four forms of violence were open to MK - sabotage, guerrilla warfare, terror-





a series, we take a look at the ANC's history and its policy towards violence and non-violence.

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ism, and open revolution. They chose to adopt the first method and to exhaust it before taking any other decision. In the light of their political background the choice was a logical one: Sabotage did not involve loss of life, and it offered the best hope for future race relations.

MK felt that planned destruction of power plants and interference with rail and telephone communications would be a heavy drain on the economic life of the country, thus compelling the voters of the country to reconsider their position. At the same time sabotage of government buildings and other symbols of apartheid would provide an outlet for those

people who were urging the adoption of violent methods - ie it would enable MK to give concrete proof to their followers that they were taking a stronger line and were fighting back against government violence.

Strict instructions were given to MK members right from the start, that on no account were they to injure or kill people in planning or carrying out operations.

MANIFESTO OF UMKONTO

The Manifesto of Umkonto was issued on 16 December 1961, the day that operations commenced. Response to the Manifesto among the white population was quite vehement. The

government threatened to take strong action, and called upon its supporters to stand firm and ignore the demands of blacks. In the townships, however, a great deal of enthusiasm was generated, and people became eager for political news.

The white response caused a lot of anxiety within MK. Lines were being drawn and whites and blacks were moving into separate camps. Prospects of avoiding a civil war seemed less, and newspaper reports that sabotage would be punished by death seemed likely to provoke acts of terrorism.

MK believed that rebellion would offer the government limitless opportunities for indiscriminate retal-

iation. In the face of this implied threat they decided that the fight which held out prospects for the least risk of life to both sides was guerrilla warfare.

GUERRILLA WARFARE

Mandela therefore left South Africa with a view to obtaining facilities for the training of soldiers, and to solicit scholarships for the higher education of black matriculants. During his tour of African states he made a study of the art of war and revolution and underwent a course in military training. The first batch of recruits arrived for training in Tanzania while Mandela was passing through on

his way back to South Africa.

Mandela returned to South Africa in July 1962, and on the 5 August 1962 he was arrested and charged with incitement and leaving the country illegally. He was sentenced to five years in prison.

Up until 1965 about three hundred MK recruits were sent abroad for military training. Umkonto did not, however, get beyond the planning stages of a protracted guerrilla war. In late 1963 most members of the High Command were arrested in their Johannesburg suburban headquarters. Those detained included Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlala, Bob Hepple and Dennis Goldberg.

RIVONIA TRIAL

The detained people were accused in what became known as the Rivonia Trial. They were joined at the dock by Elias Motsoaledi, James Kantor and Andrew Mlangeni. Nelson Mandela was bought from jail to stand as accused number one.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Kathrada, Goldberg, Mhlala, Mlangeni and Motsoaledi were all sentenced to life imprisonment. The police subsequently located and destroyed the underground organisations of the ANC and Umkonto.

In the following years the ANC reconstituted itself around a group of leaders who had evaded capture by fleeing the country, and a nucleus of recruits in African military training camps.

Between 1965 and 1976 there was very little evidence of ANC activity within South Africa.

TO BE CONTINUED.....

Forthcoming editions:

- 1976 to 1986
- debate on negotiation.

RUBI-CONS XIII

THE SOFT SHOES MAY STAMP THEIR FEET, I MAY POINT MY FINGER, SILLY LEFT-WING PARLIAMENTARIANS MAY RESIGN, VERY CLEVER ADVERTISING AGENCIES MAY WRITE MY SPEECHES FOR ME BUT HERE IS THE HILARITY REALITY.

Last Friday I opened parliament with a speech, next Friday I will tell the Coloured parliament what to do, and if Elize lets me I might even address those foreign um... in... oh I forget what all these houses are called. I know these speeches haven't fooled too many of you, and that I make most of the people unhappy most of the time. I never liked John Stuart Mill anyway... liberal rubbish. Quite frankly, Im bugged if I know what's going on in this bloody country. These seperate own affairs have got me so confused, I mean, who can tell a Coloured from and Indian anyway, why can't we all just be white? This tri-cameral confusion is what comes from those silly reform promises I made back in '83. Remember?

[Oh I was rather hoping you wouldn't. Because now I've got some new promises I want you to believe. These are rather different promises really for instance, qpieb786cghjffghy7ty jk9. There I knew you wouldn't understand That's why you ought to leave everything up to me. But there's more to come. Seeing giving everyone a parliament hasn't changed anything, Ive decided to approach the problem from a different angle; As Magnus said to me the other day waht about making everyting perfectly fair by taking away everybody's democratic rights.]

The new pass system has done just this. For instance white men may make passes at black women. Though, of course, the &% 'ing unemployed will still be dumped in the homelands where hopefully maintenance of the Sebe household will keep at least 2 million occupied.

What's more, job reservations have been removed (except for certain jobs ... like State President, for instance, ne Pik?). Sport is now open to all, especially West Indians; and Australians, who I've never really considered white anyway. Of course it's none of my business if certain races don't have any facilities in their areas. [Why don't they bloody buy them?] I ask.

Er... Lets leave the Group Areas and Population registration acts for later discussion.. much later. Anyway these things oughtn't worry you if you just read my letters to the press - just make sure you don't actually read the press itself. My main points are easy to spot, they will be boldly underhand lined. Just remember, the big print, don't get hung up about the fine print.

[On Friday I also said that no South African will be excluded from full nearly-all most,.. well some anyway, political rights. These rights are to be excercised of course through their elected leaders. My government and I are presently deciding who those elected leaders are to be. My government and I are presenlty deciding who those elected leaders are to be. My government and I are committed to power sharing under my chairmanship.]

In conclusion let me say just this...

Reewe

Resident Botha

Ours

The resignation of Van Zyl Slabbert and Alex Boraine makes a very clear point about parliamentary politics:

The tricameral system has proved to be a dismal failure, and people who reject apartheid are looking elsewhere for solutions. Both Slabbert and Boraine have expressed their desire to work through extra-parliamentary bodies. Most students also reject apartheid, and now they too must take an active role. Progressive organisations such as BSM, ECC and NUSAS provide opportunities for us to get involved and to express our views.

The 1985 State of Emergency has ended in much the same way as the 1960 one did. Despite the release of most detainees, the regulations which led to their detentions are now being embodied as statutory laws. Wider powers will be granted to the police and army, allowing them to declare 'local' states of emergency.

Over the last few months the need to negotiate with the ANC has become a very contentious issue. In this edition of Rhoeo we take a look at the ANC and Umkonto We Sizwe, and their attitudes towards violence and non-violence. We believe that the ANC is a significant political force in South Africa. As students we have a role to play in shaping our future, and it is our right to know what the ANC stands for, and what implications it holds for our country.

