

# RHODIEO

RHODES MEGA OFFICIAL STUDENT PAPER

27 MAY 1982





# EDITORIAL AND LETTERS

IT IS one year since Robert Nesta Marley O.M. died but his music remain as relevant as ever. Here is an example, WAR, off the album "Rastaman Vibration".

Until the philosophy which holds one race superior and another inferior is finally and permently discredited and abandoned Everywhere is war

That until there are no longer first-class and second-class citizen of any nation Everywhere is war

Until the colour of a man skin is of no more significance than the colour of his eyes Everywhere is war.

That until the basic human rights are equally guarenteed to all without regard to race Everywhere is war  
That until that day, the dream of lasting peace, world citizenship and the rule of international morality will remain in but a lasting illusion to be persued but never attained.

And until the ignoble and unhappy regime that now hold our brothers in Angola, in Mozambique, South Africa in sub-human bondage, have been toppled utterly destroyed  
Until that day the African continent will not know peace,

We Africans will fight, if necessary and we know we shall win  
As we are confident in the victory of good over evil, good over evil.

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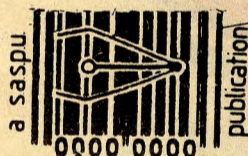
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Thanks to: The Sowetan  
Sanity  
Oppidan  
Noline

## RUBWA respond angrily

Dear Sir I wish to reply to your articles entitled "YOU ARE FIRED" (Vol 35, no 3, 1981) and "WHERE HAVE ALL THE WORKERS GONE" (Vol 35, no 4, 1981). It came as a surprise to me as President of the Rhodes University Black Workers' Association (R.U.B.W.A) that articles concerning treatment of black workers by the Admin appeared in your newspaper without prior consultation with the elected representatives of the workers whose duties include negotiations with the university for the improvement of working conditions.

For your information I wish to state that in 1981 my association invited your editor to form part of a delegation which was to represent the fired workers to the Admin, but he refused. My association also appealed to him not to publish his report about the six workers for obvious reasons, he again turned down our request. As a result of my association's negotiations with the Admin, one worker was re-instated. It cannot be over emphasized that when articles of this nature which do not carry full facts appear in while negotiations are in progress, as has been the case in respect of your articles, the cause of black workers could be adversely affected.

It may also be added that my association requested a meeting with the SRC and Rhodeo to discuss the articles. My association was greatly perturbed at the fact that the SRC found to expedient to form a "Wages Commission", but did not bother to consult my association before establishing such a commission which amongst other things, will investigate the "Effectiveness of my association's demands to the Admin". Your undermining activities have the added deleterious

effects of driving a wedge between the work force and its elected representatives and sowing confusion on campus.

I want to state it in no uncertain terms that the black man of today unlike the "Boys and Girls" of yesterday, is resentful of anything purporting to decry his ability to handle his own affairs. This is particularly the case at Rhodes where proper machinery exists for negotiating matters affecting the black worker.

I want to remind you that blacks are also adults, blacks are also responsible, blacks do not the need the sympathy of whites including students. But blacks will respond positively to empathy from any source.

Yours faithfully

M.G.K. Nombewu (President - RUBWA)

**Ed's Reply:** Unfortunately the writer of this story is no longer at Rhodes, but we do feel that we should make the following points.

\* We were given to understand that RUBWA was approached and in fact was the source of the story.

\* We were also given to believe that all approaches to Admin were made in the interests of informing the students of the Admin's often harsh handling of its labour force.

\* We don't believe that the story compromised RUBWA's bargaining power with Admin but that we actually, by publicizing the affair, gained considerable support for the fired workers amongst both staff and students at the university.  
\* As of our treating of blacks as 'boys and girls' etc. etc., we consider your comments to be ridiculous in the light of the above. Publicizing certain facts about mistreatment of anyone does not lend itself to paternalism, but rather to awareness-raising.

\* As to the question of treating blacks as responsible adults, we feel this was never in question, considering the nature of our editorial policy. We publicize not only the mistreatment of black workers, but anybody on campus.

## Press silence on SASPU condemned

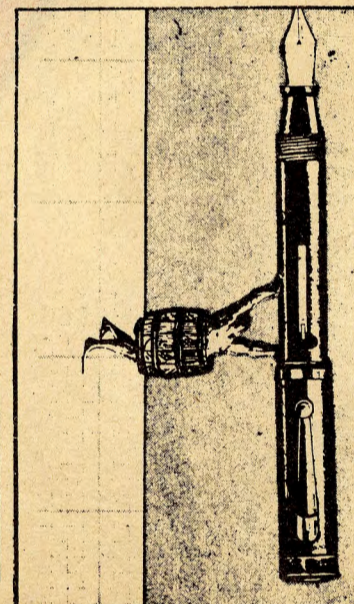
WE WISH to express our dismay at the failure of the commercial press to adequately report on the banning for all future editions of Saspu National. Surely the banning of a newspaper with a circulation of 15 000 and a readership of close to 25 000 constitutes a "newsworthy" event?

But, and more importantly, the reaction of the commercial newspapers seems strange after repeated, vociferous calls by editors for the press to unite the face of the Steyn Commission and other erosions of press freedom.

It appears that the press establishment has either been so intimidated by the state that they have stopped reporting issues of this nature or, alternatively, they know very little or nothing about Saspu National, which is just as disturbing. Are editors not meant to be well informed people?

The banning of Saspu National is not an isolated event. We have also seen the recent banning of 7 people and the continuing detention of many others. As repression intensifies it becomes increasingly important for this to be extensively reported.

JOHN LAZAR  
(Saspu President)





# CAMPUS NEWS

## Anger At Rascist Pamphlet

*But University fails to take action against antagonists*

THERE HAVE been few smear pamphlets on campus to rival the one entitled, "Does Justice prevail on Campus," which appeared in the early hours of Friday April 30.

The pamphlet had purported to be the outcome of an in-depth study and the expression of the views of the majority of moderate and PFP supporters on campus.

It blamed black students as being responsible for a number of offences such as the attempted rape of two white students, drunkenness and also being responsible for the high rate of VD on campus. The pamphlet also condemned black students

pamphlet was distributed, condemned it and re-emphasised that they cannot pretend that life at Rhodes was normal when it was known that in the South African context as a whole, this was impossible. "We are not prepared to be honorary whites while at Rhodes" one student commented.

The meeting also resolved to march to the administration on Monday at 8.30 am, to demand that action be taken against the authors of the smear pamphlet. The acting Vice-Chancellor Prof Brommert assured the students that

rascist smearings at Stanley Kidd House where some white students demanded separate amenities; the banning of offensive T. shirts worn by right-wing students and a warning to residence wardens to stop discriminating against black students in the allocation of rooms.

The last pamphlet was entitled 'Enough Already' signed by Andre de Villiers, the Kimberley Hall SRC Rep. It went on: "There have been a few racial incidents on campus this year....the responsibility lies with a few radical students on both sides of the fence."

simple words "grow up."

The pamphlet ends by suggesting that the only way to end the distribution of anonymous pamphlets is to "act calmly" and "tear it up and treat it with the contempt it deserves."

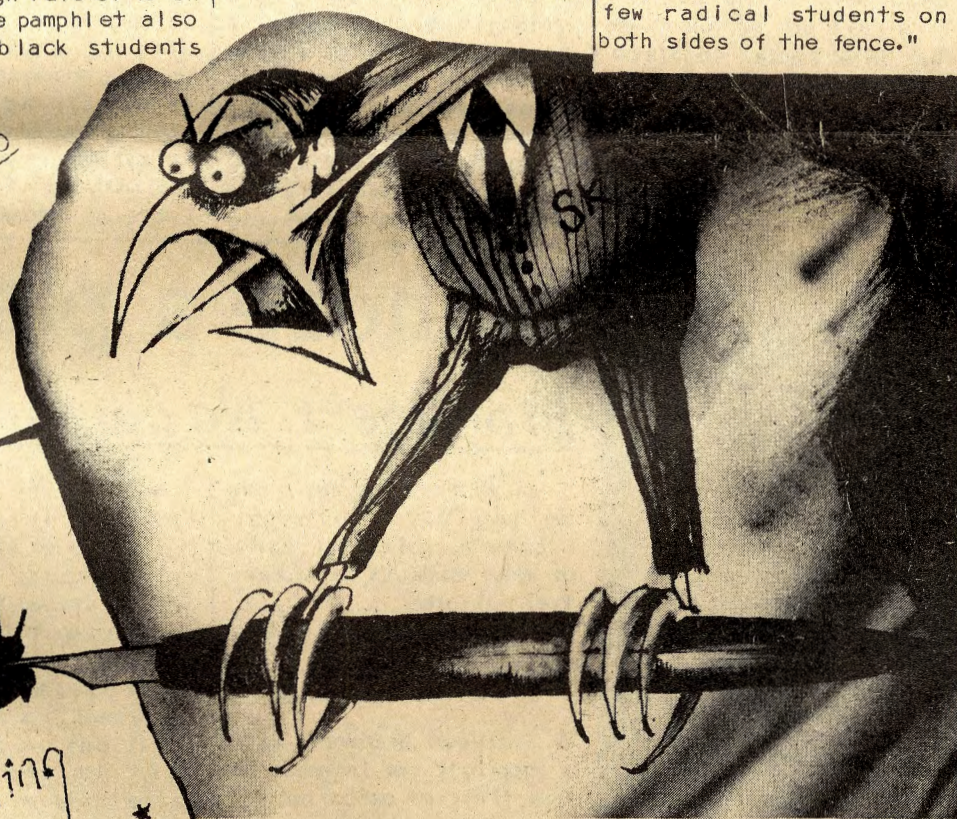
Rhedeo interviewed the Acting V.C. and he said that the varsity has not made any investigation as to the authors of the pamphlet, nor was it going to, because the university could not be expected to conduct investigations into such matters as it lacked the resources to do so.

However what is interesting is that the university seems to be very selective as to who it charges under it's

disciplinary procedure. A case in point being the students who were rusticated last year for spraying graffiti on the fence surrounding the building project currently taking place on campus. At that time the disciplinary machine of the varsity acted with utmost haste. The question to ponder over now is why is the university taking so long to start some sort of investigation into rascism at Rhodes (and this includes that so prevalent in Admin).

Meanwhile the authors of the original offensive pamphlet are free to continue their rascist tirades.

BY  
RICH  
MKHONDO



The origin of the pamphlet would be looked into. He said he believed that the author or authors were not English speakers, but those who use English as a second language. Prof Brommert was attacked by students as being biased.

The students then drew up other demands to be submitted to the acting Vice Chancellor. Some of the demands were: The investigation of classic

The pamphlet condemned the appearance of another pamphlet entitled "Solidarity with Fort Hare," which referred to the South African Government as the "racist Pretoria regime". It said this was a direct source of provocation and therefore white students have nothing to apologise for. It's message to those involved with putting out the smear pamphlets against any campus group was in quite

## Students Stand Together

*Two day sit-in staged*

MORE THAN 200 students, mainly black, staged a two day sit-in in solidarity with the Fort Hare students to bring the issue onto Rhodes campus.

This followed a clash between Fort Hare students and the motorcade of Ciskei president Sebe at the university's graduation ceremony in which two were injured and 22 detained.

At Rhodes an Ad Hoc Committee was formed which consisted of members from societies such as Phoenix, Nusas and the Black Students Society, unifying members of various political leanings.

The sit-in was in the Administration quadrangle and recent issues concerning South Africa were discussed. Prof Nancy Charton addressed the gathering on Ciskei, Prof Beard talked about his experiences at Fort Hare, Dr Jeff Peires talked on resettlements in South

Africa, Dr Nic Visser on students and education and Jannie Roux on Trade Unions.

On the last day, the May 5 Daily Dispatch editorial was discussed. The editorial condemned Fort Hare students as being "loutish" and Rhodes students solidarity as seemingly refusing to accept the historical reality of South Africa and the sovereignty of Independent Ciskei.

A complaint letter was drafted to the editor condemning him as presenting falsehoods as facts and half-truths as whole-truths. "Why try to increase your readership in Ciskei at our expense?" the letter asked.

More than 200 students signed a petition to accompany the letter rejecting in toto the content of the editorial and forthwith ceasing to read the Dispatch.

for not participating in campus activities and instead choosing to have their own organisations which, it claimed were just platforms to create tension.

An emergency meeting of Black students held just six hours after the rascist



## CAMPUS NEWS

## A V.C. close encounter

While Derek's away Vladimir will play BY MIKE MARKOWITZ

AMIDST THE electrifying atmosphere of student political hysteria

**RHODEO** entered the dusty confines of the Administration building to interview the Acting Vice Chancellor, Professor Brommert.

Knock, knock, knock  
**BROMMERT**: Come in. (It was obvious to us immediately that the man was a pipe tobacco addict. The air was thick. We sat down)

**RHODEO**: We are going to ask you a few questions ranging from the smear pamphlet to the Solidarity Campaign with Fort Hare (and anything else that we could possibly think of at the time). There were certain demands made by progressive students on campus. Has anything been done about them?

**BROMMERT**: I have written to uhm Mr Desai, I think it was. Yes it was. You see the letter that was written to me was not signed in the normal sense of the word. It said "the following are the members of the Ad Hoc committee" and Mr Desai's name was the first on the list so I addressed my letter to him. I do not know if Mr Desai wants his letter discussed or not.  
**RHODEO**: (we had already seen the contents of the letter so proceeded on regardless)

Uhm, further on in that letter you criticised the students for not using the normal channels open to them such as the SRC, the Oppidan committee etc. We are not quite sure if you are aware of it or not but the black groups on campus follow a non-collaboration policy.

**BROMMERT**: My feeling on this that, if as a group, students don't wish to use the established channels, then as a group they cut themselves off. I have to do with the official policy of the University and that policy is not determined by a particular group of students.

**RHODEO**: Would you agree

that the smear pamphlet was written to stir racial hostility on campus?

**BROMMERT**: If you ask my opinion (which we obviously had) it was written for that purpose. But I can't prove it in the sense that you can prove something mathematically.

**RHODEO**: Back to those demands made by the students relating to the racist pamphlet...

**BROMMERT**: The letter I sent to Mr Desai dealt with those demands and it is not for me to discuss that letter with your press or any other press.

**RHODEO**: Since you are here serving students and would not want to be here if it was not for the students, don't you think that you have a certain duty...

**BROMMERT**: The students would not be here if it was not for us...

**RHODEO**: Yes but you could be replaced.

**BROMMERT**: So could you. (there was suddenly an unnerving iciness in the air. Professor Brommert lit another pipe After a few more minutes of haggling over the letter sent to Ashwin Desai it became patently obvious that he would not discuss the letter or student demands any further).

**RHODEO**: What is your view on a certain group of students wearing T-shirts which tend to incite racial conflict such as "Rhodesian Gockzappers, the Rhodesians are coming, Rhodesian rebels etc".

**BROMMERT**: I have not seen them. But let me put it this way: any action which instigates racial conflict on Campus, I think is undesirable and in certain cases irresponsible. But I don't want to say that this thing is irresponsible or that thing is irresponsible

- as I said I have not seen the things.

