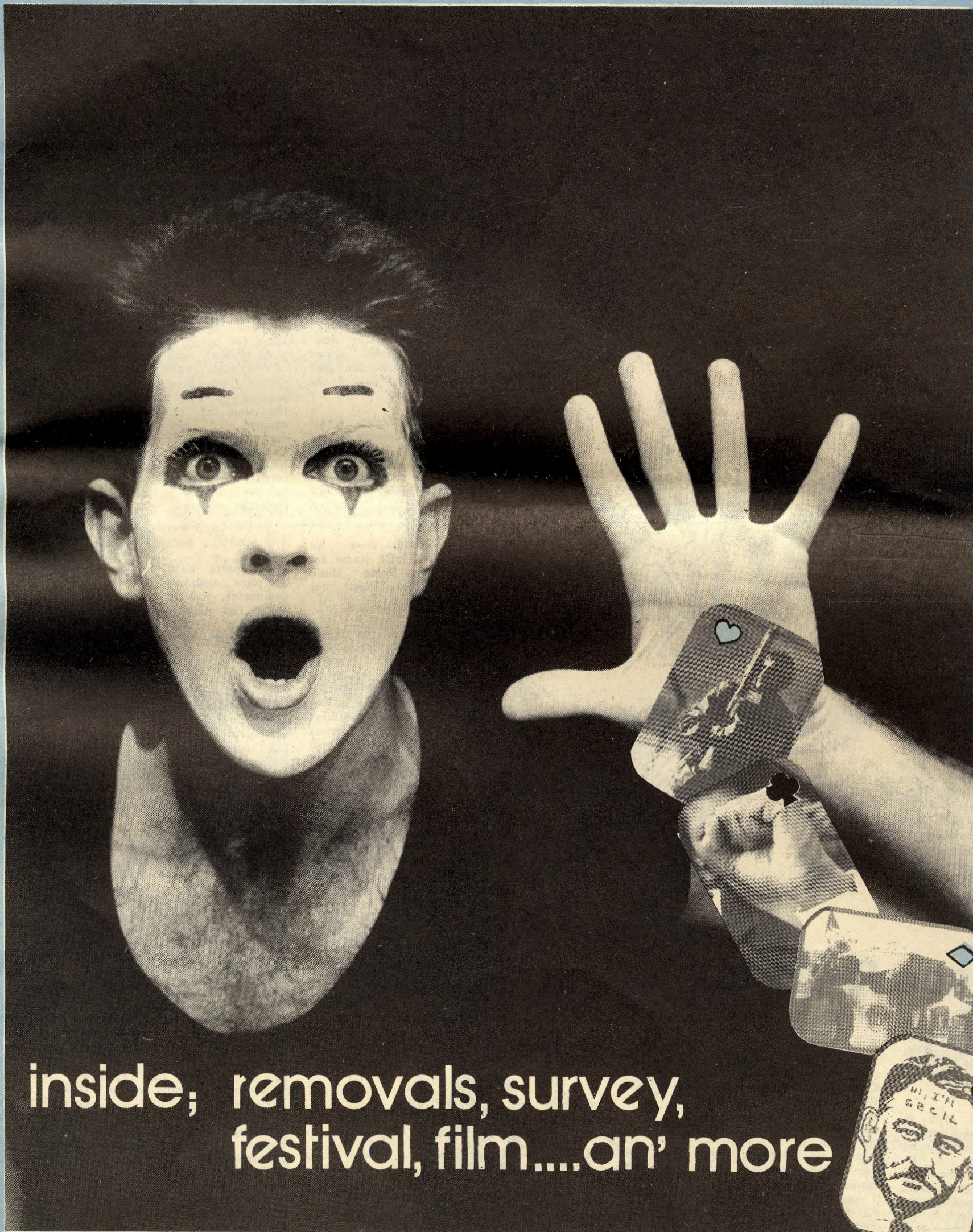


RHODEO

Rhodes' most touching paper May '87



inside; removals, survey,
festival, film....an' more



Students go up in flames

"Is this really necessary?" I asked myself, standing barefoot on the lawn at 5.30am on a Thursday morning with my Laura Ashley nightie flopping in the mud.

The dreaded Pre-Dawn Firedrill had struck again, waking the peaceful sleepers of St Mary's Hall with the intrusive sound of whistles and sirens and stamping feet. Its all very well to practise getting out of the building quickly, I thought as tantalising visions of duvets and pillows circled before my bleary eyes. Nobody wants to get burnt. Its just that I would

really rather practice at a more reasonable hour - we wouldn't know how to 'escape' after supper, we've never had to try.

I'm sure Admin has our best interests at heart - don't they always? - but, don't they know that severe shock and lack of sleep can be as detrimental to one's wellbeing as roaring flames?

I have heard a vicious rumour that Admin is actually a bunch of petty, Victorian, paternalistic, sexist and that these firedrills are just a sneaky, unsubtle way of catching

those who are not tucked up in bed when they should be. That's obviously not true - is it? Last I heard Admin was not so hard up that they needed every R20 fine they could slap on errant residence-dwellers. Surely Admin would not be so illogical as to charge exorbitant fees for the privilege of sleeping in res and then charge again if you choose to sleep out?

The whole affair is a ghastly mistake which I am sure they're only too eager to rectify - not so Dr Henderson?

By Pam Sykes



Journ Degree Changes

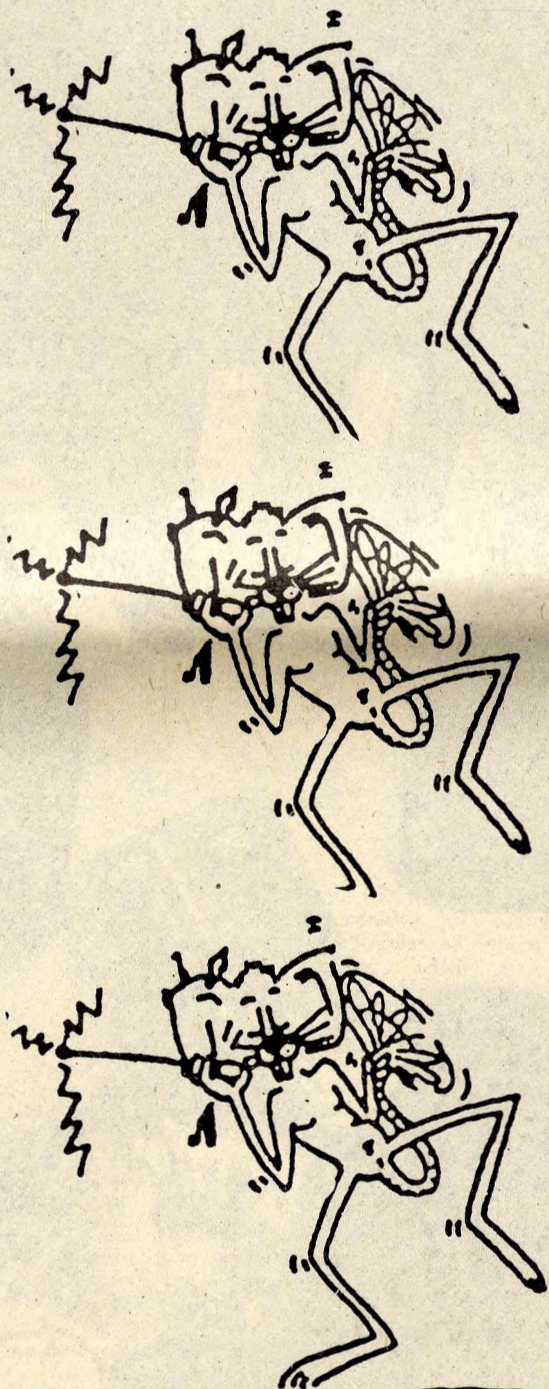
The structure of the BJourn degree has long been the topic of heated discussion.

The main area of confusion lay with those students registering in 1986. When they registered, it would have taken three years to complete the degree, having the option of specialising in either print media or television.

In June 1986, it was decided that if students studied for four years, they would obtain a B Journ, but if they studied for three, the degree would be called a BA, with Journalism as a major. the television option was also made unavailable to those choosing to study for three years.

At last the confusion has cleared! All students who registered in 1986 will still get a B Journ after three years and television is an option. The only change being that Journ Prac. would no longer be a separate credit. This was confirmed by Prof Gavin Stewart, Head of the Dept of Journalism.

All students who register from 1987 will have to study for four years to obtain a B Journ degree.



Setting the record straight

Students on Rhodes campus have had conflicting views as to why RMR closed down during the day preceding and the day of the White elections.

RMR closed down transmission on Tuesday 5 and Wednesday 6 May in solidarity with students protesting police action on other campuses, and with UCT Radio and Voice of Wits.

VOW closed down for three days, UCT Radio for two, and Dome Music Radio (Natal Univ.) for one day.

The motion for the closing down of the station was proposed by Jeremy Mansfield, SRC Promotions and ex-RMR Studio Director, and was seconded by Phillipa Robb, RMR Station Director. The RMR committee vote in the motion was four in favour and three against. There were no abstentions.

Students in general felt it was necessary to be able to continue their right to protest without state interruption, and that in peaceful protests, they had a right for their demands to be heard and not suppressed.

It was agreed by the committee as a whole that news reports at the top of the hour should inform listeners as objectively as possible on the events at the time of closure on campus. They should encourage better student awareness on political issues occurring in our country and create more interest in the unique structure of our country.

The reports were subject to prior approval by the committee, and if thought to be too subjective, were changed.

The RMR news reports were not in any way used to encourage students to take part in any political action which might interrupt or endanger their academic advancement. The reports advertised the student meetings taking place on campus during that week, and covered what had happened during them.

RMR did not side with any campus society during the closure. The committee took the decision as an independent, and essentially politically neutral society. The

committee felt it was in the interests of the student body to close down. We felt that the apathy shown on campus to important issues in our country had reached a dangerous stage, and that the majority of the student body had closed themselves off to anything outside their chosen studies that might cause them to think or act.

Because we are politically neutral, we would not take this kind of action again unless we felt that the situation warranted it.

Our primary objective as Rhodes Music Radio is to entertain and inform campus, and it is for this reason that RMR will not close down by choice again unless the decision taken by the committee in office is unanimous. RMR would at this stage like to bring to the attention of readers that our closure on the first of May was not our choice. Due to labour stay-aways on that day, we could not enter the Student Union buildings, and therefore could not transmit.

Phillippa Robb
Station Director
Rhodes Music Radio.

Methsoc Reports

This year Methsoc has been challenged to lead balanced Christian lives, with a variety of cultural, social, devotional and service meetings.

The year began with an exciting Methsoc Retreat camp for the committee at Port Alfred to plan the year's activities. The year got off to a good start with a barn dance. Other activities have included a talk on inward/outward spirituality given by Dr Cragg, discussion groups on stewardship, a beetle drive evening, a Christian video and popcorn evening and talks given by ECC

and Jaque Pretorius on SU.

A memorable event was the successful camp at Katberg at which we were all challenged by Rev Bill and Eddie Whitehead's message on forgiveness. The term still promises a visit to the Brookshaw Old Age Home before the exams.

If you feel you have missed out on far too much already, why not join us at the Methsoc Hut (Gilbert Street) every Wednesday evening at 7-8pm? Remember the camp and barn dance next term - watch the press for details!



Capsoc Says:

Backstage at the Kaif 3.30pm. The Kaif kitchens are still, save for the sigh of very tired potatoes and the scream of the occasional rat slipping into the little-known depths of a deep fryer.

"Nothing exciting here" reports a Ninja-clad Capsoc Investigator into his walkie-talkie Coke can.

A few days later a man of sombre habit and wearing reflective sunglasses presses some of the green stuff into the clammy palm of a caterer. She looks down expectantly - it is his hamburger.

You've all known that things at this delightful deli are not as they should be. Strange prices, even stranger foodstuffs and still stranger sounds that trickle from the pale lips of students who brave the morsels contained therein. This, together with students renowned for their apathy has led to a Kaif without the ...

After preliminary investigations and having extended our prying tentacles, we concluded that there was enough to warrant ou "Grand Kaif Exposé which will manifest itself in the 3rd term. CAPSOC



"I'm not on anyone's side"

This year has seen English-speaking campuses become scenes of violence between police and students. Demonstrations, clashes with police and mass meetings have shown that students are realizing that they cannot divorce themselves from what is happening around South Africa.

At UCT, Wits and Durban Universities, the Admins have come out strongly on the side of the students, condemning police action and heeding the call to close their universities on May 6. While at Rhodes...

Dr. Henderson, the Vice-Chancellor, told RHODEO "I'm not on anyone's side". Commenting on the police action on campus, he said "On the whole, the police acted with restraint".

On May 7 students, fed up with the Administrations' lack of response to students grievances, met on Kaif Lawns along with workers and some academics to decide on how to

respond.

Over 700 students voted for "no confidence in the Rhodes Administration". This was the first time a motion of no confidence in the administration has ever been passed at Rhodes.

Some of the students' grievances were Hendersons' refusal to join the May 6 protests; Admin locking their doors when the police advanced on students, leaving people nowhere to run to and Hendersons' refusal to call a University Assembly and close the campus on May 6.

Students mandated and Action Committee to "work out how we can take forward our grievances". The committee consists of delegates from NUSAS, BSM, Rhodes workers and three staff members elected by the Student Assembly.

RHODEO spoke to one of the Action Committee members:

"We would like to get

the Admin to actively support legitimate protests. "Universities around the country were closed on May 6, while our Vice-Chancellor refused to even comment on the elections", the committee member said.

When asked whether the university is trying to be politically neutral, Dr. Henderson said, "The university, qua institution, does not commit itself to any political stance". Responding to this a member of the Action Committee said, "By not wanting to take a position - the university is in fact taking one and supporting injustices in this country - it is impossible to remain neutral in the South African context".

The committee member disputed the Vice-Chancellors' claim that the police acted with restraint - "The polices' presence on campus in itself, was a violation of students' rights".

210 exams in 9 days

A large percentage of students are guaranteed to end up with an inadequate timetable as a result of so many exams being crammed into too short a time.

Rhodes admin's short sightedness coupled with their tight fisted policies seems irretrievably set on a path which will once again ensure that their final exam timetable for June will verge on academic sabotage.

The most prominent problem with their Provisional timetable (the latest issued on going to press) is the fact that admin is trying to cram about 210 exams into nine examination days.

Although the official timetable stretches from the 9th to the 19th, the 14th and 16th are not included, leaving nine days into which admin seems intent on cramming 210 exams. That's an average of 23 a day!!

But the problem does not stop there. A closer look at the 1st Provisional reveals:

Just over 65% of first year subjects are crammed into the first five days.

Only 39% of all exams fall in the second half of the timetable (on and after the 15th).

The number of exams per day fluctuates wildly above and below the average of 23. 28 exams are being held on the 12th and 15th, while a meagre 14 is being held on the 19th.

The stock reply admin gives every year to those students complaining of a

ridiculously overloaded timetable is "Sorry, but we can't please everybody, you know".

Of course they can't please everybody! It's impossible to do so when trying to fit so many exams into so short a time, especially when exams follow on straight after lectures without any study break.

An unavoidable consequence of such a schedule will be that a large number of students will be left holding the short end of the stick. This is not some aberration or malfunction of the Rhodes exam timetable, it's an organic characteristic which will continue as long as admin insists on sticking to such a ridiculous schedule.

It means that a large percentage of students are guaranteed to end up with an inadequate timetable.

But, when we came to university, we did so under the agreement that Rhodes University would provide us with an adequate higher education in pursuit of a degree. This implicitly includes the proviso that the university allow us a fair means of assessing our competence and understanding of our subjects.

The fact that a guaranteed recurring inadequacy is built into the exam timetable really means that Rhodes is not honouring its side of the contract.

The shortcomings of its

timetable does not necessarily mean that all the affected students are going to fail, but it certainly could have disastrous consequences for borderline cases.

And this does not only include those students who find themselves struggling but just getting by, who would get by if they were given a fair examination.

It also affect bright students who find themselves in financial difficulties and are hoping for a bursary on condition they attain, or retain, a certain standard. 69% is still only a lower second, no matter how close it comes to an upper.

Just because these are June exams does not mean that they are unimportant. Students on academic probation might find their university careers cut short as a result of an unfair timetable.

Students who have write-offs could find themselves faced with right-offs, just because Rhodes wishes to pack its students off home as soon as possible.

The examinations officer is currently only dealing with clashes. The second provisional is scheduled for the 25th (Monday), but it seems doubtful, given the limited exam period, that those students hoping for some relief from testing times will get what they want.

Who knows, it may be you this time around.

