

RHODEO

RHODES' greenest paper

April 1990



Help save the Planet

EARTH DAY - April 22

Ciskei in turmoil
Rhodes' Ciskeian
students speak

- Page 5

Sasnews
Campus round-
up

-Page 6

Economic Focus
Nationalisation
vs Privatisation

-Page 7

War in Natal
- Spiral of violence

-Page 9



Throughout the country students have presented demands to their administrations as part of a national campaign around the crisis in education.

Sansco (South African National Students Congress) initiated a two-day stay-away at the end of February to underline the urgency of the issue. Nusas has also been involved in campaigns around the education crisis.

The demands included a revision of admission criteria, teaching methods and bursary allocation as well as calls for the democratisation of university structures and a commission to investigate the implementation of such changes.

At most of the "liberal" campuses the administrations have conceded, at least in part, to most of the students demands.

Admin's response

However, the response of the Rhodes administration to similar demands has been considerably different. While these administrations have responded by trying to implement positive steps to address problems, the Rhodes administration seems reluctant to acknowledge that there is a problem at all.

In a statement responding to the demands, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Henderson dismissed the term "education crisis" as an empty slogan.

Unfortunately the term is not a meaningless slogan as evidenced by conditions in Grahamstown schools where pupils face massive overcrowding and textbook shortages. The standard of education at a secondary school level has direct implications for the university. Students coming from such inadequate education are severely disadvantaged both in terms of the marks they receive in matric and their ability to cope if they reach university.

AIESEC supports non-racialism, is anti-apartheid and believes in equality for all - apathetic students take note!

THE AIESEC theme for 1990 is: "Towards a just and unified South Africa - What are the priorities?"

Local Committee President, Toni Hugill, and Projects Officer, Carissa Harty, spoke to RHODEO about Aiesec aiming to address the social, political and economic priorities of the day.

Aiesec was started after World War II in order to create mutual understanding between different cultures and nationalities.

"We have over 60 member countries including 14 in Africa," said Hugill.

Students from different campuses all over South Africa come together at two national and two regional meetings a year.

Aiesec-Rhodes has an active committee of 18 and a non-active membership of about 900.

But what are the aims of Aiesec-Rhodes? Hugill explained: "We aim to promote national and international understanding. To develop communication between academics, students and the business environment."

"Aiesec is concerned with the economics and management pro-

RHODEO COMMENT

The education crisis is not just an 'empty slogan'

No "A's" for the Vice-Chancellor's response

Dr Henderson's response that change must take place over time does not address the urgency of the issue. While it is true that it would be difficult to reverse the legacy of apartheid education overnight this does not mean that immediate and extensive steps can't be taken to begin the process of change.

Hence the necessity to set up commissions to investigate, among other things, bursaries, admissions criteria and teaching methods.

While school teachers go through considerable training before they can teach children, lecturers require no such training.

Students encounter inadequate lecturers who simply have never learnt the skills necessary to pass on information properly.

Funded by private sector

Dr Henderson's claim that the administration has been trying to address problems in education for years is questionable. The administration takes credit for the establishment of the Molteno project - a literacy programme and the Academic Support Programme which tries to bridge the gap between school and university education. However, neither of these projects was initiated by the administration and are both funded by the private sector. At other universities the administration funds ASP and the programme is integrated into the

university with qualified lecturers employed to run it. At Rhodes the short-staffed and underfunded ASP programme has to rely on student tutors.

Centres for African Music and Honours courses for English Second language teaching, although useful, do not address the rapidly developing problems in education.

Rhodes - 'A bush campus'?

Dr Henderson claims that if changes were implemented too rapidly our university would turn into a "bush College". Obviously Dr Henderson's understanding of the term bush college is considerably different to the commonly known meaning. Universities that were set up by the government specifically for black students to maintain segregation at all levels of education are often referred to as "bush campuses".

This derogatory term-given weight by the fact that the standard of education at these institutions is kept deliberately low to create a strata of people who have been educated at university but because of the low quality of education they have received, present no real threat to dominant social groupings.

In light of this definition it is difficult to understand what Dr Henderson means. Clearly students do not want their campus to become a so-called 'bush campus'

as these campuses are an integral part of the education system they seek to change.

Students are demanding an education of a high standard, which is not only restrictive to one sector of the population and at the same time addresses the social, political and economic needs of the entire community.

If to Dr Henderson, change means a degeneration into chaos and ignorance, he has obviously failed to realise that, that is the very state education presently finds itself in.

Because of its failure to change which has been deliberately maintained by the government.

Must change

Dr Henderson's assertion that the composition of Senate and Council, the highest decision-making bodies in the university, is defined by an act of parliament and therefore cannot be changed to include representatives other than those of the government and business is simply not adequate.

Does this mean that because the laws of apartheid have been defined by an act of Parliament, that they cannot be challenged.

The Vice-Chancellor's comment that "Those wishing for greater representation on the University's decision-making bodies need to accept the need for both expertise and responsibility in planning for the future of the University" reveals a questionable perception of the abilities of

representatives in the community and trade unions. Can we place so much faith in the "responsibility and expertise" of the government and business representatives who currently represent us all in crucial decisions.

Another comment which raises questions about Dr Henderson's understanding of those he administers, reads as follows:

Are Mandela's words falling on deaf ears?

"We must all make every effort to close the gap between black schooling and the demands made by university studies. In such circumstances, how can the very people disadvantaged afford to widen the gap further by deliberately boycotting lectures?"

Are the words of Sisulu and Mr Mandela falling on deaf ears? It is precisely because of this disadvantaged position which bars them from voting, that students have to use methods such as boycotts. Students do not boycott as a result of a perverse desire to undermine their chances of passing.

The advice of Mandela and Sisulu was to go back to institutions of learning in order to transform them into more democratic institutions, if necessary through boycotts.

This lack of understanding is reflected in the administrations willingness to penalise those who miss lectures on such days. At other "liberal" universities students are not penalised and lecturers who do take such action face punitive sanctions from the administration itself. If the administration is so deeply concerned about the progress of black students, surely penalising students can only worsen the problems that already exist?



AIESEC's Toni Hugill

cess - for example we expose future managers to the views of trade unions."

Aiesec-Rhodes has lots to offer its members. There are Skills Fairs where negotiation, public-relations and interpersonal skills are passed on. Aiesec Week is held annually with prominent speakers addressing topical issues.

Over 100 South Africans participate in the Exchange Scheme in which post-grads are matched to jobs in other countries - Rhodes contributes three to the match.

Harty added: "We also have the Vac Employment Scheme to develop the untapped potential in students whilst they get a minimum R650 a month."

But most of the talk about Aiesec has been on their non-political stance. Hugill said Aiesec maintained a non-political stance to avoid alienating their membership, which came together from diverse countries, like the USA and USSR for example.

Harty said: "Our non-political stance does not mean apolitical. We are political - we do support non-racialism, are anti-apartheid and believe in the equality of all people."

Aiesec thus contributed to a changing South Africa by providing a platform for discussion and debate. They encouraged individual members to take a stand although they could not do so as an organisation.

Hugill said: "My political awakening came through Aiesec. It exposed me to societies like Satisco and Nusas Projects Committee. There is a lot we can learn through contact with other groups on campus."

'G-Town and PE can be the Miami's of Africa' - says UDF leader

BOTH DEMOCRATIC Party and United Democratic Front leaders urged students to unite and play an important role in building a new country, when they spoke on campus recently.

DP Member of Parliament for Albany, Errol Moorcroft, called on students "both black and white" to begin to find one another on campus.

He said: "The youth are the future and their challenge is to start building bridges and to create debate."

Moorcroft was speaking at an Aiesec seminar on "Where De Klerk is taking South Africa". He said there were true democrats in the ANC and in the DP.

Both the DP and ANC believed in a non-racial democracy and that "is a powerful bond between us", Moorcroft added.

UDF Eastern Cape Publicity Secretary, Mkhuseleli Jack, advised student organisations, Sansco and Nusas, to broaden their base and draw in white students especially.

"To win people over you must address issues which are closest to their hearts," Jack said at a 'Sharpeville Day' meeting.

Jack called on students involved in politics to abandon all "holier than thou attitudes" and make it easy for white students "to join a struggle where all are recognised without rank or status".

He explained: "White students must be told that it is not a crime to be born into a system which gives them privileges. But when your conscience says it wants out, then you must opt out of that system. No one is saying change your skin colour. That is nonsense."

"We are right in South Africa as we are. All different flowers in a luscious garden."

It was important for Nusas and Sansco to unite into one student body, when the time was right, said Jack.

Jack concluded: "We need to hold hands to build a beautiful country. We can be one of the greatest powers in the world. Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown can be the Miami's of Africa."

Res fining - Is it foul or fair?

'If fines are going to be imposed they should be confined to issues that really cause concern such as physical abuse, theft etc..

The present pettiness of fines seems to me just another way that the university tries to control students.' -fourth year BA student

RHODEO investigated the controversy surrounding fines in reses by asking students, wardens and legal academics what they felt about the system.

ACCORDING TO John Grogan, a lecturer in the law department, the university has the legal right to impose fines on any students who break res rules.

Through an act of parliament the university was given, the authority to fine students and the right to delegate disciplinary powers to house and sub-wardens.

Financial background considered when fining

RHODEO asked the warden of Kimberley Hall, Mr Oelschig whether he felt the fining system was effective: "I believe in the system if it is properly administered and the students are allowed the opportunity to explain their actions to a disciplinary committee or a house warden.

The financial background of students is taken into consideration and no crippling fines should be placed on students if the system is justly and fairly administered."

A fourth year student asked to comment responded: "There is no reason why students who are responsible adults at university, should still face school level punishment. Instances regarding noise and untidy bedrooms should be the responsibility of each student.

"People should be allowed to take responsibility for their own lives and part of this is being considerate to other students, without it being necessary to impose fines to ensure that this happens."

Mr Oelschig outlined that the only sanction the university could legally impose on a student who refused to pay a fine would be to withhold the results of their examination until they agreed to pay the outstanding amount.

Alternative to fines

A question often raised around fines is where the money goes after it has been collected.

RHODEO asked Mr Oelschig if students had any control over where the money was allocated. "All money goes into a students' amenities fund which improves facilities for students, for example by buying new sports equipment."

Professor Schafer, a law lecturer, suggested a community service programme as a possible alternative to the fining system. Students would actively contribute to the community by, for example, working in a clinic for alcoholics after being found guilty of drunk and disorderly conduct.

Mr Oelschig suggested similar alternatives such as insisting that those who dirtied the toilets

after a heavy night of drinking or threw food around the kitchen would be obliged to clean up the mess themselves.

Students asked to comment on such alternatives agreed that paying fines is not always the answer to the problem: "Paying money is very easy for some students. It's not really fair that they can get away with things so easily. I don't think fines stop people from making a noise and so on. Maybe if they had to do things like clean the toilets it would make students think. Anyway why should workers be made to clean up our mess?" (BA 3)

Inform parents of fines

However other students interviewed felt that the fining system does serve a purpose and that it is not unfair to give fines to students who are inconsiderate: "Students who break res rules should be expected to face up to the consequences of their actions and fines are also a good deterrent" (BA 2)

Professor Schafer suggested another way of making students aware of the seriousness of breaking res rules would be to inform parents of the fine: "With added parental pressure students might not be so quick to break house rules."

Students expressed mixed reactions to this option. Some emphasised that they were living independent lives on campus and the university had no right to inform their parents, especially if they were over 18. Another student said he would like his parents to know depending on the seriousness of the "offence" but that this would not necessarily deter him from breaking "petty" res rules. (B Journ 1)

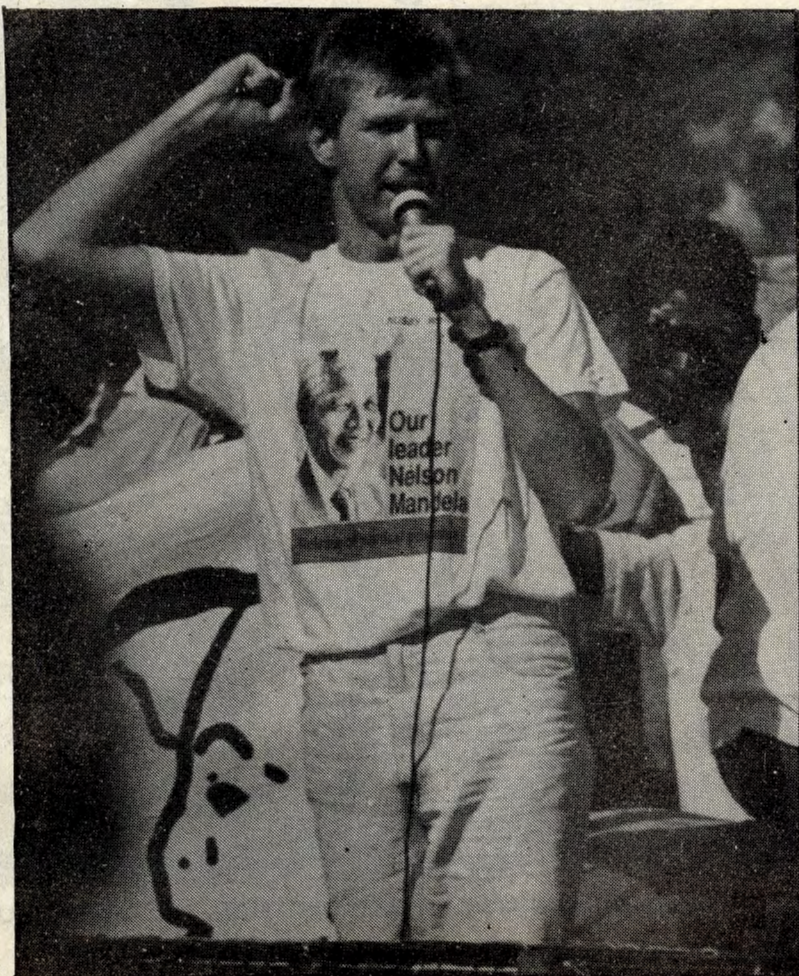
The "pettiness" of res rules is an issue of concern to many students. Fines are generally imposed for "offences" such as playing ball games on res lawns, untidy rooms, or hanging washing out of bedroom windows.