Rhoeo regrets the absence of editorial board member Jan Gewald, who was forced to leave the country after the SWA Territorial Force refused him military deferment. Jan believed he could not serve in an army which plays a direct role in upholding apartheid. Opposition to compulsory conscription has grown into a national movement, coordinated by the End Conscription Campaign. The Rhodes ECC is playing an active part in the campaign to win individuals the right to choose whether or not to serve in the SWATF and SADF.

Creditorial

Janet Heard (National)
Phlea de Villiers (National)
Roelien Theron
(Internal Education)
Sheila Hanley (Campus)
Steve Markovitz (Features)
Simon Pamphilon (Features)
Chris Lebert (Arts)
Mike McGrath (Sport)
Kari McGugan
Lize Basson
Elaine Williams
Alex Yazbek
Zam Boon
Sean Kemball
Kathy du Plessis
Sylvia du Plessis
Ray Hartley
Renata
Nanti Steyn
Marijana Baleta
Annabel Campbell
Eddie Maloka
Terri Broomberg
Stephen Blumenthal
Miles Lawrence
Tammy Conklin
Khume Kangala
Snuffy Smith
Victor Schiffman
Patrick Tandy
Ian Jennings

Ed Cooper
Alison Love
Karen Thorne
Marc Feltham
Phillipa Robb
Glen Bownes
Sean Benton
Dave Rees
Karin Evans
Andrew Roos (Bromide wiz)
Jeremy Bernstein
Kathy Robinson
Gisela Wertheim Aymés
Phillip Heimann
Caroline Jones
Chantelle de Vries
Nicky Newman

Pics:
Brad Rees
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Glen Bownes
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Afrapix
Sheila Hanley

Credit:
SASPU National
Weekly Mail

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Yours



Revise res rules- O.K.?

Dear Eds

Being a young female student living in Res, I'm astonished at the contrast of treatment between women and men. This point has been brought up time and time again, with good reason.

University offers freedom of thought, speech and action, yet our personal freedom is curtailed ridiculously.

How does one justify the fact that males may not only have alcohol in Res, but are supplied with bars, whereas females are fined merely for possessing it? The argument given, that it's "unlady-like" and dangerous for females to get drunk, is pathetic! How often do we see crowds of male students, so inebriated, that they can't function? Who is to say which sex handles themselves better? Times of return is another point which is outrageous! If young female students' parents are concerned, they should specify that to the university, not subject everyone.

If females at a university level have not been taught, or set certain standards for themselves at this point in their lives, it stands to reason that no rules or regulations will change that now! They have to learn to handle themselves sometime, shielding them certainly won't help. I feel the entire system needs to be revised and these juvenile, frustrating rules should be viewed on a "person" basis, not a sex one!

Nicky Newman
Athies

Riff-Raff

Dear Eds

This is Oriel Hall again. Not being a member of the House Comm. or one of those authority holding positions for which only the most admirable are chosen, we the riff-raff are not 'allowed' to sit up on the platform when we eat, from where everyone can see our bad manners. However, sometimes when one is late or last into the dining hall, and unable to get one of our lower mortal seats, we have to turn to high table for a meal, especially as there are usually vacant seats there. The majority of these privileged few really don't mind: but in our experience, the warden of Beit self-righteously guards the seats whether they are occupied or not. Really, we get no pleasure from sitting up there, but must we go without a meal simply because our unworthy seats are taken?

Yours
The Lower Class

Rule-bound

Dear Eds

When I arrived at 'varsity' - after my prerequisite number of rule-bound years at the local high school, I was told that "everything" would be up to me now. I would be the one I would have to answer to. Not so!

Rules governing noise hours and meal times even signing out are necessary and practical since we're technically the warden's responsibility.

But having lived a life of freedom at home, why should res lock at the ridiculous time of 11.30pm., especially when no similar time-limit is imposed on guys? Anyway, if anything "naughty" is going to happen, it'll happen before the witching hour!

Another problem is intervisiting - why are second-years "suddenly" more responsible - or is it just that they've reached the magical age of 19? And why aren't first year guys treated in the same way in this respect either?

In future, why isn't the so-called "equality" at university demonstrated in a more concrete and fair way?

Claustrophobic
Jameson

resignation

Dear Eds

Resignation of Mr Mclean from the SRC

I write in connection with Daryl Mclean's resignation from the SRC as Deputy-President. He gives as his reason for this that he wishes people to realise the seriousness of working as an informer. If this is so, why did he stand in the first place? Simply to get in and then resign to show the seriousness of his prior activity? Was he using the SRC as a means to drive this point home? If so, it is not at all admirable unless there is another reason. Has Mr Mclean resigned because of the fact that it is now known that he was an informer and had the fact never become known he would still be there? A last point. Was it Mr Mclean's heroic decision to resign or was it a necessary decision of the SRC?

Your faithfully
Let's know the truth

Dear Truth-seeker

Four years ago I emerged from a conservative background - conservative family, whites-only school, six years in a politically sheltered hostel, etc. On principled grounds of a commitment to peace, law and order, I agreed to work as an agent for the Security Police, refusing remuneration for my services. For precisely the same reasons, I broke contact with them after my first term at Rhodes. I continued to work in progressive organisations on the logic that unless I am active against the system, I am supporting it.

My reasons for not informing people of my earlier activities are complex, but the sense in which I owe an apology to the average student (and especially to NUSAS in supporting me as an SRC candidate) relates to the public accountability of student representatives. It was in this light that I discussed my resignation with SRC colleagues: the widely reported 'reason' of emphasising the seriousness of my 1983 activities was an important consideration.

Finally, although the SRC can only apply pressure to a member, they cannot ultimately force resignation. In summary of the saga: yes. The decision was mine and it was not.

Daryl Mc Lean

Colour Bar?

Dear Editors

I feel it is my duty to inform all RHODEO readers about an ugly incident which my friends and I witnessed at a recently renovated bar in the centre of town. Most of the patrons were drunk, including a black customer who bumped a person causing him to drop his beer. This resulted in a tiff which was sorted out and the black man then sat down next to a friend and began talking to him. The manager then came over, physically pulled him off the chair and started to drag him out. In the scuffle a few glasses were broken. The friend tried to intervene. The manager replied that "he is breaking my glasses, he must get out."

We were later informed that the customer had been roughed up a bit and was taken to the police station.

I couldn't help thinking how many times I have witnessed drunk white men breaking bottles, abusing women and hurling insults, yet are more welcome at this bar because of the colour of their skin.

Shocked.

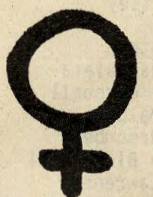


Have you heard mumblings about a womens' movement? Perhaps you even gave your name at Societies Evening...and have heard nothing since. Well, to put you in the picture, no womens' movement exists on campus at present, but the groundwork is being laid for the formation of one. A group of concerned women have taken the initiative to explore the possibilities of starting a movement and the technicalities this involves. However, this is not as easy as it sounds.