Out of sight, but not out of mind

We were all shocked when we heard that three Rhodes students had been detained recently and relieved when they were released. But 13 members of the Rhodes community are still at present in detention. Over 200 people from Grahamstown are also being held while the detentions figure for the whole country is over 20 000. The Rhodes community detainees are:

Jonathan Godden - B.A. Hons.

Ashwin Desai - staff member, Dept. of Sociology

Mangaliso Mahlaba - Bsc. Hons.

Bongane More - B.A 3

Paco (Edwin) Prince - B.Soc.Sci.

Sizwe Mayoli - B.A.

Sam Makhabela - B.A.

Glen Thomas - African Studies, Hons.

Mzinqaba Mabenge - B.Sc.

Sue Lund - African Studies, M.A.

Henry Nyiklana - Zoo. Lab. Asst.

Melvin Roberts - Electrical Asst.

David Nzonzeka - Chem. Asst.

EXAMS

On your marks, get set, drop out!

"Rrrrrright! Ladies and Gentlemen, the time is now five minutes to nine. You have three hours in which to write your exam, we will stop at five minutes to twelve. Good Luck!"

Go! OhshitwheresmypenIknowIshouldhavebroughtasparel
can'thandlethisWhatifIfailmyparentswillneverspeaktome
againOhGodwhatsthequestionIdon'tbelieveitHowcanthey
askthatI'veneverevenheardofthatpersonandtheywantmeto
write500linestwoandahalfpages25minutesonhimThisisbizarre
Neverminddon'tpanicfindanotherquestion...Ohnonotthat
anythingbutthatIcouldn'tevenwritefivelinesonthatquestion
andevenifIdidmylecturerwouldthinkI'msuchanassholewait
waitwait.....AAAAaaaaaargh!!!

Can you handle it? You've got three hours! Three hours! You've been sitting in a gloomy, sweaty and boring lecture theatre, day in and day out, listening to a gloomy, sweaty and boring lecturer raving on and on about a topic you don't understand, don't think is relevant and don't find particularly interesting and now you've got THREE HOURS!

Phew!

Well, that's exams for you. But don't worry. One day you're going to walk in there, sit down sedately, calmly read the question paper and start writing, without even a drop of sweat touching your smooth and untroubled brow. Ha, ha, ha, NOT BLOODY LIKELY!!!!!!



First National Press Day

A number of newspapers, media organisations and prominent individuals last week endorsed a statement issued by the South African Students' Press Union (SASPU), to which RHODEO is affiliated.

The statement on freedom of the press and calling for the establishment of a National Press Day, was issued in the face of ever-increasing media restrictions, an almost total black-out of news, a propaganda onslaught by the Government and SABC, and the continued detention, harassment and deportation of journalists', according to a Rhodes member of the SASPU executive.

The statement read as follows:

"South Africa is currently gripped by a political crisis. The peaceful resolution of this crisis is a goal that we cherish and strive towards. As people and organisations involved with media and the press, we believe that all South Africans have the right to be properly informed about the circumstances on the flow of information are encouraging the polarisation of South African society.

We have seen that:

- the Bureau for Information controls public knowledge of centrally significant news,
- the SABC's intensive subjective coverage powerfully misrepresents news,

as in the recent general election,

- information about black political organisations and aspirations, centrally important to our political future, is being distorted and suppressed.

We believe that the free flow of information is crucial if real solutions to the problems plaguing our country are to be found. Without a free press there is little chance of reconciliation in this country. We endorse the call for the inauguration of an annual day to assess the state of press freedom in South Africa.

Organisations and newspapers which endorsed the statement include The EP Herald; The Weekly Mail; The New Nation; the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ); the Media Workers Association of South Africa; South; Anti-Censorship Action Group; Albany News Agency; EL News Agency; Eastern Cape News Agency; Grocotts Mail; and Rhodes University's Department of Journalism and Media Studies.

Among the individuals who agreed to endorse it were Harvey Tyson, the editor of the Star and Aggrey Claaste, acting-editor of the Sowetan.

The statement was also endorsed by all the SASPU affiliates, of which there are 50 on 7 different campuses.

Friends don't steal friends' books

Rhodes Library has a problem: too many books go missing. With the frightening hike in book prices and the swiftness with which books go out of print, we are unable to replace most of our losses and it is such a waste to have to use money for that reason rather than for buying new books.

Elsewhere, libraries have held amnesty weeks which have proved a great success. Rhodes Library is having an amnesty week from 1 - 6 June 1987. Any books or periodicals belonging to the Library may be returned anonymously either through the post or through the book return chute outside the Library's front door. No questions asked!

For the sake of our present and future students and staff we hope to have a really good response and accordingly thank all potential contributors in advance.



This is the memorial in the Joza Graveyard, built by ECC and bashed down by boots. A 3m cross was broken down by the same boot-people. The inscription on the plaque reads: In memory of all those who have died in the struggle for a Just Peace in South Africa. (Who don't know who the Boot-people are, but the boot prints in the wet cement look familiar.)

Bogies attack tree planters

The Rhodes End Conscript-ion Campaign was prevented from holding a memorial service for victims of "unrest" and cleaning up a township graveyard, by police and SADF action.

The project was organised jointly with township residents and was to take place in the Tanye cemetery on Saturday 16 May. A memorial was to be consecrated "to those who have died in the struggle for a Just Peace", and an interdenominational prayer service in the graveyard was to be held. The planting of trees and cleaning up of litter was also

planned.

The project was intended to offer a constructive alternative to military service by showing that black and white South Africans could work together to build a just and peaceful future. Actively involving themselves in the concerns of township residents showed that "we care about what is happening to you behind the veil of censorship; we want to work with you, not pick up guns and fight against you", ECC said. The project was also aimed at breaking down some of the racial

barriers imposed by the injustice of apartheid.

On Friday night, a house where ten ECC members were sleeping in order to make an early start the following day, was raided by the security police at about 1 am. They were taken to the police station for questioning and three members of the ECC executive were detained under the Emergency Regulations because, according to the security police they constituted a "threat to society". The others were released two hours later after being

given notices prohibiting them from entering the township.

On Saturday morning a group of students, priests and representatives of Christian societies went by bus to the township but were stopped by heavily armed soldiers at a SADF roadblock.

A short prayer service was held on the bus which was forced to wait for the Security Branch by the SADF. The SADF was escorted out of the township by two police vehicles and an army buffel.

At the police station everyone was individually issued with banning orders making it illegal for them to enter any of the three black townships until 31 August 1987.

Two priests who had not been on the bus were eventually able to enter the Tanye cemetery to consecrate the memorial. The memorial, built out of clinker brick with a marble plaque embedded on top of it, had been vandalised and the large cross of welded scrap metal had been pulled down. Boot prints were found on and around the memorial.

The priests blessed the memorial and were then taken out of the township under police escort.

The security police told the lawyer of the three detained exec members that they would be held "until the end of August". However one of the detainees was the son of the Mayor of Cape Town. This caused a considerable stir in the local and international press. They were released four days later.

"This fortunate turn of events must not be allowed to make us forget the tens of thousands of detainees who are not so privileged. Many of them have been in prison for a long time already, like Janet Cherry, the chairperson of Port Elizabeth ECC, who was detained on 26 August last year", ECC said.

Hassles Hassles Hassles

The library is finally investigating the cost and viability of computerising its modus oprandi. Three aspects that urgently require attention are

1. The cataloguing system
2. an anti-theft system
3. the issue system.

The present cataloguing of the books in the library is, at best, defective. Re-cataloguing will be costly both in terms of the computer hard and software required, and the enormous amount of work (and therefore wages) involved.

Spy vs Spy



Rhodes students who played the role of campus security guards on Mayday were paid over three times as much as some of the security guards.

Students were paid R30 for a six hour shift, while a security guard, who has been employed by Rhodes for a number of years, said he earned just under R10 for six hours work.

When asked if he thought the students' wages were excessive, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, said; "People who are employed on occasions where there is no security tend to be paid more per

hour than people who have a regular job. These amounts are related to what students would get for vac jobs and also bearing in mind the awkward hours - the late nights and so on".

The guard works a 12 hour shift per day for four days and then has two days free - that means 20 workdays in a 30 day month. He earns just under R400 a month which works out at under R10 per six "awkward" hours.

Many security guards were reluctant to speak to RHODEO about their

working conditions. "I'm afraid of losing my job," one said.

A student 'guard', when asked by RHODEO what his Mayday job was, said "We are just here for security, you know, someone could steal something".

However a RHODEO member overheard a radio message to the 'guards' which told them to "watch the Great Hall area, especially for people spray painting or damaging things". They also reported on the activities of students at the Mayday meeting in the Great Hall.



Building Peoples' Power

The night after he was returned to power through the whites-only election, PW Botha told us that the only place change was going to come from was within Parliament. He would not allow organisations to work for change outside of parliament, he said.

The statement was ironic, in the sense that the elections have proved, if nothing else, that this parliament is one place from which fundamental change will never come.

The elections were neither free nor fair. They were not free, because they took place under a State of Emergency with police and army control, an almost total information blackout, no freedom of association, and with extra-parliamentary organisations suffering under the worst attack since the 1960's. They were not fair, because the majority of South Africans were excluded.

The central debate around the elections was not so much one of how "reform" was going to be implemented, but rather of how best to maintain wealth and privilege for a minority of people.

During the election period left-wing and liberal whites were confronted with the question of whether or not it would serve any purpose to vote for the Progressive Federal Party.

Since 1984 the PFP has come under criticism for their continued participation in parliament. The 1984 tricameral elections were clearly rejected by the majority of South Africans, but the PFP still maintained that they had a role to play in changing the system from within. However, the later resignations of PFP leader, Van Zyl Slabbert and his deputy, Alex Boraine, reflected a growing disillusionment among liberals.

Even so, there were still doubts in the recent election. Could people like Errol Moorcroft play a useful role, taking into account the help he provided for detainees and students called up for National Service, etc?

It was a contentious issue, and Moorcroft's defeat caused some bitterness among his supporters, who placed a large portion of the blame for it on the left.

This kind of side show only took place in a couple of areas though - there are few people like Moorcroft in the PFP - and in other regions the defeats which they suffered were simply another indication that parliamentary options are a waste of time.

So what about the thousands of whites who do realise this, and the millions of other people who are excluded anyway? What other options are there for putting an end to conflict in this country?

Extra-Parliamentary Politics

On August 20, 1983, 2000 delegates from over 400 organisations nationwide came together in Cape Town to form the United Democratic Front. It was launched at a mass rally attended by more than 12 000 people. The UDF was formed to bring a broad range of anti-apartheid organisations together in an alliance against the new constitution and the Koornhof bills. Within three months, a further 200 organisations had joined.

Today the UDF is composed of political organisations, trade union movements, women's organisations, community organisations, youth and student organisations, and it is still growing.

On November 29, 1985, the growing strength and unity of the trade union movement culminated with the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Cosatu's membership of over half a million workers represents the largest black worker organisation in South Africa's history, and the federation has increased the effectiveness of worker action both in the factory and in alliance with community and student organisations in the townships.

Earlier this year over 200 delegates from nine regions met under the tightest security, and launched the South African Youth Congress. The launch was a remarkable feat of organisation, taking place in the face of the harshest repression in years. About 80% of the 30 000 emergency detainees are youths, and even before Sayco's formal launch there were strong indications that it would be a prime target for repression. While there were no illusions about the threats and challenges facing organisation, the launch gave an overwhelming sense of history in the making. With an estimated membership of over half a million and active support of over two million South African youth, Sayco is the UDF's largest affiliate. Their slogan "Freedom or death, victory is certain", is serious.

But these initiatives mentioned here have taken place on a national level. If we want information about extra-parliamentary organisations we don't need to look further than Grahamstown or Port Alfred, where we have numerous youth, community, worker and women's organisations.

Here, as elsewhere, the government has tried continuously to criminalise this kind of opposition, and hold it responsible for violence in the townships. But we needn't be fooled by SABC propaganda. These organisations are all working for non-racialism and democracy, and have taken up legitimate concerns. People do not need "agitators" to tell them that they are starving, or that they are being exploited. They do not need "agitators" to tell them that they are living under conditions of the most abject poverty, while the wealth of this country is concentrated in the hands of a small minority.

This situation is obviously conflictual, but it is through organisations that the anger and resentment is channelled into constructive activity, rather than senseless violence.

At the moment there are 30 000 so-called "agitators" in detention, but the conflict remains.

Where violent confrontations have taken place between people in the townships, they have usually been due to a lack of leadership. The existence of undisciplined mobs is not surprising, considering that so much of their leadership is in detention or in hiding.

Smear campaigns and repression are a daily factor facing community organisations, whose only "crime" has been trying to improve their lives.

The Experience Of Port Alfred

The Port Alfred people started growing their own crops, and each street elected an agriculturalist. These representatives elected a council, who would meet with other organisations and decide what to grow. They bought a beerhall, and turned it into a community centre, where they sold the produce. Money from the crops was put back into seeds and implements, and other projects were devised.

Women's organisations taught people how to sew and crochet. Using money from the agriculture they bought material and machines, and made clothes. The clothes were also sold at the market. They set up a creche and a pre-school.

Other projects involved setting up an advice office, to deal with rent and pension problems; upgrading the township, hiring teachers etc.

None of these were the actions of people bent on violent revolution, yet their activities met with severe repression.

Many of the people involved in the agricultural project were detained. The creche, the pre-school and the advice office were all occupied by kitskonstabels. All equipment in these places was taken away, including blankets and toys. The beerhall can't be used as a market anymore.

This is what Botha meant when he said change would only come from parliament, and it is clear now that the crackdown on extra-parliamentary organisations is going to increase.

As students, and as people who have a stake in the future of this country, we need to know the truth about what is happening out there in the townships. What's more, we need to participate in building and strengthening non-racial and democratic organisation. Casting a vote in a whites-only election is not enough. For people like Errol Moorcroft, and the PFP, the question now should be on what they can do outside of parliament, and how they can join forces with people's organisation in putting an end to conflict in South Africa.

Building a healthy community

Most people would agree that the solution to South Africa's problems is a good dose of democracy.

Ask the ordinary South African what democracy means, and your answer is not likely to be: voting in the general elections every few years. For ordinary people living in the townships and rural areas of South Africa, democracy means much more than that. It means taking control of their own lives. It means taking control of community life. And it means taking that control away from the government, from the bosses and from the army.

Unite or starve

This was beginning to happen all around the country, even in small out-of-the way towns like Port Alfred in the Eastern Cape. Of course the government didn't like this, so they declared the State of Emergency. Now all these attempts are being crushed and we can't even tell you about it.

But the many anti-apartheid activists that have been detained in Port Alfred have been told by the police that they didn't like what had been happening in Port Alfred. And that they would crush it.

Unemployment is a serious problem in Port Alfred. There aren't very many jobs available. Those people that do work, work on the white farms, at the garages or in the shops. And after the consumer boycott in Port Alfred last year, many people were fired. But rather than sit around and starve, the people of Port Alfred decided to take matters into their own hands.

Their most pressing problem was to ensure that everybody had food. Rather than let the yards go to waste or be used for pretty flower gardens, it was decided to grow vegetables.

from vegies...

"It was agreed that each family in the community would render their yard to agriculture, and in each street committee an agriculturalist was elected. These agricultural representatives have their own forum - a council, and they elect an executive, and meet with other organisations," said an anti-apartheid activist from the area.

"They decide what to plough - in some areas onions, in some cabbages, in some mielies, and so on. The family has a duty to look after the plants, and the street committee checks up on this."

"Some yards were in a bad way, and had never been cultivated before. The youth have been deployed there to cultivate. But most of the people involved in the agricultural council are the old age pensioners. This curbs them from drinking and having nothing to do."

Once the vegetables were harvested, each family was allowed to keep 10% of their produce, the rest was taken to the market, where it was sold at cost price to the township residents.

...to market

The market doubles up as the community centre. It used to be the old beerhall. People had boycotted the beerhall until the owner

started making a loss and forced to sell it. So they bought it. Everybody in the community contributed R10 and they had their own community centre.

The money made from the sale of the vegetables, was administered by the community organisations. They used it to buy more seeds and agricultural implements, which became communal property. The money was also used to finance and set up new projects. The women's organisation set up a project to train people to sew and crochet articles of clothing which were then also sold at the market. Money from the vegetables was used to buy the initial materials and machines to set up this sewing co-operative.

Additional money is also raised through membership fees that everyone has to pay. But money is still a problem. Says the activist from Port Alfred: "We had many plans for fund-raising before the emergency. We have a serious lack of funds, which we need to create job opportunities, to set up co-ops to provide work."

