

RHODEO

RHODES' MOST 'ADVISED' PAPER

MARCH '83



INSIDE Censorship, Juluka, S.A.D.F., Art, Sport ...

LETTERS AND EDITORIAL

You Decide

In any liberal institution or society, tampering with the Press is considered to be serious. Reasons are not hard to come by. Attempts at muzzling the Press in any form has sinister connotations.

The Vice Chancellor has stated that the functions of the advisory board are to "advise" on anything considered to be libelous or on anything considered to be embarrassing to the university. He has consistently used the extended family metaphor in his justifications for the advisory board. He says that if a father and a son have a quarrel, it is likely that the problem will be sorted out without exposing it in the media. Why should Rhodes be any different, he says.

One just needs to cast ones mind back to 1981 when our father gave information on eight of his sons to the security police.

The attempts by the administration to control the student press must be opposed. As the editors we have tried to do this on the administrations terms. It hasn't worked. Successful opposition to student press control is now in your hands. All it will take is your attendance at Thursday's mass meeting.

Until we are free from all forms of constraints we, as a newspaper, cannot guarantee you your right to be fully informed.



CREDITORIAL



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HELP!

Dear Editors,
I am a first year student. As yet I haven't finally decided on my course but I do wish to sort out my social image first.

I have heard that there are several different groups on campus:

The Mods: A trendy bunch of gay young things seen habitually at the Vic, Great Hall jorls and sprawled out (complete with mirror shades) at Rhodes' own concrete Clifton Beach. It seems to me that the requirements for this set are: flashy clothes, car and Colgate smile. Their lingo is interspersed with "festive", "unreal", and "devine". The only problem is that I don't have the capital required.

The Bungies: These jumble sale fundies are found around the Journ. department. They frequent obscure meetings and discuss with great fervour the deeper, darker things in life. All have the amazing ability to balance 2 inches of ash at 40° on their lower lip. They have a certain "air" about them and a golden tan is definitely a "no-no". A whiter shade of pale is in.

If I become a bungy do I have to dye by hair violet (my hair is at present a rich red). I could wear a wig when I go home this vac. If I bring my dads' tuxedo back, is it suitable for lectures?

The Zimbabweans: A jolly festive bunch, I gather. I think a "No to Nusas" T-shirt sets off my looks wonderfully. The only problem is that I suffer from athletes

foot and I have to wear socks with my 'vellites'. Also I don't look so good in shorts (and I get freezing in winter). Anyway - I'm from Brakpan.

So, I think all that remains is for me to join the ranks of the sensible, level-headed socially accepted pharmacy students.

Won't my mum be pleased.

Yours sincerely,
Mervyn James
Entwhistle.

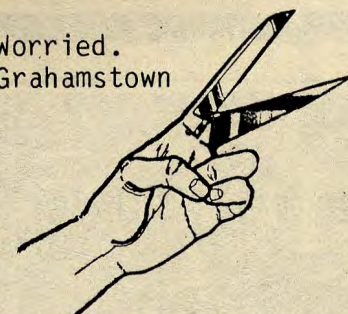
Sore Thumb ?

Dear Rhodeo.

I am writing about this sensoreship(sic) business. I am probably going to stick out in a crowd like a sore thumb because I am the only one who feels this way out of my friends. Don't you think that it's time that the University got control on bad publication about itself, because it gets a bad name from Rhodeo as it is. There are certain things the students shouldnt know about at all.

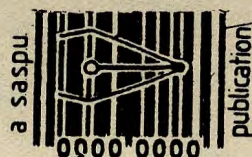
I know you won't publish this letter because you are biased about what you publish.

Worried.
Grahamstown



RHODEO is the official student newspaper of Rhodes University. The editors 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 editors or the SRC. Correspondence can be addressed to:

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Truth

Dear RHODEO,

I have heard that your Newspaper is threatened with censorship. Why is this and what will it mean for the students on Campus? Does it mean that you will not be publishing truths? I have really enjoyed reading your Newspaper in the past and find that it provides excellent articles and a good alternative to the Commercial press. I hope that this censorship issue will be sorted out soon. Good luck RHODEO.

RHODEO lover.
Grahamstown.

CAMPUS NEWS

The accommodation crisis is an annual issue at Rhodes. This year it is more controversial than ever following an increased first-year intake despite the universities already limited accommodation.

At present there are over fifty students staying in hotels in Grahamstown, 42 of whom have accommodation at the Grand Hotel. After anticipating the problem, the university approached hotels last year, but a number of students had already booked accommodation. Many of these students were either unable to gain entrance into residence because of unsatisfactory examination results, or had indicated they were unsure whether they would be studying at Rhodes. Most students are now sharing rooms and in some cases there are three students to a room.

The Dean of Students, Mr Dick Best, has emphatically denied that an accommodation crisis exists. "I am not aware of a large number of students

Crisis... what crisis?

Mr Best denies the accommodation pinch



staying in hotels," he said.

When asked why certain students were allowed back into residence even though they had failed (some of whom are the children of university staff), Mr Best said that in such cases marks were taken into account. These are referred to as the so-called "C-2" cases, comprising students who were borderline cases. The students

are placed on a waiting list for reacceptance into residence, often depriving prospective first-year students of accommodation.

Four years ago Rhodes was given the option of purchasing a number of houses in the Frozen Zone. Most of these houses have now either been closed down or demolished. Mr Best explained that this was due to the "iniquitous" cost involved.

When asked if the money spent on the construction of the Quad project was justified in light of the universities pressing accommodation needs, Mr Best said the project was a better financial proposition. "The government gives a greater subsidy for the construction of projects such as the Quad building than for residence construction," he said.

illogical," he said, "The SRC has been aware of the problem, and the 1982 SRC consistently warned the administration of the pending crisis." The administration's reliance on a certain dropout rate, whether due to failure, inability to cope or lack of ministerial approval to study at Rhodes in the case of black students, is predicted in October of the preceding year. The students presently staying in hotels are dependent upon this fallout rate for reacceptance into res.

"The students most affected are those living in the location under appalling conditions which are not conducive to study. They also have to travel great distances to and from campus," said Sean.

SRC President, Sean Rankin, said the administration had the idea that "small is beautiful", and claimed that this could be one of the reasons for their reluctance to spend money on building residences. He said the lure of a bigger government grant had much to do with the increased student numbers. "I find Rhodes' present building priorities

The two new building projects due to be completed by June, one in Kimberley Hall and a block of flats in New Street, are seen by the SRC as significant steps towards a solution of the crisis. However, only 70 to 140 students will be accommodated in the new residences.



CAMPUS NEWS

Residence Reform



by Jenny Moorcroft.

In 1968, over 1000 of the 1800 students at Rhodes held a sit-in protest in the Arts block over a number of internal issues in need of change. Among these was Residence Reform.

This was the beginning of three years of student protest which included lengthy negotiations with the University Senate.

Most of the reforms were designed to bring the university into line with other English-speaking campuses in South Africa. However, by 1971 little change had occurred and a myriad of petty rules remained in force: women students were still required to sign out to visit their own common rooms.

Student dissatisfaction led in

the launching of a massive civil disobedience campaign, which served as the only means of presenting the administration with student grievances. Amendments to the rules followed soon after the campaign.

In 1982, over a decade later, student dissatisfaction resulted in the launching of an SRC campaign concerned with the restructuring of rules affecting students in residence. Particular attention was paid to the rules enforced in women's residences, which again proved to be both discriminatory and archaic. In particular, rules regarding signing out, access to residence keys, and intervisiting restrictions rendered women student

incapable of governing their own lives.

