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3 SEPT 1979

RHODES

Rhodes
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affiliate

Student
Newspaper

**WHAT DO
YOU THINK OF
YOUR NEW
SRC?**

inside...



**CAMPUS
PRESS
UNDER
SIEGE**



**SACOS
AND
OUR
SPORT**



**RUSCO-
YES OR NO**



**FATTIS
AND
MONIS
FIGHT**



**HACK
TRIAL
GOES
ON**



FATTIS & MONIS FALLOUT

Although the Fattis and Monis boycott in support of striking workers at a Western Cape factory has spread to the Transvaal, there has been little support for it in Grahamstown, except for an SRC motion which has so far received no support from the University Administration.

SUPPORT for the Western Cape boycott of Fattis and Monis products is growing rapidly. Grahamstown, however, has apparently paid little attention to the cause.

Apart from a few small general dealers, no shops are supporting the boycott. Their attitude was well summed up by a comment from one shop assistant, who said "As far as I know there is no boycott because we still have their products on our shelves."

Rhodes motion

Despite a motion passed by the SRC last term calling on students and the administration to boycott all Fattis and Monis products, there has been little response. The dining halls are still serving their products and a letter written by SRC deputy president Robert Morrel to the Rhodes business manager Mr W Mills, calling for a campus boycott was only replied to six weeks later. In his reply Mr Mills said he was prepared "to discuss the matter", however nothing further has happened.

Dismissals

The strike, which began on April 25 this year, came two days after five workers were dismissed without reason from the Belville south Fattis and Monis factory. All five were members of the Food and Canning Workers Union (FCWU).

The day following the dismissals, five more workers were retrenched. 78 people in the milling section then went on strike, claiming that their fellow workers had been unfairly dismissed

"Moeilikheid"

A month before, a liaison committee had been set up by management, with workers allegedly being told to choose between the committee and the FCWU, and that if they chose the union there would be 'moeilikheid.' On the first day of the strike a Labour Department negotiator told assembled workers outside the factory to return to work, or they would be fined R200 each and locked up.

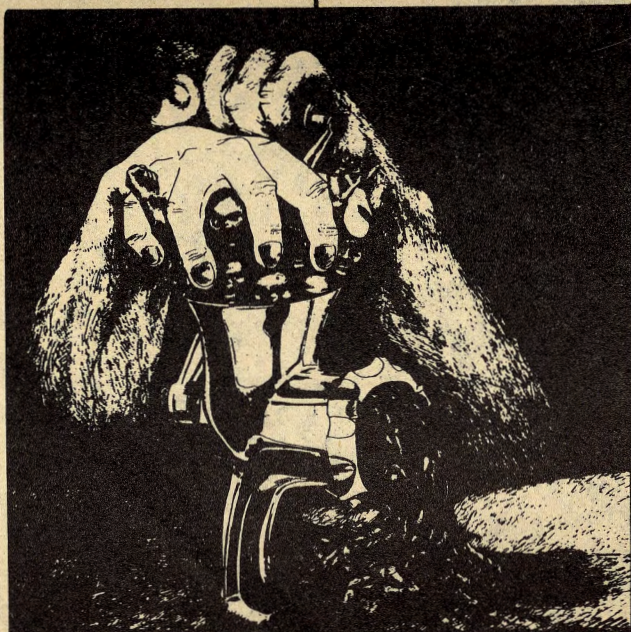
Five white Labour Department men tried to separate the

strikers into ethnic groups, but their attempts failed when the workers refused, saying they were all there for the same purpose. The workers saw this as an attempt to undermine the union who had tried to get them to stand together and improve conditions.

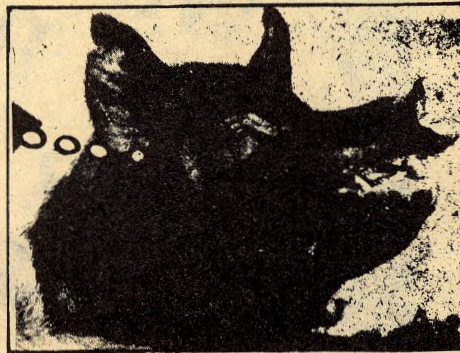
Eviction

Officials then told strikers to return to work or to go home. They left. The police arrived shortly afterwards, but the crowd had gone.

Black strikers are mainly contract workers and now face eviction from the Cape. (A contract worker has to leave the urban area within 72 hours if the contract is broken).



Some Workers are more equal than others



"No dispute"

A Labour Department spokesman said that legally there was no dispute. "If the men had gone on strike they had effectively quit, and there could be no dispute where there is no employee," he said.

According to officials of the 10 000 member FCWU, the initially dismissed workers had signed a document giving the union the right to negotiate for better conditions. FCWU have tried to negotiate a better deal with Fattis and Monis for a year, but have consistently been refused by management.

"Inflationary"

Management told workers that union demands were "inconsistent with government policy." Mr Peter Moni, one of the company directors, told a Cape Town newspaper that the wage demands for R40 per week and a 40 hour working week would be "inflationary." The demands were further "without grounds, and entirely uncompromising on the main issues." He said the dismissals had nothing to do with the men's union activities, but refused to give reasons for the dismissals to the press.

"Scab workers who ignored the calls for solidarity by the Union were employed to keep the factory in production, but production is barely meeting the demand, despite extended overtime.

At least eight large Western Province bodies have already pledged their support, while 21 UCT student bodies are boycotting their products.

A director of Fattis and Monis has called the boycott "perturbing" and "very disappointing and unfortunate."

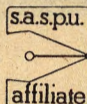
Mr Moni said the boycott was effective in certain areas, but has caused no overall disruption to the company. The boycott now appears to be moving into other areas.

Playing off

The newly formed Transvaal branch of the Community Action Committee (co-ordinator of the Cape boycott) is trying to win support in the Transvaal.

The Western Cape Traders Association has deplored the efforts to "use one section of workers against another," while Mr Hassan Howa, of the S.A. Council of Sport (SACOS) has called for reinstatement of workers and a boycott of the products.

STRONG SASPU



WITH THE unprecedented government onslaught on the student press fresh in the minds of student editors nation-wide, the latest SASPU Conference showed hope for the future.

The Student Press Union Executive meeting, held in Cape Town during the July vac, saw the delegates from each English university confirm the role of the student press, and their commitment to furthering it.

The resignation of SASPU President Heinz Klug was announced, and changes were made in the executive, which now comprises:
PRESIDENT: John Gultig, NUX Editor, Maritzburg.
VICE PRESIDENT: Bish Russell, NATIONAL STUDENT Editor, UCT.
TREASURER: Norman Manoim, Wits Student Editor, Wits.
SECRETARY: Craig Tyson, RHODEO Editor, Rhodes.
EXEC: Shaun Johnson, RHODEO Editor, Rhodes
Mandy Tomson, DOME Editor, Durban.

It was hoped that a Head Office could be established for the Union, which would aim to further involve its some 25 member publications in a concerted effort to efficiently provide an alternative news service.

It was decided that the role of SASPU should be extended, in order to bolster the clout of the student press. To this end an international news service was established to supplement the existing national one. James Wright, the Rhodes Co-Ordinator, was appointed International Co-Ordinator.

-CREDITORIAL-

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Jeremy Thomas Pat McCartan & Paul Robinson Marc Evans

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Jim Wright Mark Dobson

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Thanx to Cheech, Lamb & Whittingdale and a patient campus.

Onslaught against the Student Press: A SHATTERING BLOW



THE student press will continue to criticise the actions of the government, despite the banning of National Student and Varsity. This is the view of student leaders and editors on all English campuses.



The banning of National Student for all future editions followed soon after the UCT student newspaper, Varsity, was banned forever. Over a hundred student publications were banned last year and National Student is the seventh to be banned for all future editions.

Nusas president, Aurret van Heerden, said as long as the Nationalist government continued to make history "violent and oppressive", student press coverage would remain critical and embarrassing.

"If looking at South Africa as it really is is considered subversive, it is an indication of how rotten things are in this country. The banning is a classic case of treating the symptoms and not the cause," he said.

The student press had not only reported on, and analysed issues, but had also fought the government on contentious issues such as Crossroads, bannings, and detentions.

"The crackdown came as a result of our press covering issues cutting too close to the bone for comfort, thus making it the most vocal opponent of the regime," Aurret said.

"The banning will not stop the student press from raising issues, publishing them, and forcing people to think about them."

Clifford Goldsmith, Wits SRC president, said the banning could be seen as a success in one sense.

national student

"If National Student was banned it was presenting the real problems in South Africa as well as viable alternatives which were a threat to the maintenance of the status quo."

"The South African situation is one in which there is incredible control. The banning

of National Student means the controlling of thought."

Dave Hill, president of the UCT SRC, said the passing of the Publications Amendment Act demonstrated the state's intention to clamp down on the student press with the "ultimate intent of silencing it forever."



Editors of two student newspapers said their publications would "carry on regardless" and would not be intimidated by the National Student banning.



A joint statement was issued by Craig Tyson and Shaun Johnson, editors of Rhodeo:

"As soon as something starts hitting home, and the truth starts to really hurt, suppression is the government's only answer. Within a month the student press has been crippled, but we'll recover."

"This desperate clampdown is the worst intimidation yet faced by the student press: with every issue we are faced with the chilling thought 'are we next?'"

rhodeo national student dome WITS VARSITY NUX STUDENT OPPIDAN

Legal advice would have to be taken about bringing out a future newspaper on the lines of National Student, he said.

One of the reasons given by the Director of Publications for the banning was that National Student had refused to appeal against any of the previous bannings of particular issues.



"We refused to appeal because the reasons given for banning of certain issues have been so ludicrous that we felt we could not grant them any legitimacy by answering them," Aurret said.