Working together

There is no formal trade union in the area, but nonetheless, workers and the unemployed are organised into a workers' organisation which looks after their interests. Because there is such a shortage of jobs in the area, the workers' organisation now controls the hiring of workers in the area. This is to ensure that the most needy people get employed, and to avoid a situation, where one family has numerous breadwinners and another none.

An activist from Port Alfred explained how this worked in practise: "At one time, a contractor arrived to employ people to build a school. But he was not proceeding according to organisational procedure. He just started hiring people at will. So the workers' organisation called him in to discuss it with them. They insisted he fire everyone he had employed and start from scratch. Then the workers' organisation negotiated the question of wages, working hours, overtime and workers' rights."

"And the workers' organisation explained to him that in Port Alfred, it is not for the personnel manager to hire the workers. Instead the contractor must submit lists to the organisation of how many workers they need, and with what skills, and the organisation will choose who should get the job."

Learning together

A similar system was in operation in the schools. The community in effect did the hiring and firing of teachers, not the Department of Education and Training (DET), although the DET still pays the salaries." Once the principal employed a teacher without going through the structures, so Gugile Nkwinti, president of the Parents Organisation, phoned de Beer and got the teacher kicked out. "He was given one day," said an activist from Port Alfred.

Since 1984, Port Alfred has had a central structure with representatives from all the school committees, in which parents, teachers and students were involved.

The people of Port Alfred also organised an Advice office, which dealt with problems like rents, pensions, UIF, and so on. They were assisted in this by doctors, lawyers and social workers. Molly Blackburn, from the Black Sash, also played a crucial role here before she was killed.

The other project run by the community is the creche. The running of this was taken over from the government Administration Board, after white employees left during the consumer boycott. During the negotiations around the consumer boycott, the township residents managed to secure the building in which the creche is housed for themselves.

The creche is important to give mothers time to work and involve themselves in other community projects. But, the people of Port Alfred felt the creche was also important for another reason. "We can now ensure that our children grow up in a situation where they are aware of their history, and can be groomed from toddlerhood. They learn to compare leaders like P W Botha, Mandela, Treurnicht and Molly Blackburn."

Toddlers groomed

"We saw that white kids go to playschool from toddlerhood, and it is from this point that they learn their racism. Before then, they are often closer to their black nanny than their own mother, because it is their black nanny that sees to their every need. But once they start at playschool new attitudes set in. So we

learnt from this that our community should not either just rely on the kids learning progressive ideas in the streets."

All children had to attend the creche. The fee is nominal. Every family had to pay 20c regardless of whether they had 6 or two children attending. Toys and blankets were bought from communal funds. A clinic was set up near the creche, so that a tight check could be kept on the health of the children.

A hard knock

The township residents in Port Alfred have been boycotting rents since 1985. The people felt that their rent money should go towards improving the conditions of the community. Their suggestions included money going towards the supplying of street lights, taps, toilets, decently constructed houses and tarred roads.

And today?

Not much of this exists anymore.

"When the State of Emergency hit, it hit hard. Many who were involved in the agricultural project were detained. The offices we were using for the creche and the Advice offices have now been taken over by the kits konstantes as their living quarters, and it seems they have taken all the equipment away - including the blankets and the toys. The beerhall buildings can't operate as a market anymore."

PW ON TRIAL

A former "parabat", Steven Louw, told a P.E. magistrate courtlast week how he was told by his Major to "beat up blacks" and to drop them on the other side of the township when he was finished.

He also watched troops shooting stones, using homemade catapults, at vehicles and pedestrians trying to provoke reaction against the SADF.

Louw witnessed troops blackmailing a shebeen owner by threatening him with arrest, into providing them with liquor.

Louw was also told by the same Major to "drive up and down" the street "hoping to provoke stone-throwing or retaliatory action". "I remember thinking that this was not the way to keep peace" he said.

The evidence was heard in mitigation in the trial of 22-year old P.E. conscientious objector, Phillip Wilkinson, who was fined R600 for failing to heed a call-up for a military camp in April last year.

Another victim of the SADF who gave evidence was Paul Ipumbu who was detained for six years in Ngmbira, under guard. No reasons were given for his detention.

Ipumbu fled a Lutheran school in 1978 when SADF

set up camp 900 metres from the school.

Many inhabitants had been "running away" from SADF atrocities, he told the court.

He was sheltered in a camp inside Angola when the SADF attacked the camp with jets and ground forces. He saw SADF personnel "shooting at the people who were lying around looking for cover".

"I saw over 100 men, women and children killed" he said.

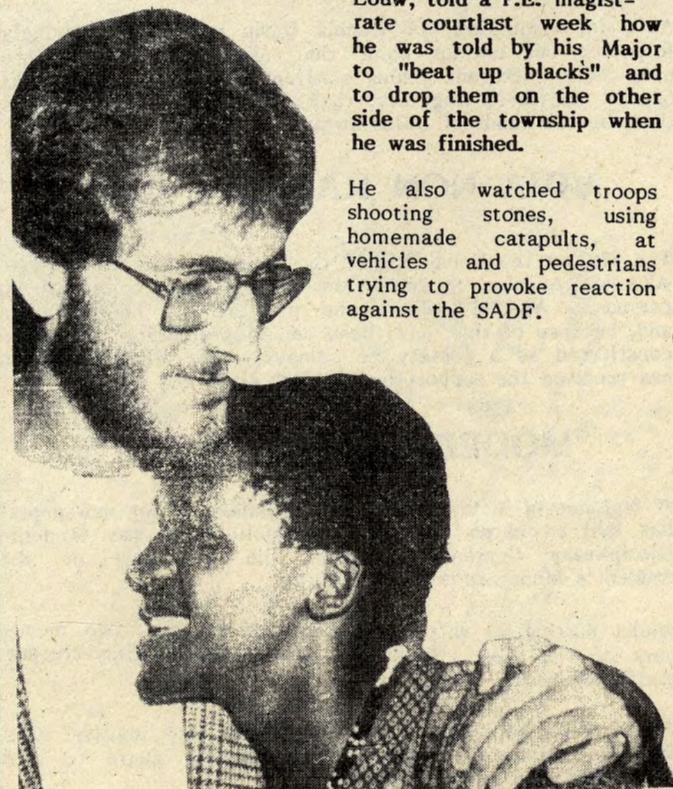
He was later move to Mariental detention camp where he spent six years. He was never charged.

Ipumbu described some of his experiences in detention - 15 soldiers had beaten him about "like a football". He spent two days on his back after the beating "without medical care".



Children need peace

The ECC Peace Picnic on Sunday 17 May marked the end of their national 'War is not compulsory - let's choose a Just Peace' campaign. Children and parents of all ages came together to spend a day of fun and sharing. A glimpse of what life in South Africa should and will one day be like.



Second class pass

Rhodes has often covered events on the so-called 'bush' colleges, such as Fort Hare, Turfloop, University of Transkei and University of Bophuthatswana. These institutions are part and parcel of the bantustan system and students there feel the brunt of the repression from puppet leaders.

White students are generally unaware of the conditions - despite the fact that as educational institutions we are supposed to be of equal status and to meet one another on this basis. Many black students on our campus have run the gauntlet of these second-class institutions before ending up here.

Rhodes noted the differences between 'white' and 'black' universities in an interview with an ex-University of Zululand student. Conditions vary from campus to campus so we asked him as general questions as possible.

Rhodes: What is the most striking difference between 'white' and 'bush' universities?
Student X: The main difference is with regard to amenities. The amenities on our campus there

were very scanty. There were 3 000 students but we only had one soccer field, one rugby field and a few netball and tennis courts. There was no swimming pool and the library was very badly stocked.
Rhodes: What about getting books?

Student X: The library at Fort Hare is so badly stocked that students have to come to Rhodes to photostat books.

Rhodes: How does the bursary system work?

Student X: Bursaries are given on academic merit and aren't racially based. The administration consists of white and black members and decides on the allocation of bursaries and loans. They tend to be more understanding of our circumstances and are generally more considerate. We don't have to sign surety for loans but if you don't repay them they withhold your results. Or alternatively if you work harder you could get your loan converted into a bursary.

Rhodes: What is the extent of oppression on the campuses?
Student X: We are continually surrounded by police. You can't possibly study with police all over the campus. It is exactly like

our schools - another form of provocation.

Rhodes: So does admin allow police on campus?

Student X: Yes, the police come in with the go-ahead from admin. Also if Gatsha, Sebe or Matanzima send the police onto campus, they will stay there. Students don't go onto campus without ID when the police surround it. If you're caught without an ID card, you really have to answer some very heavy questions.

When the Inkatha movement clashed with students at the University of Zululand the Rector said that he would not take the side of either Inkatha or students. Just like Henderson.

Rhodes: So what happened with Inkatha?

Student X: Inkatha is supported by about 25% of the students and they wanted to have a rally in a hall on campus. Since it was our hall we decided to protest. We marched there singing songs and told them in no uncertain terms that we didn't want them on our campus. Then all hell broke loose. They chased us with spears sticks, knobkerries and we had to fight back with whatever we could lay our

hands on. Three students and five Inkatha members were killed.

Rhodes: How do you feel about racist attitudes at Rhodes?

Student X: I must make it clear that there are white racists and black racists. I myself am fortunate in that I have worked with whites and there were no problems. So I came here openminded and I left room for people who are more unfortunate. They are unfortunate in that they feel superior to black people just after looking at them. But any racist - even pink - has no place with me.

Rhodes: Where did you go jolling?

Student X: There are no forms of entertainment. No cheese and wines, no formal dinners, no campus bands and very few societies. So the jol was films, some ballroom dancing and choir competitions.

A group of us used to put money together for jam sessions - buy some booze from the shebeen and go to the township for a party. Our campuses look as if 10 people put R10 each together to build a university. The jols are scarce.

National campus update

AIRBORNE SMEAR CAMPAIGN

An ECC fair was held in Cape Town last week, despite the many attempts to prevent and discredit ECC.

The so-called Anti-Liberal Alliance conducted an anti-ECC pamphlet drop from privately hired helicopters throughout the Peninsular on the morning of the fair. Three police vans and an ambulance arrived to disperse the fair which was well attended. They said they believed there was a bomb that had been planted in the marquee. When it became obvious that their 'scare' tactics wouldn't disperse the fair-goers, they left.

And the fair continued - thoroughly enjoyed by all. Except the fire-eater complained of a sore throat!

SECURITY INVASION

The SRC offices at UCT were invaded by 5 security policemen on Tuesday. Armed with a search warrant and complete with dark glasses and pin-striped suits, they proceeded to turn out every cupboard, drawer and pigeon-hole, including dust-bins and metal plates in the print room in a three hour search.

According to an SRC statement they "had nothing to hide and if the security police want to take away the contents of our dust-bins, maybe they should approach the city council for more suitable employment".

An SRC executive spokesperson said the pretext for the search was to look for a publication entitled 'The ANC: Where Do They Come From?', issued last year. The SRC believed the "invasion of privacy was completely unwarranted" and information contained in the publication could be found in any academic work on the ANC, in any library or bookshop.

"We believe that students, and in fact all South Africans, should have access to information about the ANC" the spokesperson said. She said campus had been bombarded with National Party propaganda about the ANC in the past few weeks.

"If we are to evaluate this information in any intellectual sense, we need to have access to more information than is contained in three lines of the NP advert", she said.

HOLY WAR AT UCT

A meeting held by the Muslim Students Association (MSA) at UCT was invaded by angry members of the South African Union of Jewish Students (SAUJS).

The focal point of the confrontation was a placard which read 'Death to Zionist Imperialism'.

This is the first time that conflict over the Middle-East issue has erupted at UCT.

At a later meeting Pof Dennis Davis made the seemingly forgotten but obvious point that as South Africans, we have more important issues confronting us. "Let's rather oppose apartheid together than be divided by problems that are thousands of miles away".

VIVA NON RACISM (UWC)

The SRC at the University of the Western Cape has banned AZASM (Azanian Students Movement) from operating on campus. AZASM rejects the principal of non-racialism and, because of this, have been denied permission to remain constituted as a society of campus. The SRC's decision has received the support by 50 UWC clubs and societies.

MODERATE MILITANCE

A member of Wits Student, the official student newspaper, has laid a charge with both the police and the Students Disciplinary Committee against the vice-chair of the Student's Moderate Alliance (SMA).

Whilst putting up anti-ECC stickers on campus, two members of the SMA, threatened and insulted Wits Student staff members.

"They were both very drunk, aggressive and abusive. One of them threatened to spit on a security guard to give him AIDS", Security Officials said.

Demand for life

The specific demands of the Living Wage Campaign are:

*A 40 hour week without loss of pay; *May Day, June 16 and Sharpeville Day (March 21) as paid public holidays; *Job security; *No tax deductions; *A minimum of six months maternity leave and equal pay for work of equal value for women workers; *Decent housing near places of work and an end to the hostel system and migrant labour; *The right to decent education and training.

A massive smear has been mounted by the SABC and government on the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), linking the congress to "communist organisations".

The government banned the Soweto mass meeting that was to be the official launch of Cosatu's Living Wage Campaign.

Long before the banning

Cosatu said in a memorandum: "The state's propaganda will dub the Living Wage Campaign a communist-inspired plot to wreck the country".

The wave of state repression accompanying the campaign, is directed at many thousands of workers.

In the largest nationally co-ordinated campaign since the 1950's, Cosatu has the support of both

the UDF and the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC).

Worker's incomes have fallen steadily, while prices have increased. While big business and the government retreat into their laager, determined Cosatu workers demand to have enough money to live on.

In addition to the specific

aims above, each union affiliated to Cosatu is working out its own demand for a living wage.

The Living Wage Campaign is striking fear into the hearts of the bosses and their government. 1987 may well prove to be a turning point in the fight by workers and progressive organisations to challenge the inequalities and injustices imposed by the South African state.



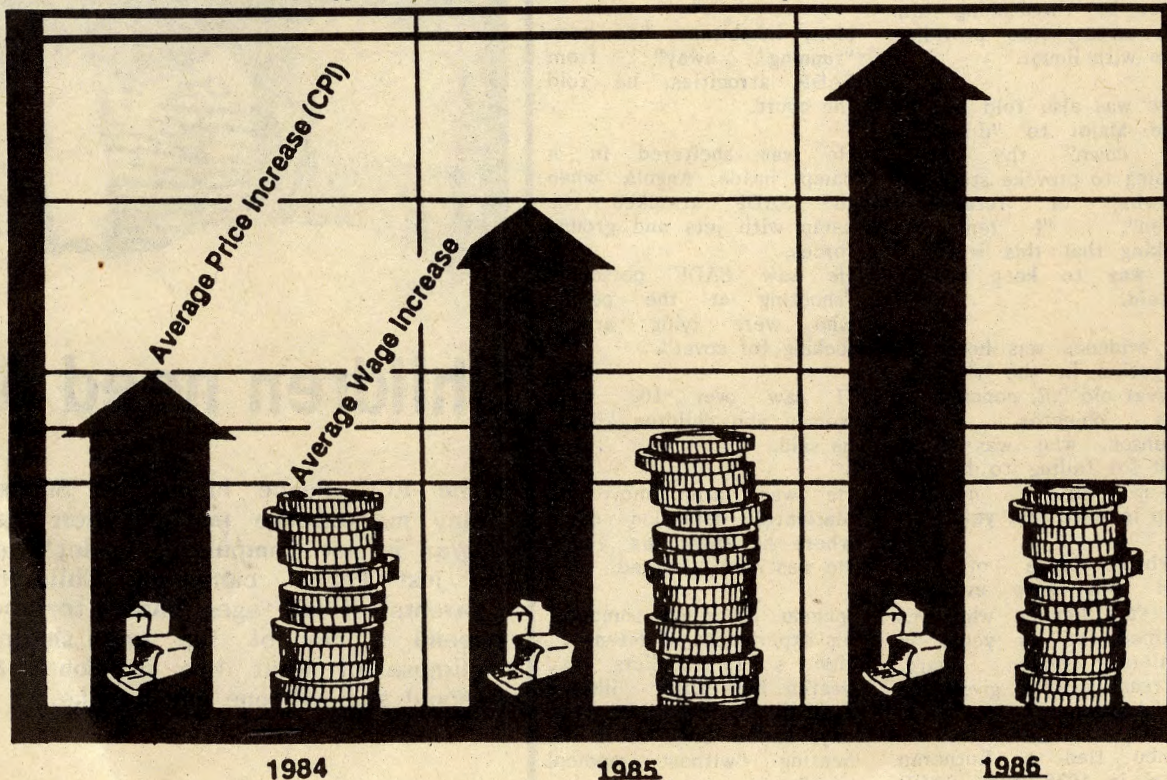
18,6%

16,4%

12,4%

12,3%

11,6%



1984

1985

1986

JUNE 16

On the 16th June 1976, a shy teenage schoolgirl, Tiny Petersen, searched for her younger brother, Hector. She saw a group of boys surrounding a youngster who lay injured on the side of the street. She moved closer and saw that it was Hector. He had been shot. She called him but he neither responded nor opened his eyes. She screamed hysterically for her dead brother who was the first person to be killed in the protest against "gutter education".