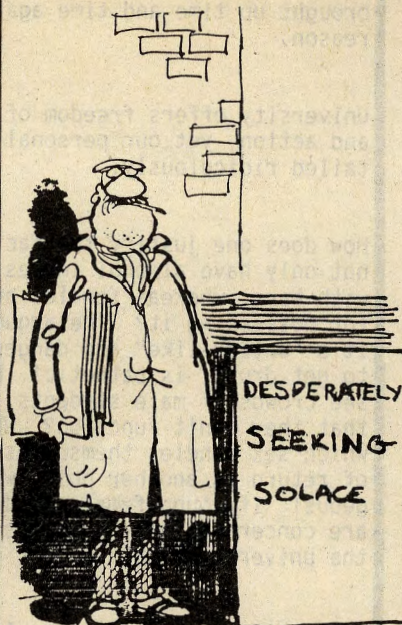
It would clearly be undemocratic to start a movement of this nature without some sort of feedback from campus as to: a) how many women would be interested (hence the table at Societies Evening) and b) the sorts of issues women would like to address. The latter will be gauged in a questionnaire to be distributed in the near future.

We hope this answers any questions you may have had, and look forward to working with you. If you would like to know more, please phone Alison or Karen at 23177. It will be nice to hear from you.

- Solidarity Sisters!



RHODEO CLASSIFIEDS

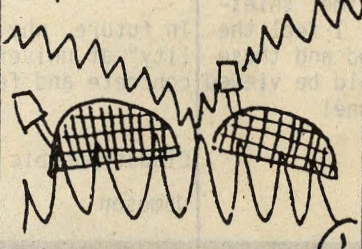


Lost your keys, dog, digs, mother, virginity, sanity or lover? Rhodeo classifieds will be starting in our next spectacular jam-covered (jam-packed?) issue, so if you are wanting to know the truth about life the universe etc. Or if you just want to buy and sell then just stick an advertisement in the Rhodeo box. Do it free with Rhodeo.

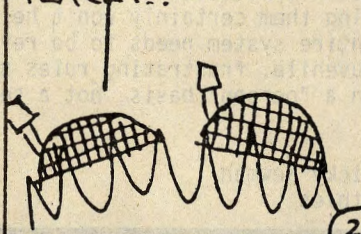
Boetie's
Dispatches

By Ray Hartley

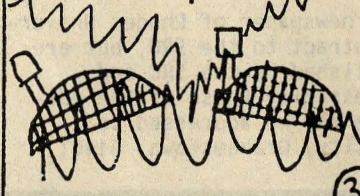
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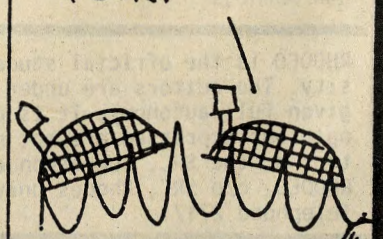
NEVER GIVE YOU
A BREAK IN THIS
PLACE... SHIT.



VIVA COMRADE
NELSON MANDELA,
VIVA!!



PAWN TO KING
FOUR.



iRhini mourns

Last Saturday, Grahamstown township mourned the death of a local, Mthetheleu Faltein, 25, an ANC guerilla who was killed during a shoot-out with a policeman in Port Elizabeth.

About 5000 people attended the funeral. Speakers included spokes-people from the United Democratic Front (UDF), Grahamstown Civic Association (GRACA), National Education Union of South Africa (NEUSA), South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU), church organisations community leaders and others.

There was a heavy police presence around the walls of the stadium and a helicopter flew overhead. Police filmed the funeral from the wall. There were no incidents of violence and the funeral ended peacefully.



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In a statement released recently, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, criticised P.W. Botha's reform speech saying it fell far short of what was required.

This seems to show a tougher British attitude towards South Africa, for in the past, Britain and South Africa have not had normal diplomatic ties. Rather, our relations with the British run deep, and are often emotional.

The reasons for this are many. Firstly, the historical development of this country has been continually intertwined with Britain's. Secondly, many whites here carry British passports or claim British citizenship. Many other South Africans have family and friends in Britain.

The economic and trade links between Britain and South Africa have been in existence since Britain first colonised this country and these links are beneficial to both countries. For example, in 1984, South

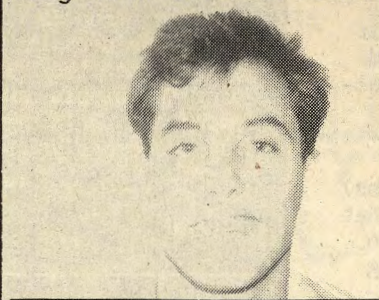
Africa was Britain's largest export market in Africa, receiving R4.2 billion worth of goods. South Africa exported R2.5 billion worth of goods to Britain.

British investment in SA was as high as R39.5 billion last year. This figure constitutes 10 percent of all British foreign investment. Further, 250 000 Britons are employed by companies involved in trade with South Africa.

Yet, in recent months Britain and South Africa have not been enjoying stable diplomatic ties. This was seen when Botha stopped in at Whitehall as part of his European tour to conduct talks with Mrs Thatcher. These "Chequers talks" marked an improvement in relations between the two countries and also cleared up any misjudgement with regard to Britain's policy towards South Africa since the Nationalists came to power in 1948.

This was only a temporary improvement in relations for later in the same year four South Africans were

Jeremy Bernstein, a Rhodes student and International Relations correspondent for DRUM magazine, takes a look at the tougher attitude Britain is adopting with South Africa.



charged with illegally smuggling arms and ammunition out of Britain to South Africa. The coventry four as they became known, were released on bail after the South African government promised to return them for the remainder of the trial. They were never returned.

Many felt that these four were only allowed bail because of the special relationship that existed be-

tween Pretoria and Whitehall. This violation of trust could have led to a breakdown in economic/trade relations as well as further travel restrictions. It certainly led to a breakdown in bilateral diplomatic relations.

However, the Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Malcolm Rifkind, assured South Africans it would not lead to restrictions on South Africans travelling in Britain, or on economic relations.

The coventry four affair, together with the Heseltine affair in Britain in which two senior members of Mrs Thatcher's cabinet resigned, has forced Mrs Thatcher to change her attitude towards South Africa in order to win support back from her electoral left.