**RHODEO**: So won't you act on the T-shirts until you actually see one?

**BROMMERT**: Act? I've had no complaints. (he just had). What one can do about that I, er, uhm, I am not even sure of.

**RHODEO**: What do you feel about the two day solidarity with Fort Hare students?

**BROMMERT**: My own view on this is that it is seldom if ever that anything constructive comes out of them. What it surely does is draw attention to a problem and it acts as a sort of relief for the people who feel very strongly about it. But I have yet to hear of any solidarity protest which takes place over a weekend.

**RHODEO**: But what would one be sacrificing then? Students missed lectures and many missed tests.

**BROMMERT**: If a group of students wants to make a protest, which I feel, inherently they the right to do under certain conditions, then they must use the normal channels.

Nobody asked permission to hold an open air meeting. Secondly if students want to hold such meetings they must not be disruptive of normal University business.

**RHODEO**: Back to the smear pamphlet. What is the role of the linguist Dr Branford in the controversy?

**BROMMERT**: Well, that was not of my doing. Apparently it arose from a discussion in the Senior Common Room. But I was not present.

**RHODEO**: The University has done nothing about this pamphlet. Do you intend to pursue it any further?

**BROMMERT**: What can I do? I personally believe that you will never find the author or authors of that pamphlet unless they come forward and say we wrote it or unless somebody says you wrote it. We have done nothing because we simply do not know what to do.

**RHODEO**: Thank you Professor Brommert.



Racist pamphlet, Fort Hare solidarity boycott and strange letters see Prof. Brommert busting his neck as acting VC. Put that in your pipe and smoke it!

## Is there a plant?

## Brommert "No comment"

A FEW weeks ago, the acting VC, Professor Brommert, called in twelve or more students to discuss their alleged participation in drug activities on campus.

Professor Brommert, with a seemingly new interest in the field of narcotics and the effects it has on its users, asked the students if they were dealing in dagga and claimed that he knew they had smoked the weed in question.

The students vehemently denied all Brommert's allegations and told Rhodeo that they took strong offence to this blatant invasion of their personal lives.

Rhodeo asked Professor Brommert if he was making a thinly veiled threat, where he got the information

from, and why he took an interest in dagga with preference to alcoholism on this campus, which has already caused the death of a student in a road accident.

Professor Brommert refused to answer all questions on the grounds that it was a private matter between him and the students concerned.

Neal Collins, member of the SRC exec., said that Prof Brommert commented during their weekly meeting that he was merely offering advice and was not warning the students.

Brommert added that the calling in of the students would not be recorded on their personal files.

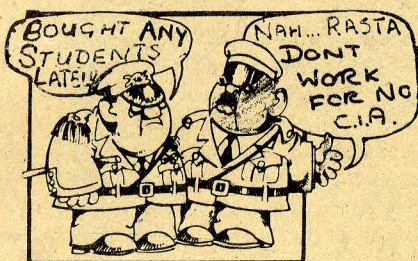
It is believed that re-wardens have played a major role in 'weeding' out this kind of information.



# CAMPUS NEWS

*Journ. Student interrogated for 11 hours*

## Invited to Inform



A RHODES University student was detained and held for eleven hours during the Easter vacations by East London Security

Police minutes after he had left a police station where he had been to do an assignment for his studies.

The second year journalism student went to the Cambridge Police Station in East London on 15 April to ask for some statistics on road accidents which he needed to complete an assignment he had to do as part of the Journalism Practical course.

"They could not give any information so I left. About ten metres from the station a car with three Security Police-men stopped and told me to get into the car," he said.

The student was then interrogated non-stop by four men for eleven hours about his involvement in political activities and his relationship with other Rhodes students.

He was told that a friend of his, who had fled the country, had tried to recruit him for an ANC base in Lesotho and that he was in contact with that person.

"They were very interested in the activities of NUSAS and wanted to know what programmes NUSAS had planned for this year and whether I was a member," he said.

The police then told him that the campus had been used for ANC propaganda in 1980 by two people, one of whom is presently serving a jail sentence. These two had recruited other students for the organization.

"They threatened that if I did not co-operate with them they would detain me under Section 22, which allows for 14 days detention, and then put me under Section 6 whereby they could basically do what they wanted to," he said.

"At one stage they did not allow me to pass water and I only received something to eat at 7pm - half an hour before I was released," he said.

"Finally I was asked whether I wanted to work for them. When I asked if they meant being an informer, they said they had meant I was to become an agent and Lt Van Wyk then explained the

difference to me - I refused," he said.

This was the fourth time that the student had been detained. He was sentenced to six months jail for refusing to testify during the East London Black People's Convention and South African Students Organisation (BPC/SASO) trials in 1979.

Course co-ordinator, Mr J Grogan, who had been warned by students that many would find difficulty in dealing with police, said that: "On the face of it, it would appear that the student's experience was another manifestation of the difficulties faced by South African journalists in their task of establishing even the most innocuous of facts."

He said that in this case the assignment, on which the student based his investigation, had not the slightest political, let alone security matters. He found it extraordinary that his inquiries should have lead to an 11 hour interrogation. Asked whether students would in future have to do similar assignments, Mr Grogan said that the press as a whole was facing an extremely difficult situation, but that students would have to be confronted with this at some stage.

Lt Van Wyk, who was head of the team that interrogated the student was away in Johannesburg for official business and could not be contacted, but the District Commissioner Major Stewart, said that he had no knowledge of the incident and he was not willing to discuss any detentions or security measures with anybody.

## Whites Only Snack Bar Bars Blacks

TWO WEEKS ago, six Black students were ordered out of Bambis Snack Bar, after sitting down to eat the food they had just ordered.

The students, who had eaten at Bambis on previous occasions, were shocked when told that they could only buy take-aways and not have a 'sit down' meal.

Incensed by the petty discrimination shown on the part of the management, the students left the cafe without their food.

RHODEO asked the owner of Bambis if this version of the incident was correct. Although adamantly refusing to give her name, she agreed with the facts presented and admitted to asking the students to leave.

"You see the sign on the door (Right of Admission Reserved). Well, that means we don't have to serve coloureds (sic) if we don't want to" she pointed out proudly.

When asked why she will

accept a black persons money but yet not allow them the 'privilege' of a seat in her cafe, she replied: "We don't ask them to come in here, they just do!"

Obviously irritated by an ignorant student reporter who had failed to see the light, she explained it succinctly: "Look, we are not in favour of mixing races. We are for the whites. The Whites must stay on one side and the Blacks on the other. They (blacks) cannot eat here!"

Congratulations, Bambis Snack Bar, you've just earned yourself a BOYCOTT!!!

## Pharmacy Violence

### Chemist warned by police

IN APRIL this year Ms Trish Cunningham was waiting for a prescription to be made up in Harrison's Pharmacy when an official from OK Bazaars entered the chemist and approached the manager, Mr Dickeos. The official produced two bottles of nailpolish and a cake of soap which he said had been shoplifted from Harrison's by a black woman who was now in OK Bazaars waiting to be handed over. Mr Dickeos admitted that the goods were from Harrison's and agreed to accompany the official to OK Bazaars. They left together.

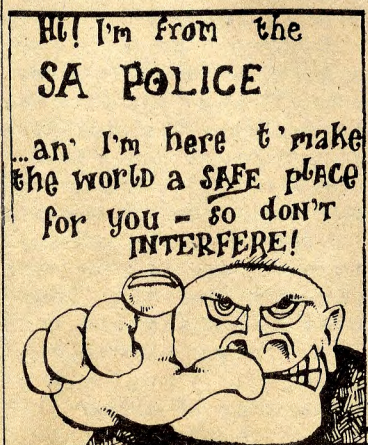
While still waiting for her prescription, Ms Cunningham witnessed Mr Dickeos' return holding a black woman on the arm with no sign of resistance on her part. He then calmly asked for the key of the pharmacy storeroom and led the woman there.

Soon after this, a loud

scream was heard emanating from the back of the shop and Mr Dickeos shouted. The black woman then ran out of the shop clutching her head from which blood was streaming, observed by both Ms Cunningham and a Rhodes student who said she felt quite sick at the sight of the wound.

Ms Cunningham then expressed her shock to Mr Dickeos, who said he had lost his temper. She replied that she was not going to leave it at that and went to the police. The policeman at the station said that he would take no third party calls but when she refused to leave he went to speak to his superior. The policeman was instructed to accompany Ms Cunningham to Harrison's Pharmacy, which he did. Mr Dickeos was issued with a warning by the police officer.

BY JEAN SWART





# CAMPUS NEWS

## Talking Point

## In defence of intellectual facism

BY DOUGLAS WILLIAM PALIN

Fascism is, unfortunately, generally misunderstood by the majority of students who tend to use it to express their disdain for fellow students who wear T-shirts bearing such slogans as "Happiness is a confirmed kill" or others warning that the population of a certain nation is attaining orgasm.

In this letter I will not be trying to explain or justify fascism but rather to show how it has been adapted by students to explain a state of mind and therefore increasing the extent to which campus categorisation can take place, eg; bugger, bungle, kugel, bagel, arsehole, etc.

Lets have a look at the outlook of someone whose feelings would qualify as being intellectually fascist. For starters this person would resent and reject: naive adolescent ideologies emanating from middle class navel

contemplations, cultural arseholes, Bolshevik pacifists, paternalistic racists and other decadent showers of shit as well as the artificial camarade of insecure backslapping alcoholics, sick brain-celled rightist activists and generally narrow minded uninformed viewpoints.

Having these sort of feeling nicely separates you from two entirely different entities, that is to say, bugger and bungle.

Obviously intelligence is a prime requirement to be able to collate information so that a viewpoint can be established but this is not enough, a further asset is needed - cynicism. Being cynical and intelligent is one of the major steps in acquiring the utopic intellectual fascist state of mind. In fact cynicism is of paramount importance especially at a student level because naivety is something that for most

students does not disappear until they leave the protection of the academic umbrella and settle into mortgaged bliss. Being cynical at this level immediately puts you head and shoulders above the naive morass of sheep because you are able to make rational decisions uninfluenced by

passionately emotional tirades or fiery rhetoric..

What I am trying to get across is that the intellectual fascist defies categorism into either left or right wing-ness. The view point of an intellectual fascist is sensible, unemotional and informed. If one of these attributes can not be met the intellectual fascist will simply listen and not express any viewpoint.

The air of common sense is further enhanced by the unshakable belief that society's problems can be solved best by wholesale use of musketry to eradicate unwholesome elements of society with or without the option of the blindfold, depending on the seriousness or urgency of the problem to be solved.

It can hopefully be seen that the intellectual fascist is an asset to campus life because of the inherent rationality and logicity that the intellectual fascist exudes. The anticipated effect of this would be to get students feet firmly back on the ground.

Well, if you can identify with the contents of this article you are well on your way to becoming part of a mental elite. In this position you will be able to help other less fortunate students, elevate themselves above the purely symbolic wearing of armbands at Drosty Tea.

The views expressed in Talking Point are not necessarily those of the staff.



## Talking point

## White

## radicals should not play video games

Now that video games have at last hit Grahamstown the time may be opportune to present an alternative on what many view as a growing social evil.

This is how the Black Students Society at University of Natal (Durban) reacted to the installation of video game machines by the SRC in their student's union building.

"SRC NEWS" May 1981 reports that Und SRC has installed two electronic game machines and a pool table in the union ref, ostensibly to "Provide entertainment for some students" and to "help alleviate financial problems that student organizations have on this campus"

The Und SRC, an affiliate of NUSAS, likes to project a 'radical' or 'progressive' image. The white student of the 80's considers that he is more than a liberal and that he must be accepted as a fighter for the liberation.

This argument breaks down in the light of blatantly opportunistic reasoning of the Und SRC. Surely 'radical' students are aware that the aim of these games is to distract the working masses from concentrating on the causes of their exploitation and oppression. These games are

a device for the permanent enslavement of the working class and are notorious for making holes in already empty pockets.

Quite obviously, these mechanical bandits are a prop of the status quo. The 'radical' white students very methods of the capitalists they profess to hate in order to make 'a buck' exposes their real position as supporters of the status quo. The SRC's rationale is one the ends justifying the means.

It is typical of the arrogant attitude of the white 'radicals' not prepared not to make any sacrifices themselves, they still expect to direct the black struggle for liberation.

It is time for black people to reaffirm their stand. We will not tolerate opportunists who want to hi-jack the struggle in order to secure their privileged position.

Only those who are prepared to make sacrifices and to participate actively in the struggle are welcome on our ranks. So-called white 'radicals' must be told to act out of the principles they pretend to espouse. If they are unable to do this, they must keep away and not delay the hour of freedom.

In the struggle for liberation it either all the way or not.

## Nusas July Festival

5-9th July 1982

Education:

Weapon and Tool.

Accomodation at

Wits. Enquire at

your SRC office.



# NATIONAL NEWS

## Experts slate legal system

**State security laws used against**

**legitimately run trade unions**

THE RHODES Law School was the scene of a focus week on security

legislation from the 26 to 29 April 1982. Top young progressive legal academics in the country were invited as guest speakers.

Dennis Davis (Senior Lecturer in Commercial Law at UCT) started the week off by introducing a radical theory of law. It had not been started by wooly-haired, wide-eyed university lecturers, rather by social workers who dealt with crime and deviancy at street level. From thinking about crime it was but a short step to looking at the flip side of the coin - the legal system. He outlined the "mugging crises" in Britain in 1973, showing how even though there had been no established increase in mugging, the press and government had been able to create a "moral panic" over the issue enabling the ruling Conservative Govt. to introduce a "soft" law and order society. A South African parallel of this

Thompson's view that in order to legitimate its authority the state had to limit that authority. This meant that within certain limits, there was actually a degree of justice in almost every legal system. Applying that theory to South Africa, there was thus a contradiction which progressives could exploit in order to further the cause of democracy.

Prof Dick van Zyl Smit of Wits spoke of the attitude of the courts to security legislation. He noted that since the late 1950's the courts had generally been "executive minded" in that they did not construe security legislation in favour of individual freedom. He also asked why in South Africa in 1982 was a commission headed by a judge and composed entirely of lawyers (the Rabie Comm.) seeking to delineate a whole area of the law out of the jurisdiction of the courts and handing it over to the executives. He

the law (and statutes in particular) with actual control. A statute was nothing more than a statement of intention to control. There was

virtually a total prohibition on black workers striking. Yet since 1975 750 000 black workers had come out on strike. All but 400 of these had been illegal. Yet less than 130 had been prosecuted. He noted that strikes for purely economic reasons (higher wages) did not result in police action. Police only intervened where the strike had a political element or involved picketing. This meant that although the stated legal intention of the state was to prohibit black worker's from striking, they were unable to do this. Black workers had forced concessions out of the state and the state appeared to be accepting the "de facto" situation. Cheadle also outlined how security legislation obviously introduced to protect the country against subversion etc, was being employed against trade unions who were following their legitimate routine. This included the banning of leadership, harassment of union activities and detentions without trial.

Last word should go to Law Society chair, Adrian Vardy, "It was a superbly organised week, introducing raw concepts and debates that we would have otherwise remained in ignorance of. As a project of the NUSAS Law-Directive, it illustrated very vividly to all participants the tangible benefits that result from affiliation to such a resourceful National Union."