This need for status equality between women and men students was recognised and confronted last year.

The Residence Superintendents Committee supported the idea and forwarded recommendations to Senate.

Feedback from questionnaires sent to every woman student on campus stressed the urgent need for reform.

Residence reform committees were set up in all residences. At a mass meeting, more than 400 students unanimously adopted a motion calling for a restructured residence system.

A set of proposals concerning the restructuring of

rules, was passed by Council, followed by Senate's approval on the 18th of November, 1982.

The administration's failure to publish and distribute the revised rules at the start of this academic year, has left most students in the dark as regards their rights in residence. In some cases, new students in residence were issued with printed copies of old rules and advised that these were "subject to change".

After nearly two weeks of unchanged ruling, many students have begun to question the efficiency, and the concern the administration has over matters which effectively undermine the rights of about 1800 students living in residence at Rhodes.

Mattress missile flattens Canterbury warden

by Digby Vickers.

Sometime in October last year the Canterbury warden became the unfortunate victim of a practical joke. The incident occurred after students decided to remove mattresses from each others rooms and hurl them down the stairway.

The Warden of Canterbury allegedly investigated after hearing the commotion and was struck on the shoulder by Canterbury's newest anti-proowler defence mechanism, the "air to ground missile of the mattress kind."

The mattress was thrown down three floors injuring the warden and forcing her to wear a neck brace for two months.

The Canterbury warden refused to comment on the matter.

In certain residences, people have been told not to stick up pictures, because the adhesives damage the paint on walls... with heavy penalties if they do!



Can't say I didn't warn her

CAMPUS NEWS

Students let off the hook

Exam spots came up in registration

Registration is over and the University authorities are said to be pleased with the results. The pass rate is up on last year's results. Preliminary exam results indicate fifty people failed registration, five supps were granted and one aegrotat.

Rhedeo spoke to students to find out what they thought of the registration exams.

Students felt paper 1, Administrative registration, was tougher than the second paper, Academic registration, due to trickier examiners. Mal Tenyon, who is repeating registration said the examiners were incredibly deceptive this year.

"They face you and say: 'Go to the table on the left.' Your left or theirs? I

didn't think they'd ask that section - Grocotts doesn't stress it in the text book. I took a guess, got it wrong and failed that section badly."

But he felt some areas were easy to spot. "The night before registration, I studied which forms had to be handed in at which place - over 200 pages of graft. It was heavy, but I'm confident I got all 325 forms handed in correctly.

Another believer in spotting is Charlie Zlotnick. "I spotted Defence Force - one of my paper one options - and it came up. Force number, how many years I had been at Rhodes, I knew it all. Came short though when they asked for the Registrar's stamp. I was so dumb, I thought they'd have the stamp

by David O'Sullivan

at the common room, but they put it at the Registrar's office. I didn't know where to go. But it was only for ten marks."

Mark Bart. and Bombyx Mori were two registration failures. Said Bombyx: "This is the end for me - I failed nursery school, was pushed through Sunday school and now this. I've been offered a job in admin as result, but I may be overqualified."

Mark failed filling out forms - worth 60% of the paper. "They asked for our names and I copied from the bloke next to me."

Dougie Moir became the first student to be granted an aegrotat after he went temporarily insane and bought a pie from Kaif.

"I was sitting waiting for my bloody number to be called. They were on 200-250, I was 985. So I went to the toilet for a couple of minutes. When I came back they'd called my number. It's all a bit blurred, but I remember buying a chicken pie before I was caught."

An unreliable university authority said next year's paper would be a lot harder. "We let a lot of students off the hook - some examiners were even telling students where to go - that won't happen next year."

You have been warned to start studying now. The new text is available for an exorbitant fee at the local bookshop.

Anti-Nusas Farce

by Patrick Tandy

Under large banners proclaiming their existence sat various clubs and societies - Chess Soc, Zim Soc, Photo Soc.....Granny soc?!

But tucked away in an insignificant dark corner, behind a flowerpot, a small crowd gathered. The leader a man of remarkable insight, skill, determination and above all

originality, quietly whispered the name of the secret society to inquisitive passers by. A signature, transaction, the deal was done and the contact mingled into the crowd again. The clandestine club "ANTI-NUSAS" was born.

If NUSAS expresses the views of the students - what do the students of ANTI-NUSAS believe? The answer to this baffling question must surely lie in the ANTI-NUSAS manifesto, but after many hours of fruitless search I found a conspicuous absence of manifesto.

It has since occurred to me that if I put a "not" in front of most NUSAS statements I might get an idea of NUSAS is not trying to achieve. e.g.

ANTI-NUSAS was not founded in 1924 at Grey College, Bloemfontein (later not to become the University of the J.F.S.). It is not based on the model of

the National Union of Students in England. A founder member described its aims as being; National unco-operation between students.

Not allowing students to get to know each other.

Non-operation with student leaders in other countries.

ANTI-NUSAS PRINCIPLES?

Maintain mortality rate in the "homelands" (one third of all children die before age five).

Maintain S.A's income distribution as 2nd worst in the world (failing that, worst in the world).

Ensure that the government spends at least another R2 billion on the defence budget next year.

Brought to you by "Not The Nine O-Clock News" (Or not brought to you in the Eight O-Clock News!)



CAMPUS NEWS

Orientation Week, when hundreds of people wander round Rhodes campus desperately trying to look like third-year students. However, those indispensable little blue bags gave most away.

Orientation Week, when the first-years learn to identify 'Bungies' (sic) with a childlike glee and when it is discovered that the 'VC' is not an East Cape sub-cell of a Cambodian-based guerilla army, but a deity of such rank that the Upper Atmospheric Research Group is needed to make contact with him. Orientation Week.....

Monday

24-hour train journey, one is deposited on the steps of one's res. "This is Graham", and the minibus roars off.

Happiness is a key and a laundry-bag. The unpacking begins. Aaaaah! The Opening Address. Frantic scurry to the Great Hall (E2 on your maps) in time for some "vintage Henderson".

We then commemorate the Great Trek with a gruelling trudge up to Kimberley. Some people stand up and talk of student power, resettlement and total participation. We nod sagely - the SRC.

Some listen with interest, in fact some listen with such interest they must be on BOSS bursaries!

Tuesday

Wake at 5.30am in a strange room. Gibber into

Hot air balloons, icy tomatoes and profs

pillow for 20 minutes. I'm at UNIVERSITY! At 6.16am take a peek out the window hoping to see a "Prof". It's a waisted peek, "Profs" sleep late (some, one suspects, all day).