National Student began publication in 1976 with one issue and since then has been published nine times.



"We will continue to publish what we think is in the best interests of the people of South Africa and would prefer them to evaluate our ideas rather than state apparatuses such as the Publications Control Board," he said.

Norman Manoim, editor of Wits Student, said the student press had come in for much government flak because it had exposed hidden realities in South Africa.

"It is most important that we continue with this role."

Aurret van Heerden said that Nusas had lost only one of a range of publications raising issues concerning every facet of student and political activity. He said the Nusas executive had not decided whether or not to appeal against the banning of National Student.

'S. A. First' - At Student's Expense

THE South Africa First Campaign, a pro-government body, has launched a major onslaught against the English student press.

The National Chairperson of the Campaign, Mr Brendan Wilmer, recently appealed to advertisers in the Natal University student publication, NUX, to withdraw their financial support, or face a boycott by members of the association.

He said that his organisation hoped to bring about a complete banning of NUX as well as SRC NEWS, a UCT SRC publication.

Pressure

He said his organisation would use 'various ways' to put pressure on official student newspapers at Wits and Rhodes Universities.



He accused the editors of student newspapers on English speaking campuses of regarding 'anything to the right of Karl Marx as Nazi in orientation.' "Pravda is right - wing compared to some student papers," said Mr Wilmer.

Marxist subversion

The South Africa First Campaign, which claims 2000 supporters in Natal, is circulating a petition calling on the Directorate of Publications to ban permanently all publications which it calls "vehicles for Marxist subversion in our Universities."

Mr Wilmer said he objected to the fact that the South African taxpayer was indirectly subsidising student newspapers which were 'wholly offensive' to the public at large.



Radicals

He said he accepted it was only a minority of radical left-wing students who produced the newspapers, but he feared that younger students are impressionable and would

be affected by the extremist viewpoints of the official campus publications.

He said the time had come for a strong reaction to the attempts to stir up racial hatred and hostility to the defence force by student newspapers.

Mr Wilmer is also planning a campaign against departments at Universities which propagate leftist views. He said hundreds of students in sociology, politics and history fail each year because they do not put forward the same ideas as their lecturers.

Prof Terrence Beard, head of the Rhodes Political Studies department, dismissed the allegation as "a lot of nonsense as far as Rhodes is concerned."

NEWS IN DEPTH

The Military Question — Rhodes

LAST year 3000 young South Africans did not report for their compulsory two year period of national service. Many of them who refused to co-operate with the government did so because they could not bring themselves to fight for the apartheid system.

The dilemma they face - to fight or flee - is a major one, and there is no easy way out.

At the 1978 Nusas Congress, a committee of investigation into service in the SADF and youth preparedness (Milcom), was established to look into the possibilities of an alternative form of national service.

Two members of the national committee are Rhodes students, but Milcom has not really got under way here yet.

Nusas Projects has run a campus questionnaire on attitudes towards the SADF, response to which has been very positive. Results of this survey which was done on all four affiliated campuses are due soon.

A discussion was held earlier this month on the subject of military service. The speakers were Mr John Wiley, leader of the South African Party, who spoke in favour of military service Dr James Moulder, who said an alternative to the army should be provided.

An attempt is currently being made to revive Milcom and to establish itself outside of Nusas Projects.

It is a field which needs urgent attention, and is a serious problem area for all concerned students.



NUSAS ANSWER

YET again the Nationalist Government has summoned young men to serve in the South African Defence Force, without providing any non-military forms of national service as an alternative. And yet again significant numbers of these men have opted for the difficult and lonely path of the conscientious objector.

Whether the penalty for their objection is the detention barracks or exile, the reasons for their decision are similar. Although most conscientious objectors are committed to their country, they are not given the opportunity of serving it in any capacity other than a military one.

People may believe that it is right that they should suffer but no-one can ignore the pain of enforced division in their families. When they flee the country, many people say "good riddance", but can they avoid noticing the drain of skills from South Africa?

We believe that no persons should be persecuted for their beliefs, religious or

otherwise. And we believe that the Government's failure to provide for conscientious objectors is a form of persecution. But we are not suggesting that young people be permitted to shirk their duty. We believe that all South Africans must commit themselves to the service of each and every other South African. All young South Africans have a duty to perform some form of national service and we call on the Government to take note of the plight of conscientious objectors and provide forms of national service other than military or paramilitary service as an alternative.

Issued by MILCOM (Durban)

PRISONERS HAVE MINDS



"Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion...to freedom of opinion and expression...to education..."
—Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

A PRISONERS Education Committee has been formed Pietermaritzburg to secure for prisoners the legal right to study.

This right, one of the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners, was removed by the former minister of Justice, Mr J Kruger in November 1977.

Education essential

Kruger's actions made it illegal for any political prisoner to study beyond matriculation.

The Durban Chairperson of the Committee, Justice Moleto, said that a proper education was essential for the progress and development of society.

"Prisons should not be institutions solely for punishment, and prisoners should be provided with the basic facilities to improve their education.

Heavy onus.

"They have limited, if any, opportunities to fight for their rights. There is therefore a heavy onus on those who are outside prison to give whatever assistance they can to their fellow human beings who are in prison," he said.

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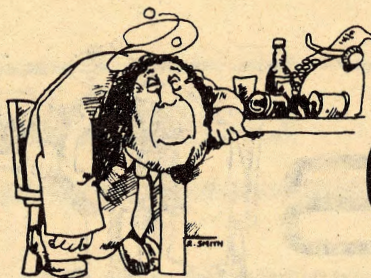
Mr. Wiley says there's a Communist under every bush

Communists are awful people....they believe wicked things....

like there should be an alternative to compulsory military service

Just think of that!

pat urry



RUSCO: HINDER OR HELP?

Controversy and confusion surround the possibility of a new welfare organisation being set up at Rhodes next year.

Several academics on campus have criticised the moves saying there is no need for a sophisticated social welfare organisation in Grahamstown.

Prof Michael Whisson, Head of the Department of Anthropology, said last week that if the Rhodes University Student Organisation (RUSCO) were set up it

would be at the expense of other organisations. Half of the Rag funds might go towards the staff and administration of RUSCO, he said.

"The essential issue in Grahamstown is not a need for sophisticated social work, but rather employment on a significant scale, improved educational facilities, adequate housing, and food and clothing for the unemployed," said Prof Whisson.

Prof Simon Bekker, who heads the Sub-Committee investigating RUSCO, said that three draft bills compelling the Rag Disposal Committee to donate money to registered welfare organisations only, are likely to be passed soon. The Sub-Committee will give its recommendations to the Disposal Committee.

"My principle objection is the cost of setting up and administering RUSCO - this is not justified in the Grahamstown context," said Philosophy lecturer, Mr I. MacDonald.

At present the Grahamstown Area Distress Relief Association (GADRA) uses only about 13% of its annual R50 000 fund.

Bert van Oortmerssen presents the opposing views on campus.

"I think that RUSCO will aim at increasing student involvement," said Mr John Penberthy, a Sub-Committee member. "I would see RUSCO as a body which co-ordinated and generated projects for the relief of those people who most need it in the Grahamstown area.

Mrs Nancy Charton, Politics lecturer, said, "Students tend to be temporary and it is difficult for them to supply coherent leadership over the years." She said that a bureaucracy would solve that problem but asked: "Will it give sufficient return on capital invested?"

"Grahamstown's community could ill afford a severance of Rag money if the latter will to a large extent be restricted to the operation of RUSCO," said Prof F. Le Grange, Head of the Social Work Department. Her Department came up with the idea of RUSCO several years ago.

"One of the major limitations in RUSCO is the total naivety and ignorance about the black community and its essential problems among the group who are setting themselves up to move in with solutions," said Ms Mercia Wilsworth.

Mr Penberthy didn't know if there would be a permanent staff on RUSCO but felt that "in some ways most could be done by a person who has the time."

RUSCO?

Never Heard Of It

The welfare organisation of the University of Cape Town, SHAWCO, spent R276 000 last year, R230 000 of which went to administration and staff.

He said once the Bills are through "non-registered organisations are going to find it exceedingly difficult to carry on." He envisaged RUSCO as a registered Rhodes University welfare organisation which would raise funds and involve itself in social welfare activities.

Some people objected to RUSCO on the grounds that it may have a paid staff.

Chairperson of Delta, Ms Allison Gillwald, said that RUSCO would be very much isolated from the community. Delta is the only community development organisation in the area, and they have been approached by RUSCO for co-operation.

"The big problem is that each of the organisations has its own way of doing things, and they might be reluctant to pool resources," said Rag 79 Chairman, Andy Booysen. "The urgent problem is that we must be established before the new legislation comes out," he said.

Another Sub-Committee member, Nic Willet-Clarke (SRC president), said that at first RUSCO would co-ordinate existing organisations, but "as students are drawn in they will become more involved and RUSCO will become the biggest welfare organisation in Grahamstown." He also said this might result in fewer welfare organisations in the area.

A guide as to the involvement and interest of the student body may be the fact that in the SRC's annual report last year RUSCO is not mentioned at all.

SRC-OURS & UCT

THE 1979 Rhodes SRC elections sparked off interest not seen in recent years, with high-powered media campaigns and grazzles.