Invasion of privacy

Wardens have been known to open rooms while students are absent to inspect them and then imposed fines for untidiness.

A fourth year BA student commented: "What right do wardens have to open students' rooms without their permission. I feel this is a flagrant invasion of my personal privacy besides the ludicrousness of imposing a fine for so-called messiness. Even if students rooms are untidy this does not infringe on anyone else's rights. If fines are going to be imposed they should be confined to issues that really cause concern such as physical abuse, theft etc.

Eight students arrested for 'jaywalking' in town



SRC president, Rod Dixon making a point at the 'Sharpeville Day' rally - later on eight students were arrested whilst returning to campus.

EIGHT RHODES University students were arrested in town whilst returning from a "Sharpeville Day" rally, held in a nearby township, recently.

A group of twenty students were walking and singing when two police vans "pulled up and cops started chasing us", according to one of those arrested.

Most of the students fled except for the eight who were taken to the local station and charged with obstructing traffic.

They were released after being photographed and fingerprinted and have to pay a R20 admission of guilt fine in three weeks. Most of those arrested intended to challenge their arrests in court.

An SRC member who was arrested, Annya Doherty, said: "We were on the pavement most of the time and were given no warning by the police."

"They targetted only the white students in the group which is clearly meant to intimidate us."

The students felt the traffic fine was a smokescreen to hide the political nature of the arrests. SRC President, Rod Dixon, who witnessed the arrests described it as an "extremely petty" attempt to harrass students.

Grahamstown's district commissioner, Captain Whitehorn, said: "They were merely arrested for a traffic offence."

Smuts residents out in the cold

JAN SMUTS residents will be forced to sleep in tents on the Great Field during the first month of next term while hot water is being installed in their residence.

RHODEO spoke to the Maintenance Division who said that hot water taps will be installed in every room. This will take six weeks to complete. Work will begin as soon as the vacation starts.

Laying the pipes will cause a major disruption so students will have to move out. As all residences are full, the administration has decided to house the students in army tents on the great field.

There will be four students to a tent. Stretchers will be provided and electric lights will be installed. Prefabricated toilet and shower facilities will be erected. The Great Hall will serve as a dining hall for the period with food being provided from Jan Smuts Kitchen.

"I am absolutely pissed off about the situation. If the administration does not comply with our demands for proper accommodation during the renovations then we are going to arrange a sit in in the administration building until they back down," said a B.Journ II resident.

"I don't really mind it. At least some of the more privileged students will get a first hand feeling for the living conditions that the majority of our country's population have to endure," a B.Comm II student pointed out.

The administration has asked the students to kindly co-operate in the venture. They request all residents to empty out their rooms completely before they leave for the vacation.

SAUJS lashes out at AWB anti-semitism

JEWISH STUDENTS have reacted strongly to the appearance of AWB stickers on campus and in town.

The South African Union of Jewish Students (SAUJS) expressed their anger at this blatant anti-semitism by means of a placard demonstration on Thursday, March 15, in which they hoped to increase student awareness of the dangers of such displays of racism like this.

Rightwing danger

The placard demonstration was a great success and generated a lot of publicity on campus. SAUJS circulated a petition which was signed by one-third of the students on campus.

SAUJS, who describe themselves as a religious and cultural organization, had decided the time had come to heighten the students' awareness of anti-semitism in South Africa.

RHODEO spoke to SAUJS

chairperson, Deborah Barns, who said that many students were unaware of the extent of right-wing mobilization and the dangers of such mobilization.

"People believe the AWB is a minority organisation with no real power. They thought the same thing about Hitler in 1939...but 10 years, even five years ago no-one knew about them," she said.

Don't forget Jews

She said that Jews all over South Africa were striving for a non-racial SA and that they themselves had been victims of persecution in the past.

"They should be at the forefront of political change in South Africa - striving for a fair and equal country," she added.

And in a message to Rhodes students she said that although Jewish students formed only three percent of Rhodes' population, nobody should forget their existence.

Union bar to close - students aghast

THE UNION will be closed at the end of the term. The Business Affairs division made this decision because the Rhodes University Student's Club was making a loss. They also said "it is high time that the drunken and disorderly behaviour that results is brought to an end - our decision is final."

Neither the SRC nor any students were consulted on the decision. "We oppose this high-handed action affecting the cultural life of every student on campus. The Union has a special place in every student's hearts and we call on all students to add their voices to the protest at this action," said a spokesperson for Student's Against the Closure of the Union.

"A petition table will be set up in front of the Union on Monday 2 April. We ask you to support the petition in the same numbers as you support the Union from Tuesdays to Saturday," he added.

Matthew Goniwe's 'death squad' killers must be brought to justice



Matthew Goniwe addressing a rally in Grahamstown's Joza township... 48 days before his death in June 1985.

The Harms Commission, currently in session, has heard lots of startling evidence dealing mainly with the covert SADF linked Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

Tales of assassination, attempted murder and terror campaigns against anti-apartheid activists have been revealed.

The interest in death squad activity has given hope to hundreds, whose relatives have disappeared or been victims of unsolved murders.

The Goniwe family of Cradock, a town only 90km up the road from Grahamstown, waits in anticipation. There is a room in Rhodes' Student's Union named in honour of Matthew Goniwe - the Cradock UDF community leader who disappeared in June 1985. His charred body was found five days later.

Matthew Goniwe, then secretary general of the Cradock Residents Association (Cradock), was returning along with three others, from a UDF regional meeting in Port Elizabeth.

Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto, all Cradock members, and Outshoorn school

principal, Ficelo Mhlawuli encountered their abductors on the outskirts of PE near St George's Strand.

They were murdered - their four burnt bodies left to rot in the bushes.

Goniwe was due to address a Nusas July Festival at Rhodes on the night of his murder.

Goniwe rallied mass support in the shabby township of Cradock with the formation of Cradock in 1983 - a civic association which challenged township rent increases.

As a teacher, Goniwe was deeply concerned about the inadequate education that students were receiving at schools in Cradock. He supported his students efforts to fight for a better education - a fight which resulted in a 15 month school boycott. Goniwe persuaded students to return to school only two months before he was killed.

Using limited resources, Goniwe was able to churn out students with A and B symbols in mathematics and science. He waged a campaign against alcohol abuse amongst the youth. Goniwe quickly earned the whole community's respect.

It was not surprising that over

40 000 mourners attended the funeral of Goniwe and his colleagues.

The murder of the four raised suspicions of government sponsored assassination squads in 1985 - suspicions which are now being confirmed as the Harms Commission continues its probe.

Goniwe's name appeared on a list which was revealed to the UDF months before his murder - allegedly compiled by a right-wing death squad operating in the Eastern Cape.

Present police claims of rightwing terror squads need to be taken seriously but the trail of assassinations of the mid-80s cannot be attributed to the right-wing alone.

Firstly, many murders like that of Goniwe's bear the stamp of hit squad activity. The sheer number and spread of attacks on the homes of anti-apartheid activists indicates some degree of national organisation.

Civilian rightwing groups were not capable of this spread of violence.

Most of those assassinated where effective local leaders and their significance was probably unknown to white fanatics

unless the latter had access to intelligence sources.

There have been few arrests compared to the scores of attacks. Could right-wing groupings so successfully evade detection in the unfamiliar territory of the townships?

There has been evidence that some of the assailants were black and some white. It is unlikely that extreme right-wing groupings would work with black accomplices.

Hit squad activity peaked in '85/6 and tailed off in '87. Only then did the Afrikaner rightwing begin to show a paramilitary presence.

The murder of Matthew Goniwe has still not been solved.

Evidence presented to the Harms Commission so far suggests most "death squads" were officially sanctioned from within the SADF's command structure and used resources available only to those acting in an official capacity.

Whatever the outcome of the Harms Commission - Matthew Goniwe and many others like him remain martyrs and respected leaders who will not be easily forgotten.

'Et tu' Drama Department

DISSATISFACTION IS running high in the corridors of the Drama Department.

Almost every student RHODEO interviewed agrees that an unpleasant hierarchy exists in the Drama Department

The chief complaint of the new Drama students is that they are not being given a chance to ACT. Many feel ignored and even suppressed by an indifferent system that does not make allowances for the development and nurturing of talent. In the words

of one desperate student: "If you don't manage to claw your way into one of the few plays offered, you know that you are doomed to doing only theory and no acting."

Rhodes differs from Drama Departments in other universities in that it offers only one practical lesson a week. This, is primarily the fault of Admin, which sets strict limits on the number of practical lessons allowed. It is sad and frustrating that a department with so much potential should be hampered by red tape.

Drama students are eager to help in improving the department. Among suggestions that would allow students more of a chance to tread the boards instead of hearing them creak, was the idea of another mini-festival such as the one held last year.

Perhaps the idea of a festival in which all students could participate, could be utilized to raise money for the department. This money could then be used as financial backing for end-of-term plays, which would be produced

by first and second year students. Ideally, each year-group should be able to perform at least two plays a term.

Not only would this move be a positive step towards easing the tension and bitterness brewing amongst the students, but it could also become the first in a series of improvements that would eventually enable the Rhodes Drama Department to become renowned for its excellence.

Any drama student prepared to co-ordinate such a festival should speak to Professor James.

Your campus travel service

DID YOU know there is a travel service right here on campus?

You've probably walked past it on the way to the Union and crawled past it on your way out. We're talking about the South African Student's Travel Service - or SASTS.

SASTS offers the same services as any other recognized travel service with the added bonus that it's right here on campus.

Do you need flights to any part of South Africa - particularly midnight flights? Flights to neighbouring states? Buses between Port Elizabeth and Cape Town? Cape Town and Upington? Grahamstown and Johannesburg? Durban and Johannesburg? Grahamstown and Durban? Port Elizabeth and Cape Town? Johannesburg and Harare? Cape Town and Windhoek? Johannesburg and Sun City?

Grahamstown to Port Elizabeth?...gasp!!!

SASTS can also handle any international travel requirements: trains, ferries, coaches, hotels, foreign exchange, traveller's cheques, Eurail passes, international student cards - which offer substantial discounts on overseas trips - youth hostel cards and guides.

SASTS supplies youth fares for under 25's to Europe, Israel and Hong Kong. Student fares for students between 25 and 31 to Israel are also available.

Have you ever wanted to see the US of A? SASTS offers a US cultural programme which places students at ski resorts over the December/ January/ February vac.

Q: How do you apply?

A: Pick up an application form at the SASTS office.

Q: Why should you take part in this programme?

A: This is the best way to experience life in America.

Q: Will I make lots and lots of money?

A: Probably not. Count only on making enough money to cover expenses.

DO NOT count on making enough to finance another year at university.

Q: What is SASTS's role in this programme?

A: Processing job applications, interviewing applications, recommending candidates, and booking flight arrangements.

ZIMBABWIAN STUDENTS!!!! Are you experiencing difficulty in getting the money to travel home and back?

Here's how you do it: get a concession form from the Student Adviser's office. Take it to a travel agent in Zimbabwe, buy your ticket and you will fly TO JOHANNESBURG AND RETURN ONLY on concession fares. Further information from the SASTS office.

Remember!! SASTS is here to serve you!!

Ciskei in turmoil - People revolt

THE MILITARY coup which recently overthrew Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei was the culmination of increasing resistance to repression and poverty in the area.

Despite extensive use of police, army and vigilantes resistance reached such proportions the bantustan government was unable to maintain control.

The deathknell for Sebe came when dissatisfied security forces began to refuse to quell resistance. 30 people had already been killed during celebrations following the release of Nelson Mandela.

However the end of the Sebe regime was largely the result of sweeping resistance in rural villages across the Ciskei. It is estimated that at least 60% of the 25 000 strong community handed in their Ciskei National Independence cards to the local tribal authorities or simply burnt the collected cards. Without these CNIP cards, which must be paid for, access to essential facilities such as housing, schooling, medical services, pensions, trading licences, employment is impossible. Shortly before the coup even officials within the tribal authorities had begun to hand in their CNIP cards.

The extent of the resistance was outlined in a paper by the Grahamstown rural committee at the beginning of March: "At present the entire southern and central parts of the Ciskei are in rebellion. The northern part of the Ciskei, has been partly ungovernable for some time, partly due to an apparent disillusionment on the part of the security forces there. There is no question that Sebe's regime is not

going to be able to continue to rule these areas."

The resistance to the rule of the Ciskei government quickly developed into a rejection of the entire bantustan system and a demand for re-incorporation into a united democratic south Africa.

Residents in the Ciskei have faced rapidly deteriorating social conditions since "independence" as resources were drained away from social development to finance the massive Ciskei bureaucracy, building of the capital Bisho and endemic corruption among officials. Ciskeians are subject to arbitrary taxation by the tribal local authorities who have complete control over essential facilities.

Communities are increasingly being organised into structures linked to the MDM. The upsurge in political activity which began last year has been strongly influenced by developments in the wider Border region, underlining the artificiality of the boundaries drawn between the Ciskei and the Border region as a whole.