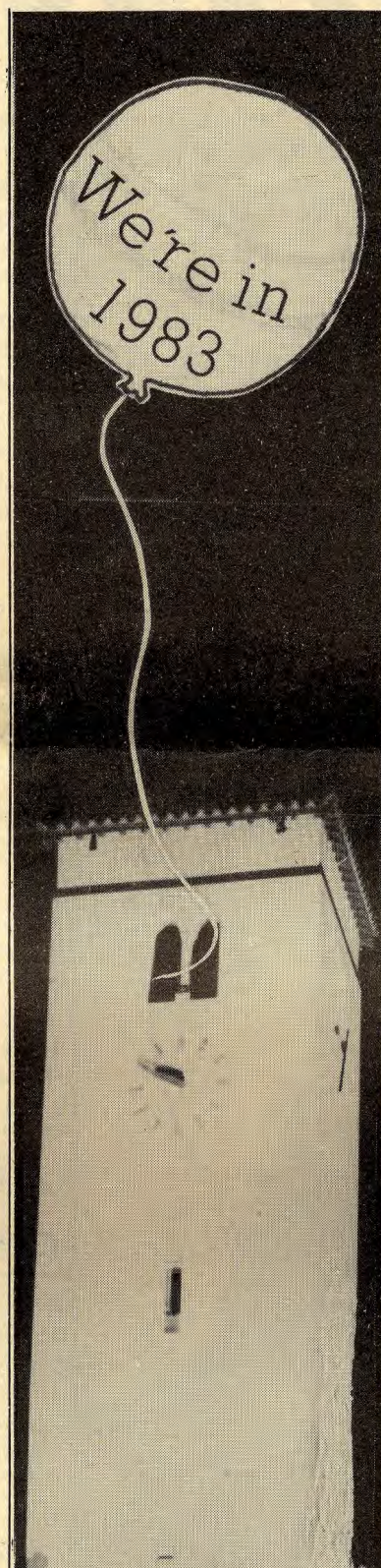
Bought a Primer Package? Full of good things. Found out subsequently that the SADF was not able to include a Goebbelian homily on Army Life. The mind boggles at Nusas and the SADF rubbing typescript in the same folder!

That evening the House wardens told us the rules. Apart from the Women's Res rules, the first years seemed to find them acceptable (A thought: would it cost too much to hire a hot air balloon with logo "We're in 1983" painted on it and fly it over the campus at the next Senate meeting.)

The Cheese and Wine that followed (tickets in the Primer Package) soothed the feminists and gave the embryo main manne a chance to prove their prowess.

Wednesday

The day involved all kinds of academic goodies presented for students



to salivate or sweat over, depending on their course. One's legs begin to feel the strain of a walkabout campus - one can almost hear 1600 rectus femorii groaning into action each morning.

We begin to recognise a few faces and the useful Hassle Bureaux tended to look less like open-air "Asylum Kids" mini-concerts.

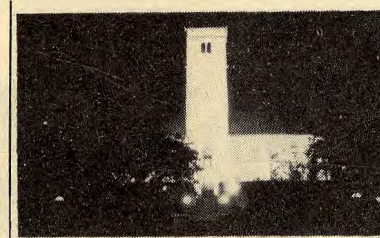
Thursday

By Thursday, one has realised that tomato is always served ice-cold at Rhodes University breakfasts: apparently one of the more obscure traditions dating back to the war.

The Education Symposium that evening was attended by a few stalwart 'lets go to all the functions' types as well as those genuinely interested. However, the majority voted for the Nat's educational policy with their feet and stayed away.

Friday

The day opened with the Deans of the Faculties, full



of encouraging statistics: 47% drop out/failure rate, only "one-third of you here will obtain your degree in the prescribed time" etc. We left to find the nearest phone and Lifeline.

A seminar on Alcohol Abuse followed, unfortunately attended by those who didn't need it - those who did were already down at the 'Vic'.

A Prospect Braai closed the Week. When asked if it was a good 'jorl', young female first year replied, "if you had a bottle of vodka or a six-pack you had a good time." Rhodes in a nutshell?

The week was well worth the time and effort spent on it. It was a time when preconceptions and assumptions were shown to be suspect if not downright untrue, perhaps the most obvious being that people do not become super-intellectuals when they come to university. Anyone hoping to find Kant on the street corner, Rabelais in the residences and topology on the tennis-courts would be horribly disappointed. The first year student discovers that university students are not scholars but rather people trying to have a good time out of a rather tight work-schedule.

by Nick Dean.



FEATURE

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CENSORED

CEN

1983 will go down as a memorable year in Rhodes' history. The university received unprecedented numbers of first year applications resulting in a revised minimum academic requirement. 1983 will also go down as the year that saw renewed moves to introduce censorship of the official student newspaper, Rhodéo.

Much debate has been carried out behind closed doors, in academic circles and not least, in the commercial press. Behind the scenes negotiations have proved fruitless although they have highlighted the extent to which the university is prepared to go to enforce the co-operation of the student press.

Crucial link between students and admin.

Rhodéo, has in the past, encouraged lively debate and considers itself a fundamental link between the mass of students and the administrators who hold a great deal of power. It has prided itself in its role as crusader and watchdog in a fundamentally undemocratic institution. In

effect Rhodéo is that crucial link between the students right to know and the administration's reluctance to tell.

Rhodéo frount cover discussed during Senate meeting

Last December the University Senate, comprising senior academic staff members, discussed the fate of Rhodéo. Although Senate meetings are bound by

rastafarian colours corresponding with to a feature story on black Zimbabwean music).

Much attention was also paid to a potentially defamatory article concerning a Hall warden. Although the issue had already been amicably resolved after a public apology



a confidentiality clause, it is believed debate centered around several points, including the last Rhodéo of 1982. According to reliable sources on Senate, members discussed whether the front cover of the last issue of Rhodéo was indeed the flag of the A.N.C. (in fact the cover depicted

was put out, the Vice Chancellor said in a press interview that Senate believed these issues be "dealt with at their source rather than subsequent defamation action at law".

Rhodéo co-editor, Alan Williams pointed out that a technical error had led to the publication of the

defamatory article and said that the defamation was not intended. "It was the opportunity Senate (or individual Senate members) had been waiting for. Senate has capitalized on the incident and used it as justification for censorship under the guise of harmless 'advice'," Alan said.

In terms of the Senate ruling, Rhodéo would be obliged to submit copy to an advisory board consisting of Professor Gavin Stewart, Mr John Grogan, both from the Journalism department, and a third nominee which was never made known to the editorial board.

Both original members subsequently resigned with Prof. Stewart

'Advice' or censorship?

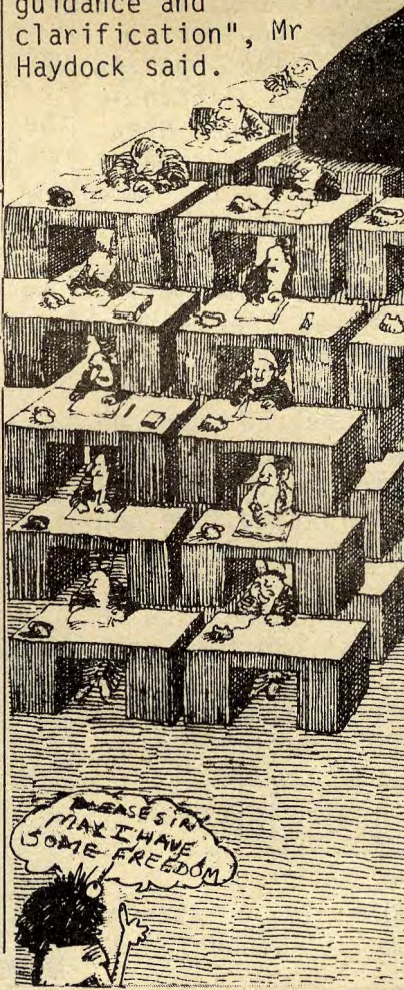
stating publicly that he considered compulsory submission of copy to the advisory board as "censorship".

A second advisory board was set up by the Vice Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson in February consisting of Prof. G. Staude, Prof. D. Fivaz, and Mr J. Haydock. All three board members have admitted to having no specialist knowledge of either the law of defamation or Press

law. They also said they had never worked on a publication before. When asked whether he felt qualified to serve on the board, law lecturer Mr Haycock pointed out that he had been asked to stand by Prof.

No experience of press law

Beuthin, head of the law department. "I told Prof. Beuthin I had no specialist experience in the law of defamation. He said I could approach any member of the law department for guidance and clarification", Mr Haydock said.