## Moral panic created over alleged 'total onslaught'

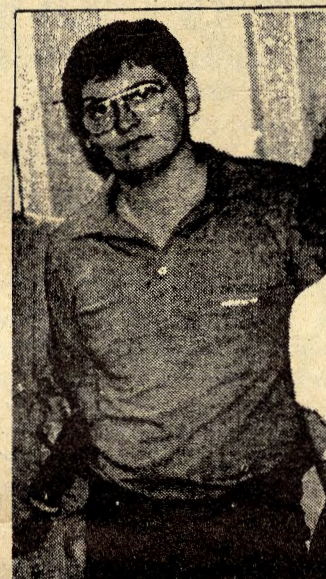
was the moral panic created over the alleged "total onslaught". This enabled the South African state to introduce what he called a "hard" law and order society. In his next lecture Davis outlined the development of radical theories of law. He rejected the crude instrumentalist notion that law was merely a hammer which the ruling class used to beat the head of the working class. He subscribed more to E.P.

concluded that judges are never totally independent in that they are as much a product of the environment as anyone else. This meant that judges also absorbed "the total strategy" propaganda - almost through a process of osmosis - and this certainly had its effect.

Halton Cheadle, deputy director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits was the final speaker. One mistake made by many non-lawyers was to confuse

SASPU NATIONAL and Work in Progress (WIP), two newspapers belonging to the alternative press, were more victims of the banning "boogie man." They have been banned for all future editions but appeals against the bannings have been lodged by both papers.

Pending an appeal against the banning of previous issues, WIP was served the broader banning order. The appeal against the bannings of their last



Clive van Heerden

four issues was "sub-judice" and for this reason the broader banning order has temporarily been suspended.

These two papers are considered as alternatives because of their coverage of issues, which are omitted by the liberal and pro-government press.

Issues covered in WIP include political trials, resettlement, strikes, boycotts, the role of multinational corporations in SA, rent protests, "homelands", total strategy and the media.

SASPU National covered similar issues but was a student run paper and concerned with the role that students could play in the struggle for freedom in South Africa.

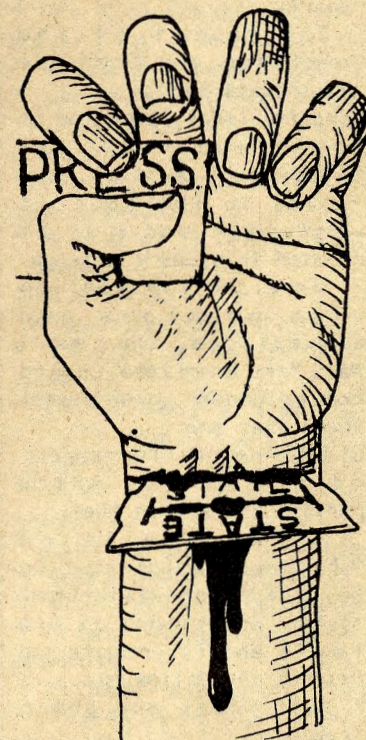
SASPU's editors have also recently been banned. They are Keith Coleman and Clive van Heerden who are both students at WITS.

The silencing of these papers is part of the general harassment of legitimate political opponents.

## WIP and SASPU National banned

This is not the first time that the South African state has clamped down on opponents to its policies. Opponents to the state's policies come from people who have differing political ideologies. These people include those in the PFP, Black Sash, Institute of Race Relations NUSAS, AZAPO, SACC and so on. However the state has only reacted against those organisations and people who have offered some sort of alternative to the existing political and economic system.

It is a sad fact that the future of South Africa lies in the hands of people who are not prepared to listen to reasoned alternatives to their Verwoerdian ideal.

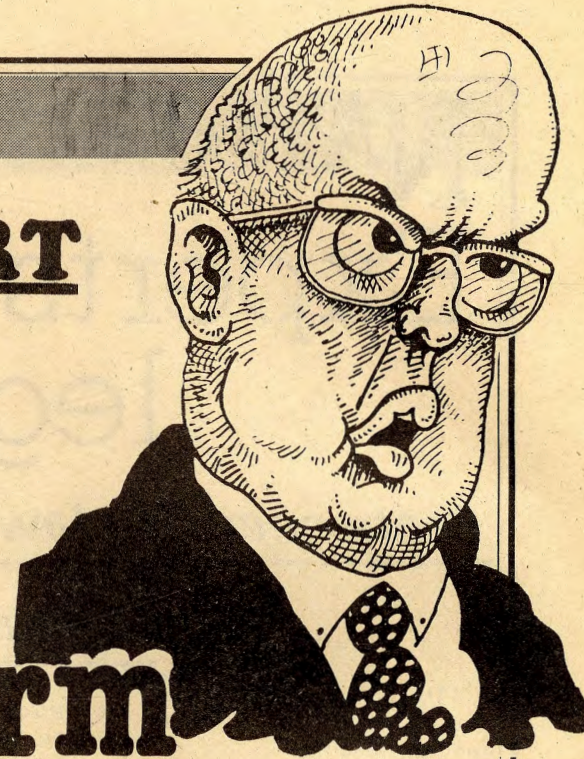




# NEWSFRONT

## PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL REPORT

# Easier To Make a Revolution... than to bring about reform



"It has been said that it is easier to make a revolution than to bring about a major programme of reform," says the joint committee of the President's Council.

"The committee understands this, and in the clash of perceptions and interests which inevitably exists in a country like South Africa, the committee has tried to strike a balance between white interests and expectations on the one hand, and the equally justifiable interests and expectations of communities of colour on the other." Whatever governmental forms are recommended by the President's Council, they "should satisfy the requirements of full civil and political rights", according to the council report.

The report of the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee on local and regional managements systems, was tabled in the council yesterday and will be debated in plenary session.

In a section dealing with premises and assumptions, the report says, "the committee should not recommend governmental forms that are discriminatory in respect of the groups which participate within them."

"The committee furthermore holds that in any future constitutional system, government at all levels should promote and respect the following:

- \* Individual and group freedom;
- \* Equality of opportunity

and justice;

- \* Protection of identity and self respect;
- \* Social and material welfare; and
- \* Internal and external peace and security."

The report says the normative premises adopted by the committee presuppose the establishment of a system of government which is broadly representative of and accountable to the

communities it is intended to serve. "In a nutshell, a democratic system."

Posing a democratic goal is one thing, while realising it in South Africa's particular circumstances is something else.

The report says this question is treated in detail by the constitution committee, whose first report is to be tabled next

week.

"Suffice to say here that the immediate constitutional objective in culturally or ethnically diverse politics, is to reduce and hold competition for political power and position to manageable proportions."

The committee says any new system of government, viewed as a coherent whole, should have close regard to

the following:

\* That South Africa has a heterogeneous population with a high degree of ethnic differences.

\* That, in the absence of secure mechanisms for the protection of group as well as individual rights, conflict is probable.

\* That the ethnic groups must be accommodated in a way which neither denies nor exacerbates their differences.

\* That South Africa has reached the stage in its constitutional development in which group domination should be eliminated, and in which the rights of minorities should be secured.

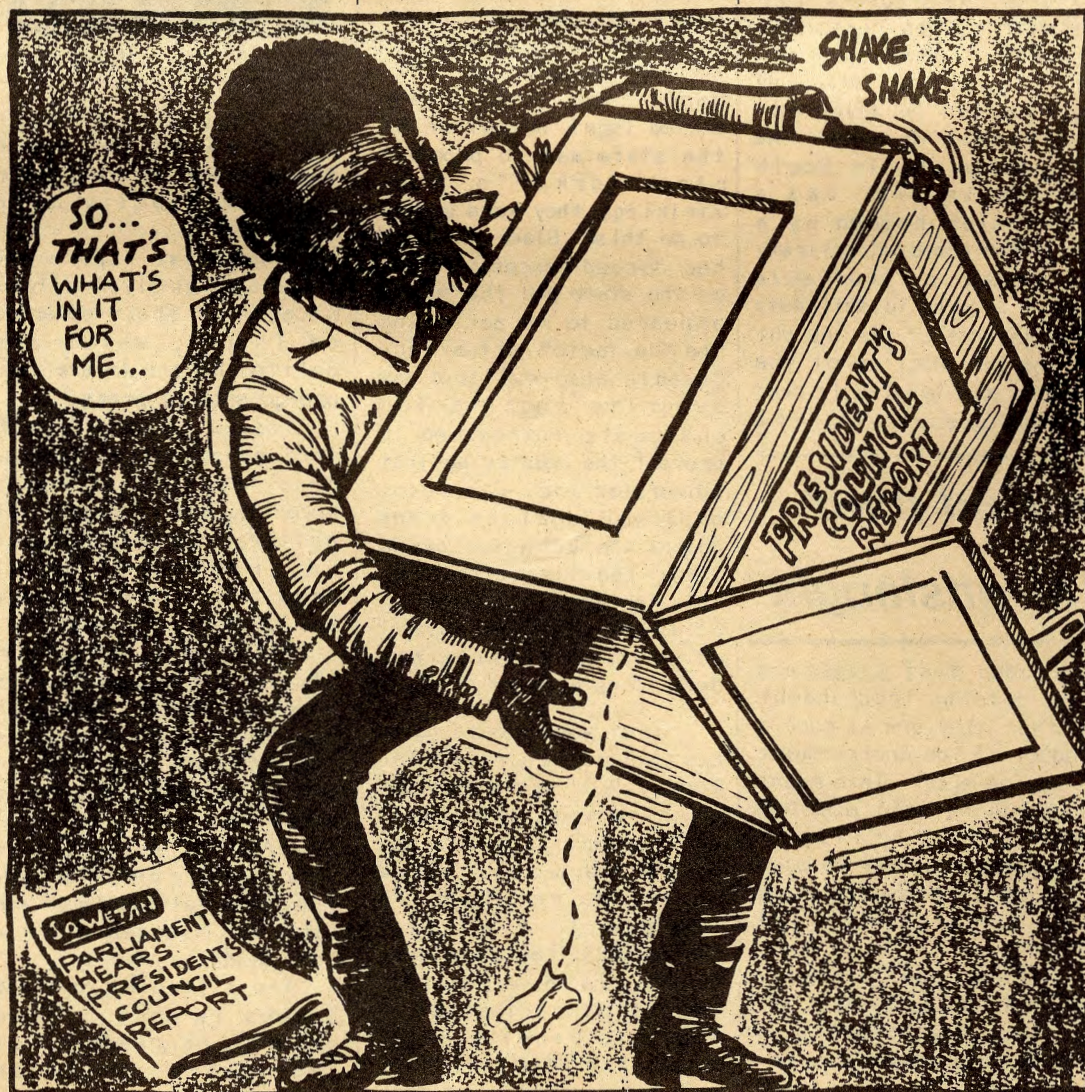
\* That co-existence between groups and elimination of domination require government by co-operation.

\* That co-operation depends in the final analysis on consensus.

\* That South Africa requires strong government, and any prospect of paralysis must not be allowed to arise. Accordingly, when consensus cannot be achieved, mechanisms for transcending dissent in order to ensure effective government must be deployed.

\* That in order to secure group as well as individual rights, to accommodate dissent and to avert conflict between the organs of state are necessary.

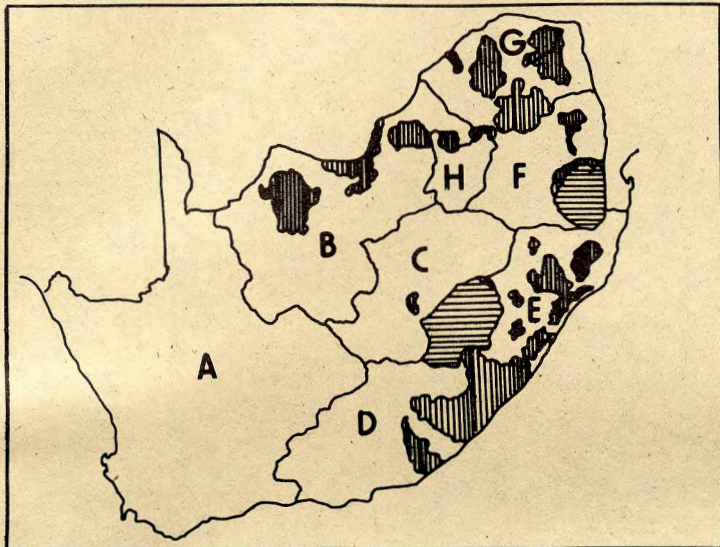
\* That the new constitutional dispensation should have the capacity for further future adaptation and extension.





# NEWSFRONT

## How P.C. sees a future S. Africa



**NEW SA:** This is how the country would look if the President's Council report is implemented. Under the proposal, Pretoria, the Witwatersrand and Vereeniging would become one region, designated H on the map. The G region would be Northern Transvaal.

**KEY:**  
 Homelands  
 Botswana/Lesotho/Swaziland  
 A Western Cape  
 B Western Transvaal/Northern Cape  
 C OFS  
 D Eastern Cape  
 E Natal  
 F Eastern Transvaal  
 H Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging

The committee has rejected the existing provincial boundaries and has suggested that new boundaries be redrawn along the lines of the Prime Minister's Economic Development regions.

In terms of the Prime Minister's plans, only Natal and the Orange Free State will remain intact, with the Cape and Transvaal each being divided into three.

It is recommended that the existing councils be retained until their current term of office expires in 1986.

The committee rejected the 1977 proposals of the National Party on provincial councils in which it was recommended that the present all-white councils be retained and regional administration for coloureds and Indians be added.

This would have resulted in a maximum of 19 regional or provincial bodies which the committee said would have hindered effective government.

THE PRESIDENT'S Council wants to scrap the present provincial council system and replace it with eight regional bodies with drastically reduced powers.

But the joint-committee of the council could not agree on the system to replace the existing provincial councils.

Two new systems have been recommended. The one proposal recommends the

total scrapping of provincial councils with a new administrator-in-executive committee.

The second recommends the retention of elected provincial councils, but they would be without legislative powers.

Both alternatives emphasize that coloureds and Indians should be brought into the second tier of government.

1982 - The South African State has "come of age" with 21 years of rule, with the only development being increased suffering and repression for the majority of its citizens.

From its inception South Africa was a white republic. A referendum held in 1960 found only 8% of the total population in favour of a republic.

Albert Luthe, former president of the ANC, said in 1961: "We are objecting to the establishment of the Republic with no reference to us. We feel that white South Africans should not go on making changes to our lives without consulting us."

Opposition to Republic day celebrations are more than saying no to the white republic, but opposition

## Republic Day BY INVITE ONLY President's Council

to years of oppression experienced by the majority. The struggle against apartheid is one related to peoples daily existence - housing, food, wages, employment, rents, transport and food.

In March, 1961, the All-Indian Conference condemned the plans for a republic and called for a national convention "of all adult men and women on an equal basis, irrespective of race, colour or creed... to determine in any way the majority of the representatives decided, on

a new, non-racial, democratic constitution for South Africa."

21 years later these calls are still being made while the government tries to dampen resistance by offering token representation to select sections of the population - the President's Council.

Last year in response to the government call for massive celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Republic, people committed to a democratic South Africa joined together to express their condemnation of the celebrations.

## More Presidents Council:

## A Greater Say For Whom?

REPRESENTATION OF urban blacks together with coloureds and Indians at the level of metropolitan or regional management is proposed by the President's Council Committee which investigated local government.

