

Japanese Writers to Visit



Gozo Yoshimasu

St. Andrews Press Press Release

Three leading Japanese writers will visit St. Andrews during Spring term of 1990.

On Wednesday, March 14, Gozo Yoshimasu, author of "Osiris, God of Stone," the first St. Andrews Press book of the new dec-

ade, will read from the work accompanied in music and dance by his Brazilian wife, Marilia. Each has performed on four continents and has visited St. Andrews several times in the past few years. The night prior to the St. Andrews performance, they will be honored at Japan

Society in New York. The reading will be at 8:00pm.

Soichi Furuta, whose St. Andrews Press book has

been nominated for a Pulitzer Prize, will join the St. Andrews Brunnenburgers of 1989 in a special Writers' Forum on Tuesday, April 3. Furuta is Adjunct professor of Literature for the college.

On April 12, Hiroaki Sato, Vice President of Jetro-NY, author of "That First Time" (nominated for the William Carlos Williams Prize), will read at Writers' Forum along with Marty Silverthorne. Sato is Gozo's translator and won a recent PEN translation award for "The Country of Eight Islands."

All three authors have books from St. Andrews Press under consideration for the National Book Award of the Before Columbus Foundation of Berkely and Seattle.

Mandela: Symbol of Liberation

By Bobby Musengwa
Contributing

When Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela walked out of prison on Feb. 11, Hendrik F. Verwoed, the late Premier of South Africa who jailed Mr. Mandela, probably rolled over in his grave. Verwoed is regarded as the chief architect of apartheid. Most of the hated apartheid laws which still grip the black people of South Africa were enacted during his tenure. By jailing Mandela, Verwoed had no idea he was creating a monumental rallying symbol which the oppressed people of South Africa would use to crush apartheid.

After twenty-seven years in the South African prison, Mandela emerged with the full dignity of a heroic statesman. His values remain untarnished, and his convictions intact. The world watched as he walked hand-in-hand with his wife, Winnie, and saluted the familiar fist-sign as when he was first imprisoned.

The mood of jubilation was contagious. Not only could the world begin to understand the hope infused by Mandela's release, but it could now envision a negotiated settlement in the South African conflict. For the oppressed people in South Africa, this hope was present even in the darkest hours of repression. Mandela's release was one of the many goals which would manifest this hope. The capitulation of the South African regime in the face of constant challenges, from within and without, clearly marked the turning point in the struggle for liberation in South Africa. In

the past such expressions of hope, as seen through the tiny cracks in the wall of apartheid, would have been dismissed as empty rhetoric. Today there are still many skeptics who dismiss the idea of an ultimate demise of the apartheid regime in South Africa. They see chaos in black government.

When F.W. de Klerk, the South African President who released Mandela, meets with his brother every week, he hears him harping the ultimate demise of apartheid. The President's brother, Willem, is one of the liberal whites who formed the famed Democratic Party to oppose apartheid. Willem voted against his brother in the last elections. Willem wanted the release of Mandela. The true test, now, of the pragmatist President of South Africa is whether he will be able to push forth for the retention of apartheid in another form during the planned negotiations. Mandela and the African National Congress will be coming to the negotiation table with clear goals: 1) The withdrawal of troops from black townships; 2) lift the state of emergency; 3) release all political prisoners.

These goals were set forth in the Mandela Peace Plan which he wrote while still in jail. This was a ten-point document that stated that what deKlerk should do if he wanted to see stability and peace in South Africa. It was presented to the government on Dec. 23, 1989. The changes in South Africa following the new year were a

Continued on page 4

Honor Code Reviewed

By Pam Whitfield
Contributing

Tuesday's Open Call to discuss the Honor Code and its future was a success according to those students and faculty members in attendance. Previous problems and inconsistencies in the judicial system were examined with an eye toward making it more effective and accessible for students and faculty. One suggestion made by Professor Shelby French and members of the Student Life

committee, who have gathered extensive information on other college systems, is to divide the Honor Code into two areas of jurisdiction: the Academic Honor Code and a Code of Conduct, with specific channels to follow for each case. The preliminary goals for revision of the judicial system are to streamline and renew it so that it operates more quickly and efficiently, to consolidate the information and make it available to the campus community, and to instill faith and credibility in a

new and improved system.

With the encouragement of the Student Life Committee, eight students are spearheading the long-range effort to plan an Honor Code System for the College in the future. Betsy Tate, Kathleen Franklin, Pam Whitfield, Susan Yeaman, Marian Scholz, Jason Rich, Jo Frost, and Lane Moore invite all interested persons to attend preliminary meetings to work on revisions, to be held Sunday evenings at 10 p.m. in the SGA Conference Room.