CENSORED RHODEO CENSORED

One the many issues the advisory board has yet to resolve, is the question of complete confidentiality. The board members indicated they would "like" to ensure confidentiality but their inexperience in legal matters would force them to seek their own advice from colleagues.

The board's "advice" will not clear Rhodeo of legal responsibility and it was suggested by the Vice Chancellor that Rhodeo seek

independent legal advice in addition to the board's "advice".

Rhodeo and the SRC executive approached the Vice Chancellor last week in an effort to negotiate a settlement. The editors told Dr

Independent legal advice

Henderson they would be prepared to seek independent legal advice if and when necessary. In return it was requested that the Senate ruling be waived for the first issue of 1983.

"We pointed out to the Vice Chancellor that we found the lack of confidentiality, lack of experience of the advisory board members, and the universities failure to inform the editors of the existence of last year's voluntary advisory board, totally unacceptable. These reservations are over and above our basic objection to the compulsory submission of copy," said Rhodeo co-editor, Gail Fairlamb.

Alan said Dr Henderson appeared to be able to override Senate's decision. "He said he had consulted senior Senate members on the issue who advised him against accepting the compromise agreement."

Reasonable settlement refused

"We have completed all negotiations with the administration. We now feel the issue should be put to campus to decide and as such appeal for their support at Thursday's mass meeting," he said.

Call for mass meeting

"If a mandate is received from students

at the mass meeting, Rhodeo will be in that much stronger position to encourage Senate to review the obvious contradictions in the

Threats of disciplinary action against Editors

present advisory board at their next meeting in April."

Following the unsuccessful negotiations with the Vice Chancellor,

meeting in April (this issue discounts that possibility) or they "submit copy to the advisory board under protest".

A third option was to openly defy Senate and publish without compulsory submission of copy. Threats of severe disciplinary action against the Rhodeo editors

would be submitted to the advisory board "under extreme protest"

"With might on the side of the administration, we had very little option," said Alan. "It was a case of 'walking away to fight another day'."

Copy was submitted to the advisory board last Saturday morning - two hours after Rhodeo was taking for printing.

The forced submission of copy has placed the rubber stamp of censorship on Rhodeo. "Our negotiations with the administration are now over. We have exhausted all possible avenues with them. They have refused what we considered an

Mass meeting tomorrow

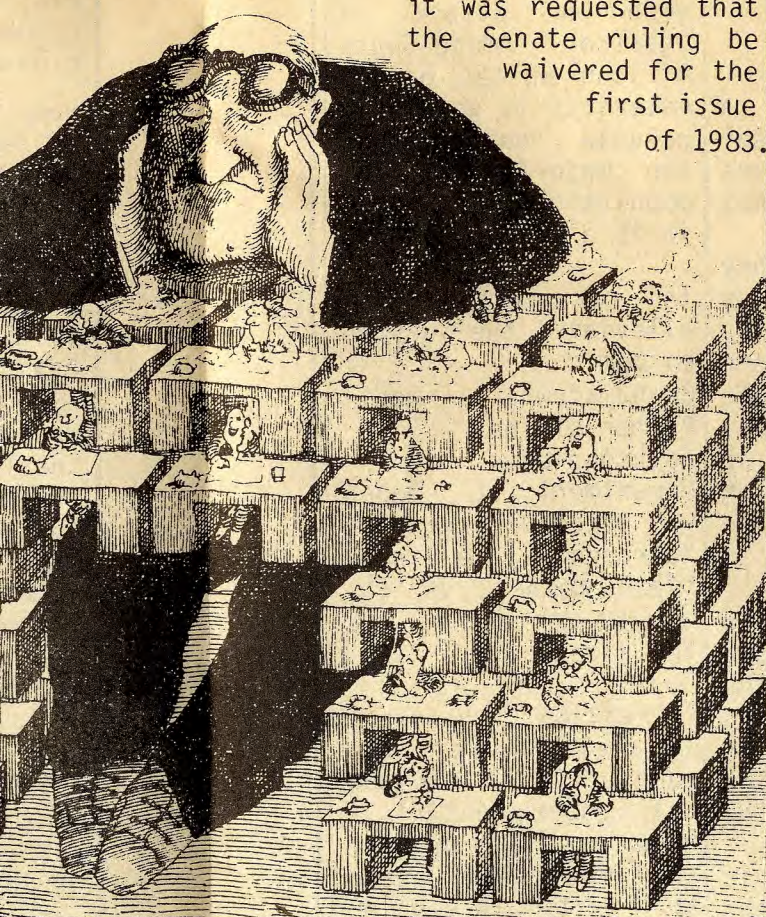
G.L.T 5.15

extremely reasonable settlement. Our most important campaign has just begun. The student body will have the opportunity to demand a free student press at Thursday's mass meeting," said Alan.



Rhodeo was left with three possible options. Either they delayed publication until the next Senate

complicated the choices. At a Rhodeo staff meeting last week it was decided that copy



ISSUES

Sharon stays

"You still have much to do" says Begin

Nearly one thousand Palestinian refugees were massacred in Beirut last September by Right-wing Lebanese Phalangists.

World opinion suspected Israeli complicity in the atrocities and unprecedented internal pressure forced Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to appoint a judicial commission to investigate the acts of revenge and bloodshed.

Nearly 400 000 Israelis, out of a population of 4.1 million protested when the news of the massacre became known.

The commission delivered its findings last month: It indicted Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and several military officials, concluding that they shared an indirect

responsibility for what happened in the Beirut refugee camps, Sabra and Shatilla.

The report attributed only a certain degree of blame to Prime Minister Begin, but recommended that Sharon either resign or be fired. Sharon, who continually opposed the findings, resigned his Defence portfolio but was not removed from the cabinet.

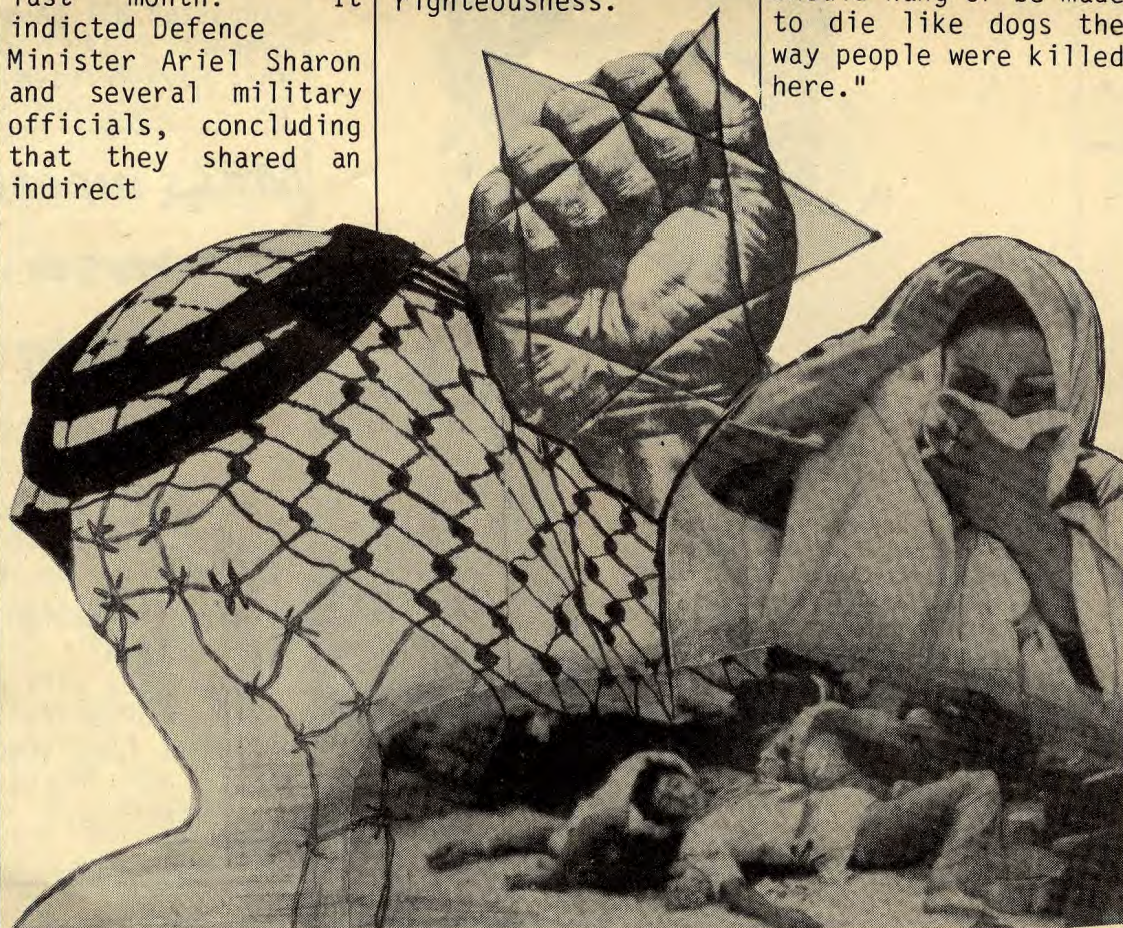
Yasser Arafat, chairman of the P.L.O., said the inquiry was not sufficiently tough or far reaching.