Since late last year resistance throughout the Border region has increased, especially in the smaller rural towns, with a number of consumer boycotts and stayaways occurring. The uprising in the Ciskei is part of this.

During last September's defiance marches in East London and King Williams town banners representing youth and civic bodies in the Ciskei were prominently displayed calling for an end to bantustans.

The resistance to bantustan rule in the Ciskei occurred in the



Sebe dumped whole communities over the border into South Africa when he felt they had become too "troublesome". Here Ciskeians try to rebuild their homes.

context of increasingly organised rejection of bantustan regimes nationally. At the end of 1989 a number of communities who faced incorporation into various bantustans throughout the country launched a "Stop Incorporation Campaign". Within three months 45 000 signatures were collected for a national petition against incorporations.

The most recent wave of resistance in the Ciskei was the first time that urban and rural resistance occurred simultaneously.

In Mdantsane hospital workers were on strike and a number of attacks on the homes of people representing the Ciskei government occurred in the period immediately before the coup.

The Ciskei government responded to resistance by detaining 700 people. Half the bantustan was placed under a State of Emergency. Three days after 10 people had been killed in Mdantsane, the head of the Ciskei security police drove his car into a crowd at Alice, injuring 22 people and killing a twelve year old girl.

Much violence occurred in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha immediately after the coup. At least twenty lives were lost. The situation became so desperate that the military government was forced to call on SA for assistance to control the situation.

It may seem that the Ciskei under Sebe was more stable than it is now but while there was much criminal behaviour -

stabbing and looting especially - the targets of the arson and looting were all symbols of what made the people suffer under the Ciskei bantustan: the magistrates courts in Zwelitsha; homes of policemen; businesses owned by Ciskei politicians; factories which pay starvation wages; Ciskei government owned buses which have often been the target of boycotts against fare increases.

Looting and arson began in Mdantsane even before the coup. It started soon after the police killed 10 people and wounded many more who were celebrating the release of Nelson Mandela. Significantly not a single church, school, hospital or small shop was attacked throughout the turmoil.

Rhodes' Ciskeian students speak

Rhodes interviewed a number of Rhodes' students who live in the Ciskei, to find out what they thought of the recent coup. The first question we asked was "Why do you think the revolt happened?"

The second question was, "What do you think of Qgoza?"

Mkhululi Bolo:

BA II

Mdantsane: The reason why people revolted was because of being repressed under the worst dictator, President Sebe. Sebe didn't want any organisations like trade-unions or community organisations operating in the Ciskei. He was against the MDM and the ANC. He regarded Mandela as ibanjwa (a thief). In the Ciskei if you want to own a house, attend university or college, or apply for a bursary, your parents have to be members of CINIP (Ciskeian National Independence Party), Sebe's party. People

were tired of Sebe and they took advantage of the coup to express their anger and frustration. There were police who assisted looters who are believed to be Sebe's supporters. They shot locks off store doors and encouraged people to steal supplies. They were trying to make the coup look bad. People were disillusioned when Sebe refused to negotiate Ciskei's re-incorporation into South Africa after Mandela's release. The people were reacting in anger to the situation and the destruction of property was an unfortunate result of their anger but it was unavoidable.

2) : I think Qgoza is okay if he follows in the footsteps of General Holomisa. He said Ciskei had to be re-incorporated into South Africa thus answering the demands of the people of Ciskei. He has encouraged people to work in the organizations of the MDM. He has told people to take their

work beyond toyi-toying and into organizations. Street committees and area committees are growing stronger already. I feel that other homeland leaders should follow in the steps of Holomisa and Qgoza and lead their people to peace.

Mziwoxolo Dana

BA II

Peddie 1) : It was necessary that Sebe and his corrupt government officials were removed. It had to happen.

2) : I have confidence in Qgoza. If he takes steps to re-

lease political prisoners and allows political organisations to operate in the Ciskei, he has my full support. I hope he follows the example that Holomisa has set and addresses the people's desire for re-incorporation into South Africa.

Mxolisi Gqamana

BA III

Alice 1) : I am glad Sebe has been removed. The revolt was the reaction of people who have been living under severe repression.

2) : Qgoza will allow people to voice their opinions on issues such as re-incorporation whereas under Sebe, no-one was allowed to speak. It is still too early to tell but Qgoza is a good leader and under him the future should be bright.

Simpfiwe Dzengwa

BA II

Dimbaza 1) : The people of Ciskei were throwing their last blows against Sebe in the coup.

The taxes that had to be paid under Sebe were heavy. Teachers and clerks had their salaries reduced to pay the defence tax. When one civil servant refused to pay tax, he received a pay-check of 2 cents. There were ministers in Sebe's government who wanted incor-

poration but they were too afraid to say so as Sebe would have thrown them out.

2) : The coup was a small battle in an ongoing war. Qgoza is a soldier in this war. I believe he will be constantly watched by the people of Ciskei. I don't think he will disappoint them. He has allowed trade-unions to operate and he has changed the name of L.L. Sebe college to Griffiths Mxenge College. Sansco is now allowed to operate in the colleges and it is the task of students to build these structures in their schools. Already the students who failed last year have been allowed to go back to school. Qgoza has brought about significant change.

Durban conscientious objector faces six years...despite national service changes

DURBAN - Brendan Moran, a Durban conscientious objector, is waiting to be charged for refusing to serve in the SADF.

Moran faces a six year prison sentence despite recent changes in the National Service conditions. Moran said that while initial service had been reduced from 2 years to one year, and camps reduced to thirty days a year, this meant little to himself and other objectors.

"There are no developments for conscientious objectors, in that there is no alternative service for people who aren't religious pacifists and people who have moral and political objections to the war. It doesn't really help people like me," said Moran.

Moran said he wished to be given the opportunity to serve his country, "in a peaceful, productive and progressive manner."

Moran is already engaged in a

community service project through the Catholic Church in which he works as a volunteer in a school for the deaf in Inchanga. This was the kind of national service that would bring about peace and unity, he said.

Moran refused to serve in the South African Defence Force because he believed it was defending the interests of the ruling National Party. He said the SADF had been used to enforce the political ideas of apartheid.

"We need National Service," said Moran, "We need people using their skills to build the country; we need lawyers giving legal aid; we need builders to make schools and clinics; we need doctors in all areas."

"We don't need productive people leaving the country, with their skills or wasting them, running around with guns."

SASNEWS

Natal medical student is convicted of terrorism

DURBAN - Lulamile Xate, a former medical school student, was convicted on three counts of terrorism which the magistrate said were politically motivated and would not be committed in the new political climate.

Xate, the Natal Regional commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, was convicted for military training outside the country, as well as possession of arms and ammunition.

Frustrations and grievances

During the court case, Xate said that he endorsed the ANC policy to seek political power from the white minority and to vest it in the people of this country, black and white. He added that he was striving to create a nonracial and democratic

South Africa and wished to be part of the transformation of its social, economic and political conditions.

According to the magistrate, HS van der Walt, Xate was "clearly an intellectual and a leader unlike the states four secret witnesses" whom he described "as pawns in the game". He could

He could find no legal excuse for Xate's actions, but bearing in mind the 'frustrations and valid grievances' of black people, he believed Xate 'could validly argue he was very angry'.

Mentally scarred

Xate was detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act which he said "scarred me mentally perhaps for life when suicide became an attractive option because of the terror and despair."

Xate who was effectively sentenced to five years imprisonment was already serving a four year sentence for refusing to give evidence and contempt of court when he was brought to trial.

SASNEWS

Police threaten Wits student with death

"Go bury your !@\$%& brother now, next week we will bury you"

WITS student Nathaniel Dhlamini, whose 17 year old brother Bafana was recently shot dead in a politically motivated gang murder in Soweto, was detained and threatened with death by police interrogators in Soweto's Protea police station last month.

During his detention a policeman allegedly said to Dhlamini, "Ja kaffir, today we are releasing you, but we know you are a dead man. If we had the opportunity we would have killed you inside the prison, but people outside will do the job very quickly."

A policeman is also reported to have told him, "Go bury your f**cking brother now, next week we will bury you."

Dhlamini was taken from his parents home in Emdeni, Soweto on March 8. He told WITS STUDENT that he was "taken by the police to an open field, blindfolded and put on the front of a car."

"After questioning me, they took me to Protea police station where I was questioned by more than 20 cops."

Dhlamini alleges he was interrogated for a whole day without food. They asked him to identify people who they named and threatened to beat him up because he did not answer.

They also accused him of attacking a house with a handgrenade on December 4 last year. Dhlamini denies this, saying that during this time he was "in Lebowa with Save (South African Voluntary Service) which is an organisation based at Wits."

Dhlamini's brother Bafana, who was a member of Young Christian Students (YCS), was shot dead at his parents' house on February 28 by an armed gang led by a man called "Sugar".

Dhlamini's father, a minister at St Mat hews Anglican Church, was wounded in the same inci-

dent.

The attack was a sequel to that on a Soweto Students Congress (Sosco) activist, Emmanuel Zwane, by a gang earlier this year. Zwane's body was riddled with bullets.

Dhlamini says, "I understand the killings have been politically motivated. Some people were taken hostage and forced to point out the houses of political activists. Many people have been injured including my father who was shot in the shin and some others who were stabbed."

The gang leader "Sugar" was later killed and his body burnt in an apparent revenge killing.

While in detention Dhlamini was told by a policeman who was speaking about "Sugar", "I like people such as him."

"Sugar" was allegedly responsible for a spate of rapes, murders and armed robberies in Soweto.

SASNEWS

University of Durban-Westville - apartheid's stronghold - SRC lacks representation

DURBAN - "UDW was created as an apartheid institution" says Kovin Naidoo, president of the UDW SRC, "and thus the higher posts were appointed to those who would serve the interests of the state."

Kovin Naidoo, only recently unrestricted, was speaking out against what he sees as a "local manifestation of the state" - the UDW Admin.

Naidoo said that because the Admin was supportive of the state, they were working for their interests rather than those of the students or staff. He added that this could be seen by the insensitive way the administration had stifled student protest and staff research.

Last year students protested the prison-like residence rules: they are not allowed visitors and have to be in res at unreasonable times.

Admin refused to negotiate with the SRC, COMSA (Combined Staff Association) or the Parents Association on this issue. When students continued the boycott the administration called in the police and closed the university.

The administration has also apparently banned the SRC in the past, and caused many of its members, such as Kovin Naidoo (president) and Dennis Nkosi (vice-president), to be detained.

"Staff research has also been stifled, and as a result no relevant research comes out of UDW. Things which could be relevant to the community would challenge the status quo, so this kind of research is frowned upon," said Naidoo.

He added that the administration also fails to address the consequences of the inadequate

school education most of the student population receives. There are no education programmes to counter this problem and the admin refuses to work with the SRC in establishing any.

Unlike most universities, the UDW SRC does not have representation on the university council, the decision-making core of the university, although it has the support of the majority of students, progressive staff and community, something the administration lacks.

UDW presently faces a critical shortage of accommodation for students and people have been forced to squat with friends, and sleep in change rooms and the SRC offices. However the administration refuses to seriously address the problem. The SRC independently acquired private accommodation for about 200 students.

Earthlife rejects Rag's rubbish

WITS - Earthlife will not participate in this year's Rag float procession because of the mess and wastage floats and floatbuilding has created in the past, and the fact that the materials they use are environmentally unsound.

In an effort to get Rag to "clean up its act", Earthlife met with Rag, and a letter was sent to all participants asking them to take cognisance of the litter they create and to minimise wastage.

In an interview with WITS STUDENT, the WITS student newspaper, Earthlife drew attention to the fact that Rag uses polystyrene and plastic to decorate their floats. These materials are not biodegradable, release ozone destroying CFC's and damage the environment. Rag

told WITS STUDENT that these are the "easiest, cheapest and most versatile materials to use" and "there is nothing else we can do".

In reply to Earthlife's allegations of the wastage, Rag feels they have no alternative but to throw the decorations away each year and use new material the next year, as the university is unable to provide adequate storage facilities.

Earthlife intends collecting all beer cans and metal leftover from the float procession and for recycling.

Earthlife will take photographs of the campus before, during and after float building in an effort to create and awareness of the litter and wastage that occurs as a result of floatbuilding.

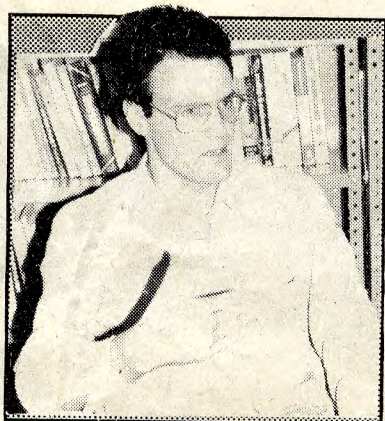
SASNEWS



BOOKBINDING SERVICES

We specialise in binding of all Thesis, Professional Journals, Law Reports, Magazines and Restorations.

Second Floor, 25 Reed Street North End, PHONE 544808



"Does nationalisation make any economic sense in South Africa today?"

asks economics lecturer, Andrew Donaldson.

When the Freedom Charter was being drafted in the 1950's the nationalisation of major sectors of industry and finance was widely regarded as a desirable policy.

The National Party had come to power in South Africa threatening to take over mines and banks, then dominated by English capital.

World-wide, government was increasing its role in economic development.

It is of no surprise that the Freedom Charter contains sweeping demands allowing the state to reclaim mines, banks and monopoly industry on behalf of the people.