Education concerns us all and for some of us, exams are just around the corner. If you have studied the exam timetable closely, you may have noticed that...BANG!...in the middle of all the cramming, the paranoia and the tension - we have a "holiday".

Rhodes University recognises two official public holidays every year - Republic day and Good Friday. Why is it that no exams are being written on June 16?

For the majority of people in South Africa, June 16 is a day that will be commemorated without the help of the SABC or Hallmark cards.

On June 16, 1976, black school children were killed after the police opened fire on a peaceful crowd of 200 000 pupils gathered at Orlando Stadium to protest against Bantu Education.

The student uprisings of 1976 were the culmination of grievances against apartheid rule and the system in particular.

The protest was sparked off by the enforcement of

Afrikaans as a medium of instruction. But the broad demand was clear - "End gutter education now!"

Bantu Education was part of the Verwoerdian dream, to keep black people in a subordinate position using education as one of the most powerful tools in the Apartheid plan.

"Natives will be taught from early childhood that equality with Europeans is not for them. What is the use of teaching the Bantu children mathematics which it cannot use in practise? There is no place for him above the level of certain forms of labour", Verwoerd said.

In the period that followed, township youth erupted in protest which was brutally opposed by the police and the SADF.

Thousands of people - students and their parents, the workers, began joining the national uprising which spread throughout the country.

The beginning of the 80's saw students making their grievances clear during country-wide boycotts and demonstrations.

The bitter cry of protest was met with violence, detentions and the closure of schools.

Concerned black adults formed the National Education Crisis Committee, in 1985 to address student grievances. This was met with more repression. Last year police occupied classrooms and detained teachers and scholars. 1986 saw the government issue bannings to the SRC's at schools.

In the schools and in the universities throughout South Africa, conflict escalates daily.

Through education we learn important lessons from history. The history of the struggle in South Africa has shown that the struggle will continue until the demands of the people are met.

Despite repression, students continue to call on all South Africans to endorse the long standing call of the Freedom Charter that states: "The doors of learning and culture shall be opened" in a democratic South Africa where education is free, compulsory and equal.



Slabbert's Alternative

There was new hope for democracy in South Africa due to consensus between white democrats and organisations like the UDF around the need to replace apartheid with a non-racial democracy, said Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert in his closing address to the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (IDASA) national conference held in Port Elizabeth recently.

Amongst those who addressed the conference on their perspective of what this democracy would look like were UDF national executive member, Mr Leon Louw, author of 'South Africa, the Solution' and Arthur Chaskalson, SC.

The repressive climate in which the conference took place was highlighted by the detention of the UDF speaker who was on his way to present a paper on behalf of the UDF national executive, to the conference. As a result, the paper was presented by a member of the UDF's Western Cape executive.

In the paper, which impressed many candidates with

its frank and practical suggestions, the UDF said that democracy was both the means by which the struggle against oppression was conducted and the goal of that struggle.

The UDF, for the first time addressing a spectrum of delegates from business people to others involved in community organisations, said it was conducting a national democratic struggle - national because it involved all sectors of the South African community in building a new nation, and democratic because it was conducted democratically and had democracy as its goal.

Parliament was the present centre of power and at the same time the greatest barrier to democracy, said the UDF.

Mr Louw in his address said South Africa needed a system where all South Africans could participate in decision making at a grassroots level.

He proposed a system where the country would have a series of autonomous cantons - where one canton would have a capitalist

system and another a capitalist one.

He said that money was votes and that democracy therefore meant freedom to exercise choice in the marketplace.

Mr Louw who came under fire in a workshop session for "proposing another federal option", said he would not be specific about the number of cantons he proposed - there could be ten or a hundred.

Arthur Chaskalson, SC, who spoke on democracy and the law, said South Africa was ensnared in a web of restrictive legislation. He said it was the duty of lawyers to challenge legislation as well as to work within it to help those most discriminated against.

Chaskalson, presently Senior Counsel for the defence in the Delmas treason trial, said a future legal system would need the confidence of all South Africans if it were to work.

11 898 Vote YES

Despondent about the right wing shift in the white elections? Packing for Perth? The future generation of leaders in South Africa, the students, have faced the problems in our country and voted overwhelmingly for "One person one vote in a unitary South Africa".

13 835 votes were cast nationally in the NUSAS-SANSO non-racial poll in the week preceding the white elections. 86 percent said "yes".

Leading personalities such as Bruce Fordyce, Nadine Gordimer and Beyers Naude supported the poll and there was widespread interest shown on the Afrikaans campuses. At Stellenbosch, 24 academics including the chaplain of

the NG Church and 567 students came out in support of the poll. At Tukkies 48 students and three academics signed a petition supporting the NUSAS call.

NUSAS believes the overwhelming support shown for the poll is a beacon of hope for the majority of South Africans. It shows that among the whites in South Africa there are those who are determined to take South Africa out of a state of conflict and turmoil to reach a just solution based on universally accepted democratic principles. They are prepared to sacrifice their privileges, if necessary, to stake their claim for a peaceful future where it may be possible to speak of - all South Africans decid-

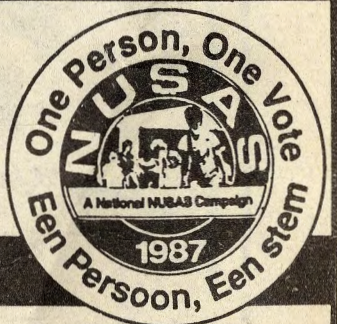
ing on the future government and constitution.

- apartheid as a thing of the past
- economic growth replacing an economy wrecked by apartheid
- peace instead of civil war
- a non-racial and democratic South Africa taking its place among the leading nations of the world.

The bravery and determination shown by students nationally in asserting their right to peaceful protest despite some of the worst police violence ever on our campuses, is confirmation of the dedication of students, both black and white, to searching for real solutions and a final end to apartheid.

ONE PERSON, ONE VOTE

IN A UNITARY SOUTH AFRICA



Jesu

To date an est
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Left: Thornhill - when
people were first moved
there.

Right: Grahamstown -
Sergeant Maqanda beats
people to Glenmore.

Bottom Left: Glenmore
resettlement camp.

Thousands still forced to move

The 1980's have been touted by the government as an era of reform. In 1980 and in 1983 a Minister of the government stated that people would, as far as possible, not be forcibly removed. 'Resettlement' for the betterment of peoples' conditions, for development and for the purpose of consolidating the bantustans would continue, but these would be carried out with consultation, and people under threat were encouraged to co-operate with the authorities. People now being moved are, according to the government, doing so voluntarily.

In February of 1985 all communities threatened with removal were reprieved while the policy was reviewed. This reprieve excluded squatters and slum dwellers and those that agreed to move. The reprieve thus affected mainly the remaining Black Spots.

The mass removal of 42 000 people from Langa, a long established informal settlement outside Port Elizabeth, to tents in a site and service scheme 15 kilometres away called Kwa Nobuhle, was described by a Department of Development and Planning periodical as "the biggest and most voluntary moving" undertaken. Langa is not the only community that has been removed in the face of the government's stated halt of removals. Consolidation plans

in KwaZulu entail the removal of at least 40 000 people. Consolidation of Bophuthatswana and Kwa Ndebele has meant the inclusion of several communities into the Bantustans. Those homeless after the violence at Crossroads in 1986 have been moved by the authorities to tents and site and service schemes in Khaylitsha. Whether forced or voluntary removals important to attaining an apartheid society are obviously continuing.

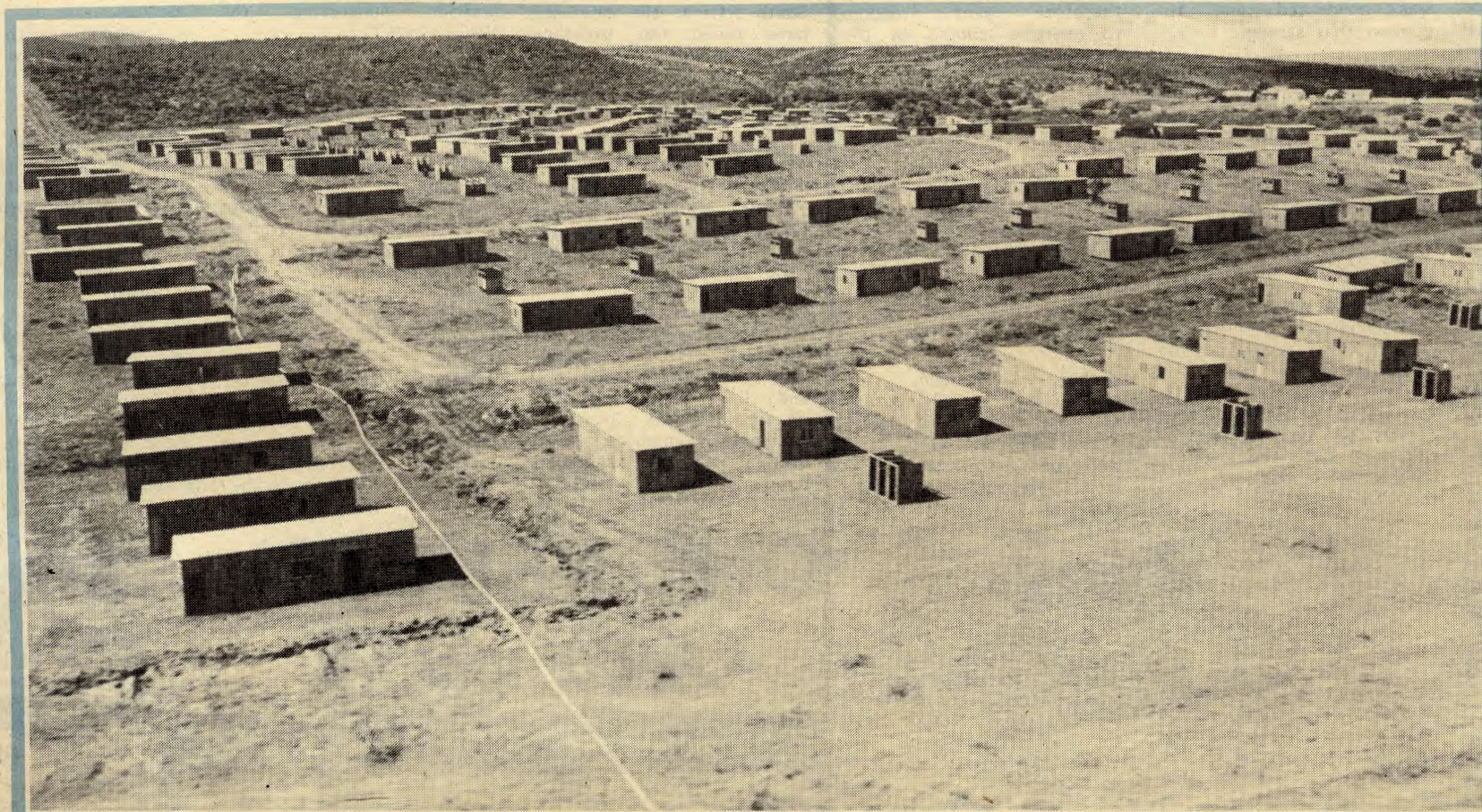
The creation of non-racial legislation together with the amendment of existing legislation such that it became non-racial, has taken over the functions of the recently abolished influx control and the suspended removals policy. This new and amended legislation applies equally to all race groups. In practice, however, it is applicable only to blacks. On a national scale last year's passing of the Restoration of Citizenship Act, together with amendment to the Aliens Act are important for present and future removals. The first provides for the restoration of citizenship to a limited number of Transkei/Venda/Bophuthatswana/Ciskei (TVBC) citizens - those who have or can establish permanent residence rights within South Africa. Official figures show that 9 to 10 million blacks are presently classified as TVBC citizens - 6 million live in the Bantustans and 3,3 million live in South Africa. 1,75 million

of these South African residents will qualify for restoration of South African citizenship. Those that remain will become Aliens, and will ultimately have to move to their ethnic bantustan or face severe penalties under the amended Aliens Act.

At the local level influx control has been replaced by amendments to the Slums and Squatting Acts. These acts are being used to enforce a policy of 'orderly urbanisation'. In the formal townships it is seen to be necessary to move sectors of the population in order that the upgrading of the existing housing and facilities can take place. In this instance the Slums and Prevention of Illegal Squatting Acts are used to evict or remove those people surplus to the upgrading programmes such that development and improvement in the living conditions of those that remain can take place. Informal settlements are removed by utilising the same acts. Here it is the whole settlement or community that must move to site and service schemes where they are issued with tents, and/or permitted to erect new structures on a designated site. This type of removal is presented by the government as an improvement in living standards. Surplus population from the upgraded townships are also moved to these site and service schemes.

The removal of South African Blacks began as early as 1656 when Van Riebeeck drove out the local Hottentots in order to establish a base for the Dutch East India Company. This process of displacement of Blacks to ever smaller patches of poor land continued until the establishment of Union in 1910. The 1913 Native Land Act stipulated that Blacks were to have rights and access to land only in certain designated areas that became known as reserves. Outside of these reserves Blacks were not permitted to purchase land. In 1913 the reserve land accounted for 7% of South Africa's land - even the government recognised that this was insufficient land for the settlement of 73% of South Africa's population. In 1936, with the passing of the Development Trust and Land Act, the quota of land to be made available to the reserve areas was increased to 13%.

Not all blacks lived in these reserve areas. Blacks were farmers on what had



...was a squatter too

estimated 3,5 million people have been forcibly removed to
act and separte areas as necessitated by the apartheid
present government. The Surplus Peoples Project estimator
1,9 million people are under threat of removal.

By Claudia Reintges

Lecturer in the Geography
Department, Rhodes University



Removals in the Eastern Cape

Several Black Spots in the corridor area between the Ciskei and the Transkei have been reprieved (13/5/1986) pending further investigation into the removals policy. Despite this reprieve it seems that the ultimaye intention ist to move the communities of Lesseyton, Goshen, Kwelera and Mooiplaas to different pieces of land that are scheduled for consolidation into the Ciskei at some later date. Mgwali and Wartburg appear to be destined to be removed to Frankfort - a resettlement camp in the Ciskei. Newlands, it seems, will not be physically removed as the intention is to incorporate it into the Ciskei. This is possible given the close proximity of the land to the Ciskei's borders. At present the states strategy and actions are unclear. In the interim, the communities must cope with an uncertain future and the fear of possible removal.

The recent (April, 1987) Government Gazette announcement that areas in the Fort Beaufort/Stockenstom district, together with a portion of a farm in Stutterheim have been consolidated into the Ciskei is a harsh reminder that the government remains intent on pursuing its apartheid ideal of ethnic Bantustans. Actions such as these indicate the very tenuous nature of the future of many communities.

While an air of uncertainty prevails concerning the question of removals of the rural communities in the Eastern Cape, such uncertainty is not being found in the urban areas of East London and Port Elizabeth.

In 1985, 1740 families at Kleinskool (P.E.) were removed to Motherwell, a site and service scheme 20 km north of P.E., so that the upgrading of the township could take place. The 1740 families were removed because the land on which they were living was needed for the constuction of roads and stormwater drains. In December 1986, 500 families were removed from Despatch (P.E.) to the site and service scheme at KwaNobuhle. These communities, together with the 42 000 people removed from Langa in 1986 do not represent the end of removals in the Eastern Cape.

The 120 000 people licing in the informal settlement of P.E.'s Soweto are threatened with removal to Motherwell under the squatting and slums Acts. A similar fate awaits the 14 000 families living in shacks at Veeplaas (P.E.). The township of 3 000 people at Kanton-on-Sea, established in 1956, is scheduled for removal to Bushmans Nek where a formal township is to be built.

Walmer in P.E. was recently granted permanent status. In December 1986 shack dwellers and lodgers were issued with eviction notices. 75% of Walmers population live in shacks! Their possible removal is apparently linked to the fact that the Town Council has been granted 1 million rand to upgrade the township. The specific upgrade plans, and the removal of the population surplus that will be necessary as a result of those plans, have not yet been finalised. In 1985, the government announced that Duncan Village in East London, scheduled for removal to Mdanstane since 1965 was not to be removed. At the end of 1986, however, the upgrade plans for Duncan Village revealed that only 23 000 of the townships 60 000 people would be catered for in the upgraded township. It is unclear where the surplus 37 000 people will be removed to.