Many people with past experience in student affairs have been elected, and 1980 seems a year of great potential for student initiative at Rhodes. These are the elected representatives for each constituency:

GENERAL: Andy Booysen
Chris Butler
Pete Harris
Ric Matthews
John Young

OPPIES: Results not yet available

DROSTDY: Will Maudlin

KIMBERLEY: Ian Phillips

FOUNDERS: Tony Reilly

ATHERSTONE: Brigid Keeley

HOBSON: Margie Henderson

Oriel: Janet Thorpe

ST MARY'S: Carol Cragg

SMUTS: Jeremy Ive

THE UCT 15 are:

Eric Atmore
Andrew Bannister
Andrew Borraine
Sarah Cullinan
Jeremy Dyssell
Sandy Elsworth
Derrick Fine
Jonathan Fine
Jeremy Goldberg
Annette Griessel
John Kirkpatrick
Frans Kruger
John Largier
Eric Peltz
Tony Weaver

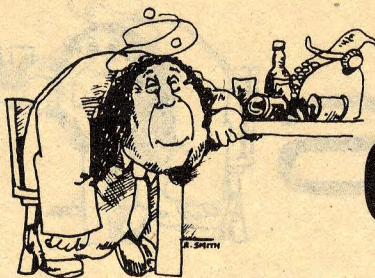
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FEDICS FOUL IT UP

THE Black Students Society (BSS) at Natal University Pietermaritzburg are boycotting the campus refectory after the Fedics Manager Mr A Graham, had claimed that the presence of black students has caused a drop in his takings.

Mr Graham made further racist claims that the "foul state of the toilets in the union were due to blacks", and that they "sat in the refectory without buying the days meal."

The boycott has the full support of black students on campus but has received limited backing from whites..

Join boycott

Auret van Heerden, president of NUSAS has called on students to fight discrimination and join the boycott.

So far the universities of Cape Town and Durban have come out in support.

As part of the campaign, pamphlets of a speech made by Bishop Tutu have been circulated and posters bearing slogans such as "don't digest racism" have been placed around the varsity.



WHEEE Another Boycott !

Bishop Tutu, presenting the first College Lecture of the term, said history had given no evidence that power had resided with minority groups forever.

Mr Graham has so far declined to comment on the matter but it is believed that the refectory has been losing R40 a day.

SASPU NEWS SERVICE

THE biggest right-wing terror trial in South African history began in the Cape Town Supreme Court on August 1 this year, when three men appeared on charges under the Terrorism Act, following a number of incidents of right-wing violence.

One of them is Mr Bryan Hack, president of the UCT Conservative Students Alliance, who faces two charges under the Terrorism Act, and alternative charges of attempted murder and malicious damage to property.



HACK : A practical joke that went too far

The other two, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, 29, a Sea Point businessman, and Mr D A Beelders, 39, face six charges under the Terrorism Act, and two other charges.

Revolver

The State alleges that Mr van der Westhuizen fired four shots at the home of the former leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, earlier this year. It is further alleged that he used a revolver given to him by Hack.

Mr Hack has described the shooting as "a practical joke that went too far."

The Deputy Attorney General of the Cape, Mr F Kahn, SC, said that Mr Beelders told Mr van der Westhuizen to contact Hack, getting his name from Mr D H Welthagen, a Cape Town businessman known for his "extreme right-wing viewpoints".

Evidence was led by a Cape Town journalist, Mr Henri Geyser, who read the court a transcript of two interviews he had with Mr van der Westhuizen two weeks after the shooting at the Eglin flat in Sea Point.

Shots fired

The transcript alleges that after the shooting, Mr van der Westhuizen drove Mr Hack to the home of Mr Eric Peltz, another member of the UCT CSA. The next day, the revolver was given to the two Noli brothers, members of the CSA's C cell.



Mr Van der Westhuizen said he hoped to make Mr Eglin "shit-scared" so that he would withdraw from politics.

Harass

The task of C Cell is to harass and intimidate the left wing students and to provide defence for CSA speakers at political meetings, said Mr Geyser.

At a meeting later that day, Mr van der Westhuizen told members of Cell C that he represented a conglomeration of right-wing bodies in South Africa, and was able to obtain weapons from outside the Republic.

Mr van der Westhuizen also told them that he desired to form a combat group trained for guerilla warfare. The unit would have considerable financial backing, and would intimidate left-wing student leaders, kidnap Nusas officials and blow up cars belonging to Nusas members.



VAN DER WESTHUIZEN: Hoped to make Eglin 'shit-scared'

Further evidence led by Mr Geyser included information revealing that Beelders had allegedly recruited a "Suicide" squad of South American terrorists to murder Mr Eglin.

The transcript included allegations that Mr van der Westhuizen had met Mr Hack in a Cape Town bar where they spent R47 on food and drink discussing politics. They left at 11.45 when Mr van der Westhuizen decided it was time to do some shooting.

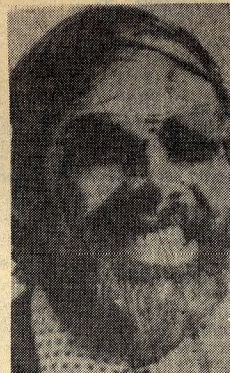
According to the transcript Mr Beelders flew to South America quite often, and made contacts there as a former currency smuggling investigator. Mr Beelders and Mr van der Westhuizen had discussed a three phase operation involving mild intimidation, harassment and ultimately, the murder of Mr Eglin. Beelders had contacted a terrorist group in South America who agreed to do a "suicide job" on Mr Eglin for 5 000 dollars.

The transcript further alleges that the commando group was to carry out burglaries, one of the particular targets mentioned was the safe of the Nusas head office.

Mr van der Westhuizen told Mr Geyser that there were about 12 hard-core students involved at UCT of which six were "violent guys".

'Hairybacks'

Further evidence led by the State alleged that Mr Beelders was a "person of extreme right-wing convictions, and racialistic in outlook". He allegedly referred to the PFP and the Cape Times as "Communist", and saw the Nationalist Party as a proponent of socialist ideas, identifying them as "pink hairybacks".



BEELDERS: Up the whites, down the zots, Progs and the like

In a letter to Mr Lister Midgely, an oil clerk, Mr Beelders said, "up the whites, down the zots, Progs and the like."

It was claimed that Mr Beelders obtained pro-Nazi literature from overseas, and was anti-Semitic and anti-black. He described the banned Christian Institute as the "Communist Institute".

Intimidation

The CI and its now banned leader, Rev Theo Kotze were targets for intimidation and harassment by the Scorpio group. Mr van der Westhuizen also allegedly told Mr Hack in the presence of Mr Peltz that he was a Scorpio member.

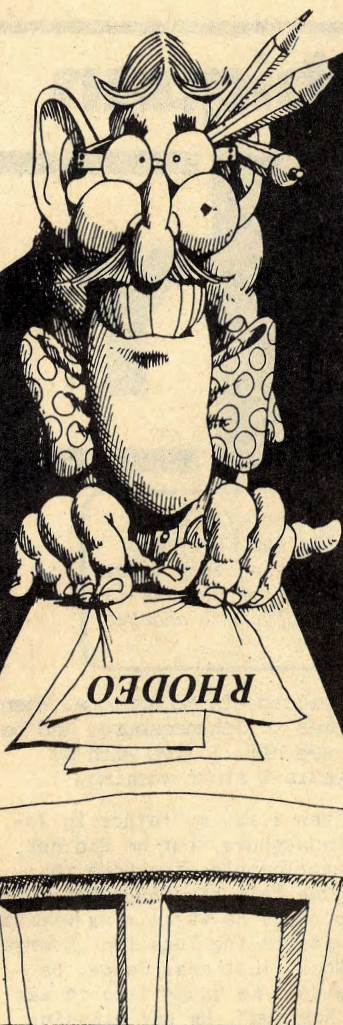
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Speakout

No, not another Welfare Organisation



"The RUSCO yes or no" debate seems to be gaining momentum on campus. Here Ms Mercia Wilsworth uses Speakout to put over her view.

There are numerous charity, welfare and aid organisations in Grahamstown. Their function is mainly ameliorative. It could be suggested that amelioration is part of an English 19th century liberal legacy.

Ameliorative action such as that recently undertaken for the "voluntary" Glenmore settlers is sometimes essential in order to prevent suffering and possibly death - it is destructive when it becomes an end in itself for the receiver as well as the giver.

One of the pegs on which Grahamstown's charity, welfare and aid hangs is the reputed extent of unemployment in the black community. This is, in fact, largely a myth.

'UNEMPLOYMENT A MYTH'

Out of a black adult population of some 17 000, 11 000 or 67% are actually in full-time registered employment, 85% in Grahamstown and the remainder in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage industrial complex or the gold-mines. Another 2 000 receive old age or disability pensions from the State.

Thus the total number of adults receiving a regular recognised income in one form or the other is 80%.

Many others are in 'casual' employment, i.e. their employers do not register them and thus avoid paying the registration levy to the Administration Board (previously called BAAB). 'Casual' labour includes unregistered employment of gardeners by nearly 3 000 white households.

'JEOPARDISE THEIR RIGHTS'

Many of the +-300 students in digs, as well as some permanent Grahamstown residents, also fail to register their domestic workers either through ignorance or to avoid the registration levy - only R1.20 a month - but such an omission could jeopardise the residential rights of their domestic workers.

Those who stress 'unemployment' also ignore the informal economic sector which for thousands of black township dwellers (including many who also have fulltime jobs as well as children and the aged) performs a generative/productive or redistributive economic function.

Most persons drawing an income from the I.E.S. are involved in small-scale vending of vegetables, fruit and other foodstuffs such as gingerbeer, vetkoeke rried fish, sour milk, etc.

Others sell skills and services such as dress-making, carpentry, house-building, vehicle repairs, providing transport by means of 'pirate' taxis, providing fuel wood (donkey and horse-cart owners), folk medicine (diviners, herbalists, midwives), broom making, etc.

'ESCALATING TRADE IN DAGGA'

Shebeens, the escalating trade in dagga, police informing and prostitution; theft, pilfering, housebreaking, shoplifting and begging: and (given the government's 20-year freeze on housing development) the provision of backyard accommodation by some 900 landlords, must all also be included in the informal sector without which the community could not survive.