Many believe the inquiry was an impressive display of Israeli self-righteousness.

Observers admit that no country at war would normally allow itself to be scrutinised in such a manner.

However, Israel is still encamped in Lebanon and Sharon is still in the cabinet, as security adviser to Begin. Prime Minister Begin said to his ex-Defence chief after his resignation, "You are young, you still have much to do." What, many people are asking, does Sharon still have to do?

Said a Lebanese woman who lost several cousins and neighbours in the hail of Phalangist bullets, "It is not enough for Israeli officials to lose their jobs. They should hang or be made to die like dogs the way people were killed here."



Gastro-enteritis in local township

A gastro-enteritis epidemic in Grahamstown's townships led to the deaths of 10 infants and children during January 1983. These are the "official" and "available" figures - it's not known how many deaths were caused indirectly by the disease.

For the past five years, infant mortality figures amongst blacks in the Eastern Cape have not been available. Five years ago the infant mortality rate was a staggering ten percent.

Gastro is not a "notifiable disease" and in many cases children do not receive medical treatment until they pick up germs such as 'flu or measles. By this stage they are too weak to fight further infection. Often the cause of death is entered on the death certificate as measles.

Gastro enteritis is not a killer disease, but it is one of the major causes of deaths among blacks. This is due to the poor sewage system found in the townships, where archaic and unhygienic bucket toilet systems are used out of necessity. The

"gastro" germ lives in faeces and thrives in poor sanitary

conditions.

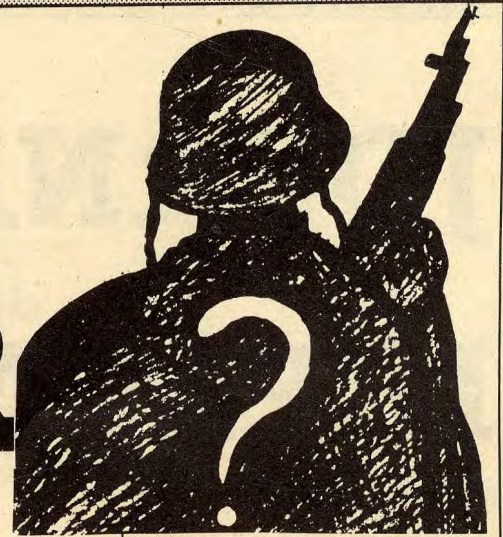
Small children and babies are more susceptible to becoming critically ill if they pick up "gastro". This is because the disease weakens and dehydrates the child followed by rapid weight reduction. This is when an otherwise simple ailment such as a cold could result in death.

Many of the township children also suffer from malnutrition and are too weak to cope with an attack of "gastro". Among South African whites gastro enteritis is an easily curable 'bug'; among the majority of the populations however, it is a killer.

In an effort to alleviate the gastro epidemic in Grahamstown, Robin Palmer of the Anthropology Department at Rhodes was asked to prepare a "cartoon" advising black mothers of the deadly potential of the disease.

Prevention, however, is always better than cure. It is obvious that gastro enteritis is a long term problem that must be arrested at its source. Improved sanitary conditions are an absolute prerequisite to achieving these ends.

FEATURE

STATE
AT WAR

There are few people on campus who like the idea of spending at least four years of their life in active service in the SADF. While before 1961 service in the SADF was voluntary, many people today find it a major intrusion into their lives and careers. How and why then has this all come about?

In 1960 defence expenditure was just 7% of total government expenditure and amounted to R36 million. Yet by 1982 the defence budget had increased nearly 100 fold to over R3000 million. Up until 1960 the SADF consisted of a relatively small force of just under 100 000. The extended call up introduced in the 1982 Parliamentary session will bring another 800 000 men into military service. This legislation nearly doubles the present number of potentially conscripted men. So clearly the increase in SADF budget and personnel has far outpaced both inflation and population growth! What then has motivated this expansion and extension of the SADF?

Looking back over the last 23 years it is evident that the growth of the SADF showed no signs of resolving the conflict in South African society. It is perhaps little wonder since the conflict arises out of political, social and economic inequality. The SADF only tends to widen these inequalities as more and more state revenue is directed toward defence.

Now we've had the extended call up of last year. We have the Naude commission suggesting far harsher penalties for conscientious objection. We have the U.S state department stating South Africa is actively pursuing a policy of de-stabilization against our neighbours. We have the Defence Minister threatening neighbouring countries with "pre-emptive raids". We have no

forseeable end to conscription. Now we have the possibility of coloured and Indian as well as white

female conscription.

And it looks as though white males are going to be ordered to spend a lot more than four years at the SADF.

From 1975 South Africa became militarily embroiled in Southern Angola. This led to the beginning of three month tours of duty by citizen force members. The defeat of Portugese colonial rule in Angola and Mozambique in 1974/75 brought armed conflict two steps nearer to South (then) Rhodesia. Then in 1976 South Africa erupted in what came to be known as the Soweto uprising.