The Committee's report, tabled in the Council yesterday recommends maximum evolution of power to elected local authorities representing whites, coloureds and Asians and says that while the position of blacks was not included in its assignment, they could not be ignored.

The recommended elected local authorities would nominate members of regional or metropolitan management bodies, on which it is recommended that blacks, nominated by their own separate local authorities or community councils, should also be represented.

These boards would be responsible for the provision, control, planning and co-ordination

of "hard" services such as water, electricity, fire services, abattoirs, roads and streets.

The Committee says all population groups could be represented together at this level without the right to self determination or the identity of any group being endangered or jeopardised.

The Committee accepts that according to policy "the blacks outside the national states will liaise with their national states or confederal units with regard to their political rights above the local authority level."

Black municipalities should only be established on the basis of the same criteria and standards as those for municipalities in general, the Committee says.

"The committee supports the establishment of black municipalities when conditions for success are present when the people so desire."

Among recommendations on the financing of local authorities, the Committee recommends that all net income from rates on commercial, industrial, mining, agricultural, Government and Government-derived business institutions (excluding rates on domestic dwellings together with other additional local taxation and income should be earmarked as "neutral" funds.

Such neutral funds should be used for the financing of the activities of the metropolitan/regional authorities in the areas of member local authorities on a pro-rata basis.

The Committee also recommends that all new income of a neutral nature in the areas of existing local authorities, also between the black, white, brown and Indian communities.

How can people be expected to celebrate a situation where about 1685 Africans are prosecuted under pass laws everyday, 2,2 million people are unemployed and three fifths of children in the homelands die before the age of two.

Viewing the events of 1982 so far, there seems to be even less reason to celebrate. Neil Aggett, trade union organiser died in detention, people have been detained and banned, political trials are continuing, the Defense bill has been extended as the state tries to cope with growing resistance and there has been continued harassment of those who reject apartheid.

It is up to all of us to assess the situation and take a firm stand.



# NEWSFRONT

## Munnik's Onverwacht



THE SIMPLE MESSAGE scrawled on a slab standing erect on a tiny grave at Onverwacht says it all—L Vena 01/08/81 to 14/04/82.

The sad story of Onverwacht is told by the simple graves at the foot of the mountain overlooking the massive squatters' camp. It is the story of hunger, disease and death.

More than 1 900 people have died at Onverwacht since the squatter camp was established more than three years ago, many of the children under the age of three.

Officials estimate that about 120 000 people are living at Onverwacht, but community workers say the figure is higher than that.

Onverwacht, which mushroomed in June 1979 and immediately caused an

outcry both at home and abroad, had temporarily receded from the public spotlight until the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, lauded health facilities at the camp and compared them to those at Houghton this week.

"It is as good a health service as you people have in Houghton," he told Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, last week.

When reporters visited the camp last week a completely different picture emerged.

Although facilities have marginally improved, the

effect of such improvement on the community has been negated by the steady influx of people without a place to stay.

The death rate, which saw 527 people dying of a typhoid epidemic in the first year of the camp, does not seem to have subsided.

Records indicate that more than 20 people die every week. By Thursday last week the undertaker had already buried eleven people, and all but three were children below the age of three.

THE GREATEST KILLERS AT Onverwacht are gastroenteritis, kwashiorkor and pneumonia, a nurse at the local clinic said.

The polyclinic, which was completed recently, is the only centre providing medical service for the population, which welfare workers put at more than 130 000. It has a staff of 12 nurses and four doctors, two of them army doctors, alternating duty during the week.

The clinic does not provide a 24-hour service.

"For the amount of work we do here, the staff is not

enough," the nurse said. "Fortunately we haven't had cholera yet," she added.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-Operation and Development in the Orange Free State, Mr A P Kruger, pointed out in an interview that a hospital was "only 12 km away".

Onverwacht came into being as a result of people fleeing from the impending independence of Bophutatswana. The people were originally resident at Thaba Nchu location, but because they were South

# Far from Houghton



# NEWSFRONT



**ABOVE** People have to queue sometimes for the whole day to get water in Onverwacht - there is one tap to a hundred houses. **RIGHT** Matsiliso Chakane, a Onverwacht resident, who has a foot infection that results in swelling and deformity.

Sotho speaking they were discriminated against.

The people were then moved to Onverwacht farm, 15 km from Thaba Nchu.

Onverwacht is part of a comprehensive long-term plan to establish a new city for the South Sothos. According to a projection by the Department of Co-Operation and Development, the city will have a population of 200 000 by the year 2000.

When the people first moved to Onverwacht, they were given tents for shelter and buckets for toilets. They shared communal taps.

The tents have all gone now and the khaki plains are covered by tin shanties and mud huts.

But more than three years after the camp was established water and sanitary arrangements were still primitive.

Every stand has a corrugated iron structure with a bucket as a toilet. It is not uncommon in Onverwacht to see black buckets brimming with night soil lining the street with foul smells permeating the air.

Contrary to claims by the authorities that there was a tap at every home

more than 10 stands-which in some cases accommodate double that number of families-share one tap. Taps often run dry without any explanation.

The stands, measuring 30 metres by 15 metres, are too small. The soil is clayey and therefore not arable.

Thus the biggest problem in Onverwacht is unemployment. Thaba Nchu has no employment opportunities and Bloemfontein, 65 km away, cannot swallow all the job-seekers from the camp.

Father Peter Brislin, of the Catholic Church in Thaba Nchu, estimates that 40 percent of the menfolk

are out of work.

Because many people cannot get work, many families are victims of hunger.

An assistant at the local office of the family planning clinic said she had never known hunger to be a killer, "but hunger is killing people here, especially infants," she said.

Conversations with the people reveal an amazingly resilient spirit. They are not bitter with what they are going through; some are even grateful for living, even under such subhuman conditions.

One woman said: "This is my house," referring to a craggy tin shack which could be blown away by a breeze.

"My word is law here. Yes, I am happy to have a place of my own."

One gets the impression the people have not known anything better than the abject conditions they are living in.

Onverwacht has even been renamed Bostabolo-place of refuge-to blunt the impression it has created as a symbol of suffering brought about by the Government's resettlement policy.





# FEATURE

A RECENT report on the nuclear arms race, *As Lambs to the Slaughter* published by Arrow Paperbacks, states bluntly that nuclear war "is not just possible or even probable but, on present trends, is becoming almost inevitable." This verdict is not based on the risk of accidental nuclear war, although the authors stress that there is such a risk. More important is the claim that several different factors are together combining to ensure that unless present trends in the nuclear arms race are slowed down, halted and then reversed, the prospect for a world free from nuclear conflict are at least marginal.

This view is now becoming widespread and comes from knowledge of the current arsenals, their expansion and proliferation, and the many new weapons now being developed and introduced in several countries - weapons like the American M-X, air-launched cruise missile, Trident and the Soviet SS-20's. These weapons present us with appalling dangers. While

our campaigning in Britain could be highly important for this country, unless we are aware of the wide global developments - and this country's part in them - then we run the risk of isolating our efforts from any attempts to achieve global nuclear disarmament.

The first thing to appreciate is the massive size of the nuclear arsenals. The United States has 9,200 strategic nuclear weapons, all much larger than the bomb that killed over 100,000 people at Hiroshima. Indeed the largest US weapon is 795 times the size of the Hiroshima bomb. The Soviet Union has nearly 7,000 strategic weapons and its largest is over 2,000 times the size of the Hiroshima bomb. In addition to this, the two sides have around 40,000 tactical nuclear weapons, including over 11,000 in Europe alone.

This degree of overkill is extraordinary and insane, yet the two superpowers are now engaged in a vigorous expansion which will result in at least a 50%

increase over the next few years.

They are not the only two offenders. Britain, China and France are all engaged in massive expansions of their own arsenals. China has started to build a huge new ICBM plant with a giant 5-10 megaton warhead, the French are planning a mobile medium range missile and are expanding their submarine missile fleet and the British are also engaged in a quite phenomenal and largely unnoticed expansion.

For Britain the Trident plan is the biggest part of this. At present each Polaris submarine can attack 16 targets, one with each of its Polaris A3 missiles, but each Trident missile will have 14 independently targetable warheads, increasing the total targeting ability fourteenfold. This makes a complete nonsense of any crude pretence by this government that they are interested in disarmament. They are actually hellbent on the biggest nuclear

expansion Britain has ever seen!

Added to the size and escalation of the size and escalation of the arsenals of the big nuclear powers we now have the world wide problems of proliferation. More and more countries believe that they must have their own nuclear weapons, especially as the existing powers show no signs of wanting to give up theirs.

India exploded a nuclear device seven years ago and it has aircraft capable of delivering nuclear weapons and even has rockets available from its own space programme. Pakistan will get the bomb soon and the stage will be set for a regional nuclear arms race. Most experts accept that Israel has been a nuclear power for many years, with over twenty nuclear weapons and delivery systems. Some think it is now developing its own H-bomb.

Iraq, Egypt and Libya are all candidates for their own bomb within ten to fifteen years, perhaps sooner. South Africa

probably has nuclear weapons and also has close links with Israel. Moreover it has ties with Taiwan and South Korea, two other countries believed to have nuclear ambitions. In Latin America, Brazil and Argentina, traditional rivals, each has its own nuclear industry and could produce nuclear weapons within a few years.

Once wholesale proliferation begins then we must expect other potential nuclear weapons powers which have so far refrained from developing nuclear weapons, to decide that they, too, must do for their own security. All this means that unless present trends are reversed, the world will degenerate into a general nuclear state within a couple of decades at most.

Controlling proliferation of nuclear weapons will be difficult at best. It will be impossible unless the existing nuclear powers curb their own nuclear developments.

Quite apart from the massive strategic arsenals and the proliferation of nuclear weapons to new countries, there is another trend going on, largely unrecognized - the integration of nuclear weapons throughout the armed forces of nuclear powers.

What has happened over the past couple of decades is that small nuclear weapons have been produced for all kinds of purposes. 'Small' incidentally, can still mean bombs as large as the one that killed 140,000 people at Hiroshima.

Last month the western media made a great deal out of the belief that the Russian submarine that got stuck in Swedish waters was carrying nuclear-tipped torpedoes. But that kind of deployment is now quite normal for both Warsaw Pact and NATO forces. In fact, NATO has around 7,000 tactical nuclear weapons in Europe compared with less than 5,000 for the Warsaw Pact.

Tactical nuclear weapons include artillery, short-range nuclear missiles, atomic demolition munitions and a





# NUCLEAR WAR

wide range of free-fall bombs and depth bombs. Britain is heavily involved in this kind of armoury - it even has well over sixty nuclear-capable helicopters.

The effect of this integration is that nuclear weapons at present are at relatively low levels of command. It means that any major conventional war between East and West will almost certainly go nuclear. Even the experts now admit that once this happens there is virtually no chance of stopping an escalation to all-out nuclear war, probably within hours or even minutes. Talk of limited nuclear war is rubbish.

As if these problems weren't enough, we are also faced with an insidious slide towards strategic nuclear war-fighting. Each side is now developing strategic weapons which are suited to fighting rather than deterrence (that is, of course, even if you accept the dubious assumption that deterrence has preserved rather than postponed peace).

The change has taken place with the development of highly accurate strategic missiles with multiple-independently-targetable warheads MIRVs. Look at it like this. Imagine two superpowers each with 1 000 missiles. Each missile has four warheads and each warhead is accurate enough to destroy enemy missiles in their protective silos. One side could thus spring a surprise attack with a quarter or so of its missiles, wipe out the other's armoury and then threaten its cities with the hundreds of missiles still left. This would be a disarming first strike.

Of course the effects of all the groundburst nuclear explosions would be horrific, producing a lot of fall-out and killing millions, but the fact is that we are now moving towards weapons with that kind of capability.

Of course, there are many complications. If the Americans wanted to make a disarming first

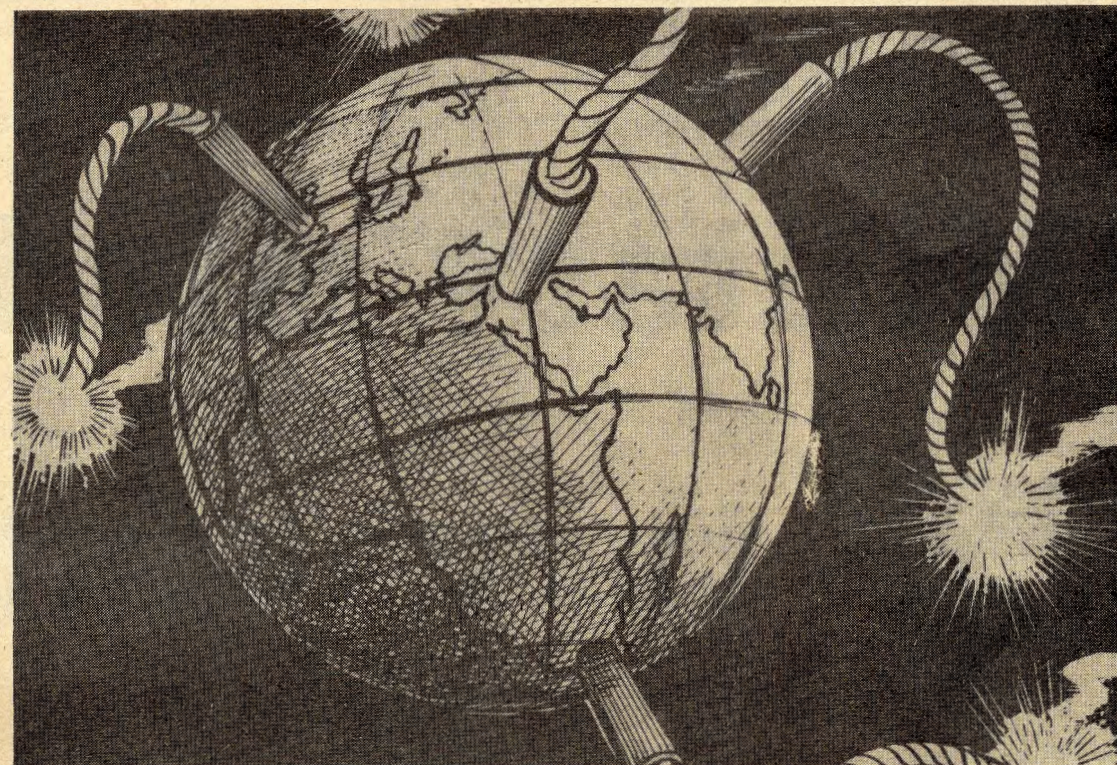
strike they would need to destroy Soviet ICBMs and missiles, submarines and bombers. But under the crisis conditions of, say, a conventional conflict, the temptation faced by an American president surrounded by military advisors, would be great. The same could apply in the Kremlin, and either side might therefore risk a surprise attack.

They might not completely disarm an opponent but they could decide to accept the loss of a few tens of millions of their population in order to "win" the war. Of course, in the process, we should expect Europe to be destroyed. This is not scaremongering. It is a process which is now under way and, by 1990 both the United States and the Soviet Union will have these first strike weapons available.

Already the United States has small numbers of the world's first counter-silo missile, the new version of the Minuteman III Intercontinental missile. Fitted with an improved guidance system and a larger bomb than the old version, this has a better than 70% chance of destroying a Soviet missile in its silo over a range of 7,000 miles. The Soviet Union is trying to catch up, developing new systems for its SS18 and SS19 Intercontinental missiles, but the Americans are ahead and are now developing the devastatingly accurate Trident Mark II submarine-launched missile.