In the business of making a living, therefore, virtually everyone in the black township is involved in one way or another. It is low wages, not massive unemployment, which is the essential problem.

Absence of industrial development contributes to keeping wages low - it is an employer's market, and to coin a phrase the employer calls the tune and pays the pauper.

In such a situation amelioration itself becomes part of the process of survival. But can Rhodes University seriously be considering the creation of yet another organisation to operate in this arena?

Such an orientation, at this time in the history of social action, by an academic institution equipped to handle problem and solution orientated research, would hardly be impressive.

'ESSENTIAL PROBLEM IS LOW WAGES'

If there is to be a RUSCO its raison d'être should be to put Grahamstown's charities out of business, not join their ranks. Such a venture could fulfil a monitoring role, viz. in ensuring that Rag money is put to best use by existing beneficiaries. It could support research and/or projects to stimulate the employment structure.

It could make resources available which would enable well-motivated, constructive and feasible community development schemes to be initiated. It could campaign for adequate wage levels in all areas of employment.

If it moved in directions such as these it may fulfil a positive function. However, contact with RUSCO earlier this year did not inspire me with optimism: perhaps since then a more sophisticated programme has been devised - what was being proposed was, frankly, an insult to the black community.

'AN INSULT TO BLACKS'

To give just one example: RUSCO was considering "health education projects e.g. sanitation." This smacks somewhat of the sentiment expressed by a gent in a pale blue safari suit in the university quad during the 'squatter' sit-in, viz that blacks live in squalor because they like it.

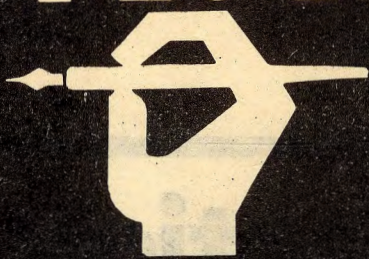
For the record, the realities of the township are that only 4 out of a total of 94 streets are tarred, there are no pavements, gutters or stormwater drains. Water is supplied by street taps, there is an inadequate and erratic refuse removal system, and the sewerage system consists of outdoor bucket lavatories which are also inadequately and erratically serviced.

To be really effective any RUSCO project would require personnel unmotivated by careerist aspirations with all the accoutrements of swivel chairs, deep pile carpets, executive lunch-eons, expense accounts and air trips abroad i.e. out of Grahamstown, which such aspirations inevitably spawn.

The ideal would be for such persons to work not only the charities but themselves out of a job as soon as possible.

Readers are invited to send in their views on RUSCO, in the hope that more debate can be stimulated on this important topic.

rhodeo



EDITORIAL
OPINION

vol 33
no 6

Issues

This RHODEO raises some issues that have caused a lot of interest/controversy nation-wide: the military question, prison education, right-wing terror, Fattis and Monis... Although we can only present them in a limited way, it is hoped that they will spark off interest and help to some extent to involve this campus in the issues of our society at large.

Why Mocambique?

You may well ask why we have devoted nearly three pages of this issue to Mocambique. The reason is, we feel, a valid one. The more we know and understand about this continent of ours (we are not Europeans, after all), the better chance we have of contributing to the sorting out of the mammoth problems of our society.

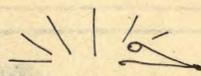
Welcome!

The new trend seems to be that any visitors to Rhodes from the National Union of South African Students are WELCOMED! (sic)

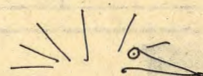
As the welcomers no doubt believe in contact with students from other campuses, it seems strange that they should be so paranoid about the courtesy calls of Aurret van Heerden, Alan Vélcich, and Jane Barrett.

WE HOPE IT ISN'T THAT THEY FEEL THREATENED BY THESE RESPECTED AND ELOQUENT VISITORS.

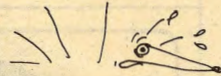
Personally, I don't think I could serve on the S.R.C.



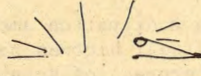
The intricacies of the specialised protocol!...The all-night debates!...The vital decision-making!!...



Those vitriolic verbal struggles!! The brilliant political stratagems!



— and all that just to declare the meeting open!



Courage

If anyone should feel "done down" by SRC Deputy President Rob Morrell, it is myself and Colin Kloot, the two Oppie candidates elected and subsequently unelected. As the exact election rules were not satisfied, the election was declared null and void and we have to start all over again.

However, the fervour with which Rob was hounded after making his mistake, leaves a far more bitter taste than my disappointment. Rob has at all times during the year stood up for exactly what he feels, and has risked popularity in the process. This is a tribute to his courage, and should be seen as such.

Rob has worked extremely hard for the SRC during 1979, and we thank him for that. - SJ

A walk up the hill

The day a "leftie" can be invited to have a few drinks with the guys in Walker, and discuss differences in a friendly way (besides enjoying the well-stocked pub), that day proves that there are some very untrue myths on this campus.

Thanks for the invite guys, it was much appreciated.

A Mozambiquan

MY

Migrant labour from a personal point of view : from Mocambique tells RHODEO of his struggle to work in South Africa, his early life, and his experiences as a foreigner. He also tells of his disillusionment with the political changes in Mocambique.

I WAS born in 1930, in a village in Mocambique. When I was 11 years old my father comes to Johannesburg, and he didn't look after me. I didn't see him. I live with my mother, and when I'm fourteen years I start working.

My father was a soldier, he went to India, but when he come back the Portuguese want him to stay in the police, but he ran away. He sent money for two or three years from the mine, then he didn't send nothing. And he didn't think to come back.

My mother manage, to do the vegetables...then I start to work for the Indian, then I go to the village. Then I left. I'm going to Beira, where I working for the Switzerland Consul, I look for his twins, boy and girl.

Then I saw my father in Johannesburg, but he did not want people from home to come tell him about home, because he was living with a wife in the location..George Koch..just near Jeppe. He didn't be happy like it was "his son". He was dressing nice and smart, but I was suffering to tell him, oh, what mother look like at home, but he didn't want to know.

He said he would come and see me, but he never come. Only much later, when he

**We had to walk at daytime,
and sleep in the bush.
We were scared!**

Then Mr the Consul, he move to Salisbury, and I move with them. I was 17 years. From there I tried to look after my mother, and send money. But I was poor, I was getting R1.60 a month. Only R1.60. The we move to Lusaka, by that time I get R7 a month. And I went home late 1949, and I work just to carry things... and in 1951, 6 December, I come to South Africa.

When I come I got caught at the boundary between Rhodesia and Botswana. A policeman took me and send me back to Rhodesia, and I work in the jail for 14 days. Then I left and walk by foot for two days, until I cross bridge and come to Mafeking, then take train, no questions, and come to Johannesburg. We had to walk at night, and daytime we sleep in the bush. We were scared! But they didn't catch us.

When I come to Johannesburg, I couldn't have pass, but a big man who got soldiers took me to get a permit, and I work on a farm outside Joburg for six months. They were paying me nine rand.

Still every fortnight I used to send money, they sometimes give me clothes, so after two months I send twelve rand. I was also putting my sister through school, but she did not go further; she only do up to standard four. But my brother we didn't know where he is, and I didn't hear if he's alive until I saw him in 1959.

know I'm big boy and smart, he starts to find me. Now he start to suffer, now he come and ask me if I got money for him to pay the rent. The first day I give him four rand, and sometimes he came, wanting more, and I give him all I got. Until 1965, he start suffering sick and things, and I give him R60 to send him home.

Now he's alive at home he leave his children and wife, everything that he got and go home. When he went in 1965 my mother refused to stay with him again. It was nearly 25 years since he left home, but she never take another man. I make a hut for him because my mother say: "even if I die, you must never bring your father in this house. He left us, you musn't bring him back or help him."

But I can't just leave him, I give him what I got. My children look after him when they go home from school.

But for me, after my employer die I have another job, until finally I find Mr ... I work for him for 28 years, then from there I'm working for his son.

But I had plenty trouble with my pass. Our passport, when I start here in 1961, it give us two years. I did not want to go home.

I go see them at Malawi pass office, and I had to change my name.



PEOPLE SUFFER

Then in 1970 I need a new pass, and had to go back to Malawi. There they ask me : "you born in Malawi," I say yes, they tell me to go bring my father, mother and headman. I pay the headman, and he tell them all about how I moved to Mocambique and then came back to Malawi.

I have to pay him R40. He take half and give half to the chief. Now they give me card to say I'm from Malawi. I pay tax for three years, then they give me two years. In 1972 I have to go back again, and just bought the headman Tango jacket and blanket and so on. Then I go to pass office and they give me five years.

First time in Malawi I was very scared, because I could get caught. But I got no other chance, I had to do it. But I speak the same language and no one knows.