Britain has increased its aid to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) as well as the frontline states. Britain is also party to Commonwealth appointment of a commission of inquiry

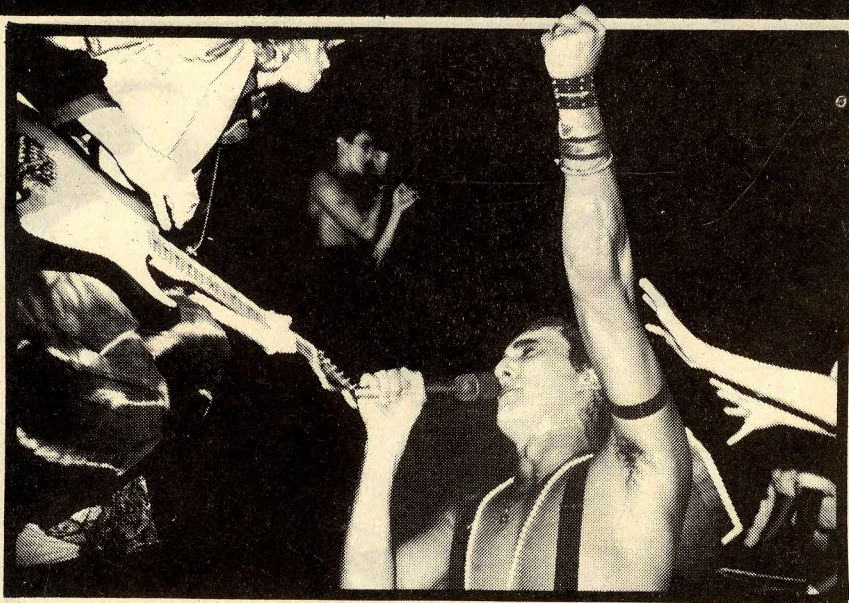
into Southern Africa by a group of 'eminent persons', signing the European Community (EEC) embargo on trade links with South Africa, and, negotiating the Zimbabwe/Rhodesia peace settlement.

In an interview with *Drum*, the British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Patrick Moberly, said the only way of attaining a peaceful solution in Southern Africa was to end apartheid and begin dialogue through negotiation.

Besides calling for a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems and pledging financial support, Britain has also met with senior ANC officials for the first time on a formal diplomatic level.

The meeting came as a surprise since Whitehall had previously refused to meet with the ANC because of their violent policies.

It certainly seems like Britain and South Africa are entering a new phase in their relationship



Pretty Prancers!!

PETIT CHEVAL live at the Monument. Or Selby the Stripper and back-up band at the Imperialist Fortress. Selby starts off the evening wrapped in a dress suit. During the performance he gradually undresses until at the climax he is left bare-chested, singing "Once in a Lifetime", nipples covered by his braces, presumably in deference to the 2 to 16 age limit of the show. The rest of the band is slightly more innocuous. The bass is the bass. The lead guitarist dressed as an affluent tramp, who assumes the role of front MAN whilst Selby redresses off-stage. The synth-player, who seems frustrated by the immobility of his instrument, perches on the top of an Ivory Tower and plays beautiful. But not beautifully, however. The show is wonderfully successful. The Audience applaud, scream, whistle and even cry. The band is called back for an encore. Needless to say they perform "Once in a Lifetime", that's twice in one night.

This is an edited version of an interview between RHODED and Jonathan Selby on the afternoon of the show.

RHODED: So Jonathan what do you scheme about the ANC bra?

JONATHAN SELBY: Are you being serious? Oh, so you're going to ask me political questions...Is this thing working? (points at the tape recorder) You guys are taking over... (Points to the camera)....Don't you rather want to take them tonight, on stage? I dig to have my make-up on and to be dressed up.

R: (Nod collectively).

JS: OK, what do I think of the ANC? First of all, for me violence isn't the solution. Then again, I'm Jewish, and if it wasn't for the counter-violence that the Israelites used they wouldn't have Israel. But I think that they were totally suppressed.

R: Do you have any gender preference for your sexual partners?

JS: Hey! what section of the magazine is this for?..(Laughs) ..I'm strictly down the line. I prefer females. I know that from the fan mail there are a lot of gay boys that are into the band and various members of the band. I've got nothing against that. In fact as a youngster some of the clubs I used to frequent were gay clubs.

R: Drugs?

JS: (Laughs) No.this is the most personal interview I've ever had.

R: Do you have any idols?

JS: Well I like the word fan. I'm a fan of Prince, I'm a fan of Simple Minds, I'm a fan of God.

I hate groupies. I hate groupies. Fans are cool. They're there to appreciate you as a creative talent.

R: One last question, the army, have you been?

JS: Ja, I've done my National Service.

R: If you were conscripted now to go into a township, to do a camp, could you do it?

JS: I would try to avoid it...I really would.

ARTZ

"Oil on Canvas"

HELLO FOLKS!!!!...Yes, its Reuben, your effervescent host... if the milkshakes taste of water with a spot of Nesquick, Reuben rapidly procures replacement Capuccinos...for FREE!!

Reuben has really got a good thing going; apart from making a huge profit, his pause is my favourite spot for a snack at the moment.

Which brings us back to the 'Oil on Canvas' bit that you may have been wondering about. Pizza's are what Reuben's "specializes" in, but unless you have a caste iron stomach or are blind drunk, they can be rather nauseating. A 2mm thick pizza crust covered in an inch of oily cheese, half an inch of additional ingredients, and you have what it takes to make a masterpiece.

However, the rest of the Menu is superb; you get your money's worth at Reuben's, and his hospitality is enough to brighten anyones day. There is a great atmosphere there after dark, and this is when Reuben's is the place to be mense.

PS: Somebody please donate replacements for the really BLEUCHH!!! Pop Shop music that is played there.

For de-Generation

Well, well Grahamstown rumours occasionally turn out to be true...I'm talking about the new club/restaurant/speakeasy, Cuyler Street; its been on the Grapevine top ten since early 1985, and Lindsay Reardon has finally plucked up the credit and made it a reality. He's transformed an old clothing factory into a liquorice-all-sort-of-funny-kind-a-nice childrens playroom. Lindsay said that he tried to "evoke the spirit of the child". Well, the opening night on Friday 28 provoked other kinds of spirits. The band got banned, and chased away about 20 patrons who demanded refunds. However, these Christmas clients proved dispensable as the rave increased as the night unfolded. Anthony who does the music montage often clashes with the decor, but his music is always interesting if not inspiring. According to Betty Red (than dead), Tammin will be presenting old favourites and present fetishes to cater to a more broadcast audience. Food's good. Prices high. It's worth a try. We need it, it needs us. Supply and demand. Since the banning of the band under Section 29 of the hippie act, Lindsay has taken to auditioning his performers: "We can't alienate potential customers you know". Words were made to be eaten.



LIMPET FRIEND

Veni, Vidi, VICi

Much to the delight of all ale supporters at Rhodes, the Vic, traditional haunt of hard-core drinkers, is open again. Its size has increased three-fold with the bar space extended into the area of ye olde King Henry Ate Restaurant. The rowdy crowds which frequent the Vic have also increased. So, what's new at the zoo? Not much really, its apparently non-racial. Rumour has it that ethno-star Cliffie Abrahams was kicked out the other night. The Vic may soon have a swimming pool and a beer garden. These improvements are sure to entice soft-livered rhodians to the Mecca of the ale-ing business.