Most communities threatened with removal do not simply accept their fate. They form residents associations such as are to be found, for example, in Mgwale, Kwelera, and Red Location (P.E.) to resist the removals. Resistance to removals can, as was the case in Mgwali and Red Location, win people the right to remain where they are. The removal of a community, however, does not mean that the actions were not resisted. The 'voluntary' removal of the 42 000 Langa residents was strongly resisted, and contested in court- still the removal took place.

Removals, and resistance to them, are monitored on a national scale by organisations such as the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) and the Black Sash. NCAR is umbrella body comprising regional affiliates such as the Grahamstown Rural Committee which moitors removals in the Eastern Cape and publishes a newsletter, and provides publicity and access to legal resources for those communities that request such assistance.



It all began in 1656

become white farms as sharecroppers and labour tenants. Many Blacks had purchased land in 'white' South Africa before the 1913 Land Act; these 'islands' of black owned land within 'white' South Africa became known as Black Spots. Ultimately all farmworkers and land-owners in Black spots should move to reserve areas. Little, however, was done about these people for a long time. The concretising of the reserve ideal took place with the rise to power of the Nationalists in 1948. Three Nationalist policy guidelines are important in respect of forced removals.

1. There was to be strict racial segregation in towns.
2. African urbanisation was to be restricted, such that most Blacks would remain in the reserves.
3. Development of reserves would incorporate a strong emphasis on tribalism and nationalism.

Out of these general principals emerged a range of legislative measures that enabled the removal of millions of people so

that apartheid could be achieved. Let us examine each principal and its implications.

1. The Group Areas Act of 1950 made it compulsory for residential areas to be racially classified such that only members of a particular race group could live in the area. Once a group area was proclaimed all those not belonging to the race group for whom the area was designated, had to move to areas set aside for them. Enactment of this legislation in the 1950's and 1960's affected mostly Blacks, Indians, and 'Coloureds'. Removals under this act have become important again with the the re-elected Nationalist government stating that Group Areas are to be fully enforced.

2. Restricted Black urbanisation has been achieved through the implementation of influx control - the notorious pass book system. Influx control encompasses a range of interlocking legislative measures that restrict the movement of

Black people from the reserve areas to the urban industrial centres. People may only leave the reserves and enter 'white' South Africa on a long term basis if they have access to employment and housing. Shorter visits are possible BUT permission must be obtained and endorsed in the pass. This system was obviously necessary to maintain the reserve system it was the legal means by which people already in the reserves were kept there, or 'endorsed' back if they had entered 'white' South Africa illegally.

3. After the Nationalists came to power the creation of separte, ethnic 'homelands' simply extended the already existing reserve system. Not only would these areas of separte land accomodate the 'ille-gals' turned away from the cities, the unwanted farmworkers, those displaced by group areas enactment and those who had to leave the land they owned in Black spots, but, these 'homelands' were eventually to become self governed. They were not

only the 'dumping grounds' of those in the way of achieving apartheid, but the answer to Black political representation. The creation of Bantustans, however, required the consolidation of lots of little pieces of reserve land into fewer, much more solid chunks of land. This meant that land swops between governments and people began to take place. This often resulted in the removal of people as the reserve land they might have been living on was given to South Africa, and they would have to move to land closer to their Bantustan in order that consolidation could take place more effectively. It was only in the 1960's that the quota of land allocated by the 1936 Act began to be bought up and that the consolidation of the bantustans began. The mass removal of rural people began in earnest.

All the removals that have taken place - 3,5 million between 1960 and 1983 - can be linked to the establishment of this apartheid society.

Ek is 'n piesang

FEATURING:- TOTAL WAR! TOTAL ONSLAUGHT! TOTAL STRATEGY!

STARRING:- LAURA
NAUDE

THE INCREDIBLE
SHRINKING
PARLIAMENT

THOSE WHOVE
LANDED WITH
THEIR BUMS IN
THE BOTHA

YOU!



ENTER PW BOTHA, STAGE RIGHT - SETTING THE SCENE FOR 'TOTAL WAR'

BUT WHO INVENTED IT? WHAT DOES IT SMELL LIKE?
AND HOW DO WE FIND IT IN OUR OWN BACK YARD?



... all my answers must be seen within the
framework of total war ... every activity of
the state must be seen and understood as
a function of total war...

1977- quoted in an interview with the
Sunday Times just after the State Secu-
rity Council seized state power in a
bloodless coup

Trinquier's work, *La Guerre Moderne*
(Modern War), has been a key part of US
military strategy, especially in its dealings
with South American states. US-trained
General Golbery do Couta e Silva put it
very neatly in his National Security
Doctrine, which has been adopted by
Chile, Brazil and other South American
dictatorships. The South African version
is called the 1977 Defence White Paper.

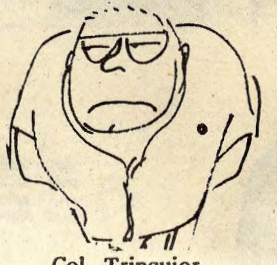


General Golbery do Couto e Silva

In modern war, there is no physical frontier
separating the two camps. The line between
friends and enemies is drawn within the same
village and sometimes within the same
family. It is often an ideological, immater-
ial frontier, but which must be established
(if we are to vanquish our adversary)

quoted in Trinquier's book *Modern War*

From a strictly military conception, war
has now been converted into 'total
war'; a war that is economic, financial,
political, psychological and scientific, as
well as being a war of armies, naval
forces and aviation; from total war to
global war, from global war to indivisible
war, and why not admit it, permanent
war



Col. Trinquier



KOMMUNISTE
ROOI GEVAAR
ONSLAUGHT ON
DE MOCRACY
GODLESS
EAT BABIES
ETC

ACT I: TOTAL ONSLAUGHT ...redsunderthebedcommiesarecomingnevertrustab

We eat it for breakfast...



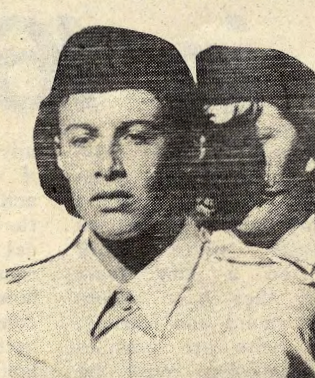
watch it on TV...



Our kids play with it ...



...and are played with.



Who is the ENEMY?



... But who is the victim?



SCENE II, ACT i: Enter TOTAL STRATEGY to counter the TOTAL ONSLAUGHT
we told you about JUST NOW.

Total Strategy should encompass the state,
the private sector, diplomacy, commerce,
industry and organisations like ARMSCOR,
the CSIR and the HSRC.

Below: Minister of Defence Magnus Malan is
particularly experienced for his post having been
both Chief of the Army and of the SADF.



Council for Scientific and Industrial
Research; Human Sciences Research
Council. Quoted by the Rand Daily Mail
in an interview, 1977.

The National Security Management Services is a network of committees
which manifest themselves at a local level in the form of JMCs (Joint
Management Committees) and RSCs (Regional Services Councils).

The JMCs link up between the 11 command areas mapped out by the SADF.
They meet on a regular basis, and are comprised of school principals, SADF
and SAP personnel, town councillors, businesspeople and informants. These
committees take the ultimate decision on issues such as roads, military
installations and other security-related issues, despite any dissension from
the electorate.

A good example of this is the Grahamstown bypass, which was a fait
accompli before local ratepayers were able to voice their protest through
their municipality.

The new bypass will enable the security forces to cordon off the townships,
indefinitely. This was impossible previously because the N2 (the national
road) passed through the township.

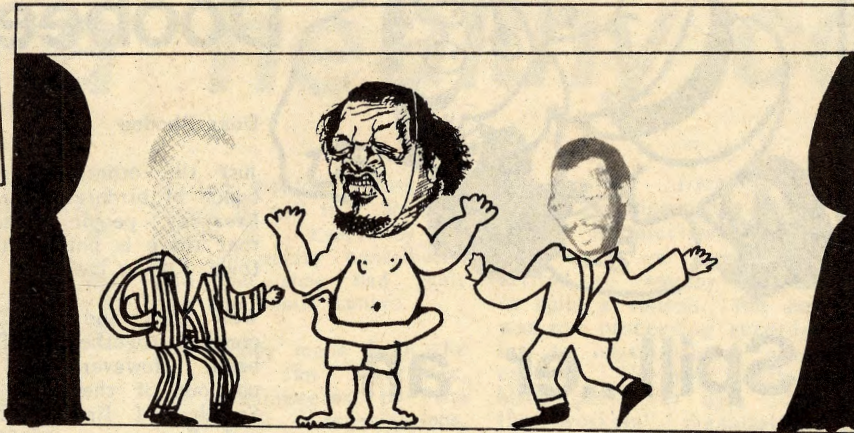
BANANA REPUBLIC

SCENE II, ACT ii: Oom Magnus explains the government's sincere commitment to change...

(our military force) is strong enough to withstand the onslaught - but we must take into consideration the aspirations of our different population groups. We must gain and keep their trust



Quoted in the Rand Daily Mail, 1977



"I DID IT MY WAY"

PW Matanzima, PW Hendrickse and Gatscha Bothalezi

The New Deal - black 'self-governed' town councils and the 'Coloured' and Indian chambers of parliament - were the state's reply to black political aspirations. But these were rejected by the majority of South Africans, who refused to vote for or even participate in apartheid structures.

*AT THE SAME TIME, PEOPLE ALL OVER SOUTH AFRICA ARE CALLING FOR THE RELEASE OF THEIR LEGITIMATE LEADERS. NELSON MANDELA HAS BEEN IN JAIL FOR 25 YEARS..

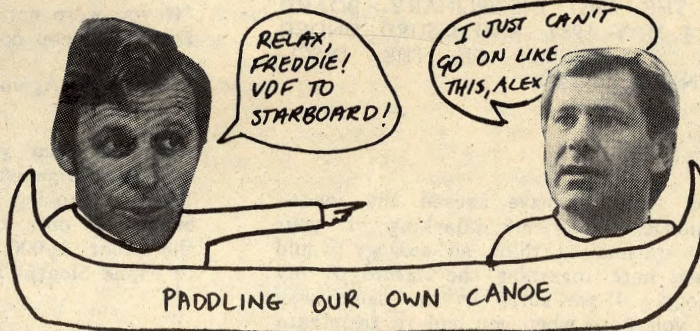


Far from power-sharing, state power is effectively in the hands of a military élite, the State Security Council, which is the 'big brother' of the JMCs and RSCs - it corresponds to them structurally and has access to them at any level.

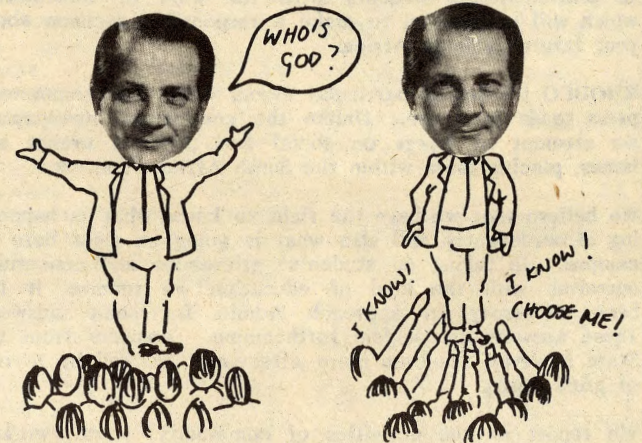
The SSC is responsible for decisions such as security legislation (including the present State of Emergency), and raids into neighbouring states. Parliament, including all white and 'non-white' representatives, plays no part in these decisions.

So Total Strategy has a two-fold thrust: one, to establish JMCs and similar structures at every level of government, and two, to co-opt as many blacks into the system as possible.

Last year two prominent members of the then official opposition, Alex Boraine and Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, walked out of Parliament ...



PADDLING OUR OWN CANOE



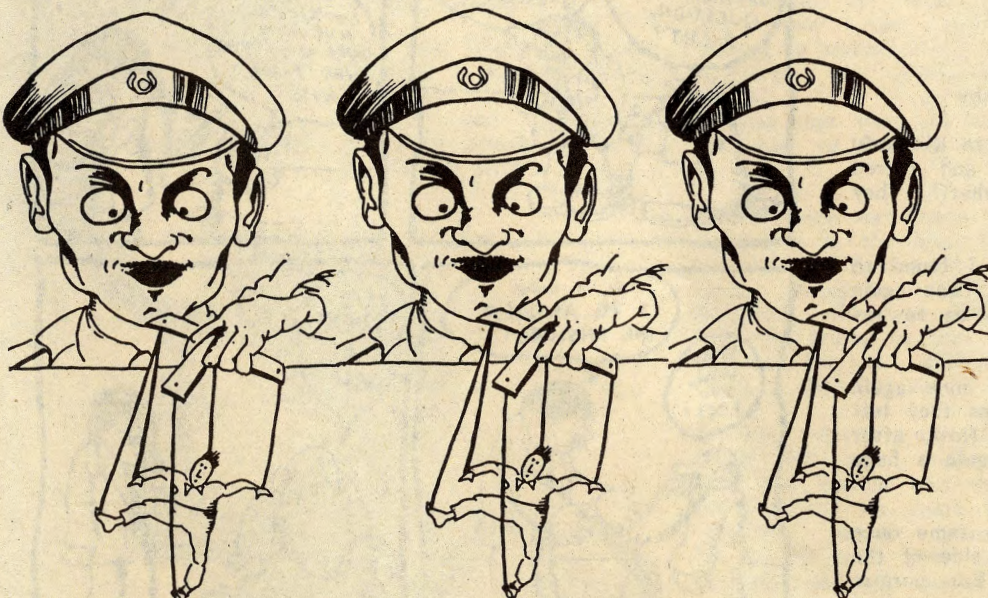
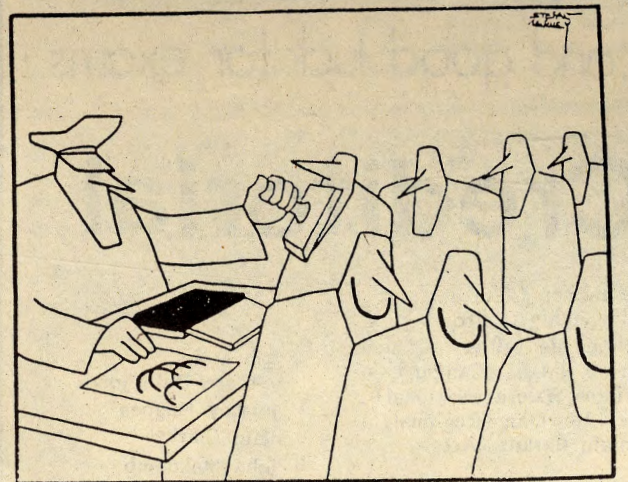
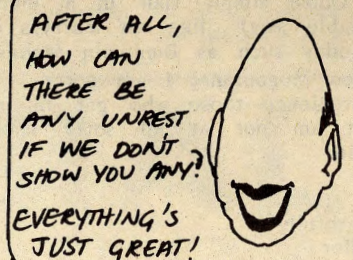
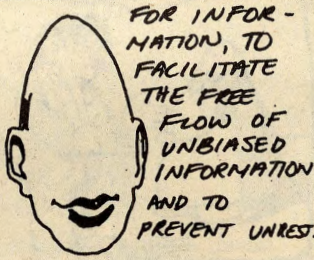
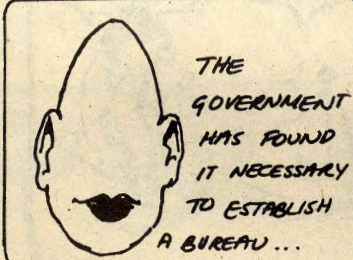
...And now we have the Conservative Party as official opposition party.

... AND EVERYBODY'S RUNNING AROUND PANDERING TO THE NEEDS OF SOME WOMAN CALLED LAURA NAUDER - DETAINING, BANNING, ASSASSINATING, TEARGASSING ... SHE HAS THE ENTIRE CIVIL SERVICE AT HER BECK AND CALL, INCLUDING POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS, THE SABC, THE ARMY AND THE SAP. THE FEMME FATALE REVEALED HERSELF TO RHODEO RECENTLY ...



*LAW AND ORDER

*Laura Nauder is the bloated lady over there. Yes, she's the one they're all trying to preserve. Look at them - all running around after her. Teachers, policemen, soldiers, parents... Well, I've heard that every morning a crowd of artists, singers and journalists have to get up before sunrise to stick her face back on. If you watch carefully, sometimes you see them on TV



So now that we know more about what goes on behind the scenes of the puppet show called Parliament, what do we plan to do? Independent surveys show that the less you know about our little 'banana republic', the less likely you are to split.