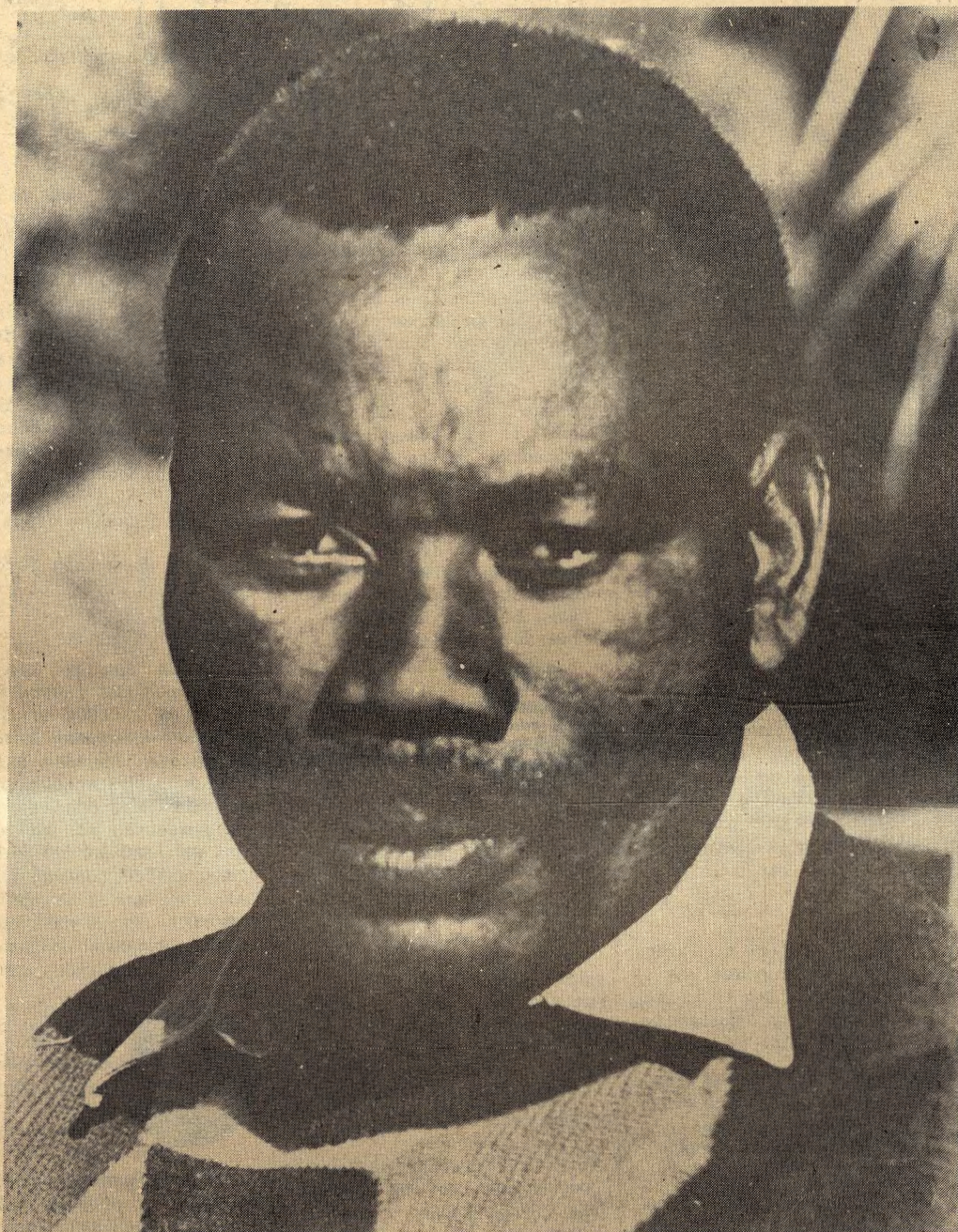
Now when I come back they say if Mocambique people got problems with their pass they can come. So now I got spare pass.

I knew to do all this because somebody tell me when I was suffering and did not know what to do.

In 1956 I got married to Theresa from Mocambique. I had known her from very young and I was smart and handsome at that time!

Before that I got girlfriend Angelina, but when our son, Albert, was one year old, she just run away with other man.

"Often they come and ask for food, and when they finish eating, say 'Frelimo - can't pay'. They say once they win, everything will be ours — we share."



**If you tell the Portuguese
you saw us —
you in trouble !**

I send him home to stay with my mother. He stay there till 1978 when he come to Joburg. Now he's 21. When he was 16 the Portuguese take him to be a soldier, and when Frelimo came to power they say he can't go until 22 years. He didn't want to go with Frelimo because they don't treat people nice, so he run to Johannesburg.

Before Frelimo come to power, they used to come to our village at night and say "the Portuguese they chase you, they hit you, you work hard, but if we come our government will be good." We're scared because they got guns, so we give them food.

We were thinking they were right at that time. They say look at Malawi, is African, everything they got there is nice. They don't need work

hard after that, don't need Apartheid after that. Then early morning between three and four they go so no-one see. They say "if you tell the Portuguese you : aw us you in trouble."

Often they come and ask for food, and when they finish eating they say "Frelimo - can't pay". They say once they win, everything will be ours - we share.

Albert was taken, the Portuguese take all the young boys to go and fight against Frelimo. And once many people die, one friend of Albert die. Once Frelimo take over, they take Albert and all the soldiers and put them in jail. They tell them "how come you help the Portuguese."

They say anyone want to be a Frelimo soldier have to start again, train again, and

Albert he didn't want to go. You can't go to school, can't work if you haven't got a card from Frelimo. So he run to Johannesburg to join the mine.

Now the people in Mocambique are very poor and suffering. People can be trained, but to just give them power suddenly is not good enough.

The Portuguese should have aid alright, another ten years you can take over, then they start training people. Here in South Africa it is bit better, but if whites leave now, people will die. It needs time and organising, and understanding each other. It is like a people growing. We are still like babies, we need to train hard - give us five to ten years. And Mocambique won't come right, maybe for my grandchildren, I don't know...

I see Machel at the airport at Beira, he talk to us. But you can see he don't know what he's doing because if he say something today, tomorrow

he say other things. They want somebody to ask questions, but once they start asking, their policemen take them away.

Now in Mocambique, you go in hospital, and you find no doctors. The people who was cleaning the hospital - that one is now doctor. Many buses, some they come from Uruguay, if they broken, say one broken badly, they take this part from another bus, until there is no buses.

To have a box of matches, you have to stand in queue. Now queue also for the soap and everything. They never share money, and never give nothing. They say "once we in power we give you passport to go wherever you want to go," but they don't do. And the houses of the Portuguese: only living in them is the big men in government, ministers, soldiers.

And before, I used to go to church, now Frelimo doesn't like church people. For food it is still better in the vi-

llage, but in the town there is no shortage. Frelimo dont come to the village anymore.

I go home maybe three months every two years, but here is also like home. Now I got Sidney in 1977 from Christina who lives here with me. If I got the power and the money to take him to school, I'd like for him maybe to be businessman. I'd like to spend all my money for him to be educated, because, look at myself, I didn't go to school. I was learning when I'm off night in Beira.

Sid is going to be good, maybe he is spoilt, but he will do good. It is like him who can be trained and can know what to do when they take power.

An answer to these criticisms of the political changes in Mozambique appears on the following page to complete the "Mozambique focus."

THE OTHER SIDE

A Frelimo answer to critics

MOZAMBIQUE

population	10 000 000
area	783 000 square kilometres
density	13 persons per square kilometre
environment	long coast-line rising to plateau; varied
economy	exports cashew nuts, sugar, tea; self-sufficient in staples
independence	1975
political system	executive President, head of single party

Critics predicted that a small Frelimo elite would manipulate the elections, but this did not happen. At all levels of government, workers and peasants hold a majority.

Certainly, arrest without trial does exist. There are also an estimated 12000 in the country's re-education camps. These are not, however, mainly political offenders, but prostitutes, pimps and criminals. Western diplomats have found no evidence to support allegations of inhumane punishment. Mozambique is said to have one of Africa's most enlightened penal codes, and there is no death penalty.

Machel holds that in a capitalist hospital as existed prior to independence, "they do not examine patients, they examine wealth. Only those who can pay are treated." Further, in rural Mozambique no health care existed at all. Today, almost all medical treatment is free, and the number of people treated in hospitals has dramatically risen - despite the departure of most white doctors. At the same time, mobile preventative medicine units are touring the rural areas - planning to have immunised the entire population against basic diseases by the end of this year.

In housing, Mozambique has seen a limited nationalisation: no-one may own more than two houses. This fact, the departure of the colonists and Frelimo's abolition of landlordship has enabled 150 000 Mozambicans to move from shanty slums into the previously segregated flatland.

The 90% illiteracy rate Frelimo inherited is steadily being reduced by the enrolment of 400 000 adults in classes. Primary school numbers have doubled in three years; secondary school figures almost tripled.

This follows Frelimo's abolition of private schools and making education free to all citizens.

So this is contemporary Mozambique. Production is still below 1974 levels, and people have to queue for food. But on balance Mozambique's breaking with her colonial past promises a future undreamt of under the previous regime. Like all births it is a painful one.

On a social level, the biggest obstacle facing Frelimo are those internal elements hoping to form "a new bourgeoisie". The departure of the Portuguese has whetted appetites of some who aspire to step into their shoes. In this camp are many of the civil servants. Trained under the colonial regime and relatively well-paid, they are aware of their key strategic role in Mozambique. Frelimo just does not have enough leaders to fill every important administrative post.

It is against this background that Frelimo has a crucial role in creating a new mentality and way of seeing things." According to Machel, Frelimo needs to remain the leading force in Mozambique since "the task of mobilizing and organizing the masses in the tough class struggle which is approaching, can be entrusted only to cadres who have been put to the test of practise."

This is well shown in the struggle against racism in Mozambique. Not surprisingly many Mozambicans were racially inclined towards the Portuguese - and this was, indeed, one of the fears motivating the White departure.

Frelimo itself, however, is strongly anti-racist: "It is not colour that exploits and oppresses people - it is a system. Colour alone does not divide. It is ideas, not colour, that counts and anyone who has the right ideas, who wants to work is welcome to stay."

If racism is to be curbed, then, Frelimo's leadership role is necessary. This does not mean, however, that Mozambique is ruled by a dictatorship.

For a start, journalists have remarked on the "spirit of self-criticism and open debate that is lacking in most African socialist countries."

More significantly are Mozambique's first national elections under universal suffrage held in 1977.

A completely new society then, is Frelimo's goal, but the obstacles to its construction are tremendous.