The new American theatre weapons, Cruise and the Pershing II, are also significant. Pershing II is the first missile to be equipped with 'terminal guidance', a system which ensures that it lands right on target. Although much slower, the Cruise missiles will also be accurate enough to destroy targets which are invulnerable at the moment. The military frequently claim that the Cruise missiles are not fast enough to be used on a first strike. This is a red herring.

Obviously Cruise



missiles would not be used on their own in a disarming first strike. They would be used as part of a massive attack involving ballistic missiles, bombers as well. Fast missiles would be used for destroying Soviet missile silos but Cruise missiles would be used for attacking a wide range of other targets including missile stores, air fields, naval command, control and communications bases. Cruise missiles are small, efficient, difficult to detect and accurate. They represent the first of a new

generation of weapons, they are not difficult to check (how do you tell whether one is carrying a conventional chemical or nuclear warhead?) and they will drive a coach and horses through attempts at arms control.

By allowing Cruise missiles into the country, Britain will further be involved in the slide to nuclear war. Moreover, now that we know the Government wants to get the very advanced Mark II Trident missile - a counter-silo weapon - we are actually arming ourselves with nuclear

war-fighting weapons.

The task of all sane people is to campaign against Trident and Cruise, but we also have to work for nuclear free zones and, just as important, for realistic SALT negotiations that actually curb and reverse the nuclear arms race between the USA and USSR.



## Warning Voices

*I do not think it at all likely that a limited nuclear exchange would remain limited.*

*Harold Brown, US Secretary of Defense, 11/1/77.*

*In all sincerity as a military man I can see no use for any nuclear weapons which would not end in escalation.*

*Lord Mountbatten 1979*

*It would be our policy to use nuclear weapons wherever we felt it necessary to protect our forces and achieve our objectives.*

*Robert McNamara, US Secretary of Defense, 1961*

*No power on earth is stronger than the United States of America today. None will be stronger than the United States of America in the future. This is the only national defense posture which can ever be acceptable to the United States.*

*President Nixon addressing a joint session of Congress after the signing of the SALT 1 agreement.*



# FEATURE

*Defence writer says no to nukes*

## Military mind turnabout



ANDREW WILSON, an associate editor of *The Observer* and the paper's defence correspondent from 1963 to 1979, is one of Britain's most astute and respected commentators on military affairs. Shortly after CND's October 24th rally in London he wrote a column in *The Observer* explaining why he could no longer support the idea of the 'nuclear deterrent'.

Here he explains how he came to make the decision.

IT MAY seem ironical that after 16 years' writing about the military and technical aspects of British defence policy, it was on a simple, moral ground - not a technical one - that I finally found I could no longer subscribe to the doctrine of nuclear deterrence.

I described my reasons for this decision in an article in my newspaper on November 1st. The article was written some months earlier but had to await renewed public interest in the question - after the Bonn and London rallies, and President Reagan's reference to the possibility of fighting a 'limited' nuclear war in Europe - before publication. Briefly the reasons were these:

Several years ago I found myself greatly affected by reading what I regard as one of the most important works of literature of our time, the Japanese novel 'Black Rain', by Masuji Iwase, which describes, in a very understated (and consequently powerful) way the experiences of a

handful of people in Hiroshima in August 1945.

Subsequently I was invited, with other defence correspondents, to join a training exercise aboard a British Polaris submarine the the Firth of Clyde. As I explained in *The Observer* it was very difficult to make the necessary connection between the impressions remaining with me from the book and the 16 Polaris missiles in the launching tubes, which I passed whenever I moved between

the submarine's control room and its propulsion compartment.

A Polaris boat is a marvellous object from the technological point of view. The sterilised complexity of its electronics reminded me of



my emotions when, as a young officer in World War II, I was first shown the machine with which I was to embark on the Normandy landings - a Crocodile flame-thrower.

I was technologically enthralled with the Crocodile, and managed, quite successfully, to dismiss from my mind any thought of what it could do to the human body.

The Royal Navy's Polaris crews are handpicked, not merely for their technical skill, but also for their qualities as all-round men who can live companionably together for months on end in isolation from the rest of the world. I remember talking with the captain, a jolly West Countryman, about his naval job and his family at home.

We were sitting in front of the missile firing console to which was attached the red pistol-shaped firing trigger which he would have to press if and when he received the order to fire Polaris in war. I asked him if he would not have a personal hesitation in obeying that order, knowing that the missiles were targeted on cities in the Soviet Union.

He said no. The certainty that he would obey the fire order was what guaranteed the effectiveness of the nuclear deterrent.

That question to the Polaris captain became one

I put increasingly to myself in subsequent months, even though I believed that the deterrent - the Allied deterrent, rather than the British (because I never believed that the independent British deterrent was necessary or effective) - was our best

guarantee against nuclear war.

Would I press the trigger in the hypothetical position that I might be called on to do so? In the light of 'Black Rain' (which described a relatively primitive nuclear situation, compared with the destruction that would be wrought by even one Polaris missile) I realised that I would not.

I would not be prepared to live with the memory of having released nuclear weapons, even in retaliation. Indeed, it seemed to me - and does so even more strongly now - that whatever we might suffer as victims of a nuclear attack would be small compared with the burden of guilt we should bear for having unleashed nuclear weapons on others.

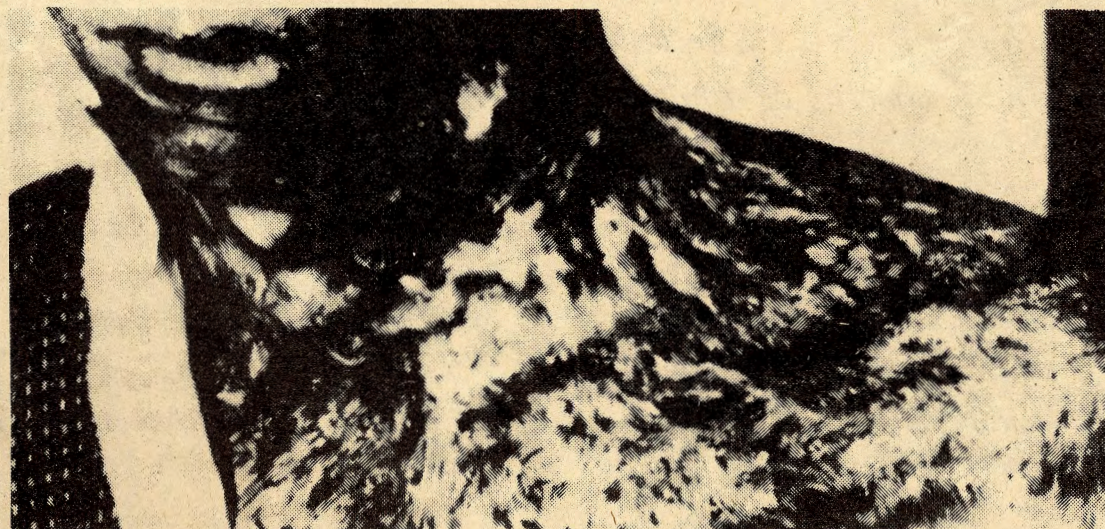
For the victims of our attack would be, at least in large measure, people who had no say in the actions of their leaders.

So long as I still believed that deterrence ruled out the possibility of nuclear war, I was able to suppress the moral dilemma produced by the realisation that I could not and would not press any trigger. But the Reagan admission, preceded as it was by a large volume of military-academic argument demonstrating the feasibility of 'fighting' a limited nuclear war, destroyed any such certainty.

From there was a short step to realise that each one of us has a real, and not merely hypothetical, finger on the trigger, simply by subscribing (if we do) to current nuclear policy. For it is the essence of nuclear planning that the trigger is activated now, in peacetime, to be pressed as near as possible automatically in war - by means of guidelines and contingency plans.

As I said in my article, refusal to subscribe to nuclear policy raises awkward questions in other areas of defence. I do not, for instance, share the assurance of those

Cont. on next page.



A VICTIM of the atomic attack on Hiroshima. How many of those military experts, soldiers sailors, 'strategists' and politicians are unable to see past the slick technology of nuclear weapons to the reality? Do they ask whether they would pull the trigger?



# FEATURE

## EINSTEIN: Man of Vision, how far did he look?

From previous page.

experts who oppose Britain's nuclear policy on cost grounds, and who put their trust in conventional means of defence against a sustained attack against the U.K. in Europe.

It may indeed be that people like myself are forced in the end to acknowledge themselves pacifists, with all that implies. But it is a situation we must face.

In the meantime I have come to detect, as I believe, some pitfalls in the conduct of the present nuclear debate. One of the gravest of these is to mix the moral argument - which must be all determining to those who embrace it - with other arguments, about cost, alternative military strategies and so on.

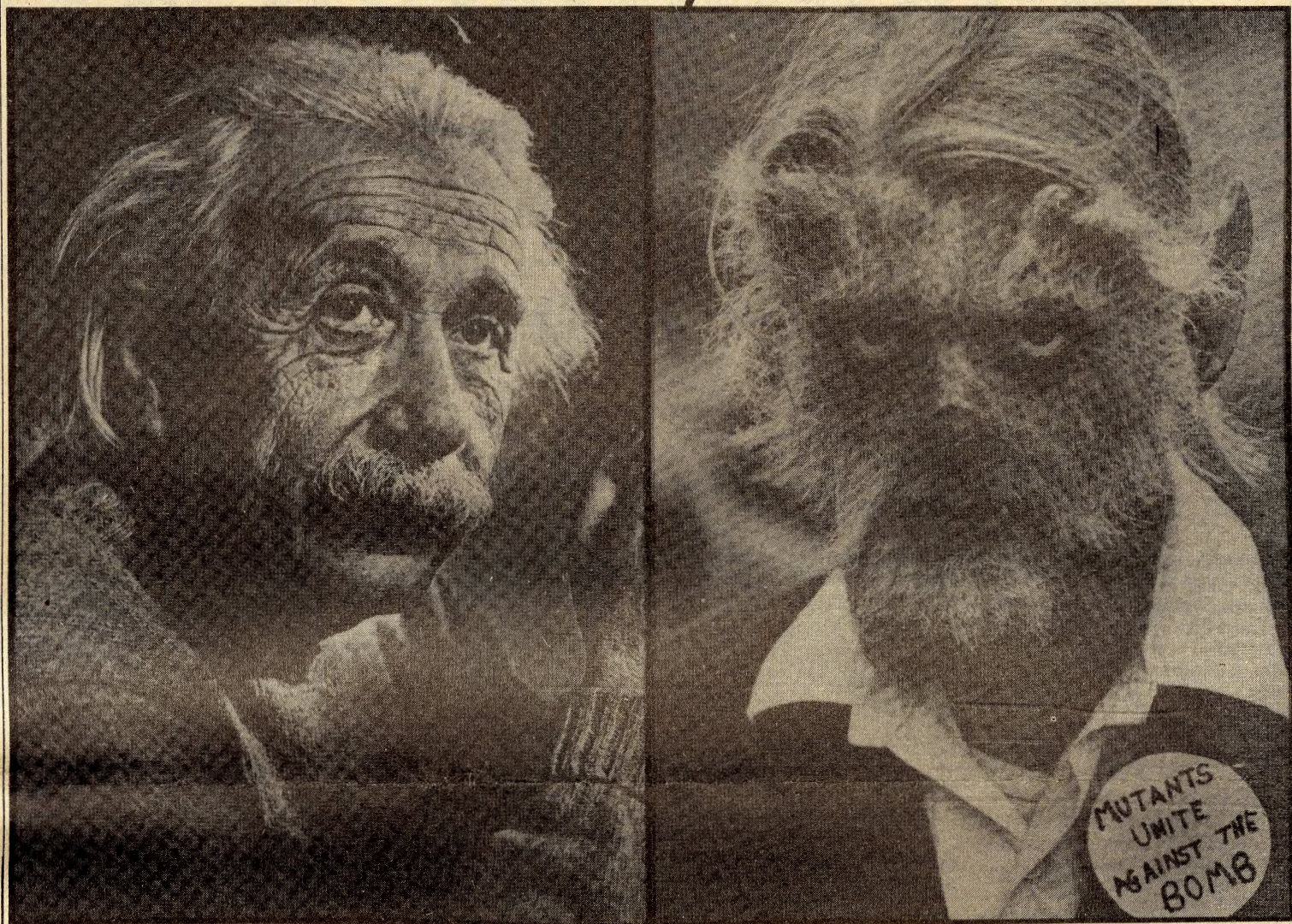
These are questions (unlike the moral question) about which there can be honest doubts. There is no reason not to pursue such arguments: in fact we have a duty to pursue them. But it must be made clear that the moral question is primary.

It is also inviting criticism to mix the moral argument with optimistic suggestions as to the persuasive effect of a unilateral decision by Britain to abandon its nuclear arm. I do not believe that such an action would necessarily persuade others, whether friends, neutrals or potential enemies, to do the same.

Nor do I believe that it would persuade the Russian leaders to adopt a more liberal stance on questions such as human rights, though one can always hope.

In short, the central question posed by the nuclear debate is personal: would you or I press the trigger?

Even if moral unilateralists were to fail to carry conviction on other questions, their answer - 'No' - on this one could be no different.



### Roger Woddis

### Limited

*(A response to President Reagan's vision of nuclear war in Europe)*

I'm a limited sort of person,  
With a limited sort of mind;  
I live in a limited corner,  
With the rest of the human kind.

I manage on limited laughter,  
I mourn with a limited sob,  
And the trains have a limited service  
When I go to my limited job.

I start with a limited breakfast,  
I dine from a limited pot,  
With limited carbohydrates,  
And limited God-knows-what.

I look for a limited rainbow,  
When I step from my limited door,  
But I fear for a limited future,  
When they talk of a limited war.

Then I lose my limited patience,  
And I raise my limited voice,  
Though my limited leaders tell me  
I've only a limited choice.

I don't want a limited Doomsday,  
That's born of a limited crime,  
Or lie in a limited coffin  
At the end of my limited time.

They can keep their unlimited terror  
And their bombs of unlimited size;  
I'm sick of unlimited madness  
And tired of unlimited lies.

When they tell us the only way forward  
Is down an unlimited slope,  
It's time for unlimited anger -  
And time for unlimited hope.

It's time for unlimited action,  
It's time for the captive's release;  
It may be late in the season,  
And there's some who would call it treason,  
But the beckoning road to reason  
Is the path to unlimited peace.

Roger Woddis is a regular contributor of satirical verse to the NEW STATESMAN, PUNCH and RADIO TIMES.





# ISSUES

# Depo-provera kills

## 1. Zimbabwe:

Depo-Provera, America's most widely-exported and condemned contraceptive drug is always Third World news.

Zimbabwe announced it's plan to phase the drug out in July.

These were the reasons:

\* Potential uterine cancer, liver and cervical tumours.

\* Possible damage to the pituitary gland leading to permanent infertility and menstrual chaos-either amenorrhea (loss of menstrual periods) or continued bleeding which leads to exhaustion and anaemia, especially in undernourished women.

\* A greater risk of diabetes and a possible loss of immunity to diseases.