But next time you go to your 'civil awareness' meeting or watch the news on SABC, remember just how yellow this government is. And before you know it...



...you're a banana!!!

POINTS OF VIEW EDITORIAL

In this RHODEO you will find a survey. We call on all concerned students to look closely at the questions and to answer them with careful thought.

We are aware that many students have "difficulty" with our content and we by no means ignore this. We are a campus newspaper, but perhaps your idea of a campus newspaper is different to ours.

The popular view of a newspaper is that it functions to inform people of current events. There are many CRUCIAL events reported in RHODEO that you will not be able to find in the Dispatch or the Herald.

RHODEO believes that as students it is our responsibility to provide fellow-students with the kind of information which will enable you to make a responsible decision about your future in South Africa.

RHODEO focuses on particular events which the commercial press tends to ignore. Unlike the commercial newspapers, we attempt to report on social and political events and issues, placing them within the South African context.

We believe that we have the right to know what is happening in our country and also what is going on right here on campus. In taking up students' grievances and concerning ourselves with the kind of education we receive, it has been necessary to approach Admin for some answers. These answers are seldom forthcoming. Answers from the State however, are even more effectively blocked by myriad of press curbs.

We report on the activities of community, youth, worker, student and womens' organizations in an attempt to counteract the daily papers' reporting on "newsworthy events" while they hardly ever provide any analysis.

RHODEO will continue to press for answers from admin and the State, and to provide students with as much information as possible concerning their country and their futures.



...and good luck for exams

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RHODEO is the official student newspaper of Rhodes University. The editorial board are under contract to the SRC but are given full autonomy. It is published by the SRC and opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the editorial board of the SRC. Correspondence may be addressed to: RHODEO c/o SRC Rhodes University Grahamstown 6140; Telephone 27171.



Spill...er an Apology

APOLOGY BY SIMON SPILLER TO THE COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS OF RMR. ISSUED IN TERMS OF OF A DECISION OF THE SRC DISCIPLINARY BOARD ON 4 MAY 1987, AND ISSUED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DISCIPLINARY BOARD.

Dear RMR

I am sorry to have caused any inconvenience during my hijacking of your radio station. I think an analogy would be apt here regarding the nature of my apology. I am sorry in the same way that you were when you had to terminate my membership as an RMR DJ, but were not sorry that the end result was keeping alternative music off the radio.

Yours faithfully

S.M. Spiller

Dear editors

I have been informed through various sources that an apology I submitted to RMR and the SRC has been censored without my consent and without informing me. Therefore I ask that you publish the original letter enclosed.

Thanks
S. Spiller

Dear RMR

I am sorry to have caused.....

.....keeping alternative music off the radio. Quite simply (but in a much more humble way) like our martyrs in society today such as Benjamin Moloise and Simon Mogoerane, I am sorry to inconvenience those who get in my way, but am not at all sorry about what I did.

Yours faithfully
S.M. Spiller

Admin Anarchy

Dear Rhodeo

(Typical) Bureaucratic Anarchy

The road leading up the hill to Kimberly Hall has just been leveled and tarred on the one side, and guess what!? They dig it up again!!

Soon after tarring the road, I found to my amazement, that workers once again dug holes into the road, so as to re-create the so hated bumps.

After closing the hole, they once again dug up the same hole (perhaps they left the steam roller behind). Now, after they finished there is once again a huge dent in the road.

I wonder if they will do the same once they have finished the other side of the road. All I can say is, Bureaucratic F.... up.

Timo Fey.

Doobéedon't

Dear Rhodeo

Just the other day I realized what a bunch of birdbrains there are on campus. Everyday people complain and groan that there is nothing to do in Grahams-town, i.e. no jaws.

Well RMR and AISEC got an amazing concert together, well!! it could have been. However, only 100 people turned up, out of these 20 were school-girls. Somehow I find this rather a shame, and disgrace to Rhodes. Where were all the people that could have been at the Sweatband concert?? Why didn't they rave??

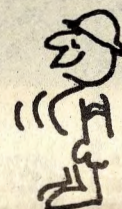
I thank RMR and AISEC for all the effort they went to, I enjoyed myself. I tend to agree with RMR:

"If you were not at the concert, Do as a sheep does, FLOCK OFF."

Timo Fey. (Again- Eds.)

We know what you mean. A few weeks ago, ECC organised a concert with Cape Town's Smoking Brass and three local bands and only 150 people came. Maybe the other 3 000 students were listening to Frank Sinatra under their duvets-Eds

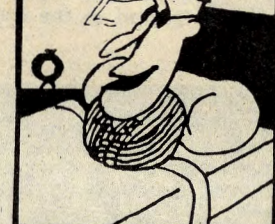
THE ARMY HAS MADE ME A MAN.



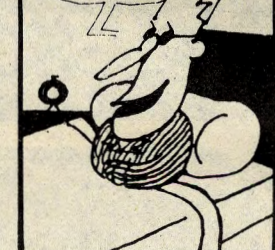
THEY'RE GOING TO TEACH ME A FEW MORE LINES NEXT WEEK.



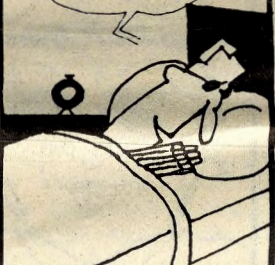
WE PULLED IN THE MEMBERS OF SEVEN DIFFERENT LIBERAL INSTITUTES ON FABRICATED EVIDENCE



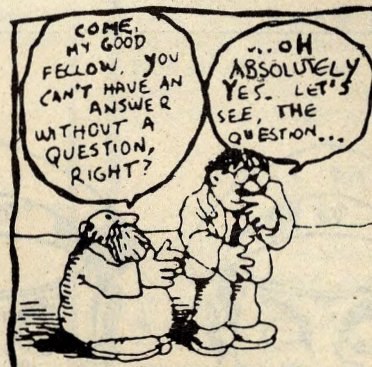
AND ARRESTED THIRTY-SEVEN HITCHHIKING STUDENTS FOR MOUNTING AN ILLEGAL DEMONSTRATION



THANK HEAVEN I CAN SLEEP WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE



MR. NATURAL ... ZEN MASTER (R.C.)





1) The university should be broadly democratic. It should attack apartheid laws, encourage political debate, respond actively to the education crisis, and try to be accessible to the community at large.

2) Academic support programmes should both help Bantu Education students with academic skills and also provide students with some social awareness.

These are only some issues in the debate around the role of the university in SA. It needs urgent attention and clear commitments need to be made by the likes of the RU administration, instead of adopting a placid, ivory tower attitude towards the crisis facing our country. Otherwise Dr Henderson, I am convinced you are echoing the voice of the minority in this country.

Concerned student

Put Your Money Where Your Mouth Is!

Dear Dr Henderson

Some comments concerning your concern of recent events on campus.

As one of the students who received your circular dated 12 May 1987, I can but only view this action with despair not just for its patronising tone, but also for the realisation that Rhodes University seems to be divorcing itself even further from the crises facing students on campus and in the South African society at large.

While you reveal a very narrow perception of the University as an "autonomous and independent" institution some comments need to be made about the university and its role in a broader South African context.

No liberal SA university can claim to be autonomous and maintain an independent ideological stance. Firstly universities (including Rhodes) depend on the government and big business for approximately 75% of their funds. This funding has strings attached and curricula are designed to serve the needs and interests of these groupings. Secondly, the university is active in a society which is characterised by the political oppression of the majority of South Africans. Apartheid and those who exercise it have sanctioned continual repression, detention without trial, torture, a seemingly endless State of Emergency, bannings, censorship, forced removals and a permanent siege of the townships by the SAP and SADF.

If, as you say, "Rhodes recognises its task in providing education to serve a non-racial SA in the future", how can Rhodes remain ideologically sacrosanct in the face of a deepening polarization in our country?

Furthermore, if Rhodes is claiming to serve a future non-racial SA, how come it has not yet taken an active step in this direction?

A recent survey on the changing role of the university, conducted by a group of Wits academics revealed that the university should respond to the needs of the y broader community and should place its resources at the disposal of the oppressed. others it also revealed that

1) The university entrance system, based on matriculation results, was unfair to students who suffered the

2) The composition of the university should reflect the composition of the population.

3) Many courses were irrelevant to community needs

Those interviewed in the survey proposed amongst other things that:

What Went Wrong?

Dear eds

With regard to the recent clashes between students and police on Rhodes University campus. Some explanation of what united students, and then divided them in chaos, is necessary.

Rhodes, a university which is notorious for its student apathy, rarely witnesses a display of student unity as it did on May 6th. 1 500 (+20% greater than Wits University) students gathered to express their outrage and disgust at detention without trial, police action on campus and the fact that the majority of South Africans are excluded from voting process.

It would be presumptuous to conclude that students united around anything other than those issues. By the end of the day the gathering had dwindled until there were fewer than 400 present.

WHAT WENT WRONG! The proceedings did not confine themselves to the rallying cries that had unified students in the first place.

The first sign of this was the appearance of irrelevant banners. There were students who thought "I came here to protest detentions and police brutality, not to demonstrate against Socio-Economic Systems."

Secondly, an attack was launched against the academics and administration. It is NOT the administration who is assaulting students. It is NOT the administration who is detaining students.

Thirdly, endless and repetitive flights of the ego from the speakers on the floor achieved little, causing if anything, a loss of momentum, and a clouding of the issues.

Students were split over whether to accept an offer by Mr Errol Moorcroft to attempt to secure the releases of those detained, or whether to return to the Drotsky Lawns and to provide what amounted to little more than potential entertainment to an eager force of Security Police who clearly delight in beating students sadistically. This conflict between the two camps resulted in the support for the protest dwindling considerably.

If students are going to successfully counter police brutality it is necessary that they have clear objectives and that these are not deviated from. It is VITAL that discipline be maintained in PEACEFUL PROTESTS, and that the incident of stone throwing be avoided as this incident contributed significantly to the gathering dissolving in confusion.

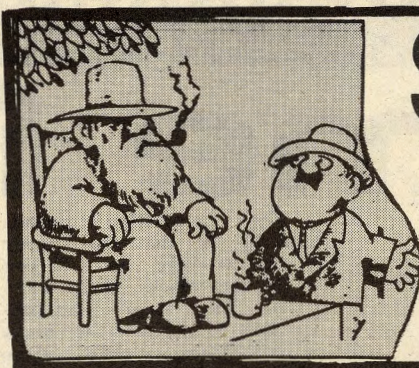
The key to any successful protest is objectives, strategy and disciplined execution.

CAPSOC is a student society of the SRC. The opinions herein are not necessarily those of the SRC.

Wayne Boshier
Brett Lock

POINTS OF VIEW

Stoop Talk



SPECIAL BRANCH AND THE TREES

A number of evil ECC people were recently caught planting trees and cleaning gravestones. Well whatever next? But luckily the army and police arrived just in the nick of time. Banning orders have been placed on their returning to the scene of the crime although sources close to the ECC have ensured us that the government has not yet put any restrictions on people planting trees in their own gardens.

No black arm bands, red shirts or green thumbs will be tolerated. People are at this stage uncertain as to whether one is still allowed to tie yellow ribbons around old oak trees.

HAND IN GLOVE?

There are those who are willing to swear that certain people who shall for the moment be called MSO were seen shaking hands with what some have described as policemen on what is widely rumoured to have been election day. Photographs may have been taken by both parties to the handshaking ritual.

POST MORTEM

Could it be that the ex SADF member currently employed in the Rhodes mail room is engaged in more than research work into postal systems? Lets be 'frank', although a quick look at the mail room revealed no kettles or other

letter opening devices and although Ashley did not emerge for questioning 'enveloped' in steam, there seems to be more here than meets the eye. Is Ashley still 'registered' as a PF member and why does he 'stamp' his feet when asked?

STICKY WICKET

Fellow students: the bad news is that one of our number may have been rusticated. The good news is that he hit Kevin Carleen around the head and ears with what is alleged to have been a large cricket bat. Some say he hit him for sixteen stitches. More good news is that the story may have been exaggerated, Kevin is well and the student is appealing.

SCANDALS

Strange things are happening at a new establishment which used to be called Cuyler Street. At about 1. 00 am RHODEO reporters criticised for running down HNP on the front page of the election special. 1. 15 am a student is rumoured to have been taken round the back and beaten up. The really interesting part of it all is that.....UGHH.....

Settlers Protea Inn

★★TYYY

The pub with style

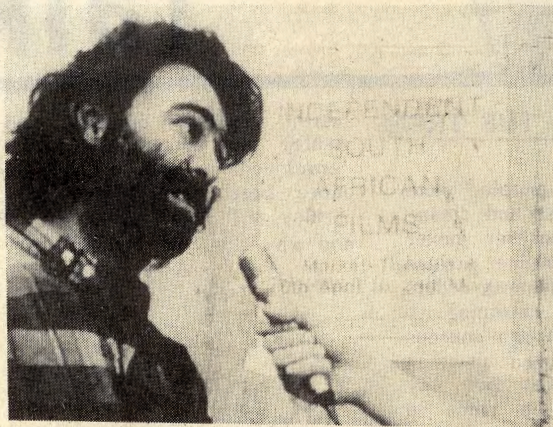
PO Box 219

Tel 2-7313

Grahamstown 6140

Home Movies

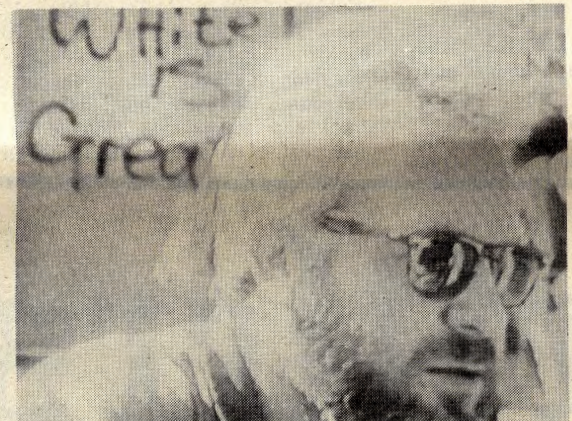
by Steve Schmidt



Festival organiser and director of 'Two Rivers', Mark Newman



Academic, Keyan Tomaselli



John Hookum - director of 'Coming off the Altitude'.



Bruce Holsten - merchant banker prominent in the funding of South African feature films.

The Corporation flickers dully in the sink, trolly supermarkets and Carling is the black label, while on the super whiteness show Pietie mumbles blank obscenities, Goebels chuckles in his grave at Auckland Park. At drive-ins and mini-cinis junk food film mingles with the odour of popcorn, acne and a mouldy stars and stripes. On the other side of the tanks tracks barely edited slush, rampant tribalism and self defense the Eastern way, makes neat profit curves on the backs of the working class. Everywhere moving pictures deaden awareness and heighten fear.

Sorry, not everywhere, there is a small and motley crew seeking to rescue SA film from the sticky grips of the swampthings. Outlaws, yuppies and yackies (young up and coming academics) got together at Wits recently to discuss building an organisation for independent filmmakers in South Africa. The occasion was the Independent Filmmakers Conference at the Wartenweiler basement at Wits University. The conference came at the tail end of the first Weekly Mail Festival of SA cinema, successor to the banned Peoples Culture Film Festival of last December.

THE FESTIVAL was screened in the Market Theatre, home of multiracial elite audience in SA. The organisers were aware of this problem, as the conference organiser Peter Morris put it...a black audience doesn't feel comfortable at the Market, I know I don't feel comfortable at the Market, but where else. The Emergency had made most community halls in the townships inaccessible for the white organised festival, while one of the reasons the Peoples Culture Festival got banned was that most of its venues were in townships. Screenings at the Market pose little threat to the status quo.

Most of the films screened were, for reasons of censorship, quite ideologically bland portrayals of South African life, often nicely simplified for the piggy eyes of first world TV addicts. It was incredibly good to see so much of South Africa, even through liberal eyes, as a change from the streets of LA, Berlin and Paris. Of particular interest was Mayfair, life at street level, a shaky wobbly journey through the twisted lives of forcibly

removed whites; When I Eat Chocolat I Remember You, a low budget technically inept yet brilliant record of Sophiatowns European tour, and William Kentridges film Sales Talk, an absurdist aesthetic experimenting with narrative amongst the emotional wreckage of a paranoid pensioner.

In brief then, to quote film academic Keyan Tomaselli, at on time resident idealogue of our Journ Dept., the films reflected the composition of the independent industry, a wide variety of contradictions in terms of depiction of class conflict and the solutions different people would like to enact to bring about a more just society.