Firstly Mozambique's economy disrupted by the war, was never well developed. It is structured to serve other countries - making Mozambique dependent on markets beyond her control for her "exports" of 150 000 migrants and cashew crops

Not only does this foreign market fluctuate; it exists in countries hostile to Frelimo's policies.

On top of this are the economic problems caused by the flight of 220 000 of the 240 000 Portuguese living in Mozambique. Because only Europeans had access to higher education before independence, it was the colonists who had run the plantations and factories, the marketing and distribution networks. Their mass exodus left a vacuum which no accelerated promotions could fulfill.

There have been inflows of foreign technicians and aid (chiefly Swedish), but Frelimo is wary of neo-colonial dependency on foreign powers. Even the US ambassador in Maputo has noted: "Sure Frelimo's Marxist, but they keep their distance from Moscow. They're very independent, pro-Third World."

However the departing Portuguese left not merely a vacuum. Wide-scale economic sabotage accompanied their exit. Factories, farm equipment and trucks were destroyed and large currency-smuggling cases have been discovered.

On an international level, there has been an inflow of forged Mozambican currency - a well-known CIA means of destabilizing a country.

Since independence, floods have further weakened the economy. And finally, support for the Patriotic Front has cost millions in lost transport revenue and employment - not to mention the effect of Rhodesian raids across the border.

the state; drafting into army, or migrant labour to South Africa.

Commenting on this in the 1960s, an author wrote: "The net result of the legal definition of idleness, and of the *shibalo* system (forced labour) which is its inseparable companion, is to force... The overwhelming majority of Mozambique's African males to participate in the European economy on terms which are deeply injurious to native welfare, but highly lucrative for the Europeans..."

In 1961, in resistance to these conditions, Frelimo was formed. Savage treatment meted out to peaceful demonstrations in 1960, and the refusal of the Portuguese to negotiate through the UN, convinced Frelimo of the futility of peaceful struggle. Indeed, were it not for the armed resistance as a contributing factor to the 1974 Portuguese coup, Mozambique might still be a colony.

This factor alone weakens the argument of the moderate "Lamba Kahle" commentators advocating a gradual transition to independence. Ignoring the colonial reality, their argument was based on the naive hope that colonialism would somehow wither away.

But if Frelimo's rule has ended Mozambique's colonial history, what type of society is it substituting?

The aim of the movement has been a total transformation of Mozambique extending far beyond mere political independence. In Machel's words:

"What purpose would the struggle serve if we were to continue to be subjected to forced labour, the companies and the mines, even if they were all full of African managers and overseers?"

"What would be the purpose of our sacrifices if we were still forced to sell our cattle and cotton at markets where only the traders benefitted, even if they were Africans."

TO some people Samora Machel's speech on Mozambique's Independence Day may have seemed strange.

It had taken a gruelling ten year guerilla war to reach independence, yet Machel titled his talk "A lula continua" - The Struggle Continues.

The President of Frelimo explained this paradox thus: "...we are winning political power but do not yet have economic power... The administrative, educational, health, judicial and other machinery still escape our control. The new battle is only beginning."

What Machel wanted to stress was that independence was not a magical wand to bring about prosperity painlessly and effortlessly. He said:

"At this time when we are proclaiming our independence, we must carefully avoid being carried away by emotional feelings of euphoria, especially in analysing our economic and social situation."

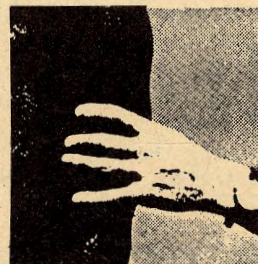
The reality that lies behind these cautionary notes has struck some critics of Frelimo who feel that decolonisation was too hasty; that life was better under the Portuguese.

To evaluate this, it is necessary to look at life for the Mozambicans during colonialism.

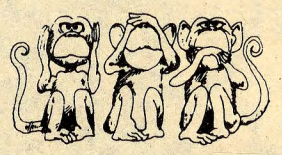
The Portuguese attitude is well set out in an educational mandate given to the Catholic Church in 1941:

"Native education... will have in view the perfect nationalisation and moral upliftment of the natives and the acquisition of habits and aptitudes for work... it being understood that by moral uplift is meant the abandonment of indolence."

Under colonial rule, those male Mozambicans not wealthy farmers or working for whites, faced three alternatives: forced labour for



letters to the



EDITOR
WITTY SRC

Dear "Rugged Gentlemen,"

On reading the minutes of the SRC statutory meeting held on 5 June 1979 in the Rob Antonissen Room, we would like to congratulate the SRC on scratching their brains so hard to find such relevant matters for resolution in their exalted and time-consuming gatherings. We are sure that "B.J." Young is proud of his association with our lofty ex-leader. What a fine bit of logic by Battler Butler!

We would also like to express our condolences after hearing that the never-offending Rhodexo should have to "face tiresome provocation". Again there seems to have been some fine examples of literary "extravagance" employed in this once-again time-consuming discussion. We are also proud that our beloved SRC should concern themselves with such extraneous matters as the all-important boxing matches of late. How about inviting such athletes to come and speak at Rhodes?

Finally we would like, in all seriousness, to express our sadness at the "inability" of the SRC "to cope with problems of a racist nature". In fact the number of "black students involved in the Kai incident in no way reaches double figures.

Finally (again), we would like to thank the SRC for their humorous and entertaining literature. Keep it up.

Phillipe Bernard, Miles Cris, David Powter.

FROGGY

Dear Sir,

My wife and I, both old Rhodians of 1969 vintage, have been transferred with Ford to the U.K. for the next 18 months (between June 1979 and November 1980).

Our address will be:
25 Great Nemes Chase
Emerson Park
Hornchurch
Essex

We would love to see any old Rhodian friends who are living in the London area or passing by.

Yours faithfully

John (Froggy) Fryer
ex-Sheridous
and
Denise Fryer
(nee Curnour-Baker)

MALICIOUS
USFEW?

Dear Sirs,

As a non-student the appearance of USFEW pamphlets in the university Kaif both amuse and delight me. They certainly brighten up my rather short and somewhat insipid lunch-break. However, my brief daily visit to Kaif leads me to believe that Nusas, the apparent target of USFEW's entertaining malice has never attacked USFEW in the same delightfully dirty manner. I must admit that I find USFEW's high standard of malicious witless admirable than the restraint shown by the National Union.

Yours sincerely,

Fascinated nine-to-fiver.

FATTIS
AND MONIS

Sir
Having read the SRC Report-back, Ompidan and Rhodexo articles on the Fattis and Monis boycott, two issues seem to emerge.

Firstly, with reference to Charlie Inngs reason for abstention ("students residing north of the Limpopo should not become directly involved in South African political issues). This statement is so typical of the reaction of most Rhodesian students to the hundreds of humiliating incidents which the majority of the population of this country have to face every day. Surely any person residing in this country, whether a foreign student or not, should feel obliged to speak out against infringements of basic human rights.

Secondly, the actions of the University Administration must be seen as totally despicable. The University is supposedly an institution of the Liberal arts concerned with educating the students so that they may function maximally in our society. It therefore has a duty to speak out against that which is unjust in our society, a role well attested to by the tradition to which the bureaucracy seem to be so fond of referring. Yet our enlightened (?) bureaucracy have seen fit to reply to the SRC call for a boycott by stating that they are prepared "to discuss the matter further" and promptly forgetting to do anything more.

It is a sad day when blatant unconcern and purely financial interest come to be associated with university education.

Alan Kirkaldy.

We welcome attitudes to these views, particularly from Rhodesian students - Eds.



Enough "letters to the editor", I'm going to get those buggers.

SEXIST
DEMI-GODS

Dear Editors

Rhodes has a 1st Rugby XV to be proud of... as far as their rugby playing ability is concerned. However, their behaviour off the field leaves much to be desired.

1st XV Rugby players have become demi-gods, but does this give them the right to shout sexist remarks at every female who walks past them? If such behaviour would end, Rhodes would have even greater reason to be proud of its Rugby players, who need not necessarily be Rugger-Buggers.

Sincerely
RUGFAN

ART
COMEBACK

Dear Sir

"Dismayed Art Student" is welcome to come and see me and find out the facts about the I.L.A.M. mural instead of offending himself by his own guesswork.

The competition for the mural was not hidden. Notices went to all departments (including Fine Art), all residences common rooms, Fort Hare, U.P.E. etc, was mentioned several times in the Grocotts Mail, also in the E.P. Herald, Evening Post, Daily Dispatch, Cape Argus and maybe further. D.R.A.S., where were you when I needed you?

I would like to take this chance of mentioning that cassettes of the Chopi orchestra's performance can be copied for anyone wishing at R6.50.

Yours etc.,
Andrew Tracey.
Director, I.L.A.M.

SMUTS
LASHES OUT

Sirs,

I was visited by a member of the Rhodexo Staff who asked me to comment on the insulting resolution passed by the SRC with regard to me. I understood from her that Rhodexo proposed to publish a report on the matter.

I attach a copy of my letter to the President of the SRC for your information, and as a warning to you.

Yours sincerely

Prof J. Smuts

Prof Smuts' letter to the SRC president:

Sir

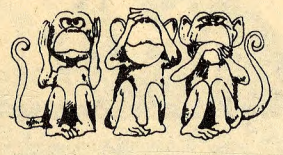
I am in receipt of your letter conveying a resolution of the SRC condemning me. By this act the SRC has sought to usurp the powers of the University Council and even gone further and tried to deny a member of Senate the right to freedom of speech on the campus.

I find Morrell's motion intemperate in tone and vexatious in tenor. It is obviously an attempt to discredit me because I am opposed to the activities of Leftist groups. I am surprised that the SRC, which is supposed to represent all students, should associate itself with such a partisan motion.