The Jesus and Mary Chain

To people who have never heard this album or any of the JESUS AND MARY CHAIN singles, the name of the band seems to be an immediate turn-off, even to the so-called "radical" orthodox atheist masses. The name conjures up the idea of some post-punk hard-core group of loud and offensive disposition wailing obscene one-line anarchic lyrics and exposing there gummy genitals to all who would care to watch. STOP! Put it on. Get out of your whole. This is not choking smoke and brimstone. it is like a breath of fresh air. Without wanting to make pretensions about the NME, I feel that the fact that they voted the J AND M.C top band of 1985, Psychocandy top album of 1985, and the three singles, NEVER UNDERSTAND, JUST LIKE Honey, and YOU TRIP ME UP 1st, 2nd and 7th top singles of 1985, a judgement which cannot be ignored.

The lords of paradox : pscho/candy ; voice/noise. This is the best album ever recorded in history. The New Prodigys have arrived eating pschocandy, and there's nothing left to do but pick up the wrappers.



MARC FELTHAM

HÜSKER DÜ flip your wig

HÜSKER-DÜ will flip your wig coz they don't give a damn and it shows. HUSKER-DÜ are Working-Class Americans who got together inearly '79 as part of the hard-core mainstream as it was then. Their unique music mixes structural devices in the way they should't work. On their latest album, FLIP YOUR WIG, the sound is rough and crude but penetrating. They'll wig your flip with a punk-metal attack and pretty tunes. A TOTALLY unpretentious lot of people who are not prepared to challenge the the pin-up boys of the pop world. Bob Mould, guitarist and singer, screams and shouts at you, bashes his guitar over your head, and manages to be sincere about it.

HÜSKER-DÜ, is Swedish for "Do you remember ?"..... what heavy metal was? They've broken down the whole concept and built it up from it's base, using their own devices to create an ORGASMIC sound. Isn't it time you invested in a toupé, FLIP WIGS BRÜ!



KARI MCGUGAN

music

review

beggar ballad

A small child,
with a palm a pocket
at the corner of High Street
awaiting a rich passer-by
to toss a coin
into a rag of his unwashed embrace
and rush to his peers
hopping high and high
with a fish in the position
of a victor's blade
to boast with the outcome
of his fishing day.
Him tell me
him is a pupil,
him tell me
him father ain't no traced,
him tell me
him mother serves another woman
and what more
shall he tell tomorrow
for his childhood wastes
with the blow of seasons
Since man
gave wealth to the few?

EDDIE MALOKA



If for one moment you thought VIA-AFRIKA, TRIP after TRIP, and PETIT drivél were where South African music is at, think again.....

For, in an effort to curb our perpetual audio lobotomy, the End Conscription Campaign, in conjunction with Shifty Studios have produced the first South African anti-war compilation. This tape, aptly titled, "FORCES FAVOURITES"- is guaranteed to set you marching to a different tune.

While including bands such as the Mapantsulas, Nude Red, The Facts, Softies, K'Surfers and the Lurchers; it also features artists like Jennifer Fergusson and Stan James.

The music itself offers a vivid reflection and insight into the intrinsic turmoil that we experience today. Ballad, Blues, Rock and Bop-played with a distinctly fresh, original and honest approach-clears the mind of commercial clutter and radical radio overkill.

As far as the selections go, it's one of the best at the moment. So treat yourself or hear it on RMR alternative on Tuesdays between one and two.

FORCES FAVOURITES

SNUFFY

TUXEDOMOON

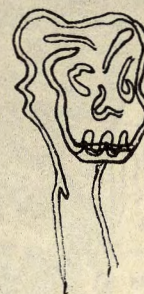
I suppose you've never heard of them.

They are not the normal punk freaks or junky jazz artists, but something of a different calibre. They have produced a sound which is gonna make you sit down and listen. You will either smash up your tapedeck or become emotionally involved in their Holy War.

Tuxedomoon have released a strong and powerful surrealist-ic sound. This album incorporates the soft sounds of wind instruments and soothing bass lines.

It's a personal enjoyment.

By the way if you are planning on cracking or smashing up your own head, I'm afraid to say that Holy Wars is not an appropriate brick wall.



VIC SNIFFMAN

holy wars

Art in Revolution

we review:

animal farm white nights st.elmo's fire

This is an animated version of George Orwell's political allegory. An oppressive Farmer is overthrown, and the farm usurped by its animals - the pigs being at the vanguard of the uprising. But post-revolutionary-pigs assume power and change the dictum of the new society from: "All animals are equal" to "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." The moral lesson is that revolution changes only faces and not places. (First the farmer and now the pigs.) But whereas Orwell's book ends with this cynical view of revolution, the film goes on to show the animals - who are now under the tyrannical rule of the pigs in power - rise up to fry their current oppressors' bacon. Revolution is an ever ongoing process I believe.

Russia lyk soos 'n other-wise plek. Ja, those bleddy Kommunistas are cruel and stereotyped. The Americans are lekker ouens who help mense in distress. Baryshnikov has made Lenin do a pas de deux in his grave. He first defects to the West, makes millions on Broadway, showing up the Soviets' superiority in the field of dance, and then acts in a movie about a defector from the Soviet Union. In the end the cowboys win, even if they are a bit darker than usual. The one good part of the film is the dancing which is brilliant. This movie is recommended for all paranoid white South Africans who believe the threat to be from the Soviet Union and not from our townships down the road.

St. Elmo's Fire, recently on circuit in Grahamstown, is an excellent example of the brainwashing role of movies retaining a passive consumer-audience.

A group of people blend strong emotional ties, having "revelations" together. What is actually happening is that stereotypical characterizations are being enforced in a way neither new nor exciting - yet we love the movie, but do not emerge having learnt anything new. We must continually be ritualized.

These are the types of movies one gets so used to seeing and "enjoying", ceasing to question its role as reinforcer of the "American dream" - an idealized picture of the exploitative capitalist society in which we live. These movies are passively accepted, celebrated, which is the expected response - and that is as much as is demanded from the audience, to cheer on seeing an example of "the best in us". But what is the best?

We have plastoid relationships with a subconscious script of "all ends well". We know and anticipate the end before it happens.

The morals of the movie are between right and wrong; it is an unwritten code that is subtly changed by the filming techniques and emphases. We are simply pawns of the system dictating our responses.

We are accepting the morality that they are propagating: "Good always comes out on top."

The Rhodes University Art School held an exhibition entitled "Fantastic Plastic". The art school were fortunate enough to have Oscar Skeletal, who at the time was recovering from a hair transplant and still attached to blood drips. He spent the better part of the evening in a glass cabinet. An unidentified plastic alien, displaying the latest outer atmospheric punk hairstyles was also present. It later became evident that Mr Superspike of Spikey fame was being

relayed to Saturn. There was also a cyclops contingent present. An impromptu appearance by Princess Diana heralded luke-warm applause. Her smile was static and her hair coiffed (her husband missing). The sculpting department, pleased at her appearance-even though she was wearing nipple caps- sang: "All things green and gangrenous, all creatures wet and slimy. All things weird and wonderful, the sculpting department made them all".