Today it is common to regard these claims as driven by redistributive considerations so that the state can secure itself sources of revenue urgently needed for socio-economic upliftment and redressing the inequities of the apartheid economy.

But the 1950s argument for nationalisation had a rather different focus. It sought to stem foreign capital that was resulting in inadequate investment in the expanding South African industry.

Indeed, it is true that massive capital outflows from South Africa in the 1950s helped finance economic restructuring in Europe.

Sasol and Mossgas

But for most of this century the trend has been the other way.

Foreign capital, at least until 1985, has created jobs in South Africa. By and large, the profits earned have been reinvested in further industrial development.

So the argument for nationalisation by the ANC in the 1950s falls away.

But, and this is more important - the South African government has learned that capital flight can be stemmed by a well-managed financial regulatory framework (exchange controls and, if necessary, a 2-tier exchange rate).

It has also learned that many of the subsidiary aims of state control of industry can be achieved by planning, legislative reform, taxation and regulation - without state ownership.

Exploitation of workers, for example, can be limited by minimum wage controls and by providing legal protection to trade unions and a framework for collective bargaining.

Exhaustion of mineral resources can be controlled by leases and regulation of extraction methods, ore grades and quotas. Import replacement can be encouraged by tax incentives.

Worker safety requires industrial health regulations. Industrial training can be subsidised and coordinated. There is also scope for joint ventures between government and private industry, as in South Africa's Sasol and Mossgas projects.

Such measures carry costs. Regulations interfere with business

decisions and may slow industrial growth. Selective taxes distort prices in the economy. The regulatory framework can become so complex that the economy becomes sluggish.

So the ANC is confronted with more complex sets of choices than simply whether to nationalise or not.

But as Thabo Mbeki recently stated, it is the objective which counts, and the objective is the improved performance of the economy in creating jobs, providing incomes and extending prosperity to the population as a whole.

Nationalisation, or any other policy under consideration, has to be shown to contribute to such goals.

Children's kids will be poorer

The argument for nationalising the mines is, broadly speaking, that mineral wealth is a gift of nature the rewards for the exploitation of which, belong to the people as a whole.

However, nature's gift is a two-edged sword: by digging for gold we are able to purchase the foreign goods which keep our consumers happy and our factories productive.

But if we exhaust this resource too quickly, our children's children will be poorer than we are.

There is a solid case for leasing charges and taxes on the mining industry at higher rates than elsewhere in the economy - and this has been government policy for decades.

But state ownership of the businesses that do the extracting of the minerals requires a better argument.

The case for state ownership of monopoly industry is well-known. Monopolies charge higher prices and produce fewer goods than competitive industries, and so consumers are worse off.

The problem with the argument in the South African case, is that where large conglomerates with apparent monopoly power are subject to international competition in the commodity markets which are their main line of business, the argument loses its force.

There are, furthermore, efficiency gains in the pooling of executive expertise and effective franchising of management styles within financial conglomerates with interwoven directorships that are closely bound up with patterns of ownership.

The costs of interfering with networks of corporate ownership

"Guess who makes the Edblo mattress which you may be lucky enough to wake up on in the morning. It is Anglo American.

"And who sold you the sheets? Perhaps it was OK Bazaars - also owned by Anglo. The toothbrush, soap, toothpaste you use? Lever Brothers or Colgate Palmolive. Also owned by Anglo. The Hulets sugar you put in your coffee? Anglo. The bread that you eat? Anglo, or perhaps SA Mutual.

The clothes you bought from Edgars or Sales House? Perhaps Anglo or Frame. The Ford you hitched a ride to work in? Anglo.

The Star, Sowetan or Business Day newspaper you read on the way? Anglo. The road you drive on was probably built by LTA - owned by Anglo.

The big Southern Sun or Holiday Inn hotel on the way? Anglo. The beer you drink? Anglo.

The cigarette you smoke? Rembrandt. The First National Bank you keep your savings at? Anglo."

South Africa's economy is highly monopolised. Ten companies own over 90 percent of the shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. A recent Cosatu study revealed that over 80 percent of South Africa's wealth is effectively owned by 1360 families.

It's obvious that both the ANC and the NP want to avoid the wasteland option. But future governments have to contend with maintaining economic growth whilst redistributing some of the currently monopolised wealth.

RHODEO asked economics lecturer, Andrew Donaldson and economics Masters student, Flint Sperber to comment on the two most popular economic options - nationalisation and privatisation.

Given the controversial ideological flavour of the current "Nationalisation vs Privatisation" debate raging in South Africa, it is easy to lose sight of the fundamental economic issue at hand, that is to what extent should a government be involved in the economy.

Is privatisation compatible with wealth redistribution? asks economics Masters student, Flint Sperber

This is a critical issue world-wide, but cannot be considered in isolation. The desirability of redistribution of wealth and income within South African society has to be borne in mind.

Privatisation is a topic that has possibly suffered from a far too rigid categorisation. Due to the fact that the privatisation process falls so neatly into a free market paradigm, the redistributive possibilities of the process are often ignored.

Just like nationalisation, privatisation is an economic option that any government cannot rule out.

Economic motivations for privatisation

The primary economic motivation centres around efficiency. Private sector management is forced to be more cost-effective than public sector

are, accordingly, severe.

The case of banks is particularly problematic.

It is the regulation of the financial system which counts, including the pattern of ownership.

Post-apartheid plans

South Africa has an unusually sophisticated financial system, conservative in its habits and under continuous scrutiny of the central bank. Some of the key financial institutions are state-owned, including the new Development Bank and various Investment Corporations.

The Small Business Development Corporation is a joint venture of the state and private enterprise.

What has to be shown, if the case for nationalisation of the banks is to be made, is that the resulting changes will be for the good of the economy. It is hard to think of ways in which this might be the case.

There is, as it happens, no serious possibility of a post-apartheid government embarking on a major nationalisation program,

for similar reasons to those which led the National Party to quietly drop its plans when it came to power in 1948.

The disruption of the economy would be too severe.

But there is every reason to believe that post-apartheid economic planners will scrutinise a wide variety of laws, regulations, policies and government spending programmes with a view to improving the distributive performance of the economy.

The sooner debate turns from the rhetoric of restructuring to questions of detail, the better the prospects for long-run economic prosperity.

management as they do not have the state to bail them out if they get into trouble.

Private sector management is also accountable to shareholders who are quick to respond to reductions in efficiency as they are the ones paying the price.

However, amidst all this enthusiasm for the benefits of private sector management, a word of caution about privately owned natural monopolies is necessary.

Such monopolies are in a position to exploit the consumer unless they are supervised by an efficient regulatory structure.

Another important benefit of privatisation is that it broadens the tax base, relieving individual tax burdens. Extremely large public sector corporations who were previously exempt from tax would, as private enterprises, be eligible for tax.

This tax added to the proceeds on the sale of publicly-held assets could be an important source of revenue for any government.

Privatisation process

Firstly, the straight-forward sale of a public corporation of privatisation via a share flotation is dangerous from the point of view that ownership is likely to be accessible, only to the wealthy and if so, no effective redistribution of wealth will occur.

Indeed the privatisation of ISCOR last year saw South Africa's large financial institutions take up a major proportion of the share issue.

This would not be a problem if these institutions' pension funds, provident funds and like schemes were representative of all sectors of the population, instead of being



vehicles of saving that, given South Africa's current inequalities of wealth distribution, only represent the more privileged sectors of the population.

However one should not rule out privatisation via share flotations completely.

A certain degree of redistribution can be achieved if the government ensures that these shares end up in the hands of the currently disadvantaged.

Work-force buy-out

To facilitate this, funds must be made available for these sectors of the economy to enable them to buy these shares.

It is likely that the government will have to assist a reluctant private sector in this regard (maybe in the form of subsidising institutions to grant this type of finance).

A second privatisation option that could be used to great effect in South Africa is that of a management or work-force buy-out.

A work-force buy-out would place ownership in the hands of the workers and thus not only bring about redistribution, but also enhance efficiency as workers would have the economic incentive of working for themselves.

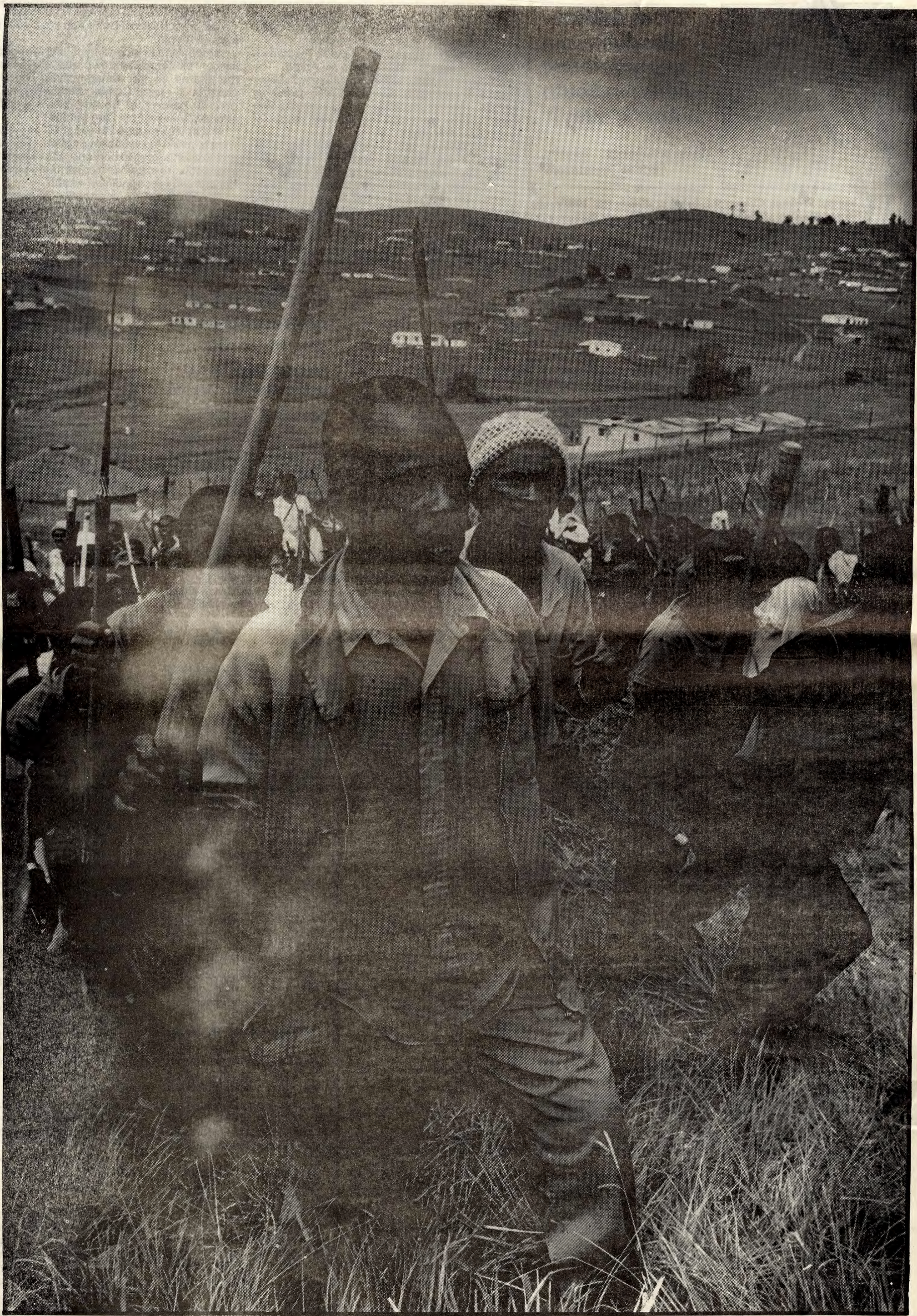
This type of privatisation has been used effectively in Britain

The main obstacle in the way of work-force buy-outs is the availability of the necessary funds to the workers. Again, financial institutions may be reticent about providing such funds, but could be more willing if the success of similar schemes overseas were pointed out.

Arriving at either a blanket policy to nationalise or privatise is very restrictive for any government.

A balanced policy mix, where different situations are judged on their individual merits, is required.

The crucial thing for any government to remember when privatising any specific corporation is that privatisation can, if the process is not carefully thought through, enhance current inequalities in the economy.



'War gets under your skin - it's difficult to remove'

"At the end of the day you can't remove the war like you peel off a sock"

These words were said by a weary soldier in the classic *ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT*. Like all those involved in conflict, the soldier was painfully aware: war gets under your skin - and it becomes difficult to remove.

This is the reality all those trying to bring peace to strife ridden Natal have to confront - because Natal is at war.

This war has claimed twice as many victims as Beirut. Yet many South Africans, depending as they do on the SABC for their information, are more aware of the roots and complexities of the conflict in Lebanon or Northern Ireland than they are of Natal.

Simple - and racist - explanations like "black on black violence" do not provide an answer at all. And while ideological differences between alleged UDF and Inkatha supporters provides some of the backdrop for the conflict, the situation has become far more complex than that.

Mandela, speaking at the peace rally in Durban recognised that the conflict had transcended ideology and become a full blown civil war: "It has reached a stage where neither side can say who is wrong and who is right", he said.

Spiral of violence

Numerous affidavits attest to alleged attacks by "impis" headed by Inkatha supporting "warlords". In the past year or so, however, UDF supporters, who for so long were able to claim the moral high-ground in that their actions revolved around defending their homes and families, have themselves allegedly gone on the offensive.

Many of these supporters are only nominal members of organisation - highly politicised and disenchanted youth who are not subject to any organisational discipline - and they fail to grasp the broader need for peace, caught up as they are in what is literally a spiral of violence.