The motion contains inaccuracies. I had one letter from the Deputy President, dated 19th April, in which he tried to justify the posters complained of. I subsequently had letters from Miss A. Gillwald dealing with my letter in the Rhodexo on 25 May in which I sought to correct a wrong impression created by a report in the Rhodexo of 6 May. Miss Gillwald demanded an apology which I did not feel morally obliged to furnish.

I consider the charge of interference in student affairs to be frivolous. It is the duty of a staff member and in particular of members of Senate to take appropriate action when he observes anything which is subversive of good order and likely to harm the interests of the university. I intend to continue to do my duty. However, certain elements among the students can justifiably be accused of interference in the affairs of the staff. Every issue of the student newspapers carry examples of this. At the time of the Quad Squat radical elements attacked the teaching offered at this university in offensive terms. One poster accused the teaching staff of "mental masturbation."

More
letters to the



EDITOR

The SRC has never offered any objection to this form of interference, so I must assume that it has the SRC's tacit approval.

I consider this resolution to be damaging to my person and I must accordingly warn you that if it is published in any form, I shall institute action for defamation.

Yours sincerely

Professor J. Smuts.

We understand that the SRC reviewed the motion referred to, and passed it in an altered form.

PIGGISH WASTE

Dear Sirs

As a student living in Residence, I can't help noticing the large amount of food going to waste after meals. Besides the food that is re-used later in the week, what happens to all the left-overs? I've heard that pig-farmers receive large amounts of food from the University. If this is so, it is appalling that the sissies can take none of the unwanted left-overs home to their hungry families (as I believe is the case). Why is this so? I and many friends in Residence would willingly permit the left-overs, for which we have paid in our Res fees, to go to the sissies who serve us. Is there anyone who can reply, in explanation of the present system?

Yours sincerely
"CONCERNED"

ZIMBABWE

Dear Sirs,

Bishop Muzorewa has finally decided to call Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Zimbabwe, period. The unfavourable reaction of some "patriots" was predictable, but it shows a move in the right direction, away from the fence-sitting behaviour exhibited previously. I see this as a constructive step which I hope Zimbabweans here will support.

The country at last is regarding itself as having an identity of its own right, much to the chagrin of those who would still prefer to be staunch and staid colonialists. Oh well long live Zimbsoc.

Yours,
Observer.



12

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arts &endo



DIRE STRAITS

Record review/Dire Straits - Communique

DON'T worry Dire Straits fans, it's all still there - the relaxed, laid-back style, the superb lyrics, the masterful guitar of Mark Knopfler. If anything, the group's second offering, *COMMUNIQUE*, is even better than the debut LP that captivated the world, even amicable Azania.

Dire Straits music is music that casts a spell - a spell that gets stronger with every listen. It sends shivers up your spine and makes you wonder at the talent of these four guys. Of this spell, *Communique* has a large dose.

For me, the magic track is "News" - a haunting, atmospheric song that makes full use of the Dire Straits trade mark - Mr Knopfler's guitar. It's simple, like much of the record, and defies an analysis of why it's so bloody good.

Is it that howling guitar, those raspy vocals, or is it the lyrics - "Too fast to stop/he take it over the top/he make a line in the news".

Simplicity itself, but one listen should turn you into a life-long Straits addict.



The man responsible for much of the Dire Straits magic, lead guitarist, vocalist and lyric writer Mark Knopfler.

Other tracks? The single release is "Lady Writer" - a commercial, boppy number that captivates from first listen. Not in the same class as "Sultans of Swing" - but nice enough in its cheerful way.

"Where do you think you're going?" brings back that haunting quality which is Dire Straits at its best. The lyrics are simple enough - "Where do you think you're going/don't you know it dark outside" - but the spell is cast again. Watch out for the quickening pace and guitar breakout at the end - a superb climax to a superb song.

The group hark back to their English roots with another song about London - remember "Wild West End"? This one's called "Portobello Belle" - "Bella Donna's on the high street/ her breasts upon the off-beat/ the stalls are just a side show/ Victoriana's old clothes."

As I said before - it's all there and begging to be listened to, over and over again. If you're into music, you'll love it.

JAMIE'S CRYING

A CONTROVERSY has arisen over the cancellation of the Crate company production of "Christie in Love" which was to have been staged in the Box on 28 July.

The play was one of two put on by the company for the Grahamstown festival earlier in July. The other, "Sweet Eros" caused a nationwide sensation with a nude scene ending its one act.

According to Crate head Jamie Crawford, "Christie in Love" was cancelled by Rhodes theatre director Mr Ken Robinson, without any reason being given.

Mr Robinson, who is acting head of the Speech and Drama department, said, however that Crate company had cancelled the play. He also said it was "inconvenient" for the play to be staged at that time.

Jamie Crawford, a Speech and Drama Masters student, initially went to the theatre secretary to tell her the play might be staged. The secretary told him he could confirm the booking anytime, however when he went back to do this, he was told the play had been cancelled.

Mr Robinson told a Crate member he didn't have to give any reasons as to why he had cancelled the play because he was theatre director. His actions had meant a significant loss of income to Crate company.

Mr Robinson said people were being too aggressive about the whole matter. "Jamie cancelled the play," he said, adding that there may have been a misunderstanding.



Jamie Crawford

Mr Robinson did confirm, however, that the Box was not in use that night.

He said he would not stop an attempt to stage the play again. "They can still put it on if they can find a time when the box is available," he said. "I've got nothing against the play or Crate company."

Macbeth Wriggles

"GOOD for a wriggle" that's English Department lecturer Mr Arthur Morgan's verdict on last term's innovative production of "Macbeth".

Mr Morgan, who has taught Shakespeare in the department for a number of years, said the play was not gripping at all. "It was good for a wriggle," he said. Mr Morgan walked out of the play at interval.

'Young ladies out for a naughty weekend'

He thought the coven of witches looked like "well-bred young ladies out for a naughty weekend." "They were distracting," he added.

Commenting on the 10th century barbaric setting, Mr Morgan said there had been no sense of evil. He felt the play should have had some sophistication as it was aimed originally at Elizabethan audiences.

One can only assume the director thought the audience would get bored if he didn't put something titillating in," Mr Morgan said.

Director Roy Sargeant dismissed Mr Morgan's complaints as "nonsense". "People who are well-read too often come to plays with pre-conceived ideas," he said.

Co-director Jamie Crawford agreed with Prof. Sargeant. "If people can't open their minds to new interpretations they shouldn't be teaching in a university," he said.

Crap

Another member of the English department, Mr Don MacLennan found Lady Macbeth's entrance in the sleep-walking scene "a lot of crap".

However he felt it was an exciting idea to keep the witches on the stage throughout the play. "You could almost smell the evil," he said.

"the Lord of the Rings"

Movies/Jeremy Barris reviews "The Lord of the Rings".

QUITE an achievement this, both in its use of experimental animation techniques and in its treatment of Tolkein's book.

Of course, it can't be compared with the original story: that is too vast in scope, too finely balanced in the deeper significances it suggests, to be imitated successfully. But part of the movie's cleverness lies in the limiting of what was attempted - the man who directed "Wizards" knows what can be tackled in a movie. If this one is approached without expectations, it will be appreciated that he tackled what ever could be achieved by animation: the personalities, the tension, the humour - but only a part of the magic.

Actually, Bakshi achieved a little more than could previously have been tackled, since new techniques of improving animation using ordinary film were used. Hence the realism of the gestures, the battle scenes and the black riders.

The characterisation is superlative, with the possible exception of Gandalf the Grey - the wizard who leads the mixed fellowship on their apparently impossible attempt to destroy the diabolic ring by taking off into the heart of the powers of darkness.



Gandalf must be incomplete: part of his presence is his knowledge of magic and hence the rights and wrongs of the quest. Since the magic cannot be suggested in its fullness, neither can Gandalf.

This is compensated for however, by a rather subtle take-off of Sir Laurence Olivier - note the omnipresent hand gestures and the eye-movements, straight out of "Boys from Brazil".

Smegol (Gollum), the wicked ring-addict, is superbly presented, in all his conflict between his need for the ring and loyalty to its bearer, Frodo, one of the kinder hobbits.

Perhaps another weakness is the ugliness of the Elf-Queen, who looks more like the wicked witch from "Snow White" than the epitome of gentle wisdom.

But this is the problem of translating a work from one medium to another: what is wisely left incomplete in one must often of necessity be incomplete in the other; and cartoons are, after all just cartoons.

DON'T BE FOOLED

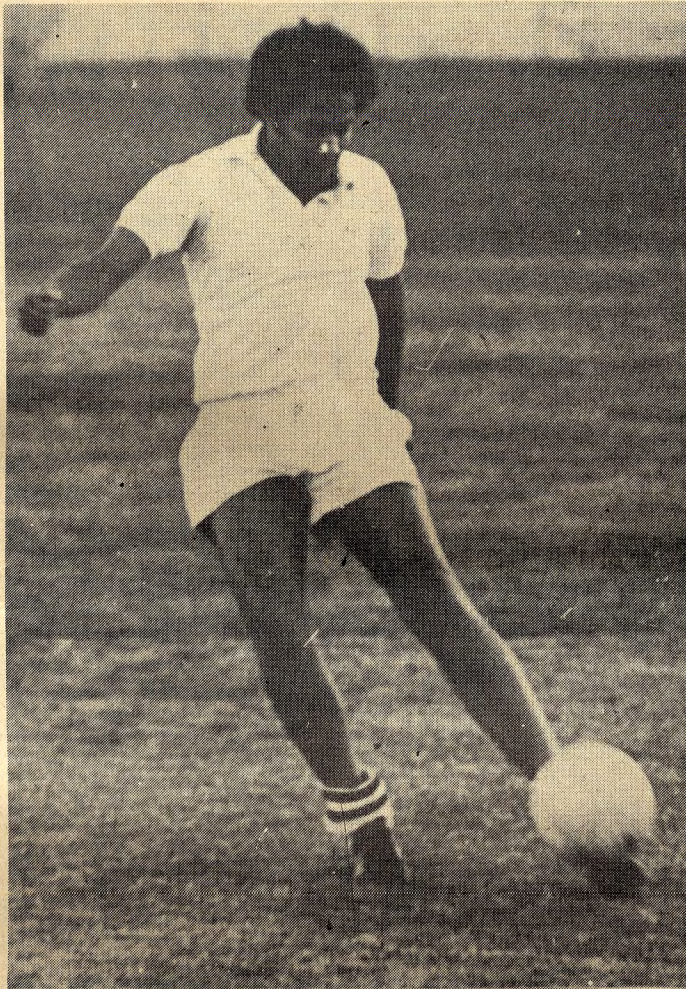
RHODEO Sports Editor PAT McCartan gives his personal view of the sporting position in South Africa. Readers are welcome to write in with theirs.