THE CONFERENCE clearly aimed to put the gains made by bringing together such diverse talent into concrete form. Photographer Omar Badsha explained, there is a space now for people to get together in every arena of SA life... women, students, workers and artists to create common platforms, debate issues and pool resources. The aim of the organiser Mark Newman (director of Two Rivers) was to lay the groundwork for an institute of independent film in SA, seen conceptually to encompass an organisation of filmmakers, an educational curriculum and a distribution system.

EDUCATION proved to be one of the major themes at the conference, perhaps because the only official film school in the country is the whites-only Pretoria Technicon, renowned for producing Spielberg clones. The most likely solution to the film education crisis seemed to come from Wits Professor of Dramatic Arts, John Van Zyl. Even before the African Film School conference of 1985, Van Zyl and others had been motivating an extension of the Dramatic Arts film unit into a proper film school. Provisional agreement has been reached dependent on support from the film industry in terms of funding and faculty. How likely this support is, was indicated by John Hookum ... We have the most reactionary film industry in the world, so one is going to have to use rather unusual channels in trying to get funds to get this thing off the ground.

It seems clear that any such institute would have to have real links with the community in order to justify its existence, holding

workshops and seminars providing bursaries for full-time study and encouraging the entrance of people from every level of life. Initial funding could come from the French government but it is clear that a continuity of funds is necessary and that this funding would have to be on a large scale.

The question which evoked the least posturing and sidetracked waffle at the conference was undoubtedly one of MONEY. Film is not an art where one can just sit down and draw or write a novel. It is vitally dependent on finance, and this is the area we are going to have to isolate and overcome. (John Hookum)

The much lauded film industry boom over the last few years, has been stimulated by three main factors. Firstly, the introduction of the SABC provided a ready market for the advertising moguls and unscrupulous directors of television drama. It took audio-visual culture out of the cinemas and drive-ins and dumped it in the laps of those who can afford a television. Secondly the bizarre nature of the South African state has made our country marketable on the television networks of Europe and America. Ironically the third stimulating factor was provided by the tax man, with investors scoring megabucks by investing in films through non recourse loans, and then claiming tax losses far in excess of their equity contribution.

Merchant banker, Bruce Holsten said, There was no risk, the investor getting 100, 200, up to 800% of his investment back before the movie was even released to determine its commercial viability and critical acceptability.

Then on the 7th the then Deputy Finance Minister, Kent Durr, alarmed by a foreign exploitation of the tax situation, warned investors to act with caution and announced that with the approval of parliament, the tax legislation would be changed.

It was in relation to this development that the star of the show, the cool 85 million bucks per annum dropped coolly from the lips of the very American Trinity Asset Management executive, Bruce Holsten. Trinity as principal organisation is putting together a public company like US film funding groups which will have 85 million Rand

to invest in 10 totally funded and several other partially funded films. It will be on the stock exchange by January or February with the only motivation being to make money. Institutes, political accountability and other tricky issues were forgotten as hungry filmmakers contemplated how to hustle Holsten into giving them their slice.

Holsten dismissed the CULTURAL BOYCOTT as irrelevant, using the Government funded Shaka Zulu (which has become the third highest grossing mini-series in American history) as an example. You give me the right product and I can get it distributed anywhere without fear of the cultural boycott. According to Holsten outspoken critics of apartheid Harry Belafonte, Maggie Smith and arch-trot (trotskyite) Vanessa Redgrave, were in the country at the time of the conference to evaluate a film project..

The politics of South African Cinema was the final item on the agenda. With teargas, rubber bullets and shambok wielding gorillas running amok no more than a hundred metres away, as students protested police action at UCT, the tone was set for an intense discussion on local film in relation to the SA state and the Liberation Struggle, independent cinema, censorship and the cultural boycott. Politics is everywhere here, it is divisive in every way. The history of the left throughout the world has been one of division between different tendencies. (Mark Newman) Despite this sentiment Newman was clearly opting for an alliance between filmmakers and progressive organisations. If we are going to set up any long term structures they won't exist in a vacuum, we are talking about a structure aligned to progressive organisations.

In the summing up session which followed, committees of filmmakers were elected on a regional basis, with the intention of each examining the content of the conference, isolation crucial issues and bringing proposals to a coordinating meeting later this year. To those people interested in making films in this country but not for Satbel or SABC the message was clear, go for it, hustle some cash and ride the swell. To quote Darryl Roodt, director of Place of Weeping, make, make, the proof is in the making.

The first task of the classic American film is to transport you from row H, seat 23 in a South African cinema to the destination chosen by the film maker. In the case of Platoon, producer Stone, carefully excises you from your cinema seat and integrates you with a bloody green jungle of shock war horror.

Platoon is about Americans at war with themselves. It is about the evaporated morality of the troops who kill or die in service of the insane machine of

war.

Out in the human jungle of the American psyche a war is fought. A war, ironically, not between America and Vietnam, but rather between the soldiers who detest their own unjust acts and those who pursue their task without question.

Sheen, playing a soldier who sees wrong but is paralysed by circumstance to act against it, becomes the thoughtful individual, the conscience of the nation, the man who has

had enough.

Essentially, the film is about the battle by Sheen to right the wrongs and excesses of the unjust war. These wrongs and excesses are soon personified in the 'bad' sergeant, the soldier with a face made of scars and the social conscience of a crow.

The good is represented by the good sergeant, Elias, who stops Scarface from murdering villagers and becomes Sheen's symbol of the moral good.

So far so good, but soon Scarface tires of the moaning of Elias and disposes with the good guy who subsequently ascends to heaven in a chariot of automatic rifle fire. This Sheen discovers when he stumbles upon Scarface after said ghastly dead.

From then on, the big question is will Sheen exterminate the bad guy who, judging from his scars and numerous asides has already survived more than one assassination.

After a huge amount of blood and mortars, Sheen is face to face with the wounded but still acting baddie who instructs him to fetch medical help, a request which is promptly contradicted by the man of the moment in the form of bullets. A neat story altogether.

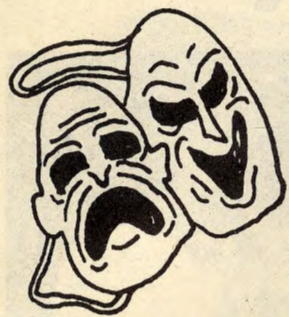
We have good - Americans who kill only in the interests of their country - and bad - Americans who don't mind killing for no reason at all. Good wins.

But what about the Viet-

namese. Remember, we left reality to accompany Sheen on this journey to the green frontier of American armed intervention. The price we paid, of course, was that the new reality we entered happened entirely on Oliver Stone's terms. And Stone wasn't interested in the Vietnamese, it seems.

After all, the real moral question of the jungle war was not whether or not America had any business in the green place at all.

by Razorback



Festival fervour



Wake-up Grahamstown! Wake-up to the harsh realities of mainstream theatre - with a bit of alternative art sprinkled on top.

This year over 10 000 people are expected to flock to Grahamstown on July 3 for the Standard National Arts Festival. These people are part of an annual pilgrimage of serious actors, dancers, admirers, jollers, musicians, fundis and pseuds who come to suss out South Africa's biggest Art's Festival. Every conceivable venue comes alive, every spare bed, hotel room and caravan site is occupied, every shopowner is smiling.

So why don't you stay in Grahamstown this vac and watch it transform into something a lot more exciting than it is at the moment.

And to help you choose, here are RHODEO's helpful hints:

* Firstly, booking kits are available (for R3.00) from the Festival Office at the Monument - phone 27115.

MAIN FESTIVAL

Book now if you want to see these events. They're expensive, but usually very slick.

* **Sekunjalo** by Gibson Kente is a world premiere. The play takes a look at a future South Africa under a post-apartheid, socialist government.

* **A Place with the Pigs** by Athol Fugard. This is his latest work which he not only directs but also plays the lead. The South African premiere of this 'lyrical-comedy'.

WINTER SCHOOL

The theme this year is 'Arts in Society'. There will be four series of events:

* 'Lecture series' - a look at the changing inter-relationship between literature, music, theatre, visual arts and society. Speakers include Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Andre Brink, Jane Raphaely and Ian Steadman.

* 'Film series' - selected films preceded by a brief lecture on the film and its relation to Arts in Society.

* 'Behind the Scenes' - a series of talks/informal lectures by artists taking part in the Festival.

* 'Voices from Literature' - contributions from some South African poets and authors including Andre Brink, Ahmed Essop and Michael Gardiner.

STUDENT DRAMA

Students from twelve universities and technicons nationwide present plays in the Rhodes Box Theatre followed by Public Adjudication. An opportunity to see the up and comings!



Sabata Sesi from "Uph'u Van Der Merwe", by the Reshile Poets

THE FRINGE

The Fringe is the most original, exciting, experimental and least expensive part of the Festival. There are over 100 Fringe events.

You can book for these at St Georges Hall, High Street which will become a hub-bub of enticing snippets of forthcoming attractions!

* Our very own Denys Webb directs **An African in Mafeking**, a play compiled from the diaries of Sol Plaatje.

* From PACT, Paul Slabolepszy's **Boo to the Moon** which shows up the contradictions embodied in the white youth. Described by the New Nation as "skillfully written" with "outstanding acting".

* Pieter Dirk Uys returns with two of his state-of-the-state satires - **Setting up the deckchairs on the SA Bothatanic** and **Panorama**.

* A traditional and zany retelling of traditional fairytales 'for the sexually liberated, politicised and socially sensitive South African' called **Azanyan Fairytales** by Thandi Brewer. Characters include counter-revolutionary-ideologically-sound goblins and a Freudian Sleeping Beauty.

* **Dis AI** by UCT's Mad Drama Project. Described by one critic as the best Afrikaans political play in the last 25 years.

* **U'phu Van der Merwe** has had a successful run in Jo'burg. "a compelling session of township history in word and song."

* **Everything but the Shower Scene** - sold-out at the Market Theatre. This promises to be the best revue of the Festival. Combining music, mime, song and drama, it takes a critical and satirical look at South Africa today. Shaun Naldoo, ex-Rhodes muso, wrote the score and accompanies actors Soli Philander and Andrew Buckland (also an ex-Rhodent and last year's Standard Bank Young Artist Award for Drama).

* The nine Marimba players of **Amajinqi** who have had rave reviews in Cape Town, promise to get you jiving.

* Other highlights include a Wine Festival, graphic art, photography, wood sculpture, painting exhibitions, etc etc etc ...



The producers of the R.U. Photographic Exhibition which will be in the Rhodes Foyer.

Liesister

- a feminist response to Lysistrata

Is this REALLY a Rhodes Drama production? Is the cast embarrassed? Is Roy Sargeant serious? Aristophanes MUST be turning in his proverbial grave. Probably the only members of the audience who enjoyed the production were the Kingswood matric students who liked the 'dirty words'. Or maybe laughter isn't necessarily a sign of appreciation but embarrassment.

To put it mildly and politely, the production missed the the point. The point being that women, united, can and do change the world. The only point the director, Roy Sargeant makes is that sexism is so deeply entrenched in our society even an anti-sexist play can be corrupted. A powder puff pinned to the tail end of a bunny-girl annihilated a basically feminist oriented play.

And it was by no means the actors who let the side down. Chantelle de Vries, playing a wonderful cameo role, was proof of the fact that, interpreted and directed differently, the play could have been worth the entrance fee. It might even have said something!

The cast of Lysistrata



"We are our biggest fans at the moment"

ASHANTI BABASH

Members:
Dave (vocals), Snuffy (bass), Sparky (guitar).

What does your name mean and why did you choose it?

Ashanti Babash comes from Latin American and means white termite. We see termites as agents rotting away a system and attempting to chew away at the structures of this Apartheid system. We could well have called ourselves "Eclectic Flugh", but Ashanti Babash just came to mind. A name is only a label so that we can be identified. It really makes no difference. What kind of music genre would you categorise your music in if you had to?

Our music is an adaptation of black Rhythm and Blues, and at the same time, acoustic punk.

Do you think your music and lyrics make significant social and political statements?

Sure, I think everything we say makes a significant political or social statement. Our songs are of love, confusion, anger, passion, power, inhibitions - we believe in post-inhibitionist entertainment.

Do you have an audience in mind when you play your music?

Well, for sure. If there isn't an audience, what's the point of playing live. We are not consciously aiming at a particular type of people. The people who relate to what we say and gets the same feeling is the audience we will have an affiliation with. This is the essence of communication, but it is not conscious.

Is there a problem with venues and/or gigs in Grahamstown?

The venues available are run by conservatives, concerned with how the music will go down in public. For example, to get the Great Hall we have to tangle with bureaucracy - we have a good reason

Campus bands have brought alternative music to the frontline, manifesting and expressing the defiance and anger of an emerging South African counter-culture.

RHODEO posed some questions to Rhodes' three established alternative bands: Vader Jakob, Ashanti Babash and Pornocracy, that we hoped would reveal something of the nature of this growing sub-culture.

to use it. Lack of equipment is a big inhibiting factor. A venue should possibly open up and supply speakers, amps, etc. in the name of 'culture', 'social rehabilitation' or 'to keep students off the street'.

What music do you listen to which might influence your bands' music?

Traditional Russian wind and strings with vocal accompaniment is one influence, but it is more the passion and emotion of the music that we relate to. We are influenced by what happens around us and the mood and essence the music encapsulates about each phenomena.

What do you think about 'Angst'?

Angst is very popular in Grahamstown. Angst is a form of social, cultural and historical oppression. In its real essence, angst is overpowering and oppressive.

PORNOCRACY

Members:
Simon Spiller (vocals), Chris Spiller (bass), Andre Oosthuizen (drums), Timmy Dedonker (keyboard), Steve Blumenthal (guitar).

What does your name

mean and why did you choose it?

Reading in a dictionary, we just found it. Pornocracy means "a government mainly influenced by whores".

What kind of musical genre would you put your music in if you had to?

A hybrid of many styles. Post punk, post-factory.

Do you think your music and lyrics make significant social or political statements?

Yes. With PW and fascists in power throughout the world it is impossible for there not to be some statement made. But it makes no difference.

Do you have an audience in mind when you play your music?

Not really. Essentially we are our own audience. We do hope to have one, but it is OK if we don't.

To what extent is your band and its accompanying sub-culture a product of our society?

The most important thing in a sub-culture is music, a way of expressing things. Our sub-culture is divided. We are reacting against a political system in this country, but not embracing the South African culture fully, as we aspire to bands overseas. There is a



"Zere vill be no shmling on stage, Understand?"



"Never use supergloo on your reed my bra..."

Killer microphone



tension. Is there a problem with venues and/or gigs in Grahamstown?

Definitely. Gigs end too early (about 12.00 am) and this is limiting as people only arrive at about 10.30pm anyway.

How do you feel about 'Angst'?

It is unhip at the moment to feel Angst. The name freaks people out. They say you have problems. Angst is selfindulgent. But it is Bolocks believing in a future. Things are going to terminate. We are a privileged class and have to realise that. We have an apocalyptic vision,

looking through a doom screen, for example TV. It is more honest to live in an anarchist world.

VADER JAKOB

Members:
Marc Feltham (guitar and vocals); Graeme Feltham (Saxophone, keyboard); Derek Davey (bass); Martin Bataliou (clarinet); Alex Yazbek (snaredrums and rototoms); Chris Lebert (springs).

What does your name mean and why did you choose it?

Vader Jakob is the Afrikaans adaptation of the French folk song, 'Frere Jacques', and most white South African children encounter this song at some time. The song reminds us of the conservative white mentality that we come up against in South Africa. We are telling these South Africans to wake up and realize that their comfortable world is changing.

What kind of musical genre is your music?

There is no existing category into which we fit. We play our own songs. We create genres, we don't fill them. The Philosophy of the Naartjie.

Do you think your music and lyrics make significant social or political statements?

Yes.

Do you have an audience in mind when you play your music?

We rarely have an appreciative audience. We don't want people to be happy when they listen to our music, because it's not happy music. It's about a very unhappy situation we find ourselves in, here in South Africa.

Is there a problem with venues and/or gigs?

We haven't got anywhere to practice. We don't have enough equipment. RMR claim to support local music. They should look a bit closer to home.

What music do you listen to which might influence your bands music?

1. WHAM.
2. Philip Glass.
3. Charles Mingus.
4. Not even the TV.
5. Noise.
6. None of the above.

What do you feel about Angst?

Angst has got a lot of people worried here in Grahamstown.

Story by Kim and Shaun
Snaps by T.J

Reggae music, Rastafarian message to the World, is a spiritual aspiration containing an ideology based on the principles of equal human rights and a right to self determination. The message emanates from ghetto's across the globe and is about and by regular people who are suffering the poverty, injustices and other evils of the tyrannous 'shitsdem' - "The Babylon system".