Further reasons for the banning were that children born of mothers using the drug could be crippled or have retarded mental growth, as well as heart damage and masculinization of female children.

Breast-fed babies absorb large quantities of the drug which interferes with the production of antibodies and makes them more vulnerable to diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. Long term effects are not yet known-even the proponents of Depo are wary in this area.

Yet a promotional campaign by Upjohn, the manufacturers, recommends it in such cases:

"Long term, injectable contraceptive, well suited to post-partum administration."

Zimbabwe's Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze said: "The official position of the international agencies on Depo-Provera clearly reflects the political orientation, male dominance and perhaps undue influence of the pharmaceutical industry at policy making levels."

Depo-Provera is marketed in over 70 countries, mainly in the Third World and has been used on an estimated five million women.

It is manufactured by Upjohn, an American corporation, but has been prohibited use in America since a US Food and Drug Administration ruling in 1978. Upjohn now markets it through its subsidiaries in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

The US Agency for International Development (AID) forbidden to export drugs unapproved for use in America provides funds to other sources such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and the UNFPA, both major distributors of the drug. The AID prohibition might soon be reversed as an AID advisory committee recently recommended that the agency be allowed to export the drug, whether or not it is approved for use in the United States.

In South Africa the drug is widely used.

A United Nations Southern African panel was told in sworn evidence that the drug was being used on black women without their knowledge. South Africa's deputy director of health, James Gilliland denied this, saying that the drug was administered only under controlled circumstances. "We do not give any treatment to anybody unless they ask for it," he said.

However, the evidence given to the UN panel confirms local reports that farm workers are herded into trucks for their "three monthly shot" without a choice or being informed about what the shot actually is.

The drug is administered to girls as young as 14, despite Upjohn's claim that they insist on administration only to "mature women" who have completed their families. The effects on these children are severe-teenage menopause is not uncommon.



**South Africa  
still uses  
Depo-  
provera  
despite  
dangerous  
evidence**

## 2. Britain:

Britain also regulates usage of the drug. Britain's Committee on the Safety of Medicine approves of Depo's use in only two rare circumstances - either if the woman is allergic to all other types of contraceptives or has completed her family.

While the controversy over the injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera rages in Third World countries, British health Ministers have refused to approve the use of the contraceptive for long-term use.

Taking this decision, health ministers have taken the unprecedented step of rejecting the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines and have sided themselves with America where Depo Provera is banned.

The Committee, the government's advisory body on drug safety, has examined the safety of the contraceptive for almost two years and recently recommended that approval for its long-term use should be given.

But last month ministers told the manufacturer Upjohn that they consider the possible risks from the drug outweigh its benefits.

As a result of the government's decision the director of the Family Planning Association (FPA), Mr Peter Dodds resigned saying that the banning was unjustified.

The contraceptive has been the subject of a sustained campaign by militant women's groups who challenge its safety, maintain it gives doctors "control" over their bodies, and argue that it has been used on less socially adequate women without their proper consent.

The controversial injection has also evoked sharp reaction from feminists and medical authorities who claim that it is another form of

Western contraception being "dumped" on the Third world before it had been fully tested.

And as many political theorists would point out, it is Western expansionism which has caused much of the poverty, malnutrition and overpopulation in the Third World, a situation which now necessitates drastic, Western contraceptive measures.

With the recent British decision to outlaw Depo Provera, the irony of the political implications is more acute.

The very countries which produce the contraceptive do not trust their women to use it, but seem content to use Third World women as their guinea pigs until such time that statistics have proved those women have not died from severe internal haemorrhage or cervical cancer and have not suffered the fate of being sterile for life.

Injectable contraceptives work on the same basis as the pill and, so far, prove to be as effective as the pill.

The difference between the pill and the injection, a family planning nurse pointed out, is that the pill contains estrogen which is often unsafe for older women, in case the injection or an intra-uterus device would be recommended, depending on the patient's medical history and circumstances.

But the fact remains that while medical authorities continue their debate on whether injectable contraceptives cause cancer or not, they will continue to be used widely in South Africa and other Third World countries, often without the women's consent.

And perhaps in five, 10, or even 20 years South African health authorities will count the toll and ban Depo-Provera.



# ISSUES

## Cry rape

### Myths excuse rapist

OF ALL crimes, rape must be surrounded by the greatest number of myths. The most widely accepted of all these myths is the suggestion that rape is merely a violent sexual act generally done because a woman, either by her dress, behaviour, or mere presence has provoked a man's sexual urges to such an extent that he loses his normal self control.

This view is very far from the truth. Rape is seldom a sexual act and is seldom done for sexual gratification. It is rather a very violent act of aggression designed to humiliate, and assert power over, a woman.

Statistics from various authorities, including the London Rape Crisis Centre and the American FBI, show that in fact the majority of rapes are planned, thus discrediting the myth that it is the result of a sudden and overwhelming male sexual urge.

Other common myths are: "All women want to be raped" "No woman can be raped against her will" "She was asking for it" "If you are going to get raped, you might as well relax and enjoy it" "Women make false accusations of rape" "Only bad women get raped" "Rapists are always strangers in dark alleys" "She led him on"

These beliefs are held by many men and even some women. They serve to excuse the crime of the rapist, and to shift the burden of blame onto the victim. This myth - that the woman is somehow to blame for what has happened to her - is the most insidious of the myths.

Thus rape victims often have to cope not only with the trauma of the rape itself, but also the irrational feeling of guilt and shame that accompany it. Many agonize afterwards in an effort to discover what it was in their behaviour, their manner,

their dress that triggered this act against them.

It is because of this shifting of the blame onto the woman, that rape is one of the most under-reported crimes.

The media coverage of rape does little to dispel the myths. In addition, women are often advised to be on their guards, not to go out alone at night etc.

This burden of self-protection means that women must live and move about in fear and can never expect to achieve the personal freedom, independence and self-assurance of men. In effect women are being asked to exercise a form of censorship upon the way they live, and to restrict their freedom of movement. If a woman fails to do this, and is raped, this is used against her in court.

For instance, in a recent rape trial in England, a man was convicted of rape and released with only a fine, because the woman, who had been hitch-hiking at the time, was deemed by the judge to be guilty of "contributory negligence."

From a very early age, women are taught by parents, teachers, church and the media, that it is they who must control both their own sexual urges and those of their men friends. It is not surprising then that many people attribute all or some of the blame to the victim of the rapist.

While the traditional attitudes about the role of women in society prevail, the crime of rape will continue. People must realise that rape is not merely a crime between two people, but a social problem arising from the fact that relationships between men and women are unique and based on dominance and submission. It is only when the true nature of rape is understood, that it can be successfully eradicated.



## Beauty without cruelty

### Sophisticated slaughter

BEHIND THE multi-million rand beautifying business lies a story of suffering and cruelty. It has been estimated that over a million animals die in agony every year in the testing of cosmetics and beauty products, while the companies who manufacture them make every effort to hide from the public the obscene processes used to test the products.

Most people are totally unaware of the the immense - and unnecessary - suffering and death inflicted on millions of animals in the name of 'beauty'.

There are numerous manufacturers who wish the public to believe that cosmetics must be tested on animals to ensure that they are safe for human use. In this way they attempt to justify the atrocities committed on animals. However there are thousands of existing beauty products which neither contain

substances, nor are tested on animals, and which are perfectly safe. Despite the existence of alternatives, these companies continue to abuse animals.



The following tests are used widely in the cosmetics trade:

\* Intense concentrates are dipped into rabbits' eyes, causing intense agony through severe swelling and blistering and ultimately leading to the destruction of the cornea. The damage is then measured according to the size of the area injured. Rabbits are used for this particular test because they do not have tear ducts and are therefore unable to flush the test solution from their eyes.

\* Lipstick, facepowder, hairdyes etc. are forced by means of a tube into an animals' internal organs. The object of this experiment is to determine the toxicity of a substance and the dosage level at which half the animals' die.

\* Layers of skin are removed through abrasion and astringent preparations are applied to the exposed skin. The animal is restricted from movement by a stock-like restraint to prevent it from scratching or trying to remove the irritant. The damage resembles severe chemical burns.

Similar atrocities occur in the trade of animal furs. Animals such as the mink and fox are often merely stunned through electrocution and then skinned alive. In order not to damage their skins, leopards are killed by having red-hot poker jammed up their rectums.

LIST OF APPROVED PRODUCTS. BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY.

Avroy Shlain Nucelle skin care products

\* Tal-Pan men's toiletries  
\* Bath collection products  
\* Skol tanning products  
\* Fenjal talc, cream bath  
\* Coralline skin care products

\* Galt toiletries for men.  
\* Dart Homemaker products  
\* Brusque after shave lotion

\* Du Marc skin care range  
\* Dr. R.A. Eckstein's Biomedical Cosmetics  
\* Innox skin care products  
\* Leichner cosmetics.  
\* Justine skin care products

\* Symphonie skin care and nail products  
\* Nefertiti wax hair remover

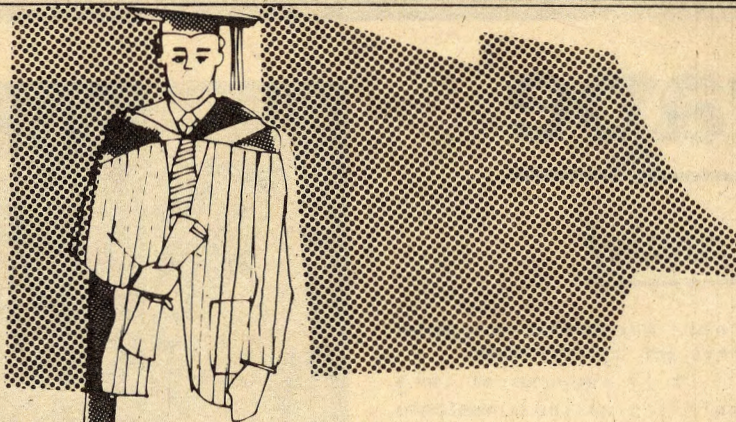
\* Hair Sense shampoos, conditioner.  
\* Paqueta skin care products

\* Weleda baby products.  
\* Skin Health skin care products  
\* Like Silk skin care products

\* Lutsine skin care range.  
\* Reeve Beauty Products.  
\* Kami skin care range.  
\* Prima Veris skin care products  
\* Vitamol skin care range.  
\* Yardley skin care products.

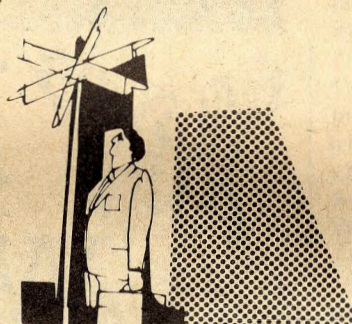


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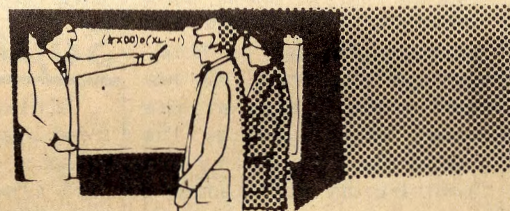
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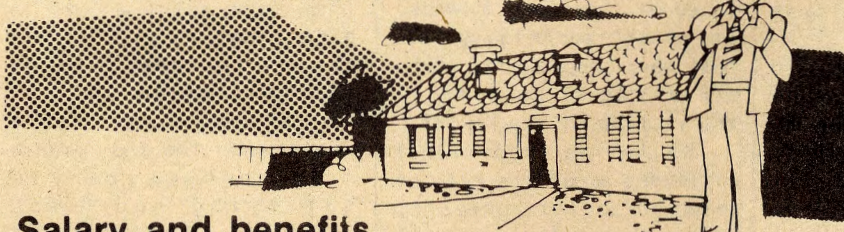
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# ARTS

## It's an honour to present...

**MARTIN LE MAITRE - 'ARTAUD AT RODEZ' by CHARLES MAROWITZ**

Marowitz's play concerns the madness of French surrealist poet and self-professed visionary Artuin Artaud, and his treatment at the hands of para-surrealist psychiatrist Dr. Gaston Ferdlere.

The central conflict is between this creatively sterile Man of Science who 'dabbles in poetry', and his envy of Artaud, a man driven mad by a fiery explosion of ideas. Composed of scenes between these two characters and interspersed with meetings between Artaud and those who shaped his life and thought.

An Artaud myth has grown up in which dissenters concern themselves with the external manifestations of his madness - his brandishing of sticks at passers-by, his spitting on women whose clothes displeased him. Others claim he was a genius who, misunderstood and feared by society, 'had to be shuttled out.'

Marowitz' treatment is perhaps a little insensitive - Artaud was a genius, tormented by the void into which his soul was sinking.

**NEIL SONNEKUS - 'SALOME' by OSCAR WILDE**

"I chose *Salome* because I like bringing a lot of talented people together - and they aren't all drama students, either. It's high time the Arts collaborated more closely.

"Secondly, I was told that I should give women preference, so I went the whole hog and got a hell of a lot of women. And I don't mean in a twisted 'Bacchae' sense of the word. Just the title says something already.

"Thirdly, the play seems to say something about the

Seventies, of which I'm a product. That is to say, extreme violence on the one hand, a lot of fancy talk on the other, and very little in between.

"Like *Neighbours*, I think the play is ultimately about the possibilities between Man and Woman - not such a bad idea at all, if one considers what a certain citizen (in Grocotts, for instance) think the real issues are."

**DENYS WEBB - 'NEIGHBOURS' BY DAVID SAUNDERS**

Saunders' play 'Neighbours' dramatises and realizes problems of social isolation, self-knowledge and identity in an essentially racial society. Set in mid-60's London, the plot dramatizes interaction between a black man (played by Martin le Maitre) and his white neighbour (Carol-Anne Kelleher).

The play is highly relevant to the South African situation, in as much as it depicts a highly immoral social order saturated with hypocrisy and violence - a senseless, illogical and absurd situation in which political and social reform verges on the impossible. So that while the world of the play is universal, our unique situation in this country makes its themes and implications so much more intrinsic.

Because Saunders feels that the 'senselessness of life cannot be adequately expressed by a rational approach', the play makes no attempt to offer any solutions to these problems merely presenting an absurd social situation.

**Exciting previews of Speech and Drama Honours Students' forthcoming productions (June 3) to make you twitch and shake with cerebral glee.**



James Phillips, second from right, with Corporals.

## An altered state

### "The Lord loves rock and roll"

**A RHODEO PROFILE of well-known campus musician and lay-Messiah, James Phillips (ex-Corporal Punishment, ex-illegal Gathering, current man of God.)**

James was born in the Johannesburg General Hospital on the 26/1/1959.

"To be born in the Fifties is the main thing.

So I could be in my twenties in the '80's."

His home town is Springs. He expresses great fondness for this Witwatersrand industrial town. "Springs is the centre of the Universe." He still holds this view, even after one-and-a-half years in Grahamstown.

The Corporal Punishment were together for at least two-and-a-half years. "...from the first pipe to the last."

The corporals disbanded in 1980. James feels that they had been trying too hard for too long, and it was time to break up. But in their time together, despite a lack of money, they recorded eight songs, two of which are on a compilation of S.A. acts, "Six of the Best". They also got together a seven single with four songs, called "Friday's and

Saturday's". James would like you to know that these are available from him for R2.50. If you like you can also request it at RMR.