The Batcrapper

The "cultured" folks of Grahamstown had a spiffing time at the Monument on the 4th and 5th of March. Ballet fundis packed the theatre to capacity and took in "that old Christmas favourite, The Nutcracker".

Fortunately it was short. Had it gone on any longer, there would have been even more faux pas than there were.

CAPAB successfully introduced a new form of movement to the Grahamstown patrons, the "unrehearsed stage stumble", in which prima ballerina trips and professionally falls into the suddenly activated arms of the lead male dancer, with a spontaneity so often missing in the performances of leading ballet companies.

Soon after this, the theatre bat (as in animal), captured the audience's attention by flitting from the ballerinas to the spectators and giving its all.

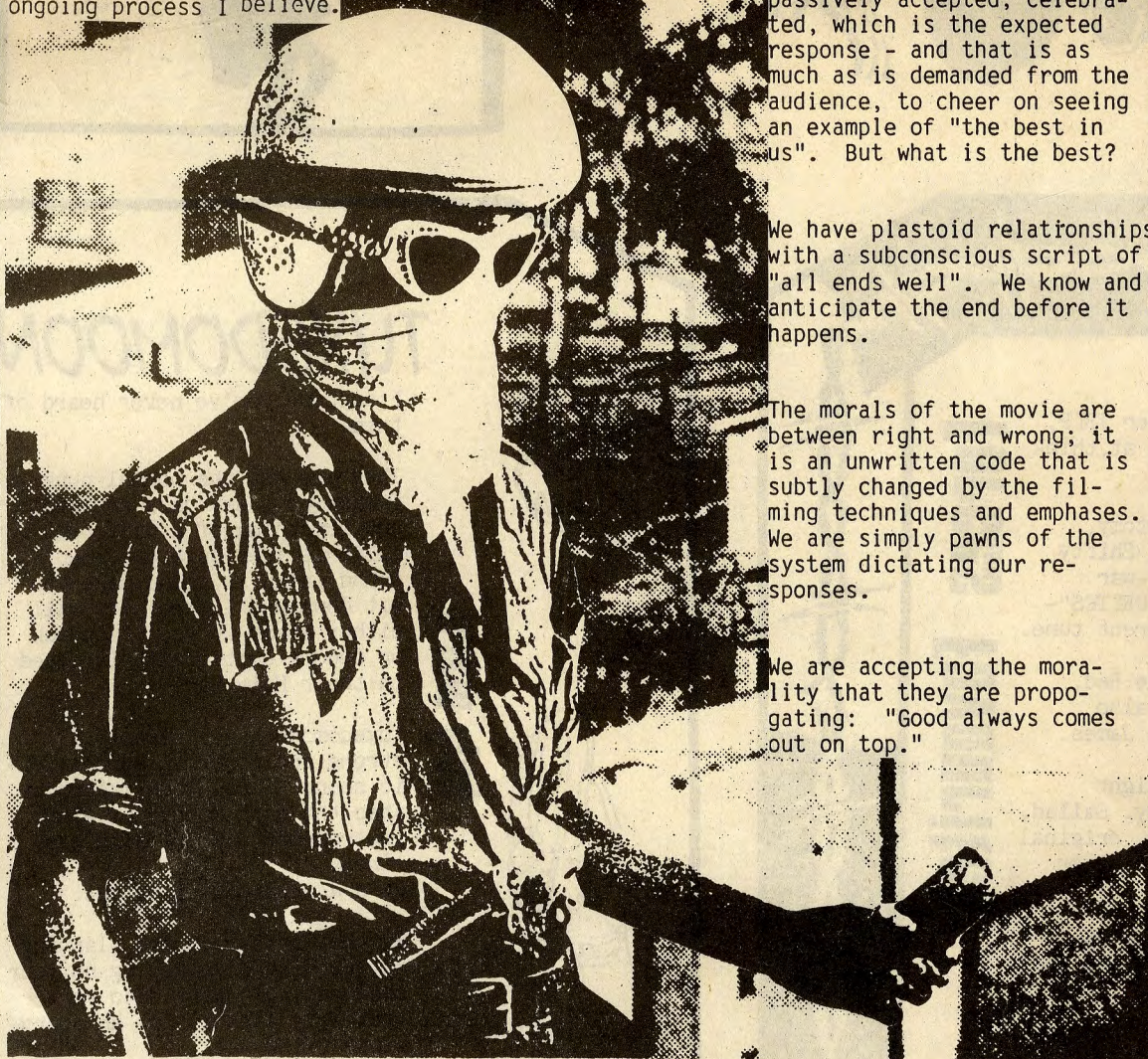
The cherry on top of the spectacular evening was the snowfall effect at the end of the performance. The audience was in raptures as the delicate footfalls of the

dancers echoed right up to the rafters and glistening "snowflakes" feathered down. The snowflakes increased in intensity and climaxed in torrents of plastic flakes which bombarded the Snow Queen and her retinue, covering them to their knees. Really good family entertainment. Better'n wrestling night at the town hall.

Aside: Thanks to the EP Herald for letting us know how that damned couch managed to float around the stage - there was a guy inside!