Many organisations have been severely disrupted, if not destroyed under the state of emergency, ironically seen by

In the past, attempts to find a lasting peace to the conflict in Natal have faltered. Since Nelson Mandela's address to the people of Natal in Durban a month ago, the prospects of peace look greater than ever before.

Immediately after the peace rally, UDF comrades, Inkatha supporters and Sinyora gangsters embraced each other and members of the SADF and toyi-toyi'ed under a white flag late into the night. That this took place in K section, Kwa-mashu, one of the most violent places in Natal, was all the more surprising.

Since then the building of "peace committees" has grown apace. One of the most moving developments was the "march for peace" of 30 000 residents of Malakazi, scene of some of the most brutal conflict in recent months.

Yet even as Mandela spoke, a youth leader died defending his home not that far away. And only two university buses left Maritzburg to bring people to the rally - everyone else from the Midlands stayed behind to defend their homes after being told of an impending attack.

Peace does not yet reign in Natal - it is probably a long way off. But the commercial press, in accusing Mandela of failing to deliver his constituency in his calls for peace, missed the point.

The violence in Natal is endemic - it is a war that has transcended ideological differences. Calls by leaders - while essential for peace - alone, cannot remove the heartache, the anger and desire for vengeance that runs through a community at war.

Peace will have to be built from the bottom up - and this will be a long and painful process.



**Facing page: An Inkatha 'impi' in an angry mood after attending a funeral
Above: Funeral at Impumalanga, Natal - the deceased was a victim of Inkatha**

many as a necessity in Natal. This has made the task of building peace that much more difficult, according to youth leaders.

An indication that the conflict has escalated into war-like proportions is that forced recruitment into so-called UDF "defence committees" has become as much a norm as conscription into Inkatha "impis".

Moral constructs like "right" and "wrong" cannot explain why respected community members who have preached reconciliation throughout, suddenly start organising a vengeance mission after their families have been wiped out.

"People's minds just flip", says a locally based lawyer, who

wished to remain anonymous. "They've been living on a knife edge for years, experiencing all the conflicts of life under apartheid - poverty, unemployment, poor schooling, scarcity of resources as basic as water - and on top of it they have to contend with the ever present danger of being attacked.

'A culture of violence'

"When people see killers walking free - the police just stand by and the courts appear to do nothing - then their last resort is to seek vengeance. Justice is not seen to be done", the lawyer continued.

Another lawyer, John Jeffries of the human rights law firm, Cheadle, Thompson and Haysom, concurs: "The conflict has created a culture of violence in which killing is the norm and in which force becomes an acceptable solution to almost every problem."

There is little doubt, now, that the roots of the conflict lie in the often brutal opposition by Inkatha supporting "warlords" to the increasing popularity, over the past few years, of the UDF and Cosatu and their ideology of non-racialism and grass-roots democracy.

These notions present a threat to the chiefs and warlord's traditional rule and their response was often to embark on forced recruitment drives.

This has been particularly prevalent in the areas surrounding Pietermaritzburg.

A lot of the conflict in the Durban area revolves around warlord's access to and control over the distribution of scarce resources, rather than purely ideological differences, according to Steve Collins, who monitors the violence on behalf of Idasa's Township Assistance Programme.

Willis Mchunu, of the UDF/Cosatu Joint Working Committee on peace describes warlords as "well armed people... who are in control of a group of people. There is also evidence that they have some kind of political control through knowing councillors or members of the KwaZulu Parliament".

He says "there is no denying" there are "criminal elements" working under the banner of the UDF as well.

Vigilantes are another, more recent, factor, according to Mchunu. He says there are "new groupings who seem to have no political allegiance"; they seem to be composed mainly of ex-convicts. Examples include the infamous Sinyoras who operate in black townships outside Durban and the A-team in Chesterville.

Lawyer Fink Haysom has documented the state's role in "manufacturing violence"

countrywide through the use of disaffected elements banded together in vigilante groups.

'Law and order has broken down'

Indeed, the role of the state is the final - and perhaps most crucial ingredient in the melting pot that is war torn Natal.

Radley Keys of the DP asserts "Law and order has broken down. I have seen for myself the way the police stand by and do nothing.

"Almost two thousand people have been killed in the Natal midlands and there has been a maximum of ten convictions for murder."

In a memorandum prepared by Cheadle, Thompson and Haysom for law and order minister Vlok, the role of the police in fanning the flames is seriously scrutinised.

The memorandum - analysis of hundreds of sworn affidavits - states "an overwhelming feature of the conduct of the SAP has been their failure to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of the violence, and in particular, the arlords".

Lawyers privately agree that "one or two vigorous prosecutions of warlords" in the early days, would have prevented the spread of violence into an endemic spiral.

This leads one to ask what the state has to gain by the violence.

Continued strife is going to make it very difficult for the ANC to organise support amongst the people of Natal. The euphoria that is sweeping the nation is almost absent in the province, as people focus all efforts on self defence and survival.

Today's warlords - tomorrow's Contras

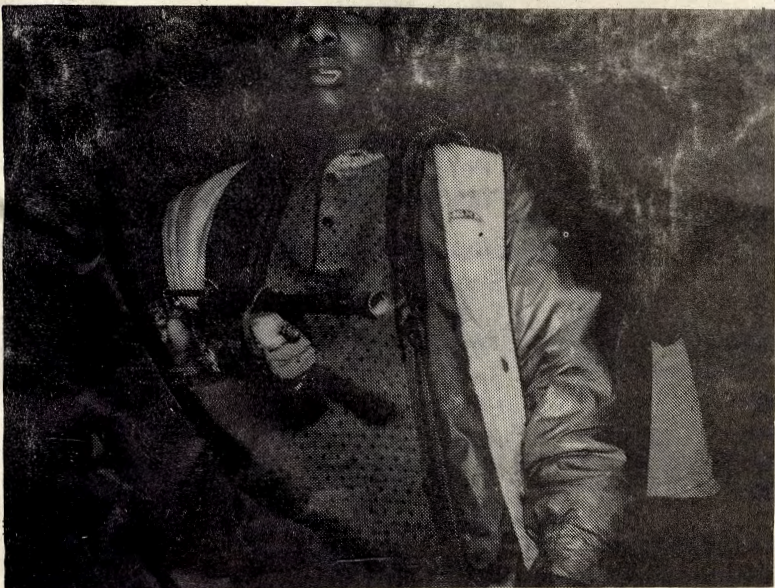
Ongoing conflict is going to hamper a peaceful transition from apartheid. Today's warlords are potentially tomorrow's Contras. The spectre of a force similar to Renamo, which has blighted neighbouring Mozambique's decade and a half of independence, hangs over Natal.

Many resources, desperately needed elsewhere in a post-apartheid situation, would have to be diverted to the Natal region, hampering socio-economic growth.

This is why Mandela's attempted rapprochement with Gatsha Buthelezi of Inkatha is so vital.

Mandela's speech to the people and the positive steps taken since then to build peace in the community, has opened up the prospects for peace in Natal like never before - but speech alone is not enough.

Peace hinges too, on the strategies of the state, on the power plays of warlords and finally, on the painful process of communities beginning to purge the war, which has been so much a part of their daily lives, from under their skins.



Waiting for Inkatha attack...with homemade guns

Editorial

The "ecological perspective" implies global solidarity - that we're all responsible for everyone alive today, for future generations, and for Earth, which is our common home

The destruction of our environment is becoming an issue of major concern throughout the world.

This concern is beginning to be reflected on Rhodes campus with the imminent formation of a Green organisation which will hopefully be taking questions of the environment to campus on an ongoing basis and raising awareness around the issue.

Up to the present environmental problems have barely been addressed by Rhodes students, let alone any other part of the university constituency.

Ignorance of the environmental threat facing us is a key factor in this apathy. Students have not yet realised the urgency of the issue and active work is called for.

We must do what we can on campus to ensure that we are not contributing to the destruction of the environment.

For example recycling paper or avoiding products which are not biodegradable.

These may seem petty issues in the face of the turmoil and change we see unfolding around us in South Africa but the destruction of the environment is a universal issue which could have a cataclysmic affect on our ability to continue to live on this planet.

The new society we build must rest on foundations which will not crumble away beneath our feet.

The issue of the environment must be incorporated into the struggle to be build a non-racial society.

The destruction of the environment is critically linked to power relations. Those who derive power and profits from such destruction will not easily relinquish their hold over our environment and we have to fight to recapture the earth for all it's inheritants.

The threat of nuclear destruction hangs over our heads not because nuclear energy is irreplaceable but because nuclear arms are the ultimate weapon of control.

We need to force governments to abandon these weapons of mass destruction - the worst pollutants of all - and release funds for the giant task of removing the toxic elements now poisoning our environment.

On our doorstep a plan to dump nuclear waste in the Namibian desert was recently shelved by the newly elected government.

Our ability to address environmental issues on a national scale is integrally linked to political change within the country.

The South African government has shown it's contempt for the environment, through, for example the bantustan system which forces millions of people to fruitlessly seek survival on land which is barren, eroded and overgrazed. This has lead to mass starvation, infant mortality and despair. Hopefully a new government will show the same concern for the environment as our recently independant neighbour already has.

We can look with more optimism to organisations which seek to change society at the most fundamental levels - the ANC, UDF, COSATU. We need to debate environmental questions with such organisations. How many of us know what the environmental policy of the ANC is?

Green Organisation formed on campus

THE VIEW of Grahamstown from the 1820 Settler's Monument is impressive: a small town in a valley with lots of trees. A sleepy hollow filled with happy people. A university community... and all this while the Earth is falling apart under our feet, and the heavens virtually ripping apart above us. Rivers choked with soil eroded from over-grazed land and plastic bags that won't decompose for 15 thousand years are flowing into friendly oceans whose great gaurdians, the whales, are needlessly harpooned.

The picture is very grim - the highway we are thundering forward on is broad and straight and one way. What are we, the students of this idyllic university town, doing about the potential time-bomb we inhabit?

First impressions indicate that there doesn't seem to be much going on. A spokesperson for Earthlife in Cape Town informed RHODEO that we are the only major South African university without a branch of Earthlife or any other environmental organization on campus. Earth-life has expressed the hope that this Eastern Cape vacuum will soon be filled. However, a small, dedicated group of

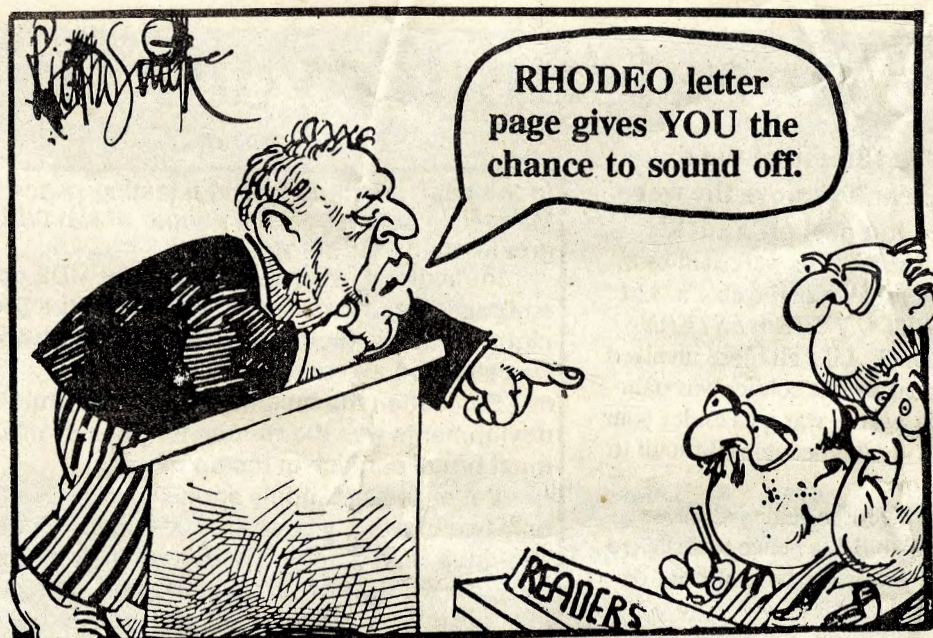
people on campus are getting together and planning big things. What is so encouraging about this group is that their understanding of the environment is based on scientific facts which is a good foundation and increases the chances of the group surviving beyond next week. This "green" group, still without a name, intends launching an organization on Monday the 23rd of April - the day after Earth Day and a week after the start of the second term.

The group which includes Tom Lebert (who holds the SRC enviromental portfolio) and Malcome Logie (linked with Greenpeace), intends highlighting problems on Rhodes campus. These range from refrigeration and aircondi-

tioner leakage (which has a direct effect on our Ozone layer) to the incredible amount of pollution in 'Kotch Creek'.

In the first week of next term, leading up to Earth Day, an environmental education program will be run on campus.

The group will also be talking to residences and showing explicit videos covering everything from the killing of whales to the damage done to our blood by lead pollution.



Dear Rhodeo

After reading the interview with the Vice Chancellor in the last Rhodeo I began to re-assess the nature of the education crisis.

It is a lot more disturbing than I realised. Not only is the unequal education of the school system manifested at university level amongst students, but clearly seems to have had a warping effect on the interviewee.

Does the man have any cognitive ability at all? Okay, so he proved to us that he can read, but I began to wonder about the standards he sets. Would HE be able to sit down and pass an average 1st year BA exam?

In order to do so he would need to answer exam questions in a rational and spontaneous manner - WITHOUT seeing the questions a day before the exam (or is he advocating devious alternatives? I thought that these were against university regulations!)