James 'knew' he had to come to Rhodes to do a B.Music. This is why he is here now. During the long vacation he and former Corporals member Karl Raubenheimer formed Illegal Gathering, and played their brand of South African rock and roll. It was only a six-week band, but they recorded a double L.P.'s worth of new material. This is called the "Voice of Nooit". Some might remember Karl who studied law at Rhodes five years ago. He formed the bands "The Raving Munchies" and "Head Office" while he was here.

James, a formerly confirmed hedonist, surprised everyone who knew him by returning this year under the new guise of Christianity. His conversion will not change his music drastically - the only difference now being that he playing r&r for the kingdom of God. "The Lord loves rock and roll."

"I just practise, the rest is up to Him." When asked what his ambitions were, he replied "Only to be a grain of sand on the beaches of Heaven." Oh.

## not muted

Opening for the Asylum Kids was local band The Mutations, who, they hastened to warn us, had only been practising for a week before the show. They played fairly uninspired English-orientated rock and although the songs, with a couple of exceptions, all sounded the same (as my father would say) they did enjoy what they were doing and so did the audience. In fact they were quite exciting. James ('saved') Phillips sang well, especially on the first song, and was good to watch. Eddie Conradie played some nice leads. Andrew Kay sang flat - a widespread phenomenon in this type of band. Rick van Heerden as usual provided some wonderful sax on one of the numbers - he should have played more.

I preferred them to the Asylum Kids.

M. R.



## ARTS

## the kids fail to impress

THE ONLOOKERS wait patiently while the band mutter and curse their way through the sound check. The onlookers who have simultaneously dipped their heads into buckets of dye watch their heroes do no wrong. They gyrate and coo on winter's sunlit dance floor while the Mutations stare glumly into the shadow of the multi-hyped building's bricks being laid before them.

"Ai dont wanna be interviewed," blares Robble Rob with the UK Subs purple hair rinse: "Ai wanna watch the drummies." Our guitar hero plastered with "No Nukes" stickers lurches off to watch the display of militarised sexism. So only Dino is left to defend the "brave new Cuckoo's Nest" ideology. (exit UP)

**1-FOR THE MONEY\*\*\*\*\***  
Rhodeo\* Dont you think R3 is a little high for student audiences?

Dino\* Do you know what

you pay overseas for a top band.

R\* Are you a top band?

D\* Sure. People must realise that if they want music to progress in South Africa they must fucking pay for it.

R\* To the Asylum Kids?

D\* Ai only take advice from the student bodies.

(Subsequent investigation showed that the AKs wanted R3:50. RMR-your friendly music station- kept them down to R3, but the AKs played UCT for R2.50.)

D\* Anyway R3 is not A LOT TO SEE US.

R\* Surely a campus is the place to play to a musically aware audience and should then be cultivated?

D\* So what does this mean- the student wants to pay less to see you-plus...plus they want more of you.

R\* So what is the point of being a band that propogates fighting it with your mind?

D\*Why? You are earning such a little now- when you get out of here and start earning bucks, you're not going to look back on those bands anyway.

**2-FOR THE SHOW\*\*\*\*\***  
R\* Are you still playing the mindless boogie you were 2 years back?

D\* Now we are a lot more aware of our structure.

R\* And your acid-punk image?

D\* We are more into acid than punk, but we're not into acid.

R\* Who are your influences?  
D\* Comsat Angels, Echo and the Bunnymen, Gang of Four.

melancholy - a detachment from the norm - loneliness- Robble and myself are good at copying styles.

R\* (tongue in cheek) Sartre's or Kafka's?

D\* Ja well, we have read some good books lately.

## GOD

Don't try and discover God. You will never know God so don't try to come to any conclusions about him or you will just fuck out.

## DRUGS

We are trying to eliminate our drug image. It's where we're from but it's not where we're going to. We insist on top

(unlike Peach) touring hard, living coarse existences and thumbing through copies of Sartre's "Nausea" between gigs. They hate all the right things, quote all the right people (well nearly) and teeter on the brink of predictability. Let's hope the malaise doesn't spread to their music.

BUT IT WAS TOO LATE...

The Mutations playe first- they played as only a support band could. With hype nor herald they were like amphetamine Cadillacs playing flash, intelligent South African

Sting's sister leaps to the front and throws her fist into the air. I feel dumb and stupid - the music fuses my brain. We are fused-confused while the groupies froth at the feet of their heroes/husbands.

True to form the Kids were soon thumping away like copulating brontosauruses on the brink of extinction. Thick, stolid music with very little relief or humour to break the onslaught. Onlookers comments ranged from "bombastic" to "arrogant" to "why do they take themselves so bloody seriously?"

At times I could have sworn I was either listening to either Echo and the Bunnymen or the Police on "Girl gone Solo". The latter is a serious case of perfect pop pilfering. What the Police have done to Koestler (Ghost in the Machine... blah blah) Dino has done to

Nietzsche (God is dead ... blah..etc).

The Assinine Brats like to surround themselves in existential cellophane, explicating the laws of existing, accepting the absurd world,.... The AK's are full of pseudo-intellectual bullshit.

However the crowd responded well (as always). Everybody got drunker and as the evening wore on the intellectualism lost its brain cell. Robble showed PUNK ROOTS with a moronic "Fuck this- Fuck that" chant but the final song said it all. Dino mounts his guitar cock-rock style - Robble winds up to bang his head against the wall. The combine harvester unleashes an out of synch heavy-metal debacle. By which time everybody's gone home.

They promised to return, but so does every rotten lover.

-BY PHILIPPE MILLAN

ring boring boring boring boring

billing because there is no other band that can take the crowd to a higher place than we do.

Dino now looks like a used press release as he stares into his empty tequila glass.

"AG, I dunno, we jus' dig what we're doin'."

Dino is certainly shrewd and aware and the AK's have certainly taken the difficult road to success

R\* Tending towards revolution and anarchy...

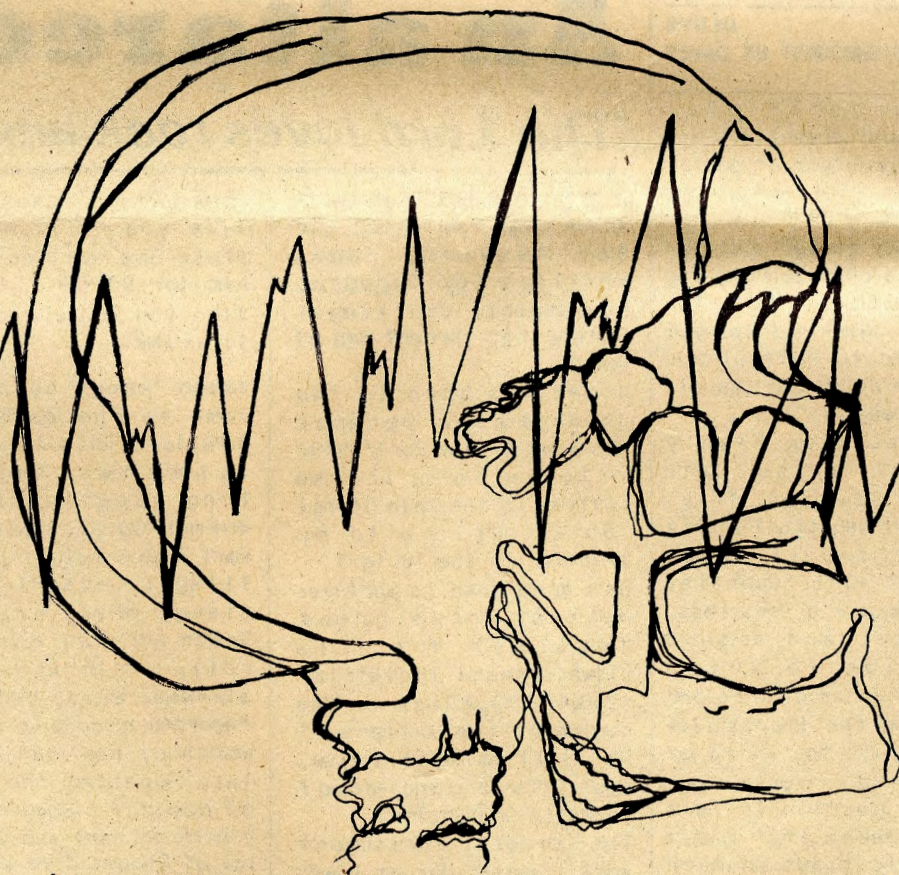
D\* No thats not the Anarchy bands at all. The anarchy bands are Anti-Pasti, the Exploited...

R\* More towards nihilism.

D\* Ja... Ja... That's a nice way of putting it.

R\* What are your lyrics about?

D\* Anything but love songs- there's a certain

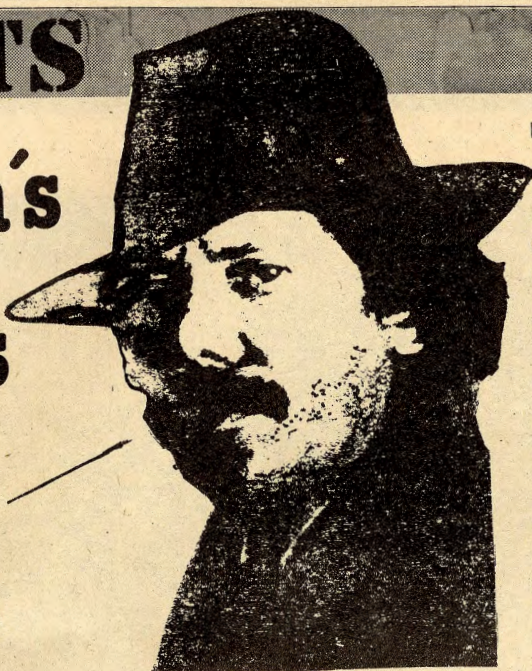




## ARTS

Corea's  
fan  
cross

"quite  
a long  
letter"



Dear Ed

The Chick Corea interview was bullshit. A musician's political convictions (or lack of them) are insignificant unless they can be related to his music. If PW Botha likes jazz, so what? He's still politically conservative. Similarly, even if Corea is a fascist, so what? It doesn't change his music. Besides, if Dave and Phillippe were intent on exposing Corea's ideological corruption, surely his commitment to Scientology would have offered a more interesting attack?

The problem is that instrumental music is ideologically ambiguous, if it can be considered ideological at all. Vocal music like rock and reggae have lyrics, often overtly political, which provide a convenient source of discussion. But talking about instrumental music isn't as easy, particularly if the reviewer isn't familiar with the style. So in desperation, I suspect, Rhodeo resorted to an essentially non-musical interview.

Where musical comment did emerge, however, it would have been better edited out altogether. Referring, albeit indirectly to Corea as "the greatest electric pianist/composer in modern jazz is a concession to crass sensationalism which requires no further comment. Then surprise is expressed at Corea, "as a man whose roots are planted deep in the jazz tradition (from Africa)", for not listening to township music. Jazz contains

important elements that are of African derivation, but as a developed idiom in its own right it is a phenomenon peculiar to North America. Corea's indifference to township music is not necessarily inconsistent with his standing as a jazz player.

A resounding celebration of journalistic arrogance was the attempt to discredit Corea's musical integrity by suggesting that he was rehashing clichés for the sake of popularity (and, of course, the bucks attendant thereon). To begin with, Corea has rarely given any indication of complacency. Since the late sixties he has been through at least five distinct and contrasting phases. These phases all have things in common, for example Corea's interest in Spanish music and certain Western composers, but one must not confuse these ongoing stylistic traits with musical rigidity. It was this stylistic unity that Corea admitted to, although this was smugly interpreted as the confession of a "dried-up genius".

Moreover, the criticism that many of his new "melodies" sounded familiar is not only arguable in terms of the point just made (that is, where do we distinguish between style and cliché?) but also seems to betray a fundamental misconception concerning the nature of most of Corea's music and of jazz in general. The "melody" or the composition of jazz is of secondary importance, and serves only as a framework which is filled out in performance. A vast

body of jazz players are still improvising on numbers that were written as far back as half a century. Corea himself did a Latin-funk version of the Thelonious Monk standard "Round Midnight". What is important is the way members of a given group in a given performance explore a particular number and, by spontaneously interrelating help create a constantly dynamic music that is peculiar to that performance. I have gathered that, true to this spirit, the music on Corea's tour underwent sometimes quite pronounced changes from night to night, in accordance with the players' changing musical impulses. Dave and Phil were probably just looking for something to say when they spoke of "old melodies, redone", but if they were genuine in this criticism I'd like to know what they were doing during the bulk of the performance when Corea and his group were getting to the essence of their music - that is, when they were improvising.

I am very pleased that Dave and Phil enjoyed the show, which is the most important thing of all. I am also pleased that they were prepared to criticise. No performer, however acclaimed, is above criticism. But for f...s sake, do some homework first.

BY Rick Van Heerden

## SO—

Now you've done it. Dave has just stormed out home to cuddle the remainder of his Vangelis and Weather Report collection. Next week's lecture will outline the influence of Zen Buddhism on Dave Brubeck's string section. Take Five Rick.



WHAT IS  
A  
REVOLUTION?



## Sakhile Sizzles

Sakhile is a Zulu word meaning "built". It is a Jo'burg group which successfully builds a sound of Africa retaining both traditional and modern elements.

Sakhile believed that there was a vast field of virgin music in Africa that is completely untapped and unexplored.

It was formed by Khaya Mahlangu and Sipjho Gumede, both ex-members of the Spirits Rejoice and Gabriel Thobejane who was formerly with Malombo. With this sort of experience behind them they search out the aspects of modern music while retaining the African sound. Other members of the group are Themba Mkhize, Mangatso Mathole and Madoda Mathunjwa.

When I met Khaya at the Brook Bentin show where the group made an impact with South African audiences, he said: "Our music is both western and African, but the African element dominates. We would like to look at it as Afro-fusion."

In a show Sakhile did not only affirm that local musicians were far better than most overseas artists that have been flocking here to make a quick buck, but also proved local artists can have mass appeal without losing their integrity.

They are a new musical experience and it won't be long before they are the best in Africa.

— Rich —

The Rhodes Jazz Ensembles' City Hall concert on May 14 found a very appreciative audience for their wide range of mainstream jazz. After a rather shaky start they got into it - with new group member James Phillips on guitar and vocals. His guitar playing is still rather rock-orientated and unsure but his singing was great. Unfortunately a lot of it was lost as he kept turning away from the microphone. Rick van Heerden's playing was extremely subtle and interesting (I am informed that this is due to a new mouthpiece). As a combo the group are competent and enjoyable, although they tend to be a bit loose at times. I think they are missing the drumming of Brian Boshoff. M.R.





# SPORT SHORTS

**Res warfare, the battle's on**

## Oppies, CB look fierce

THE res rugby leagues are hotting up after most sides have completed two or three of their five qualifying matches.

Split into two sections: Botha, Oppies A, Pringle, Retief, Winchester, Cory/Matthews and Staff (group A) and Stanley Kidd, Graham/Oakdene, Smuts, Walker, Oppies B, College and Cullen Bowles (group B) the two group winners who will qualify for the final early next term are already emerging.