SOUTH AFRICA is on the horizon of new and exciting sports relations. John Tate, a black American, is to fight a white South African for the vacant W B A heavyweight crown. The N P S L is now a "fully integrated" soccer league and the Minister of Police openly maintains that integration is the order of the moment.

This is the much-heralding and publicised sports policy of "white" South Africa. The policy that has failed to fool the French and which Mike Brearley, England's cricket captain has called "racist and cosmetic". So South Africa rightly remains the leper of international sport.

Why is this so? Hassan Howa of SACOS, the non-racial sports body, has the answer. He says, "Normal sport cannot be played in an abnormal society."

The former Minister of Sport Mr de Klerk accused SACOS of being "un-South African and of working against the good of sport in South Africa." However SACOS is affiliated to the Supreme Council for sport in Africa and is recognised by the I.O.C.



"Normal sport cannot be played in an abnormal society". Victim of Apartheid, Rhodes 1st team soccer player Ray de Allende, withdrew from the Rhodes soccer team after UPE rejected a non racial Intervarsity ball.

In an attempt to return South Africa to the international sports arena, Danie Craven, Owen Williams and others plead to the outside world not to mix politics and sport.

Disregarding the selfish and opportunistic motives of these men and their ilk they have raised an important point. Can a sportsman in South Africa play sport where and where he likes without the hindrance of pass laws, the restrictions of the Group Areas Act, the Liquor Act, etc, etc, etc, the obstructionism of the S.A. police? The inconvenience of being black.

The proposed Springbok tour to France and the case of Peter Lamb are excellent examples of political expediency in South African sport. In the first case Albert Ferasse (Pres. of French rugby Union) stipulated that a certain number of black players must be included in the Springbok team to tour France. Dr Craven with the full knowledge that some of the players likely to be selected would be of an inferior standard. Is this the true merit selection Dr Craven speaks about?

The Peter Lamb instance is perhaps the most shameless example of Government window dressing. As a coloured player with little or no international experience he was suddenly co-opted onto the SA Davis Cup team as a token gesture to placate the International Tennis Federation Commission. Lamb was ostensibly chosen on merit and not as a political symbol. However when the same player is suspended by his non-racial union for his participation, this is bringing politics into sport.

This is the opinion of the white power structure in sport. For the disenfranchised in SA there is no question that sports is politics and politics is sport.

Why then the sudden spate of pleas for amalgamation? The naive speak about a change of heart on the part of the whites. Is it possible to accept that the ruling class is about to disentrench its privileged position? This is an inane and vacuous myth. The changes in SA sport today are born out of fear, not out of conviction. South Africa is at present the favourite whipping boy of world sport.

Isolation is taking its toll and the country's sportsmen and administrators have been hit by the lack of fresh talent and economic realities.

This "we have seen the light and are prepared to make conciliatory moves" syndrome where the powers-that-be are prepared to make token gestures in attempt to return South Africa to international sport.

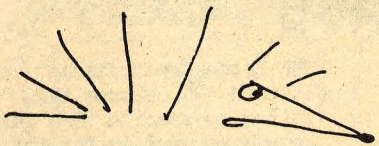
However the disenfranchised masses will never seriously determine sports policy unless it conforms to what the power structure requires.

Only the establishment of a single non-racial democracy where all the citizens enjoy equal and full political rights will abolish the existing racial system. Equipped with equal and full political rights the majority of citizens will vote to abolish the laws and institutions that entrench racialism in society and sport.

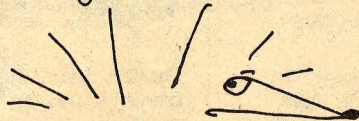
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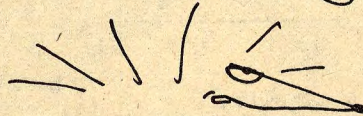
Delta's been having trouble getting money from the S.R.C.



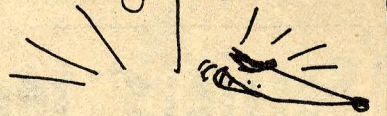
... 'tis said the student body doesn't benefit from Delta's projects



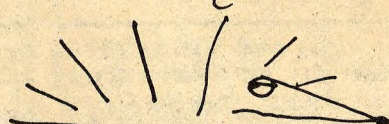
So as a Delta member, I say, let's scrap our plans to help the Community...



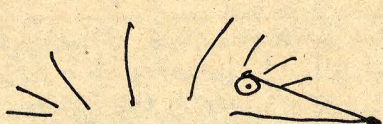
And get into braais and pissups the rest of the year!



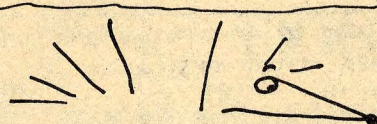
Nothing much happening at Rhodes as usual — Nobody's committed enough to follow up the Quad Squat



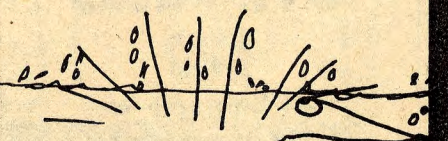
No Nusas Referendum this year to stir up the students....



There were the floods, I suppose



... But even those seem to be abating.





SPIRITS DROPPED

A converted try in the dying moments of the match, gave UPE a 26-24 win over Rhodes in their Saturday Inter- varsity clash.

Rhodes, who led for most of the match, nearly upset their more fancied opponents, and need not be ashamed of the result.

They often has their large contingent of supporters on the edge of their seats as they continually thwarted attempts by UPE to gain the upper hand.

However, the lapse of form on the part of Rhodes gave UPE the chance to come back in the second half, after trailing 21-7 at half time.

Rhodes started off the match in fine style with a Charl Hattingh try, which gave them new confidence. A further try by Craig Andrews, with conversions and penalties from Richard Liddle gave Rhodes their promising first half lead.

Tight and enthusiastic forward play and a decisive backline performance were features of the Rhodes game. On the other hand, the extra weight and skill of the UPE pack eventually proved too much for Rhodes. This was most noticeable in the second half, although Rhodes still managed a good fight.

UPE started the second half off with a try on the wing and added another two penalties, a goal and a controversial drop goal to their tally. In reply, Rhodes managed only one penalty.

In the Rhodes side, all the forwards played well, with Charl Hattingh looking dangerous before he had to leave the field with an injury. Theo Swanepoel had a good game at scrumhalf and fly-half Richard Liddle impressed with his kicking.

The most promising aspect of the Rhodes play, though, was their spirit and cohesive teamwork throughout the match



A tightly marked Sid Isaacson tries to control a high ball.

UPE EDGE IN

UPE gained revenge for their defeat by Rhodes earlier this year, when they edged home 1-0 in their Inter- varsity tussle at UPE last Saturday.

The first half was an evenly contested affair with play centered mostly in the mid-field. Both defences were tight, with the result that no goals had been scored by half-time.

Shortly after the restart, UPE opened the score with a well judged header from a corner. Thereafter, Rhodes fought back like Trojans, but were thwarted by the UPE defence on countless occasions.

They did everything except find the net, which would have given them a well deserved draw and their first away points.



Bully to you, PE

3rd team: UPE 1 Rhodes 1
2nd team: UPE 0 Rhodes 0
1st team: UPE 3 Rhodes 1

The Rhodes hockey side, feeling the absence of skipper Pete Rawson, were beaten 3-1 by a strong UPE team in their inter- varsity clash.

After UPE scored two goals in the first half Rhodes never looked as if they would win, although they later reduced the deficit with a Pat Hornby goal.



RA,
RA,
RA,
RA.



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RHODEO wishes
all our sporting
readers a great
summer season.

Advantage PE

ALTHOUGH losing the tennis intervarsity, Rhodes put up a strong challenge against a more experienced UPE team.

Rhodes showed themselves to have more depth when both second teams won their sections. The two first teams lost 2-7, but only after a series of close games, especially in the mens section where Utto Greiner and Dale Townsend did well to win their games.

Rhodes dumped and drowned

Rhodes lost the surfing competition in poor surf over the intervarsity weekend.

UPE surfers used the surf to their best advantage and only four Rhodes surfers reached the semi-finals. Rhodes' Alan Carter took third place in the finals.

THE Rhodes spearfishing team lost to UPE because they failed to spear a fish large enough to qualify for the minimum points weight.

UPE divers achieved their ten points victory after spearing one big fish compared to the number of smaller ones bagged by Rhodes.

I used to go along for the jolt
when Intervarsity was Away...



But with the price of petrol
and all, I decided this year
it wasn't worth the effort...



... You can just as easily lie,
motherless, on the backseat of
a windswept Beetle for 3 days
here...