Again it is not suprising that in 1977 the state increased conscription from one year to two years

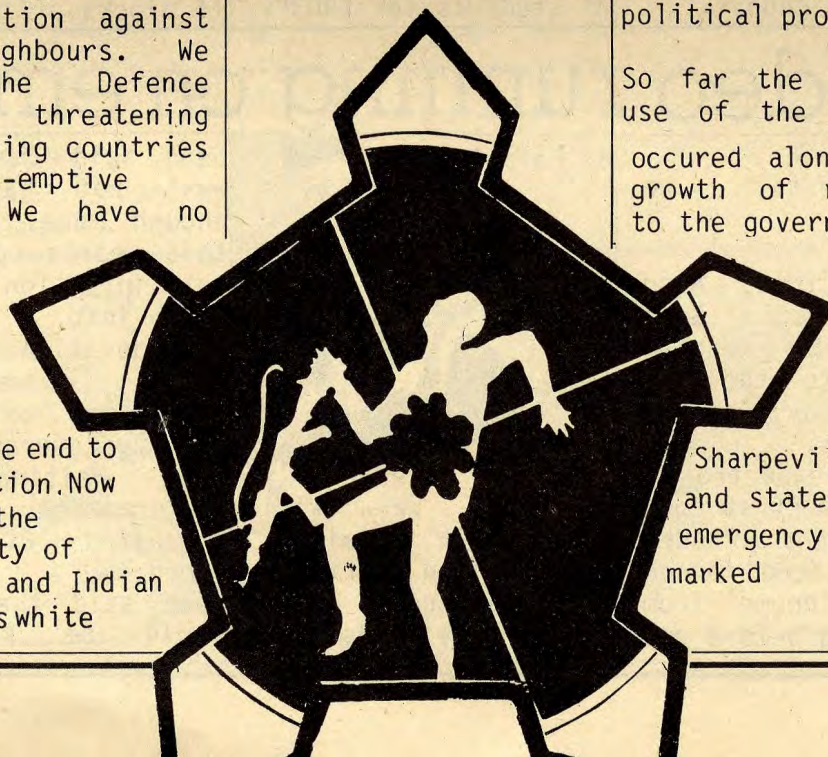
initial service plus eight annual 30 day camps.

As events in 1976 and again in 1980 during the schools boycott indicate, the SADF is not simply being used to counter some "foreign communist-inspired onslaught". Increasingly the SADF is being used to repress opposition to the government within South Africa. The SADF is thus being used as a solution to South Africa's political problems. Very broadly this is what is meant when one tells of militarization - South Africa is becoming more and more militarized as the use of military force and the entire SADF apparatus is seen as an acceptable and necessary solution to political problems.

So far the increased use of the SADF has occurred alongside the growth of resistance to the government. The

growth of the military and para-military in S.A. In the wake of the Sharpeville crisis, groupings such as the ANC and the PAC turned to limited campaigns of armed struggle against the South African State. Not suprisingly, Defence Minister Fouché (later State President) in 1961 introduced a ballot system of conscription and called on white mothers "to give up their sons in defence of their land".

This was not to resolve the conflict and growing civil war situation in South Africa and Southern Africa in general. In Angola and Mozambique wars against Portugese occupation began in the early 1960's. In 1966 the military wing of SWAPO began to challenge South Africa's occupation of Namibia. In 1967 the ANC and ZAPU allied to fight against Smith and Vorster of Rhodesia and South Africa respectively. To cope with these developments universal conscription was introduced for all white males in 1967. By that year the Defence budget had jumped to R255 million from the 1960 level of just over R40 million!



Sharpeville crisis and state of emergency of 1960 marked the

CAMPUS NEWS

JOURNALISM
DIPLOMA



by Melanie Farrell

"The Journalism Diploma has been kept a deep, dark secret, because the Department has grown too fast", said Professor Gavin Stewart, head of the Journalism Department.

"We have a record number of first, second and third years for 1983", said Professor Stewart.

There are between 150-160 first years and about 80 third years. The Department is relieved that, so far, there are only 6 post-graduate students registered for the inaugural year of the Journalism Diploma.

Professor Stewart, in conjunction with Professor Les Switzer, introduced the idea of a diploma in Journalism after visiting several

technikons. There Professor Stewart came across "a lot of BA graduates who had done a degree without a clear idea of what they were going to do once they'd finished". Professor Stewart decided to include a post-graduate diploma at Rhodes.

Universities are unable to offer undergraduate diploma's in

After doing a degree in English and Comparative African Government, Una Seery went to Cape Town to find a job in journalism. She was advised by the Cape newspapers to do a diploma in journalism. This confirms Professor Stewarts opinion that "a higher education is almost essential to a journalist today".

Journalism as these are available at Technikons.

The cost of the course is R1095.00, described by one Journalism Diploma student as "incredibly expensive". According to Professor Stewart, once the student has obtained the Journalism Diploma it will be recognised as the equivalent of a Journalism degree, and possibly as slightly higher, since the graduate would have done a degree followed by a crash course in journalism.

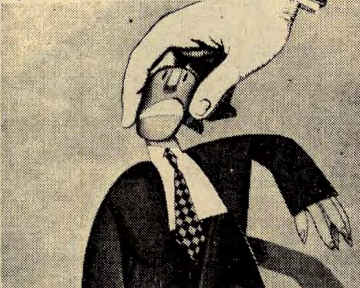
"The diploma syllabus is drawn from the first, second and third year courses", he said. "These courses are already being put to the test by the record number of students for 1983".

Rhodeo running on empty

through advertisements," he said.

Rhodeo editors, Alan Williams and Gail Fairlamb have reacted strongly to the new budget by saying it is unrealistic. "We cannot be expected to make ends meet at such short notice. Rhodeo has never been forced to seek income from advertising before and

by Faizel Mooi



it is extremely unlikely we will succeed in obtaining the required shortfall to cover costs this year," they said.

Price watch



A recent spot-check of prices provided little clue as to where most bargains are to be found in Grahamstown. Below is a comparative list of prices as of 25 February 1983 (prices exclude GST).

KAIF CHECKERS OK

Blue label Maries (200g)	----	0.45	0.59
Provitas (200g)	0.72	0.61	0.75
Five Roses Tagless T bags	----	1.58	2.32
Koffiehuis instant (750g)	----	3.12	3.25
Ellis Brown (1kg)	----	2.72	2.59
Clifton cooldrink (750g)	----	1.78	1.49
Liquifruit (1 litre)	0.89	0.78	0.89
Freshup (1 litre)	0.94	----	0.85
Mentadent P (100mg)	----	1.09	0.99
Quaker cornflakes	----	0.96	0.75
Kellogs cornflakes	0.69	0.79	0.85
Pronutro crunch (750g)	----	2.52	2.05
Pronutro (500g)	----	1.54	1.35
Onions (per kg)	----	0.69	0.59
Tomatoes (per kg)	----	0.69	0.59
Cheese (sweetmilk) per kg	----	5.31	4.29
Skip washing powder (1kg)	----	1.79	1.89
Body mist deoderant	----	1.93	1.62
Right Guard	----	1.67	1.55
Gentle care shampoo (250ml)	----	2.28	3.15
Lux soap	0.37	0.39	0.39

File paper per 100 punched sheets;

Grocotts	1.35
Grahamstown bookshop	1.50
C.N.A.	1.55
U.P.B.	1.10
Kaif (uncovered)	0.98
Kaif (covered)	1.25
Discount Cash & Carry	
(5 Blocks of 100 pages)	4.50

Rhodeo's budget has been drastically reduced from R6000 last year to R5000. This comes in the wake of inflation and rising publication costs. S.R.C. President, Sean Rankin gave two reasons for the reduction. He said Rhodeo staff would be forced to practice stricter financial control. "The reduced budget will also encourage Rhodeo to seek additional finance

reserve for Societies to draw on in the middle of the year. He denied that certain Societies including RMR, received a greater slice of the budget. "In allocating money the S.R.C. looks at the Society's membership. It also considers the extent of the Society's student services and how well the Society motivates for its requested budget," said Sean.

Sean said the S.R.C. was not allocated enough money to meet this year's costs. He said inflation was not taken into consideration when the S.R.C. budget was drawn up last year. "We have overspent and are waiting for confirmation of a requested 16% budget increase," Sean said that money would be kept in

NATIONAL

by Rich Mkhondo



The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill which has been introduced into Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as a new "deal" for Blacks, has come under focus since it was referred to a parliamentary select committee.

This Bill proposes an extremely sinister method for "disposing of unwanted Blacks". They will become known as PURS meaning Permanent Urban Residents.