Furthermore, how do we know that the given answers were in fact his own ideas? Maybe these were plagiarised from National Party documents. It certainly seems so to me (yet he didn't reference these ideas in an academically acceptable manner).

And...according to the Concise Oxford English Dictionary the word 'crisis' means "a moment of danger or suspense in politics, commerce etc", derived from

the Greek word meaning 'decision', not (as Dr Henderson incorrectly asserts) "all hands to the pump before the ship sinks."

Surely this Oxford Don of a V.C. should improve his vocabulary skills (the ASP language development programme includes a session on this).

Is this the shining example of a Rhodes academic which he would like us to emulate?

I see what he means about there being a problem in putting ideals into practice. As we all agree - it WOULD be ideal to have an alert and rational-thinking, mass-based V.C. (helpful tip to exasperated students and staff: you could always try U.W.C.).

And as for the use of the phrase "Go to hell" I'm quite astounded. This emotive and irrational interviewee provides no material basis (i.e empirical evidence!) for believing in this highly mythical place (maybe he had been there - in the admin

region perhaps?). He leaves me unconvinced.

There's so much that leads to suspicion in this man's responses (and why is it that we always get lumped with male V.C.'s anyway?) - but I wish to spare you the agony of further depressing thoughts.

Is there a crisis? It would seem so. Don't need to look further than the V.C. to realise that much.

Yours in deep anxiety
Very Concerned

Who did it - the Creditorial where you get to find out who did what when and how...

Vanessa Barolsky
Nicky Conningsby
Lee-Ann Alfreds
Chris Letcher
Janet Howse
Thamsanqua Mchunu
Ibrahim Seedat
Bronwen Roberts
Jackie Murray
Kevin Smith
Megan Duff
Llewelyn Roderick
Melanie Moir
Raphael da Silva
Nicole Heideman
Susu Motshutsu
Christian Pacella
Charles King
Jon Kellet
Gillian Cory

Gillian Moodie
Shannon Krige
Zola Phinda
Tamara Robinowitz
Clinton Nagoor
Peter Soufa
Stephen

Bioplus, endurance and insanity
Special Thanx to:
Greg for the pix
Afrapix
Katya Berger
Sasnews
Angela and Jan for their help and patience
Patrick Tandy (in advance!)
RMR for playing cool music
Jonathon from ECC
Richard "I'm worried" Maguire

And anyone else we should be grateful to - THANKX! @ @ @ @ @

The Agony and the Exstasy

Dear Aunty Rhoda

I have a huge crush on an RMR DJ - he has a really sexy voice and is always making jokes over the air. I'm sure we would get on well because he also seems to like Roxette and Bros. I often make requests, just so that I can see him, but he always has other people in the studio with him, so we can't really talk. He doesn't seem to notice when I smile or wink. How can I get him to meet him? I am getting tired of hanging around the Kaif just to hear his voice.

Besotted

Dear "Besotted"

I suggest you lay yourself naked across his turntables - this might encourage him to give you a spin. Otherwise join RMR as a DJ and get yourself onto the Committee (where I suspect he lurks). I hear their all-in-the-family meetings get intense.

Dear Aunty Rhoda

I am an insatiable "peeping tom". I cannot keep away from women's reses and find myself constantly lurking around women's toilets and looking through ground floor windows. I have even rigged up a telescope in my room, which affords an excellent view of upper storeys. I am infatuated with women and can't seem to get enough of peering at them secretly. Do I need physciatric treatement? Please advise.

Bedroom eyes.
Jan Smuts.

Dear "Bedroom Eyes"

You have an unfortunate problem but I can think of two solutions. Either have a sex change so you can stare at yourself tirelessly - it's a lot less effort. Alternatively, make it a profession and become a guard outside the Grahamstown Magistrate's Court or join the Security Branch. Contact a local student spy for details.

Dear Aunty Rhoda

I am presently going out with a wonderful man, and we plan to get engaged next year. Unfortunately, he does not excite me sexually, and I find that I am drawn to one of his friends, who is considered to be an academic nerd, (he wears plaster strips across the bridge of his glasses.) With him I find complete sexual satisfaction. I am scared my boyfriend finds out about my clandestine affair with the most shunned person on campus, and breaks up with me. I am desparately searching for a husband, and cannot afford to let my boyfriend escape, but I can't restrain myself from seducing his friend. Please help!

Potential Spinster
Oriel House

Dear "Potential Spinster"

No, I do not think you are being fair. In fact, I consider you have alarming nymphomaniacal tendencies. I was so perturbed that I notified your boyfriend of your indiscretions immediately and he has sworn to kill your nerd lover and then himself. Enjoy spinsterhood.

Dear Aunty Rhoda

When ever I go to my accountancy lectures I have a big problem keeping my eyes open. I have tried going to bed earlier but to no avail. Is there something wrong with me?

Dopey
Winchester House

Dear Dopey

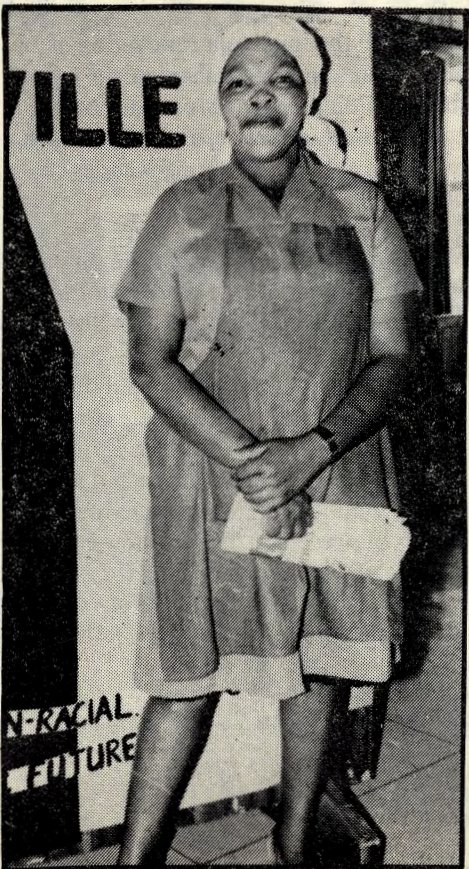
Nothing appears to be wrong with you. The problem lies in the boring monotony of Accounts lectures. Try using matchsticks to prop your eyelids up, paint fake eyes on your eyelids, or skip Accounts lectures altogether. They do not seem to be worth the effort. Another alternative is to assassinate your lecturer.

Where were you on Sharpeville day?

RHODEO asked a student and a campus worker how they spent the day on March 21st. On this day in 1960, 72 people protesting the pass laws were killed by police in a township called Sharpeville. March 21st has subsequently been commemorated by many South Africans as Sharpeville day. Both people interviewed wished to remain anonymous, the student out of modesty, the worker because her son had been in detention and she feared police harrasment.

KAIF WORKER: "I usually work from 8:30 in the morning to either 4:30 with an hour lunch break or to 11:00 with a three hour break. Yesterday I never went to work because it was Sharpeville Day. I did my washing in the morning. I have a young child in nappies. Then I made lunch for my family. After that I went to the rally at Lavender Hill with my children. We stayed there till it was getting dark and then we went home for supper. I was so tired when I got home from toyi-toying I had to rest. I enjoy these rallies. My son was in jail for three years. The police know me because of my son. If they see my name they will come and fetch me. Last night I dreamt about being chased by the police. Today my boss told me he was taking money off my pay for not coming to work yesterday. Nobody went to work in Kaif yesterday. They usually take more than a day's wages off. Our bosses won't talk about it, they just had these funny looks on their faces today.

STUDENT: "I don't have any early lectures, so I sleep-in and miss breakfast, which is no loss. When I do wake up I take a shower and go to the lectures I have to attend that day: I haven't missed one lec-



KAIF WORKER

ture since I got here. Yesterday I had to clean my own room because it was Sharpeville day and all the black staff were not at work. Also at mealtimes we had different people serving us, obviously because the usual people were away. My lectures were all finished by three o'clock so I went back to res, took another shower (don't laugh, I felt like it) and did my work for the next day's lectures. I usually go to, or try to go to aerobics but I didn't feel like it; having to walk all that way - sweat it out and then walk back. After supper I went back to res and got dressed to go out... and that's all I'm saying.

STOP PRESS

THE RECTOR of the University of Fort Hare and at least five other top administrative officials recently announced from the British Embassy in Johannesburg that they were "withdrawing" from Fort Hare.

The announcement came soon after the coup in the Ciskei which overthrew Lennox Sebe, one of the most notorious bantustan leaders.

According to SRC members on campus the administration and Sebe enjoyed close relations and consulted with each other about the running of the university.

After the coup the South African government immediately sent SADF troops into the university.

Students, academics and workers responded by uniting in a one week stayaway which forced the rector to withdraw permission for the SADF to be on campus.

Previously many academics had been afraid to voice any opposition to the university's policies because of the extreme repression they faced.

The Rev Arnold Stofile, a key community leader in the Eastern Cape, lectured at Fort Hare.

Because of his outspoken views he was detained by the Ciskei police for two years.

The rector of Fort Hare, Professor Lamprecht made no effort to secure his release.

Black academics were also deliberately excluded from discussions that were held with the administration around student demands as many of these academics had studied at either Fort Hare or

other "bush colleges" and were well aware of the problems that students faced.

After the coup these academics formed an association with has built close links with the students on campus.

According to a BSC 11 student the rector felt "very threatened" after the coup. Students were now able to gain direct access to him and make demands around conditions on the university.

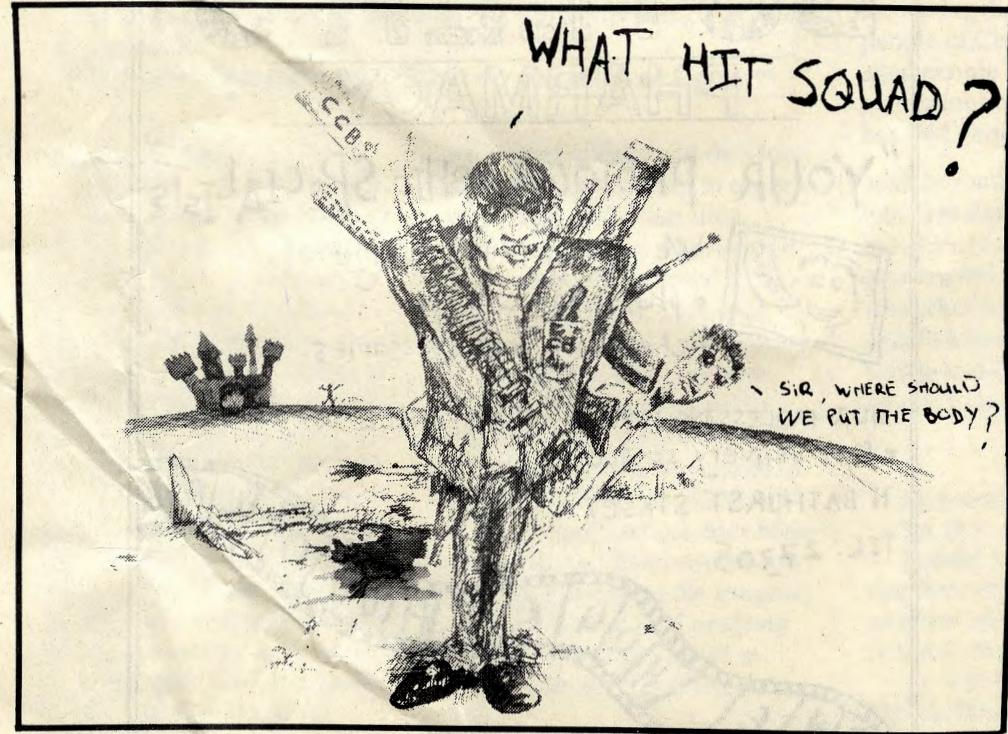
These demands challenged the disparity between rapidly rising fees and steadily deteriorating education as well as the inadequacy of even basic facilities such as food.

The movements of students were also tightly controlled and monitored by Campus Security guards who worked in conjunction with the Ciskei police.

When students voiced their grievances around conditions on the campus the administration was seldom prepared to hold discussions with students and usually used security forces instead to "settle" the issue.

A BA 11 student said that because the rector could no longer call on the Ciskei police to control the student body top-level administration felt unable to run the university any longer. "This is an indication of the way in which the university has been run in the past - on the basis of fear and intimidation rather than as an educational institution."

The SRC is currently involved in discussions with remaining staff in order to work out how the university will be run in the immediate and long-term future.



About those haunted houses in Grahamstown...we warned you

NEWS OF the imminent renovation of Saint Aidans, an old Grahamstown school building, into a three-star hotel has left raised eyebrows, and more than a few nocturnal shivers among Rhodes students.

For years now, rumours have abounded about the supernatural satanic elements that may have found their home within the dank depths of this gothic establishment.

What exactly is the truth about this building? The shroud of mystery which hangs over St Aidans has created rumours of human sacrifice, rape and murder, while talk of satanic worship reveal degrees of perversity that only few consider and fewer still practice. Most students seem aware of some kind of adverse element supposedly operating here, and yet - no-one seems sure!

Rumours they may be. However most rumours are based on some form of fact.

It is hardly preposterous to presume there is some negative power in Grahamstown, perhaps to counter the influence of 52 churches!

If so, what exactly is being tampered with by the renovations?

Should those dank depths and eerie spires and those who have made a habit of frequenting them in the past be left to themselves or not?

This question looms over Grahamstown like the bat encircled towers of the most mysterious building in the city - St Aidans.