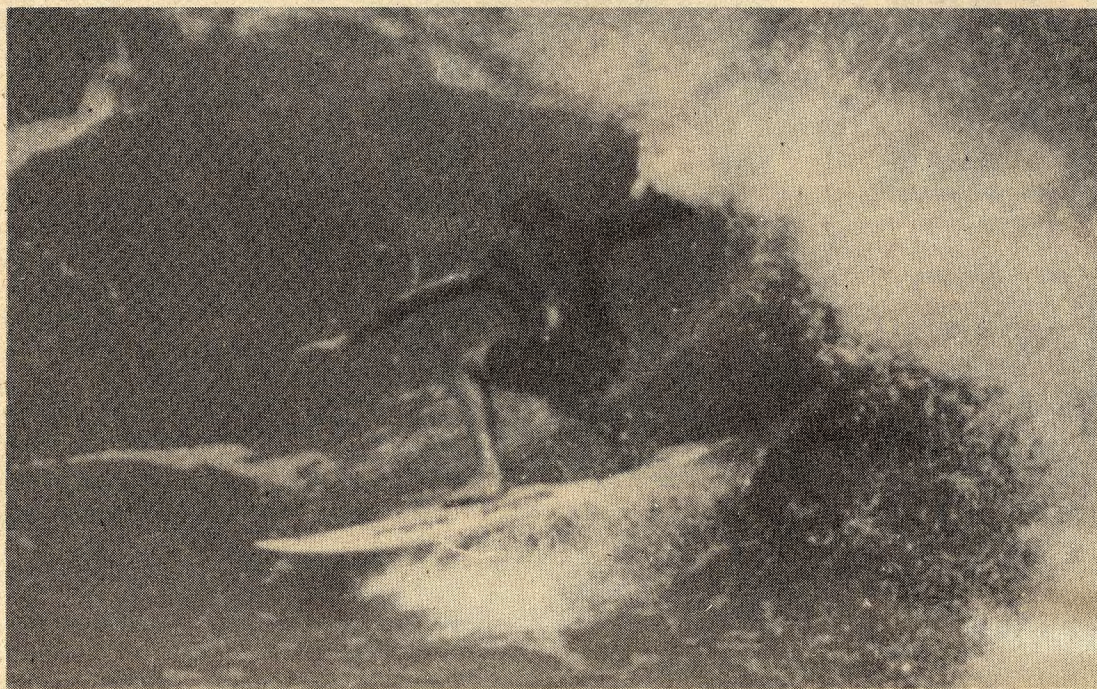
Traditional contenders Oppies A have beaten strong Botha (10-7) and Winchester (17-4) combinations to emerge as early favourites for the A section. Probably fielding the world's oldest student line-up with Charl

Hattingh and Terry Price amongst the most prominent, Oppies can rely on a wealth of experience to keep their hundred-per-cent record intact.

College House, who have whacked Graham/Oakdene 31-0 and edged Smuts 8-6 vie with surprise package Cullen Bowles for the top spot in the B section.

Res rugby co-ordinator, Roy Slater told Rhodeo that "Shane Hodgson and Tim Jaffrey have shone for CB, but their biggest drawcard is their spirit."

With the seven-a-side trophy already behind the bar up on the hill, CB's victories against Smuts (15-7) and Walker (6-0) make them another good bet for the res league too.



Surf's up and the set's running in as junior Springbok Bryce Webster sits low to slot the tube at Kowie. I don't know what that means, I just thought it sounded OK.

### Volleyball

## Uppies upset

AN UPSET win over UPE, the first such league victory in five years, had the Rhodes volleyball club's tails wagging in the initial stages of the league championship this year.

Though recent losses against Spectrum and Tigers have detracted from the win somewhat, a level of fight has stayed with the club.

While several points down in the first half Rhodes lost fleet footed Freddy Hoffman with a badly sprained ankle.

Undaunted they fought back against a side containing three provincial stars to take the first set 15-12.

With Colin Kloot at the helm, and Dave Mee and Andy Bellamy piling on the pressure, Rhodes went on to take the second 16-14 to win in straight sets.

The club faces a loong hard season on top of the high standard SAU tournament, this year planned for Stellenbosch in June.

### Basketball

## Fried by Kentucky

ONLY the tough, experienced Kentucky side has been able to contain a confident Rhodes basketball squad this year.

Despite two losses at the hands of Kentucky - one after extra time - the students remain up at second position in the table.

Convincing wins against AC Delco, Blue Streaks and Dynamos have caught the provincial selectors attention it seems - Shane Jones, Glen Mason and Rod Walker have all been selected for EP this year.

Both first and seconds romped home against Dynamos on Sunday - firsts 87-32, seconds 84-16.

Noleen Son Hing has gained selection for the women's EP side, though the women's section have yet to win a game this season.

"The women's side isn't faring well, but they've improved a lot since last season and they've almost caused a few upsets this year," according to club captain Hamish Rodger.

### Surfing

## Swell season

I SUPPOSE some would call this year's "marked improvement amongst Rhodes surfers" a "new wave", I certainly shan't, though fundis on the beaches nearby assure me that things are looking good on the boards this year.

According to Junior Springbok Bryce Webster, Port Alfred has been "cooking" this year, and promises good waves for the winter season ahead.

The most recent competition in the area saw students Len Tebbit and Colin Hall out front with a last minute "barrel" assuring Tebbit of first place.

Webster reckons the team - comprising Len Tebbit, Colin Hall, Gary Gravett, Nick Pike, Alan Carter, Daryl van der Vyfer, himself and John Carter - have a chance of coming away from SAU at Seal Point in July with the tournament in the bag.

## Sharp shooting Pistols but...

## New combination makes its mark

MARKHAMS, fielding a combination of students and townsfolk, dominate the present state of affairs in the GFA league. They stand just one point clear of a stubborn Pistols team comprising a mixture of two of last years second division sides, Sex Pistols and Easy Skankers.

The majority of the Pistols side have a journalistic tendency about them, though the occasional scientists and surfer's splash a little variety on the ideological purity.

Markham's midfield of Louis Arde, ex-pro skipper Paul Wepener and the diminutive but oh-so-skillful Laurence May has seen them slaughter most opposition with ease.

Only Drostdy, with a gamut of Rhodes first team players, have come near stealing a point - going down just 2-1. Drostdy are also responsible for the fateful point separating the top two - they took a point off Pistols in a tight match on King Field.

Smuts take third spot on the log, having crushed Drostdy 4-2 in a match marred by the sending off of two players.

An ever improving Potters XI (from Kimberley Hall) find themselves in the lower realms of the league with town sides Protea and Wanderers, while the geriatric Staff types prop up the log.



# SPORT

**Only a glimmer of hope remains**

## Relapsed Revamp

By VLADIMIR K. VAN TROETELHEIM

EARLY hopes of a revamp in the football club have died very quickly down on King Field this year.

With only a solitary point from their opening five matches the club is languishing at the foot of the table. To be fair to the side though, it should be mentioned that the present top four in the log have all been dealt with without any complete thrashings.

The three victories in

friendlies paled quickly as PE City (1-1), Walmer Celtic (3-0), Westview (4-0), Callies (3-0) and Hume Park (3-0) put on the pressure.

Saturday's needle encounter with Hume Park - featuring Rhodes students Angelo Bernieri and Springbok skipper Louis Arde in their line up - perhaps epitomised the woes of the beleaguered side.

"Playing a lot of new, inexperienced youngsters in the ultra-hard EPFA -

widely recognised as the top amateur set up in South Africa at present - is problem enough, but to get stuck with an early goal against you in every match is just too much to answer for with the squad we've got at present," commented coach Ray de Allende after the match.

Indeed Hume Park got their first when the opposing right back swung the ball in from the wing to catch promising keeper Andre Steenkamp still cold

in the early stages. Steenkamp failed to hold it and the ball dribbled agonisingly over the line.

Though Hume Park, last years champions, dominated, they failed to get particularly close to scoring until late in the half.

Hume Park eventually broke the deadlock when Murison pulled the ball back from the line, catching steady centre back pairing Steve Thomas and Gav Dooley unawares for Van Rensburg to stick it away.

At the other end Wolves junior Dave Knight, gradually finding his feet against the big,

experienced and oh-so-hard EP centre backs, got his head to a Thomas free kick and had Bernieri at full stretch.

The second half

continued in much the same vein as Rhodes stubbornly stuck to their guns - while not shooting much from them.

A brief altercation between captain Mike Domann and Arde resulted in another Stevie Thomas free kick which found Neal Collins' head with Bernieri rooted to his line, only for the ball to shoot inches over the crossbar.

Van Rensburg made it look a little better when he thumped a late free kick into Glen Downing's privates and rammed the rebounder convincingly into the net to register the best goal of the day.

The club faces slightly less formidable opposition over the next few weeks, and should be looking for the first win of the season to take them off the bottom.



Phoenix United FC has won the first competition in the Grahamstown Soccer Association, dropping only three points in the process.

While on the one side of town Rhodes are finding it very difficult to find either the net or their form, on the other side Phoenix crushed all opponents standing in their way to beme Oxford Bowl champions.

The first game in the league was a 2 all draw between United Royals and Phoenix and nobody thought that Phoenix would be able to put in a strong challenge for the trophy. But the club then went on a very good run, winning the next five games.

Early Birds then managed to beat Phoenix in a match which the Birds should never have won. It was a very tough game and Phoenix lost a player.

These were the only points Phoenix lost and the club won the next six games, scoring 33 goals, conceding only three. At the end of the championship Phoenix topped the log with 23 points after 13 games with a goal average

## Phoenix Rising

### Oxford Bowl champions

of 51 for, 17 against.

In the light of Rhodes' struggling form one has to consider how strong a combined Phoenix/Rhodes team would be. It is a pity that such a team will never play.

The Phoenix captain said however: "I doubt if more than three of the Rhodes first team players would make our side, at the moment we are so strong that very few players would manage to displace our regulars."

"We were very lucky in that we have got a couple of new players who more than made up for the player losses we experienced at the end of last season," he said.

Phoenix will now play for the S Mataibeze trophy, a cup which is played on a knock-out basis. In their first round match Phoenix overcame stiff opposition from league newcomers New Town City to win by 3:1.



### Two goals disallowed in close match

## Old rivals steal top spot



A NARROW defeat at the hands of student rivals UPE put an early damper on the Rhodes women's hockey side in their struggle for the top spot in the EP league.

In a fast moving match against a UPE line up looking slightly more vulnerable than they did last year, Rhodes were apparently unlucky not to

come away with at least a point in the tough opening fixture.

"We had two legitimate goals disallowed for some reason, I really didn't think we deserved to lose," club captain Cheryl Dickson told Rhodeo, "Our first side still has the potential to take the league - we're as good as we were last year."

Last season Rhodes, playing for the first time in the EP area after years of supremacy in the Border division, finished second in the log behind - yes - UPE.

The second side, playing

in the same league as the firsts, finished in third position last year. "This year they are struggling to find their feet," according to Dickson, "They haven't really had time to adjust from school hockey, which is a different kettle of fish entirely."

Fists meanwhile haven't given up the struggle, they followed their disappointment with a 3-0 victory over Walmer and trounced UPE B 6-0.

Presently second in the table, the next important encounter is against Varsity Old Girls on June 5.



# SPORT

**Three early defeats sees firsts at low ebb**

## Rugby pride hurt

By RAY DE ALLENDE

AFTER three defeats at the hands of Swifts, Buffs and local rivals Albany, Rhodes rugby is at its lowest ebb in recent years.

Coached by Derek Barter and spasmodically by Stan Morgan, there will certainly have to be a "re-think" if Rhodes are to regain the form that has kept them at or near the top of the Border league for so long.

Injuries have once again affected the performance of the first team. Most notable has been the jinxed full back berth. Rhodes will now be looking for their fourth contender at full back since the beginning of the season. Roy Slater seems almost certain of being given the long awaited 'nod'.

Rumour has it that the elusive prop Jimmy Denton is thinking of sneaking into the full back position to "add a bit of pace to the back line and to show

the softies how to take the knocks."

The softies he refers to are Nick Chevallier, Tim Mills and Dave Angus, the three injured full backs. Derek Barter too has appeared on a casualty list that includes Paul Mills, Mark Simmons and John Whitehead.

On a brighter note however Barter and Whitehead are back in the game and the versatile Simmons will be back soon.

The club's problem seems to lie in the back line this season. The forwards are winning a great deal of ball which is not being utilised in the three quarters. Neil Taylor and Adrian Smith have been particularly outstanding in the loose.

In the back line, Greg Joseph at scrum half has not reached his match winning form - though to be fair he is now trying to adapt to this season's third half back partner.

The principle hassle seems to be the centre combination. The Paul Mills/John Whitehead combination has been split through injury and their replacements have certainly not impressed. Warwick Evans knocked on three times in his debut and 'Beano' Deschmidt is struggling to strike up an effective partnership.

Stan Morgan, the notorious coach from the North East Cape, will be coming to Grahamstown to coach in June on a full time basis. Perhaps here lies the answer to Rhodes recent slump in fortunes.

Take nothing away from present coach Derek Barter, however, who has had to take a side plagued by injuries in its inaugural season out of the hands of the experienced All Weakley. I think Barter has come to realise the difficulties of being player/coach.



**Firsts win three, lose one**

## Net Profit

By NEAL COLLINS

RHODES' mens hockey side proved that they were not a spent force on Sunday when they comfortably outplayed Westview in a solid 5-0 victory on Barrett Field.

Early season fears following an eight goal drubbing at the hands of UPE, as well as a couple of vital points needlessly dropped, were dispelled by the win, though the match was by no means a sparkler.

Playing without EP under 21 representatives Mark Hensburg, John Smithyman and Graeme Stevens, Rhodes went in to the game with a sadly depleted squad.

Kim Taversham probably put the game beyond doubt right from the word go however, as he notched up two quick goals in the early stages.

Right from the start, Rhodes ran Westview rather ragged and it became apparent that the PE side were offering no real threat. A hard drive from one of several short corners allowed Chris Wilson, the new Zimbabwe schools player, to make it three just before half time - perhaps an accurate reflection of play.

Westview got a look in for a while after half time, forcing a couple of short corners. Rhodes keeper Andy Reynhardt was only really tested twice,

when he proved more than competent pulling out two fine reflex saves.

Felix Walraven, out on the awkward left-wing, showed good skills when he ended a superb jinking run with a shot that was perilously bobbled clear by the Westview keeper. Westview forced a couple of short corners with the score locked at 3-0 but a come back was never on the cards.

An unusually subdued Micky Collins, shifted inside to centre-forward for the absent Stevens, broke the drought with a nifty flick on the near post.

A veritable cannonball from Simon Carroll rocketed over the bar shortly afterwards. Skipper John Donald, the assistant sports officer, showed his wealth of experience with good control and masterful distribution throughout.

Chris Wilson completed Rhodes scoring, snapping up his second goal as he forced his way through a melee of players in the goal mouth.

Though not a classic, the game proved mildly entertaining for the hundred-odd Sunday morning enthusiasts who turned out.

The win puts Rhodes up with the bunch behind "giants" Old Grey and UPE in the EP league, having won three, drawn two and lost one.



Player/coach Derek Barter gets up against Wits with Denton, Joseph and MacRae in Support. Pic from Fotonik.