South African blacks have been donned with many classificatory nomenclatures. First they were natives, then Africans, Bantus and Plurals and if the new law can be approved, some of SA's black's may be called PURS.

Under the new law Section 10 Urban Residents Rights are taken away altogether and a new urban group is created.

PURS will have legal rights to be in the cities but will forfeit their rights if they lose their accommodation.

Under the Orderly Movement Bill it will be impossible for a black person to stay in a town or a city without a permit. No black person may be in town at night between 10pm and 5am the following morning unless he has a permit and approved accommodation.

Keep our cities clean and white

NEW KOORNHOF BILL HAS SEVERE IMPLICATIONS FOR URBAN BLACKS

Black people who are found anywhere in town at night, either in the streets or in a house in black or white suburbs will be arrested if they cannot produce a permit to live there. People who have urban rights can be fined R500 if they accomodate people from the rural areas seeking work.

The Minister will still be able to impose a curfew preventing blacks from being in any place except the black townships.

Black people will still have to produce a pass or a certificate on demand showing they have permanent residence rights. Pass Laws will still exist, but will be far harsher under the new legislation.

People from Transkei, Boputhatswana, Venda and Ciskei cannot apply to be PURS even after staying in town for many years. This includes millions of people from the 'independent homelands'.

WHO WILL BE (CAN BE) PURS.

People who now have Section 10(1a) rights or Section 10(1b) will be PURS. (People can get Section 10(1a) rights if they were born in a town and lived there all their life.)

People can get Section 10(1b) rights if they were registered with the same employer for 10 years or if they have lived in town for 15 years with a permit.

Black South Africans who lived in a town for 10 years with a permit can apply to be PURS. Under the new law, people who come from 'independent homelands' can never be PURS.

Blacks born in town can only be PURS if both their parents are PURS. If the mother is a PUR and father a contract worker the offspring will never qualify as a PUR even if the child was born in the town. Contract or migrant workers will never be PURS.

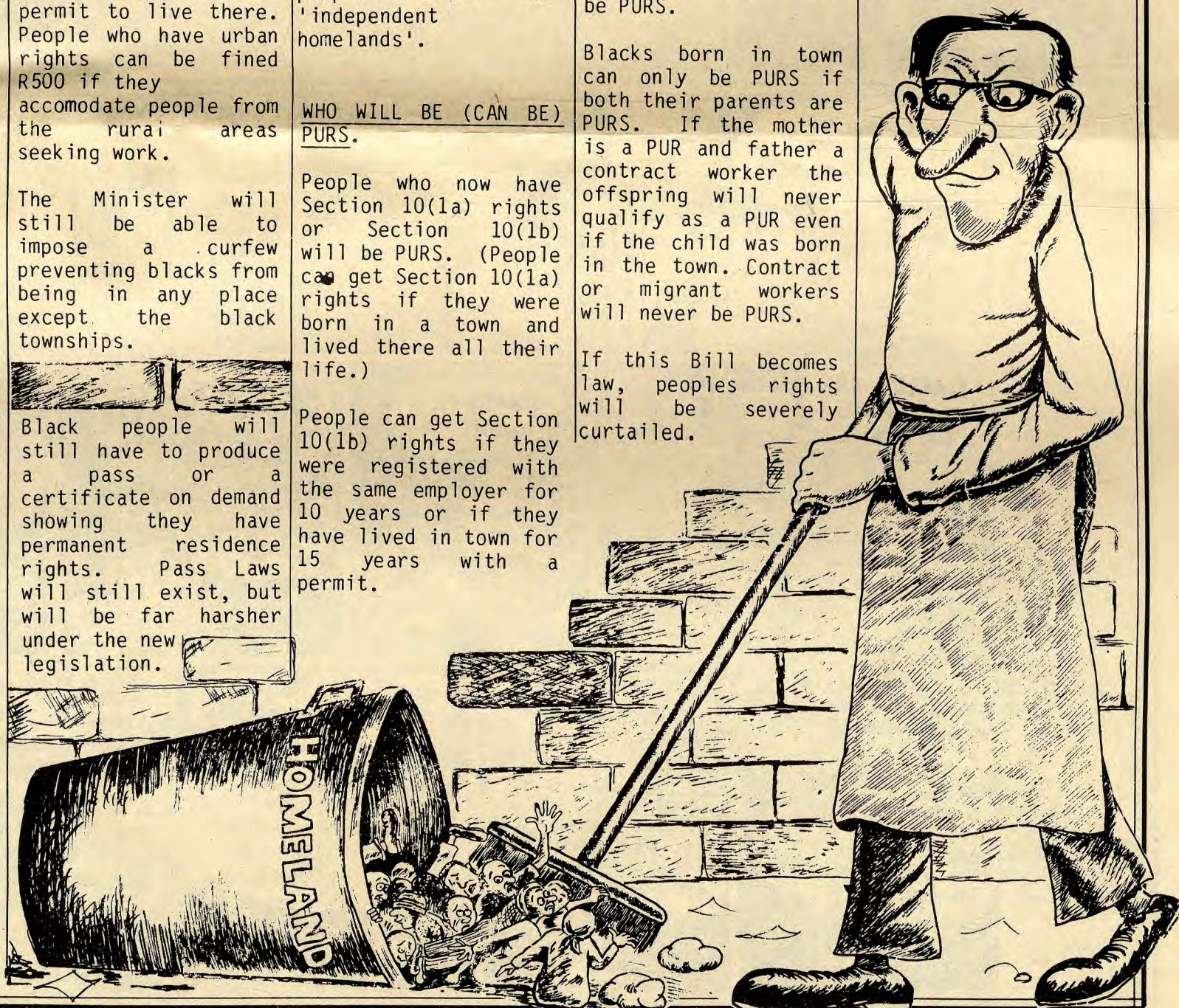
If this Bill becomes law, peoples rights will be severely curtailed.

LATE FLASH

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof has just announced that the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill will be referred to Black Community Councils.



Dr Koornhof said that when the Black Community Councils are elected in September 1983 they will discuss the Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill.