Rasta's primary objective is human freedom from the forces of exploitation and oppression, and in struggling to achieve this goal they transcend the political sphere. Reggae is apolitical. This is due to a deep mistrust for politicians - people playing "politricks".

Reggae has increasingly gained popularity in countries where national liberation struggles are being fought. The Rasta message has made people aware of an alternative to the oppressive systems they live in and in many struggles boosts the morale of freedom fighters.

This influence is possibly what prompted the CIA attempt to assassinate Bob Marley on the eve of the Jamaican elections. They wanted to sway political favour from Socialist leader Michael Manley, whom the incredibly popular Marley supported, to Edward Seaga, the Conservative Party leader.

During the Zimbabwe liberation struggle, Rhodesian propaganda had no chance against simple Rasta vision.

"Don't let them fool ya,
or even try to change you"
(Bob Marley)

Despite its deep spirituality and 'natural mysticism', Rasta does not lend itself to postitivistic idealism.

"Hey preacher man, don't tell my great god will come from the sky, make everybody feel high. If you know what life is really worth, you will look for yours on earth."
(Bob Marley)

Despite hundreds of Reggae songs on South African oppression, Marley stands out as the most profound prophet of Freedom.

"Until the colour of a man's skin, is of no more significance than the colour of his eyes, there shall be war, Jah War."

"Get Up, Stand Up,
Stand Up for Your Rights."

...and a bit sexist, (ed.).

REGGAE ARTICLE

Sweat band Sucks



38 schoolgirls dressed in green
came to see this mean machine
they twisted and turned and squirmed
and came
Then everyone stretched and went home
again.
anon.

Hockey building up

After a fine build-up to the season, the Rhodes sides have got off to one their best starts in recent years.

With four full sides competing in both the EP and local leagues, the overall standings of the teams are as follows:

	P	W	D	L	Pts
1st side	4	3	1	0	7
2nd side	7	3	2	2	8
Nomads A	4	3	0	1	6
Nomads B	3	1	0	2	2

This places the undefeated 1st team in third place in

the Premier League. A 2 - 1 victory over UPE has given the club the boost it needs for the season.

Both the 2nd and 3rd sides (ie the Nomads) have shown a vast improvement over past years.

Anyone who is keen to join the club is welcome

at Wednesday evening practices on the Barratt fields.

Oppidans won the 1987 Inter-Hall Hockey. In the four games they played and won, not a single goal was scored against them. The final log placings were: 1st: Oppidans - 8 pts; 2nd: Founders - 4pts; 3rd: Kimberley - 3pts.



Springbok Table Tennis player, Graeme Greenstein, who is playing for Rhodes this year.

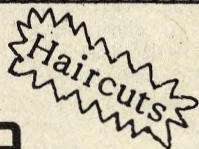
Coming soon to a club near you

Yachting: The Border Championships are being held at East London Yacht Club for Windsurfer and Hobie classes on the 28-31 May. The Frostbite regatta will be held at the Kingwilliamstown Yacht Club. It is opened to all classes.

Tennis: The Grahamstown open Championship will be played on the weekend of 30 May.

The Mountain Club: is hiking the Outeniqua trail in the vac from 20-25 June. For any interested FIT hikers the cost will be R50-55 which will pay for petrol and permits, but exclude food. A Meeting will be held closer to the end of term watch the swimming pool notice-board for further details.

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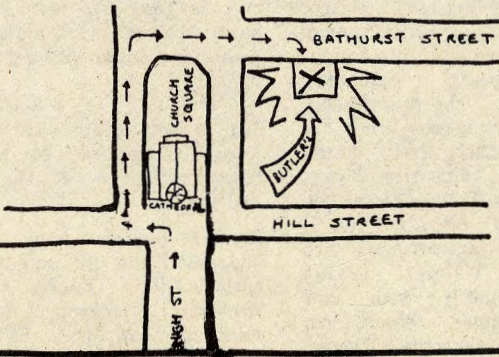
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We Deliver To Campus



Can 1984 be repeated?

The Rhodes soccer team finally put a win under their belt in Premier League football, after an exciting 3-2 victory over Walmer Celtic at the weekend.

The season so far has seen the first XI promise so much, but unfortunately in most instances where they were capable of a win, they had to settle for a draw.

Games against West Park, a new side to the league, and Home Park ended in 1-1 and 0-0 draws respectively. Rhodes outplayed their opponents, with playing hard, attractive football, but the killer instinct was sadly lacking in front of the goal mouth.

Rhodes' next two games against Cardinals, UPE and Callies were nothing short of disaster. UPE were lucky to win by 3-goals to 1. Rhodes were apathetic and lacked commitment. The away game against Callies ended with the same scoreline, again in the opponents favour.

After a two week break, Rhodes hosted Walmer Celtic. This was an exciting tussle, with both sides playing attacking football.

Derek Hershaw, who later had to leave the field with a broken nose, opened the scoring for Rhodes with a great 40 metre volley.

Steve Louw and Craig Neave also scored for Rhodes, who had to hang onto a one goal advantage for the last ten minutes of the game, playing with only ten men.

Two more league fixtures remain for the team to build their confidence and get the right team blend before the squad leaves for the SAU tournament at RAU from 6-10 July.

Rhodes won the SAU tournament for the first time ever in 1984 and 1987 could also be their year of success, depending on how the talented 15-man squad commit themselves.

The squad is: Wayne Amos, Ian Barble, Paul Clarke, Gary Elmes, Craig Gibson, Derek Hershaw, Greg Hatley, Steve Louw, Archie McGrath, Gareth Michaelson, Jeff Moshal, Craig Neave, Evan Sawyer, Greg Walton and Paul Wheeler.



This is the 1984 Rhodes' 1st soccer team—the only team which has won SAU

Rhodes walks over Albany

The eagerly awaited Birch Cup rugby clash between the first fifteens of Rhodes and Albany saw the students running out comfortable winners by 33 points to 12, and thus avenged the defeat at the hands of Albany last year. The match played under floodlights on the Great Field tended to be scrappy at times, but generally Rhodes put in a solid allround performance.

From the kick-off, Rhodes went onto the attack and it came as no surprise when Brett Finestone the Rhodes left wing scored

in the corner after a full line movement. The conversion attempt failed. Jeremy Sieberhogen followed this with a penalty when Albany was penalised in a ruck and thus in the first fifteen minutes Rhodes was seven points to nil up. Marius Colite the Albany flyhalf pulled back three points for the visitors when he was successful with a penalty.

Rhodes captain John Moko-wen was next to score when he was present to take an inside pass from Wayne Swanepoel to cross over for an unconverted

try. This was followed by a penalty by Sieberhogen for Rhodes to which Colite replied with a similar effort for Albany. Just before halftime Rhodes suffered a blow when Quentin Williams had to leave the field with serious concussion and was replaced by Dusty Gardner. Rhodes completed their first half scoring with a penalty by Toby Deenik, and thus changed over with a 17 points to 6 lead. Jeremy Sieberhogen left the field at half-time with an ankle injury and Mason Cranswick took his place.

For the first ten minutes of the second half the game tended to become scrappy and there was no scoring. However, Rhodes broke the deadlock when Jason Vern scored following an excellent up and under by Mike Morgan with the Albany fullback failed to gather.

This was converted by Deenik. Calitz was successful with another penalty for Albany to make the score 23 points to 9. The next Rhodes try was scored by Neville Keough to make the game safe for the home team. With the

students now well on top they completed their scoring with another try by Vern which Deenik converted.

Before this Calitz lucked his fourth penalty for Albany. The final whistle blew with Rhodes running

at convincing winners by 33 points to 12.

In all, the derby day was a success for the Rhodes Rugby Club as the second and third teams won their matches by 18 points to nil and 24 points to nil respectively.

Victory is
certain

Rhodes women hockey has been very successful up to this stage in the season. 1987 has seen a good influx of first years which has provided the club with good depth down to the 3rd and 4th teams.

During the Easter vac Rhodes sent a team to the Bohemians Easter Tournament in East London and ran out of champions after being unbeaten throughout the weekend. In the EP league the 1st XI have played well together with victories over VOG (3-2), Technicon (3-0) and PE 'B' (1-0) but were unfortunate to lose to Walmer (2-1). Our encounter with last years league champions, PE 'A', saw the Rhodes

team dominating most of the game and were soon 1-0 ahead. Our hopes of winning were dashed when they equalised in the closing stages of the game.

The second XI have played some good hockey but have had mixed fortune in the league. To date they have played 5 matches, won one, drawn 2 and lost 2.

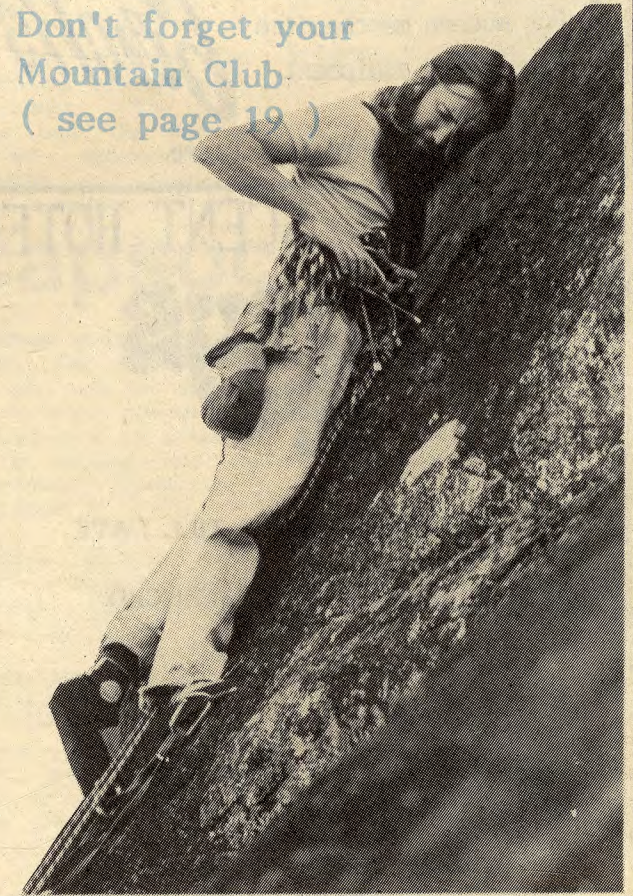
The third team are the most successful to date being unbeaten in the EP 3rd league.

Rhodes players have also impressed the EP selectors, with Gill Quicke and Winsome Jackson being selected for the EP A

side, while Lynne Tasker and Lynn Foster for the EP B side. Cheryl Hayter, Brenda Ellison and Meryl Watson have been selected for the EP U-21 side.

the next major tournament is the SAU intervarsity which, this year will be held in Potchefstroom. Rhodes have finished 3rd over the last 3 years and this year are hoping to reach the finals. The SAU squad for the tournament is: Brenda Ellison, Lynne Foster, Shelley Godwin, Winnie Jackson, Cheryl Hayter, Jill Quicke, Liz Pybus, Sue Saunders, Trish Simpson, Lynne Tasker, Meryl Watson and Lee Wilson. Coach: Felix Walvaren, Manager: Terry Henry.

Don't forget your
Mountain Club
(see page 19)



RHODEO Readership survey

This is a survey being conducted by third year students in the Department of Journalism and Media Studies, in an attempt to assess students' attitudes towards Rhodeo and the effect which it has on campus. The survey is being conducted in conjunction with Rhodeo, but the results will be analysed independently. The results will be made public and will be passed on to Rhodeo for them to use as they see fit.

The information gathered here will only be useful if a significant number of people contribute. Rhodeo is your campus newspaper, so here is your chance to say what you think and what you would like to see. At no stage do we ask for your name, so feel free to be completely frank.

General Information

- 1) What year of study are you in?

- 2) What faculty are you in?

- 3) Are you:
a) an oppidan
b) in residence (if so please specify which one)

- 4) Rhodeo is produced 8 times a year. How many issues do you read?
a) all of them:
b) some (specify number):

- 5) If you do not read all of them is it because:
a) You don't receive them:
b) You are not interested in what they have to say:
c) You do not like the content:

- 6) Where do you normally get your copy of Rhodeo?
a) in res
b) from Kaif
c) from the Oppie Common Room
d) in academic departments
e) other ways (specify):

- 7) How much time do you spend reading Rhodeo?
_____ hr _____ min
- 8) Which sections of Rhodeo do you read regularly? (They are listed here in the order in which they appear in Rhodeo. Tick off as many as you like):
a) Campus
b) local (regional)
c) national
d) features
e) editorial
f) letters
g) classified ads
h) societies
i) arts
j) sport
- 9) Which sections of Rhodeo do you like most? (number in order of preference)
a) The cover
b) campus
c) local/ regional
d) national
e) features
f) editorial
g) letters
h) classified ads
i) societies
j) arts
k) sport
- 10) What do you do with your Rhodeo when you have finished reading it? Do you:
a) keep it

- b) throw it away
- c) give it to a friend
- d) put it back where you found it
- e) other (specify):

Specific Information

When answering these questions please try relate them to Rhodeo in general and not to one particular issue.

- 1) The cover
1.1) What do you think of:
a) The masthead (ie the main heading _ RHODEO)

- b) The byline (ie "Rhodes' most paper"):

- c) The main photographs/captions/cartoons:

- 1.2) What would you like to see on the cover?

- 2) Campus
2.1) Do you think the amount of coverage of campus activities/events is:
a) good
b) adequate
c) poor
d) bad
(please note: coverage of sporting/society events will be assessed in other sections.)
2.2) Do you think the content of campus stories is:
a) a reflection of campus opinion
b) a reflection of Rhodeo's own viewpoint
c) both of the above
2.3) What is your opinion of the following:
a) Admin:

- b) Res rules:

- c) The library:

- d) Kaif:

e) The disciplinary board:

f) The SRC:

g) Rhodes workers:

2.4) What do you think "campus opinion" is on the following:
a) Admin:

b) Res rules:

c) The library:

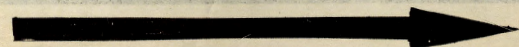
d) Kaif:

e) The disciplinary board:

f) The SRC:

g) Rhodes workers:

2.5) Can you suggest improvements/changes for campus stories:



3) Regional and national stories, and features:

3.1) Do you read a daily or weekly newspaper on a regular basis?

a) yes

b) no

If yes, specify which one/s:

3.2) Do you think Rhodeo, as a student newspaper, is fulfilling its role in providing additional information on regional and national issues?

a) yes

b) no

Explain:

4) Societies

4.1) Are you a member of any society/societies?

a) yes

b) no

4.2) What information would you like to see on the society pages?

4.3) Can you suggest ways of obtaining/providing this information?

5) Editorial and letters

5.1) How would you define yourself politically? (eg left-wing, right-wing, liberal, fascist, apathetic, Greenpeace, Trotskyite ... etc.)

5.2) How would you define campus' political orientation, in general?

5.3 Do you read Rhodeo's editorial?

a) yes

b) no

5.4) What do you think of Rhodeo's editorial policy?

6) Arts

6.1) Do you think Rhodeo provides adequate coverage of cultural events in Grahamstown?

a) yes

b) no

If no, how do you think this could be improved:

6.2) What would you like to see in Rhodeo with reference to cultural events, films, books, music...etc?

7) Sport

7.1) Are you a member of a sports club/team?

a) yes

b) no

If yes, specify which one/s:

7.2) Do you think Rhodeo's coverage of sporting activities is adequate?

a) yes

b) no

If not, how would you suggest it be improved:

7.3) What sporting activities would you like to see in Rhodeo, apart from straight coverage of campus events? (eg interviews, articles on sports injuries etc)

Other Useful Information

1) Do you think the standard of newswriting in Rhodeo is:

a) excellent

b) good

c) average

d) bad

e) awful

Comments:

2) Do you think the standard of photography is:

a) excellent

b) good

c) average

d) bad

e) awful

Comments:

3) Do you think the layout/design is:

a) excellent

b) good

c) average

d) bad

e) awful

Comments:

4) If you have been reading Rhodeo since last year or before, did you notice any of the changes which have taken place, specifically with regard to it's size and design, but also noting other changes?

5) Which of the following, if any would you like to see in Rhodeo:

a) Satire

b) regular columns

c) crossword puzzles

d) competitions

e) short stories

f) poetry

g) regular news from other campuses

6) What other additions or changes would you like to see?

7) Would you like to contribute articles/photographs/cartoons or other material to Rhodeo?

a) no

b) yes (specify):

8) If yes, what factors (if any) have prevented you from doing so?

Internal mail

RHODEO Readership survey

c/o Journalism Department

Thank-you for your time and trouble. When you have completed the questionnaire could you fold it in such a way that the address is uppermost on one side, and drop it into internal mail. The results will be made available next term.