RHODEO would welcome any information regarding the rumours surrounding St. Aidans and other haunted houses in Grahamstown.

Plays a plenty at the Drama Department



Busi Mahlaba on the Brecht on Brecht cast - which opens soon

TWO EXCITING plays, "Brecht on Brecht" and "The Crucible", are being staged by the Rhodes Drama Department and will give first years an opportunity to perform.

"Brecht on Brecht" is a play about Bertolt Brecht the German playwright and author. Bertolt Brecht used the stage to bring about social changes through modern sophisticated propaganda. Brecht's major contribution, however, was his innovative use of staging. He wanted to create plays which would force the audience to think and judge rather than escaping into entertainment and illusion. Brecht was very successful in achieving this effect and as a result he is regarded as one of the most innovative playwrights of the twentieth century. Brecht was equally versatile as a poet and songwriter and is especially renowned for his Threepenny Opera and his song "Mack the Knife". Rhodes University is presenting selections from Brecht's poems, plays and songs at 8.00pm. on the 29, 30, 31 March and 5, 6, 7 April in the Rhodes Theatre.

The Rhodes production on Brecht was the result of collaboration between Professor James, head of the Drama Department and Professor Nowotny of the Music Department. The play contains live music and songs and promises to be an entertaining but serious autobiographical look at the great German playwright's life and philosophies.

The musical was chosen by Professor James because of the importance of Brecht's influence on revolutionising theatrical practice. His work is especially applicable to current social and political changes in South Africa.

The second play, "The Crucible", which is being performed from the 15-19 May at the Box Theatre, is a serious drama dealing with the Salem witchhunts. It is an Arthur Millar play and will be directed by the playwright Reza Reardon.

This play was first performed during the McCarthy Communist witchhunt of the 1960's when the author himself was implicated.

Tickets are available at Grocotts.

FILM REVIEW

D A D



DIRECTOR: Gary David Goldberg

STARS: Jack Lemmon; Ted Danson; Olympia Dukakis; Ethan Hawke; Kathy Baker.

MUSIC: James Horner

BASED ON THE BOOK BY WILLIAM WHARTON

DATE OF RELEASE: 6th April

"Dad" is the funny and moving story of an elderly father and his adult son who re-discover each other - and themselves - when brought together by a family crisis.

Two time Academy Award winner Jack Lemmon stars as Jake Tremont, a 75-year-old retiree who is revitalized under the loving care of his long absent son (Ted Danson of 'Cheers') when his wife Bette (Olympia Dukakis) is briefly hospitalized. Upon returning home, she is confused about her husband's new-found assertiveness and zeal for living which flourished during her absence. Later, joined by his rebellious teen-age grandson Billy (Ethan Hawke), three generations of Tremonts face their new lives and challenges with a closeness that leads to unexpected and memorable results.

"Dad" is also a story about the obligations of generations to care for each other. John Tremont and his sister Annie (Kathy Baker) are part of today's "sandwiched" generation of young adults who find themselves caring for their elderly parents as well as their own children.

Director Gary David Goldberg - (Executive Producer of 'Family Ties') said: "You can't escape families. You can't get out of them, which lends some great comedic material to the fact that you must deal with them. This story exists on several levels, but underneath it all is a love story between a father and a son."

ALL MATERIAL COURTESY OF UNITED INTERNATIONAL PICTURES

BUTLER'S PHARMACY

"YOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SPECIALISTS"

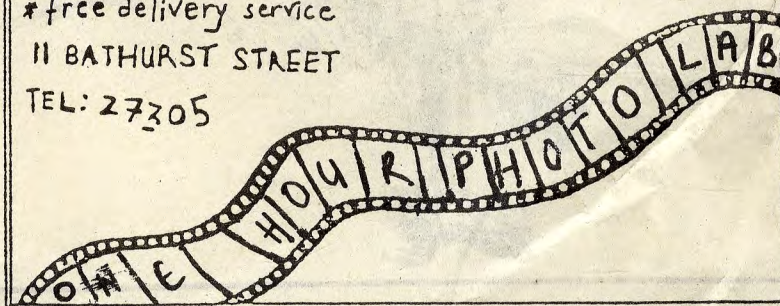


We carry a full range of:
* photographic paper
* chemicals and accessories

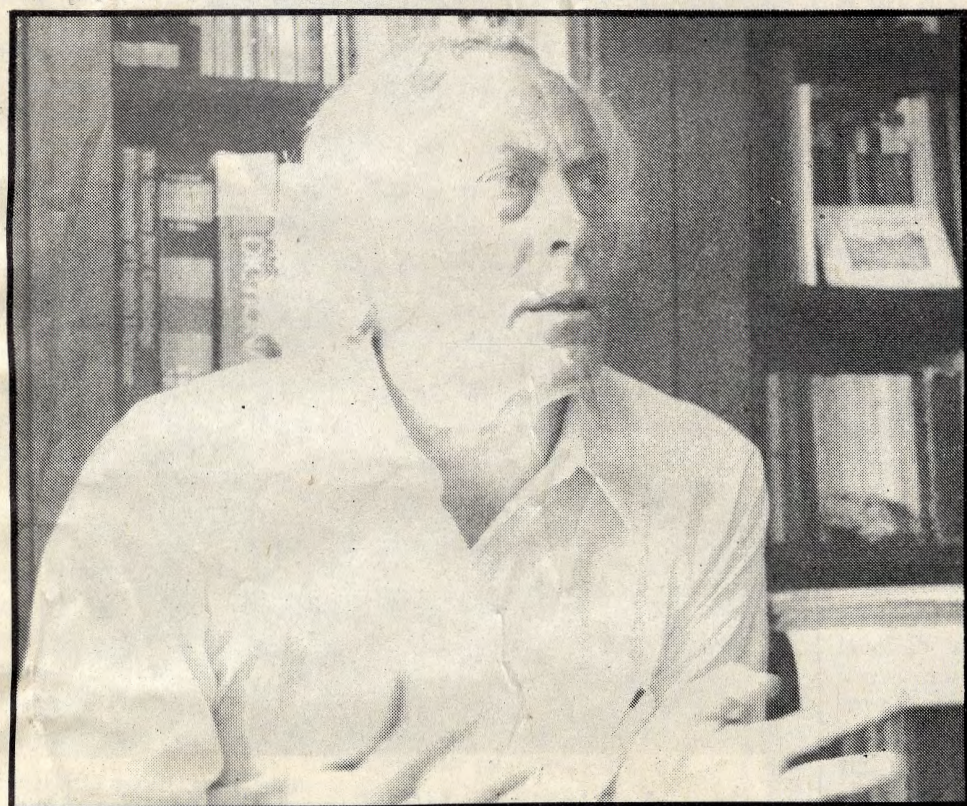
OUR PROCESSING IS TOPS - OUR SERVICE THE BEST
* free delivery service

11 BATHURST STREET

TEL: 27305



Van Wyk Smith went globetrotting



PROFESSOR MALVERN van Wyk Smith, Head of the English Department at Rhodes, attended an international conference at Oxford University recently.

The theme of the conference was "The function of literature in a transitional South Africa" and Professor van Wyk Smith delivered his own paper titled "Rethinking English Studies in South Africa" which focussed on the role of English at university level and

what was hoped to be achieved by its teaching.

The conference which lasted from March 21 to March 23 was organized by an ex-Rhodian and Junior Oxford Fellow, Elleke Boehmer.

It was attended by about 120 academics and writers.

Professor van Wyk Smith who was expected back at Rhodes next term is presently also doing research for his latest book which he hopes to complete by the end of the year.

PURE WAR

I DON'T really know where to start with this band.

I must admit I felt a bit like the boy in the Emperor's New Clothes, you know the one who shouted "but the emperor's naked!" while all the Emperor's sycophants were marvelling at the Emperor's clothes. Anyway, when I heard Pure War play, I was astounded. Pure War are almost brilliant!

Last Friday night at a jorl in Beaufort Street, Pure War played for the first time in public. They've only been together for seven weeks which is, says guitarist B.A., "one week for every astral soul".

The band consists of four players - Anthony on bass, Ashley on drums, and B.A. and Carl on guitars.

Anthony says Pure War don't play music, rather "white noise". Carl and B.A. thought the band played psychedelic music while Ashley, the band's maverick, thought it was rock!

I thought it was like swimming through water. It is sound that you feel all around you. It fills you up. I suppose its also a bit like war; every sound coming from Anthony's shawn off bass guitar is like a hail of machine-gun bullets.

Anthony is the bands most experienced musician - he used to play with B.A. in the cult Grahamstown band, After The Rindepest. Carl and Ashley have only been playing for seven weeks.

The band's name comes from a paper written by someone Anthony calls the "hippest post-modernism theorist". Influences include Sonic Youth, Husker Du, Stravinsky, Einstuzende Neubaten, Black Flag and Spacemen 3 (although Ashley is influenced by Dinasaur Jr).

Pure War are a "serious" band. I was very definitely put in my place when I said a criticism that could be levelled against the band might be that it is elitist because it is inaccessible to a lot of people and not really relevant to South Africa - perhaps even "bourgeois".

"It's the furthest thing from elitist," said Carl, "You don't need any formal training to play this music. Anyone can play it." Indeed, Carl's been playing guitar for seven weeks. He doesn't play chords and his guitar doesn't even really need tuning.

"It is relevant music," says Anthony, "because it comes out of a frustration with the dominant, bourgeois ideology. The Populist Left are not the only representatives of challenge to this ideology."

Here followed a bit of an ideological tussle between interviewer and interviewees which Ashley didn't really seem to understand.

I'm confused as well. I still don't know what to make of this band. I think you'll agree though, Pure War have got to be the hippest, post-modernist band in Grahamstown.

Life at a Canadian university - how does SA shape up...by Raphael da Silva

SINCE MY article in the last issue, I have been swamped with questions about what university life in Canada is like, particularly in residence and in student government.

To stop repeating myself hundreds of times, here are the answers once and for all. So enjoy!!

First, lets deal with student government...The primary difference between ourselves and this university is that we do not have a Students' Representative Council. Instead, we have a Students' Association to which every student belongs and pays a "membership fee" of \$50 a year.

This means that we are financially independant from the university. Our responsibility is solely to students. If we want to change our student fees or con-

stitution we do so by referendum which is then automatically approved by the Senate.

The second difference is that we are allowed to run our own businesses to generate revenue. So, for example, the Association would have been running the Union, Kaif and the travel agency.

We had two people in charge of the Association; a president, to deal with political issues, and a finance commissioner to handle the day-to-day running of the association. Both positions were directly elected.

I was the finance commissioner and had the opportunity of deciding who got what, a difficult task when you consider we had a weekly newspaper, a "real" radio station, over 100 clubs and so-

cieties, a theatre, a publishing centre as well as eight services. These included a women's centre, a peer counselling centre, and international student's centre, an off-campus centre, an employment centre and a centre for disabled students.

The issues we dealt with varied, from women's and gay rights, to building student digs, getting cheaper bus passes, to getting rid of certain city councillors, for example.

Of course, we had a directly-elected council which met every two weeks in heated meetings lasting three to five hours each.

University residences at Carleton were divided into buildings for women and men only, but the majority (dare I say it) were co-ed.

Carleton was in fact the first univer-

sity to introduce co-ed buildings in 1968. a practise every university in Canada now follows.

Perhaps the only negative aspect of residence was that we had to wait till third year to get a single room. The positive point was that it taught you to get along with people much more.

What what we did find, however, is that people had better relationships with each other, both on a social and personal level.

People tended to deal with issues of sex better, since by living with members of the opposite gender, they had an easier time understanding them.

Finally, it would be unheard of to have a different set of residence rules for men and women. This isn't because they didn't exist at one time. They did, but students, especially women, fought to change them.

GrapeVine bottle store

51 High Street Grahamstown

Where you call the shots and we pour them

Stockists of:

Imported and local liquors, Beers, Wines, Spirits, Bar requisites ...

Suppliers free of:

Glasses, Ice, Bar Requisites

Also available:

Marquis, Chairs, Tables...

So call the Vine at 22385, 223344

23980, 26147 A/H

BECAUSE...

What we don't have is not worth having

"Fort Cory" moving on down

THE CORY Library, nationally acclaimed for its wealth of records on South African history, has outgrown its present location on the second floor of the library and will soon be moving to the basement.

Sir George Cory, first professor of chemistry at Rhodes and an amateur historian, collected various photographs, maps, books and documents about South Africa as preparation for his book on the history of South Africa. On his death the library was formed with these documents becoming the nucleus of the collection.

The historical material ranges from farm diaries that date to the mid 19th Century, recording labourers wages and weather conditions, to oral history tapes and an early Amharic Bible from Ethiopia.

Many institutions such as the Lovedale Institution and the Methodist Church of South Africa, give their documents to the library to preserve, and these are available to scholars for research.

The documents are sorted and classified by the four staff members who work in "Fort Cory". Fire-proofing and humidity control ensure that the material is well preserved.

The staff also have to deal with nearly 400 genealogical enquiries every year. German researcher, Christopher Marx, is presently using the resources in the library to trace any possible links between the AWB and Nazis.

Olympic Games for Satisco?

GOING ALL the way to the Olympics is the eventual goal of the SATISCO basketball team, but they admit they have a long way to go.