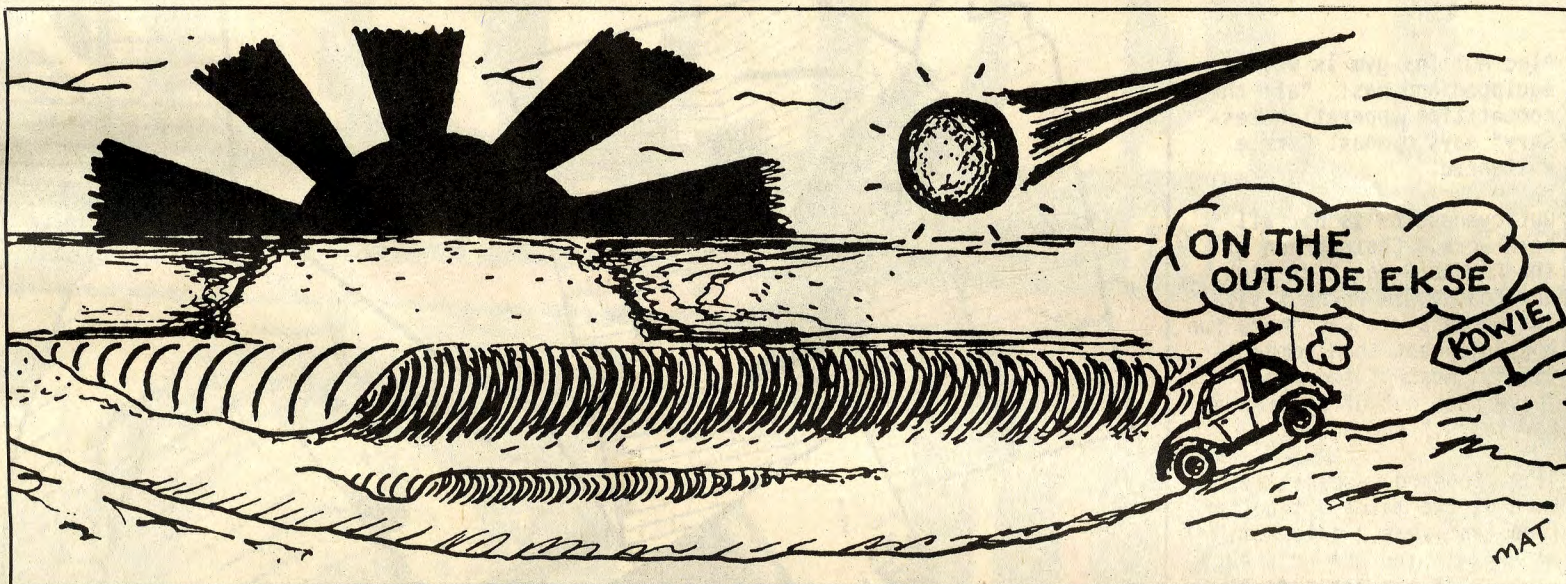
ARTZ
PLASTIC
PEEKY



KOSMIC WAVE AT KOWIE

Well, well, what may '86 bring about oh fellow-wet-ones. Reportedly Haley's Comet will suck on earth and in coming too close will spin out the tidal ranges and thereby cause the St Andrews fault to freak, and slide out a massive groundswell, which should be approximately 70ft by the time it hits Kowie East Pier, Ekse. Oxo moxo one might well say to that, but whatever the plak, the Rhodes surf vibe would appear to be prepared to spoil with a lacerative style, if this should be the case, "See ya mate" will be screamed out in this cosmic cellular barrel of the above mentioned size.

Anyway enough of this. O.K. let's get down brothers and sisters to this year's TOP TEN. (would you believe, our very own wavelength).



From the spray and mist of the two to three foot slop at the Rhodes trials Saturday here we have Kenny Ralfe first, Gary Ralfe second, Rich Tebbutt third and Russell Seymour fourth. Ian Hume and Grey Sinclair were fifth,

Pierre Van der Hooven and Patrick Cuthbert sixth and seventh, Al Saber eighth and Bryce Webster ninth (welcome back Bryce). A most relaxed squad - it would appear, which welcome new guests, hot and cool -

have graced the shores of our parts this new year oh droogs, with a better interest from locals and the like both in championships and overall pluck of the whole joll. F'Far in' we say to those and stress the

importance of what sea-water and air can do for one's health and hormones. So the future offers both stimulation and relaxation with some pretty groovy surfin' coming up. Check you all babies Love David

Hotstix—

1986 promises to be an exciting season for the men's hockey side if their performances in the indoor game are anything to go by. Only an inferior goal average prevented Rhodes from becoming champions as the side finished level on points with two other teams, but had to be content with third place. Field and indoor hockey Springbok, Pete van Blerk, was chosen to captain Eastern Province at the inter-provincial tournament held in Port

Elizabeth recently, and former Zimbabwean U21 representative, Gary Hardman was also selected. The first side did well to finish second behind Pirates in an indoor tournament played in Grahamstown. This was achieved without van Blerk and Hardman. The second team caused a major upset when they beat UPE 4-3.

Four players: van Blerk, Sandy Fischer Hill and Craig and Gary Hardman were selected in a 25-man EP squad.

Non-racial sport

A shortage of sports fields in the township has forced the Black Student Movement (BSM) to relax its policy of non-racial sport.

In terms of a motion adopted recently by the Creative Arts Society:

- BSM was given the mandate to host visiting sports teams on campus rather than in the township.
- BSM sports would be opened to all students willing to abide by its non-racial policy.
- Black students would be

allowed to use campus facilities informally and interact with students who are not non-racially orientated as long as they still maintained their principles. This decision was reached after a questionnaire revealed that the majority of students felt that campus facilities should be used.

- BSM sports players were encouraged to affiliate to the local South African Council of Sports (SACOS) structures.
- All BSM players were

encouraged to play in the township. Those refusing to comply on the grounds that the township fields were bad, would be expelled. "A national non-racial sporting body will be formed later this year to co-ordinate student's sporting activities on the tertiary level," said a BSM exec member.

Some formal representation in the Rhodes Sports Union may also be in the pipeline for BSM. However, Mr John Donald of the Sports Union declined to comment until the Union's meeting later this month.

Marathon mania

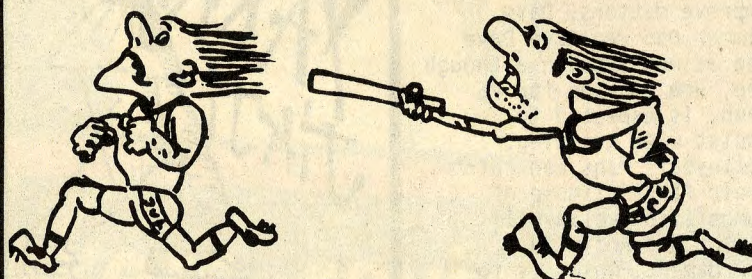
Three of the country's top long-distance runners with 18 Comrades gold medals between them will be among the starters for this year's Barclays Settlers Marathon over 60 km from Grahamstown to Port Alfred in April.

The three are Graham Fraser and Tony Abbott of Hillcrest

Villagers, and Alan Robb of Germiston Callies.

The marathon will be run on Saturday, 12 April. Almost 400 runners are expected.

Entry forms can be obtained by telephoning Mr Donald at 22023 or writing to him at P.O. box 94, G'town.



"Here, take it you fool, I'm not from the Riot Squad"

RHODEO welcomes any contributions from students to its sport pages.

If you are interested, leave a message with the SRC Secretary, Ms Jan Knight, or drop a note in the RHODEO box in Kaif.