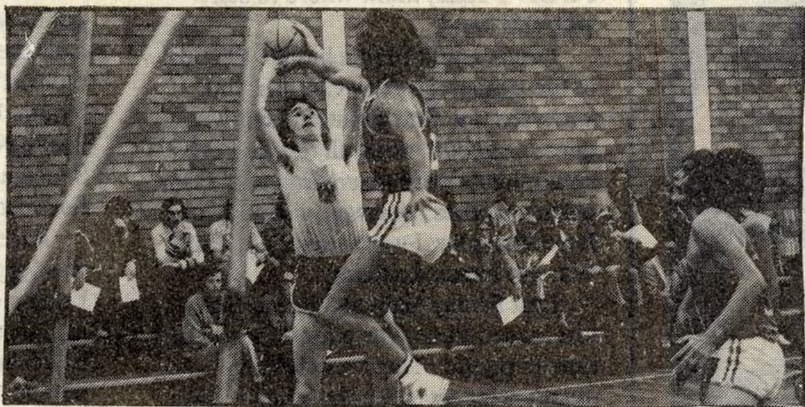
"As long as the status quo remains there is no way it is going to happen," said Daniel "Smokey" Maine, one of the organisers of the team. "But, we are hoping that in the next few years, South Africa will be a free country so we need to start now."

The basketball team was stated in 1989 by Maine, now studying the Higher Diploma in Journalism and John Mavuso, a third year Commerce student.

"At first a lot of people did not show up. Basketball is not popular amongst blacks," said Maine. But, by the end of year, a core group had come together. This year, about 15-20 people come to each practice - seven are women.

Frederick de Hev-Meerlah is the coach of the team although he admits that he is not qualified, having only played for four years at high school and university in Ghana in 1972. A Masters computer science student, he uses books to coach. "It's just my past experience I'm trying to share. I love the game," he said.

Maine sees lack of coaching as the team's greatest weakness. This is why he remains optimistic that co-operation between SAU



Basketball has come a long way since it was first played at Rhodes

and SATISCO can be achieved so that the team can take advantage of the more experienced SAU coaches.

National-maybe Olympic level

Other problems the team faces are lack of other teams to play against and the fact that many of their own players are involved in other codes. But Maine remains optimistic. "Right now, we are trying to pull in as many people as possible."

Last year the team concentrated on the fundamentals. This year, they hope to build on this and also start a women's team. They also believe that in the next

few years they can have a team which can compete at national and maybe even make it to Olympic level.

Colin Constance is an honours Geology student who joined this year. "I agree with what SATISCO stands for. Plus I enjoy the game. I like the team spirit," he said.

Constance enjoys the fact that the team is just starting. "I'm still learning the game. To get the basics is essential. Sometimes when you start with too much competition it can be disastrous."

"Anyone who believes in non-racial sport is welcome to join," said Maine. The team practises on Tuesdays from 5-7pm in Alec Mullins and Wednesdays and Thursdays at 7pm in the Aerobics Hall.



Welcome Ncita

Ncita dedicates his world title to the people of South Africa

South Africa's newest world boxing champion has dedicated his title to the people of South Africa.

Welcome Ncita became the seventh local boxer to win a world title, and is the first from the Eastern Cape to become a world champion.

Ncita said he had white friends and black friends who had encouraged him throughout his career.

"This title is my way of paying them back," he said

Ncita, who is one of two South African world champions, won the International Boxing Federation (IBF) junior featherweight title from Fabrice Benichou of France last week.

Ncita wrested the world title on a unanimous points decision.

The other South African world champion is Brian Mitchell, he holds the World Boxing Association (WBA) junior lightweight mantle.

TINY'S AT: 59 NEW STR.
TEL: 26455

FOR STUDENT SPECIALS

* Student's Steaks - R9.95

* TINY'S "10" Club

* Beer Garden

* GRAD BOOKINGS OPEN!

JUDY'S CAPE KITCHEN...

For Great Self Service.

• 2 Main dishes R.10.00 + G.S.T

• Bread

• Desserts

ENTRY: Lower doors of
→ **TINYS**

Aerobics gets 'em

ON MARCH 15, the Great Hall was pumping to a different kind of beat - the Dingemans Aerobics Marathon.

This Rag function witnessed about a hundred flushed and weary students desperately trying to keep pace with the instructor.

Exhilarating

After two hours of exercising arms and legs everybody was understandably exhausted but enthusiasm ran high.

Marathon pumping!

Comments afterwards included: "It was exhilarating!", "not tooo bad" and "lekker man."

Amazing spirit

The ex-professional instructor of Rhodes Aerobics Club, Sean Ledger, was full of praise for those who participated, describing them as "initially apprehensive, but they soon warmed to the idea. The spirit was amazing... really great."

Dingemans first-year students saw this as a means of raising money for Rag, and thought the enthusiasm was well worth the effort, but were disappointed by the small number of participants.

Hoping it takes off

Only about twenty houses entered teams for the theme event.

Dingemans hoped that this type of Rag function would take off in the future, as it was well worth the effort and support.

EACH TABLET CONTAINS: Caffeine CIT 90mg Caffeine ALK 90mg Mag Silicate 3mg Tartrazine trace.

STAY WIDE AWAKE WITH 'LERT



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

'LERT
KEEP-AWAKE TABLETS



Guido's RESTAURANT
For the best pizzas in town!!

Find us on Hill Street between His Majestys and The Albert...

Tel: (0461) 27261

SPORT COMMENT

SAU and Satisco must now look towards a united future

With the prevailing winds of change sweeping the country, which is bound to affect every person in every sphere of life, it is only desirable that sport should also 'blow in that wind'.

Sportspeople should move away from outdated notions of segregated sport and hypocritical multi-racialism. Sportspeople must now start to lay foundations for future sport - non-racial sport. Don't shrug your shoulders and say "But what can I do."

People need to actively participate in non-racial sport or even initiate discussions about it. As Rhodes' Sports Officer, John Donald put it "Sport can unite people."

We need to use sport to destroy our prejudices and reach out to find a common understanding. We need to build bridges through sport, bridges to bring us closer as we move towards a new era in our country.

It is more than encouraging to see different national sports like soccer, rugby, boxing and roadrunning talking to each other, albeit exploratory talks. If we hope to ever get admitted into international sport we need to put our house in order first.

Apartheid fragmentation has left our sport in shambles. Developments in the country also affect us here at university. So it is important that we engage ourselves in discussions about our future sport.

The message is - stop talking about non-racial sport and start playing it. Those who are unaware of non-racial sport should seriously discuss it.

SAU and SATISCO need to map out their future in a solely non-racial sporting scenario.

It can only be hoped that egos do not impede the necessary discussions and more importantly, change.

People can only ignore this fact at their own disadvantage.

Satisco vs Cape Teacher's College (CTC) - Results

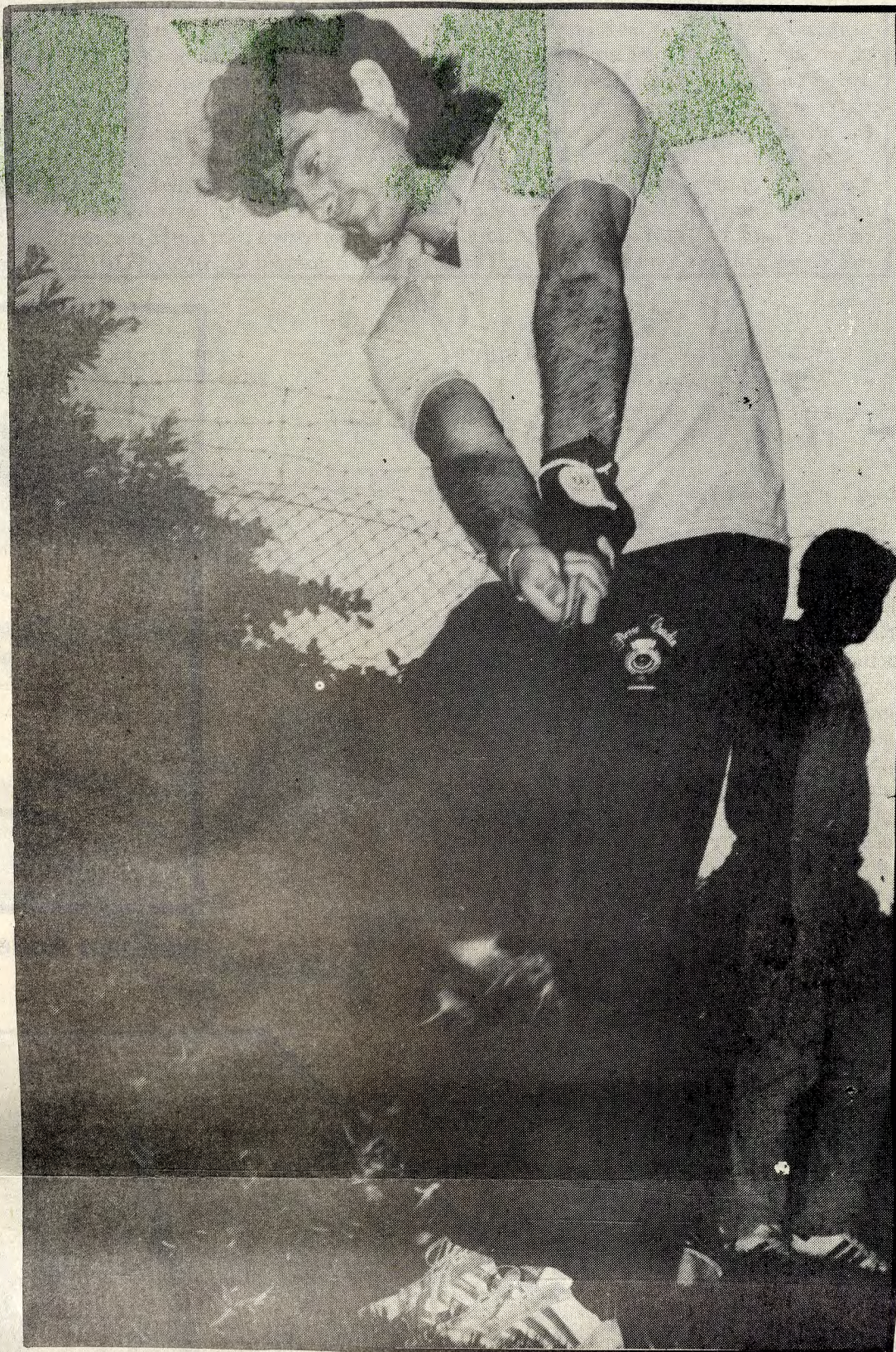
Soccer: Rhodes 2 CTC 1

Rugby: Rhodes 7 CTC 12

Volleyball: Rhodes 3 CTC 1

Forthcoming Satisco event:

Saturday 31 March
Regional Athletics
Meet at University of
Fort Hare

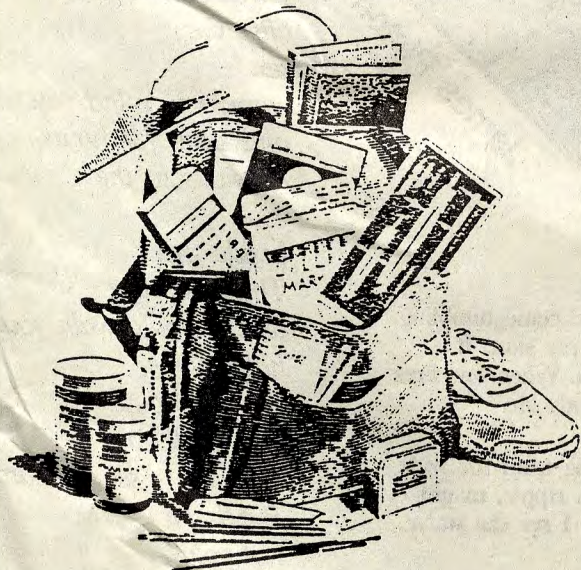


An ardent golfer shows how it's done in the rough when night-golf made its annual appearance at Rhodes recently. A tournament was staged on the Great Field. The organisers were pleased with the response.

GROCOTT'S

☎: 24861
24 High St.

FOR ALL YOUR
printing
AND
Stationery
requirements



Stark Streaking Naked

DURBAN - A few weeks ago staff members of the official student newspaper in Durban, DOME, who were signing in at security, were confronted by two naked students in the security office in the Students Union.

Strip naked and steal panties

The two men pleaded with the DOME members to explain the rugby initiation rites to the security guards.

Upon investigation, it was discovered that the Under 20 rugby players were coerced by senior Rugby Club members to strip naked and steal panties from the Charles James Women's reses, in "Panty Raid".

These three Freshers were discovered running naked through the res passages. Ac-

cording to one of them they had had to "stand guard" while all CJ women filed past them.

Initiation rites 'disgusting'

Peter Smith, the Rugby Sports Officer, felt very strongly about the initiation activities. He said that the Rugby Club had never condoned initiation, and as far as they were concerned, "there was no initiation" - until Thursday night. Smith said this was the first time that such an activity had occurred and went to say that "stu-

dents sometimes realise the repercussions of their actions." He also said that the students involved would not get away with such behaviour.

Vusi Madonsela of Satisco felt that the so-called "initiation rite" was "disgusting" and that it

needed to be "addressed as quickly as possible."

Madonsela stated that Satisco did not indulge in initiation in sport because the "kind of sport we play necessitates and emphasises the spirit of comradeship

among the constituency". Madonsela felt that irresponsible behaviour could become characteristic of that sport, giving it a bad name, which showed the need for education in the political discipline of sport.

DOME interviewed a bemused but apologetic "Panty Raider" who said that he felt they had been forced to go on the pant raid. He said, "There's heavy shit going on down here" referring to the disciplinary measures they are now facing. The students were concerned because, according to them, the case was being taken up by the Vice-Principal.

SASNEWS