Supple Somersaults

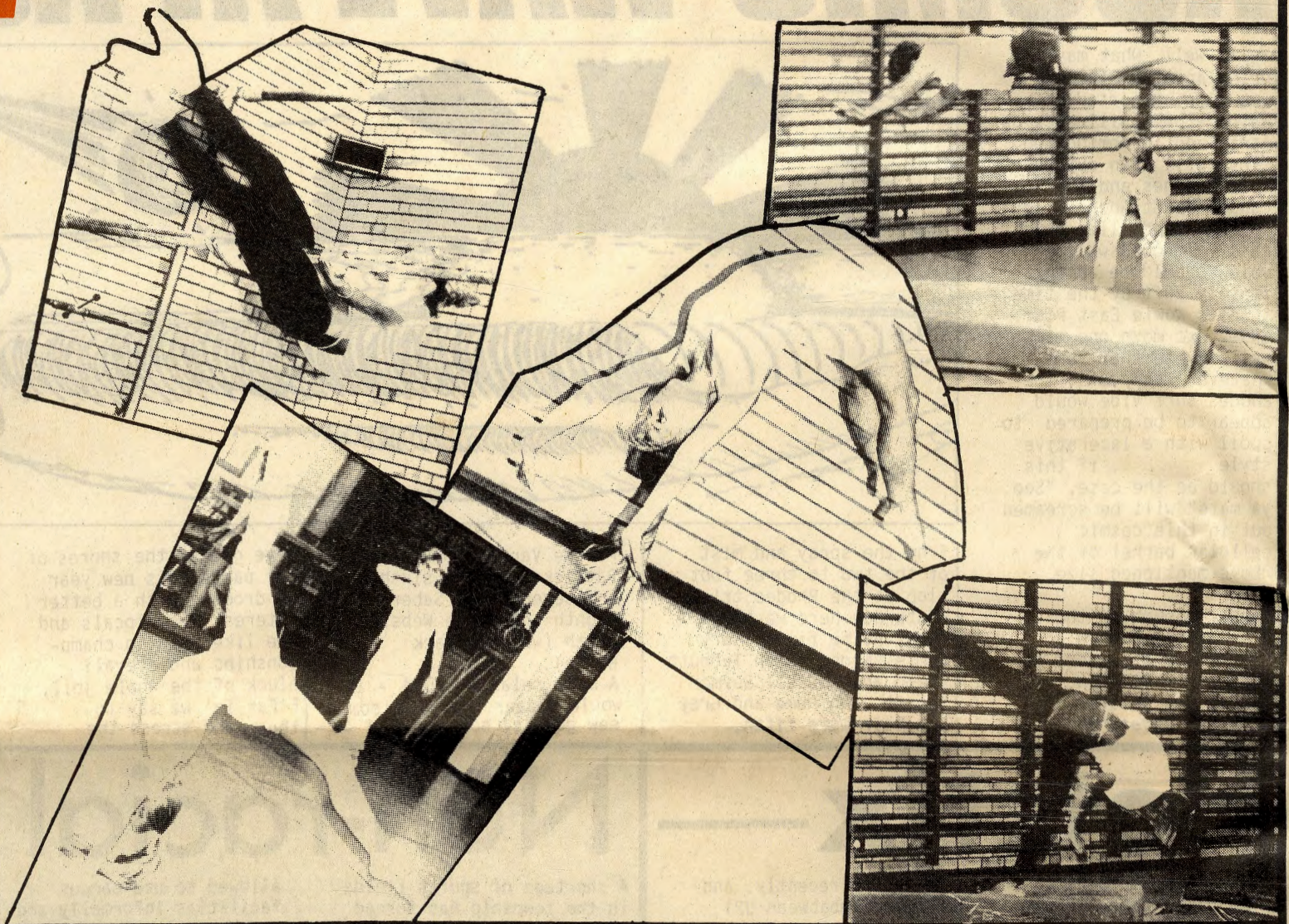
Alec Mullins gym is well equipped and has: "all the competition apparatus necessary" says gymnast Carrie Whitehead:

But gymnastics is not all hard work. Chairperson of the Rhodes Gymnastics Club and Coach, Kim Eekhout said the women's gym was "more fun and enjoyment than competition". Most of the women "have been out of gym for a few years," she added.

"The standard, especially that of the males, is better than last year," said Kim. At present the men help each other with the training as there is no male coach. "The guys need a coach", she said.

Andre Webster (Far North) and Tanya Black (Southern Transvaal) have competed at provincial level. Rhodes gymnasts will compete at the Eastern Province trials in June and in Inter-varsity against UPE in August.

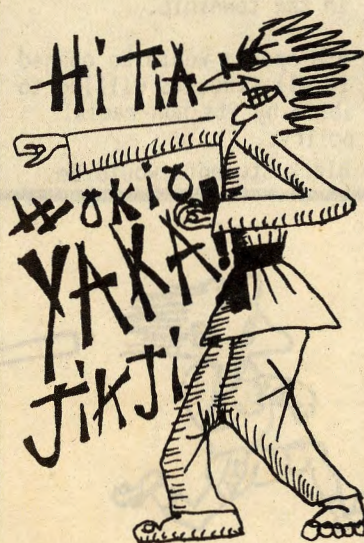
"Gym requires a lot of flexibility, strength and endurance and one needs to be strong and supple to do well," Kim said.



Follyball — Karate kicks

The Volleyball club may well improve in last year's performance, despite losing several outstanding players. The loss of Springbok trialist Dave Mee and South African Top twenty-rated player Karen Winkler together with provincial stars Edward van Schimshen and Linda McGladdery, has been offset by the arrival of several talented players. The women's side welcomed back former South African Universities captain and Eastern Province player, Helga Mercker. Other hopefuls include Gail McGladdery, who has played in Zimbabwe, Irene and Monica Black. The women's side this year is far stronger than last

year's, and may well challenge Wits for the top side at SAU. The men's side has gained several players with club experience and appears to be capable of matching last season's efforts. The arrival of the assistant Springbok coach, Dave Charters to coach the women's side should improve matters. Dave Rimmer has replaced Dave Mee as men's coach although Mee, now playing for PE Tech, is expected to assist with training. Volleyball fans can catch their first glimpse of competition volleyball at the Joe Robinson tournament, which is to be held at UPE and which will feature several EP sides.



Students training in the two karate styles taught on campus are fortunate to have South African squad member Ryan Baskir and Eastern Province's Haydn Hully as coaches. Ryan, presently teaching the Shukakai style, captained Western Province at the 1985 SA Championships. Haydn was awarded his EP colours in 1985 and coaches the Funakoshi students.

There has been a 25% increase in membership since the end of 1985.

Haydn said he had seen a "lot of improvement" in the performance of the students participating in the sport and said: "Hopefully after two years

we should build up a bit of depth". He added that there were several junior black belts in the club.

The club competes in the EP league, and attends the SAU Championships. The 1985 SAU held in Durban saw Rhodes beating Natal and Potchefstroom.

Facilities at the club are being updated while work is continued on the floor. Haydn discounted suggestions of the SAU being held at Rhodes in June as the facilities were inadequate.

Shukakai is taught each Monday and Wednesday (5-6.30pm) and Funakoshi on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the same time.

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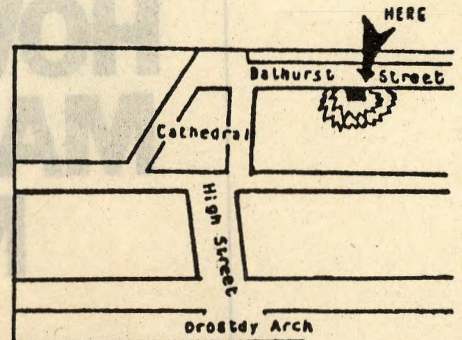
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