ARTS



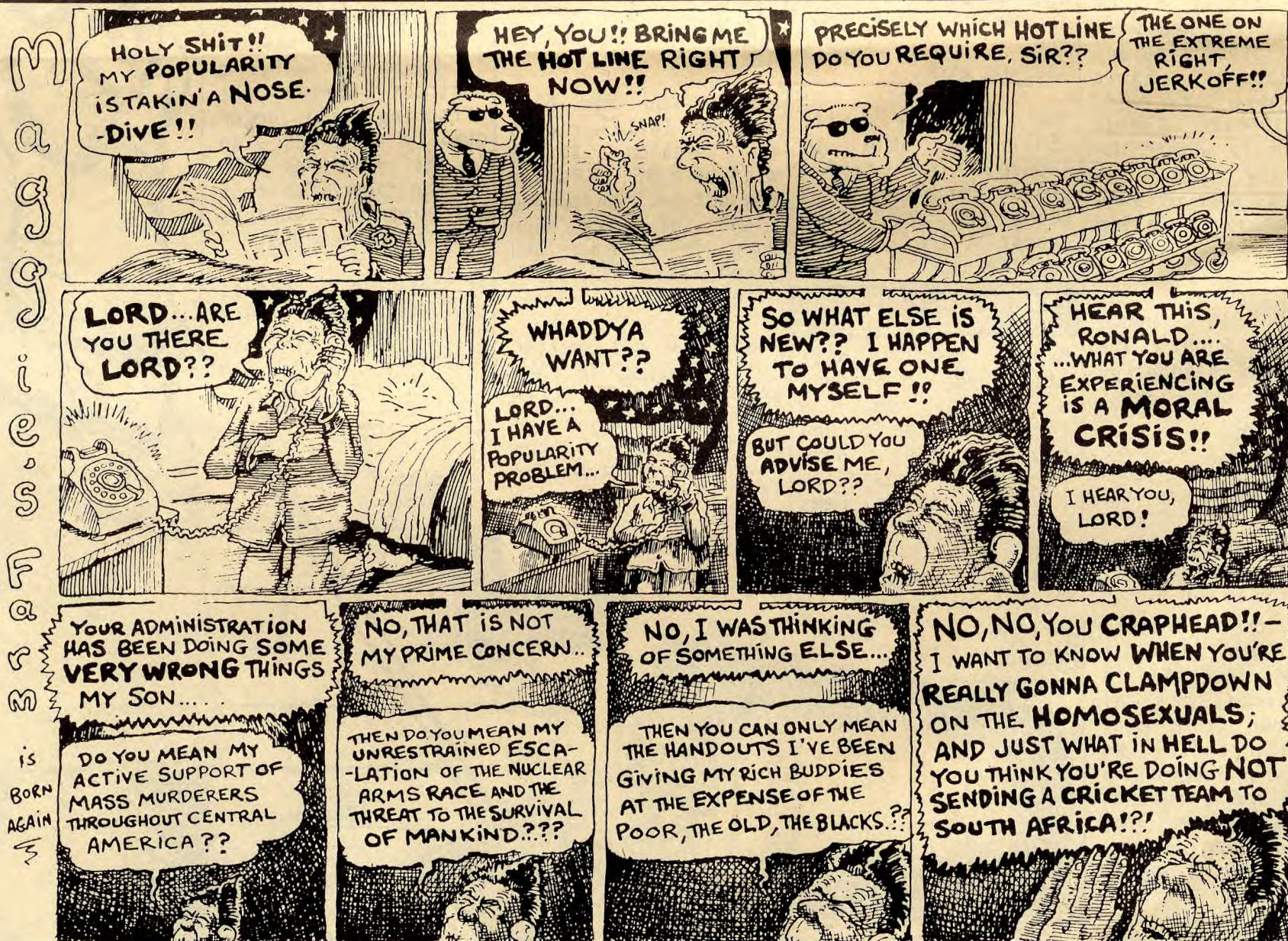
Juluka return; this time in force. Although Juluka's sound or act hasn't changed much since their inception (merely elaborated), they remain the most potent, authentic force in S.A. music.

There's not much to be said about Juluka's music because they'll still be banging out the same old gunk in five years time, but at least they can communicate which nobody else in this country seems to be able to do. Johnny's phenomenological stance comes through in his interview and shows in the immediacy of the music. Nothing schultzy, nothing cute. No westernized hang-ups about angst or absurdity - just plain communication.

Heroes of the evening were definitely us warm-hearted, soulful students, who gave the band a reception that would have made The Asylum Kids green (not that they can get much greener).

A close second on the heroes scroll is R.M.R's furry ball of fun, Vic Xypteras whose organisational powers become more and more devilish with every concert.

Although most people were more critical than I expected, I thought those chaps had natural rhythm.... wonderful teeth and all that....



ARTS

JULUKA INTERVIEW. by Ray Hartley.

Rhodes
How did Juluka come to be formed?

Clegg
Juluka was formed in 1979, around Sipho and myself performing as "Johnny and Sipho". We were playing strictly traditional ethnic Zulu music. In 1976 we brought out a song which was the change-over from strict, ethnic music to a "crossover style". By 1979, we had started introducing lyrics in English, so that by the time we got into the studio we had a new musical form and we decided to change our name. Juluka, which means "sweat" in Zulu, was the name of Sipho's bull. The bull was born weak, it lost an eye while young, it was completely white. The bull struggled through - "sweated" through and took over the leadership of the herd, so we decided to use that as our name.



Rh.
What album would you regard as your best so far?

Clegg
The thing is that all four albums are totally different in one respect and that is in the way issues are dealt with. I'd rather tell you which are my favourite songs off each album because to compare the albums is bad, from a musical point of view. The four albums cover the spectrum of sound that

we have been exploring. Our next album is going to contain a song very similar to our very early stuff, similar to the "Zulu" album, similar to "African Litany", and one that is similar to



"Scatterlings". We are now consolidating on the forms that we really like playing. On the first album, my favourite song is "Sky People", on the second "Heart of the Dancer", on the third "Mfazi Mdala" and on the fourth, "Spiritual Journey".

Rh.
What is the purpose of your music? Do you set out to achieve unity and understanding?

Clegg
It is a difficult thing to say 'my music is here to make the people do this or that'. Music is basically an actual intuitive expression of your being-in-the-world, how you feel about certain things. I personally, and Sipho personally regard music as the expression of our relationship. It is a natural, uncontrived expression of how we lived in the world together for fourteen years. It can also be construed as two people exploring their "African-ness". If

there is any message in the music, it is to enable people to experience through the music, social, historical and political relationships in the country.



Even if the lyrics are not understood, they like the music and what we are trying to do.

Rh.
In your opinion, is your present sound moving away from your original sound?



Clegg
To say that one album is set as a precedent for our music as a genre, is incorrect. I think that the last album we did was an "international" album. "Scatterlings" was the first album that we wrote in this genre.



We see ourselves involved in three directions: international, local "crossover", and ethnic black music.

Rh.
Have your new members influenced your style or helped to bring across an international image?

Clegg
We are not an international group per se. We really

battled with our first few albums, with studio musicians who did not understand, but we have beaten this.

Rh.
Do you think that Juluka has started a



cult around Afro-English music?



Clegg
We definitely have there are a lot of groups in Johannesburg following in our footsteps. This is very flattering and very positive.

Rh.
How are the European and American markets responding to "Scatterlings"?

Clegg
We are still negotiating an



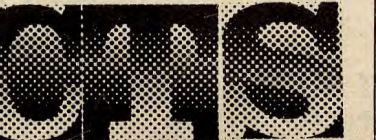
American release, but in England we are around the 40's in the top 200, we've been released everywhere in Europe but those countries are waiting for us to make it in Britain.

Rh.
Scatterlings seems to be well accepted locally. Are South Africans becoming more aware of Juluka as a social force?

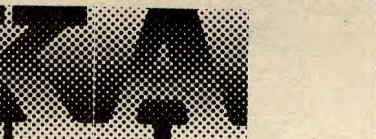
Clegg
I think that that is definitely true. I think that the last album is easier for our white following to accept and digest than the previous three albums because African expressions are often threatening to a white audience who feel culturally different.

Reflecting, I think that our second album "African Litany", is where our music is rooted or sedimented.

Rh.
What do you regard as the pinnacle of Juluka's career? Where have you felt happiest?



Clegg
We haven't really reached a pinnacle. We are a South African group, we will always be in South Africa, we want people worldwide to see that the music



coming out of the South African experience is unique and highly listenable, so we don't see ourselves going overseas.



SPORT

Rumours of rugby

Five intervarsities for '83

Total commitment will be the major factor necessary for a successful 1983 rugby season.

With new coach, Stan Morgan, now permanently settled in Grahamstown, a vigorous fitness program for players can be expected.

Six teams, it is hoped, will participate in the trials to be held between 20-26th of March. Significant will be the keen competition amongst the loose forwards,

eight of whom have played games for Rhodes 1st XV on previous occasion. Neil Taylor and Adrian Smith, due to outstanding performances last year, should retain their positions in the side. Other notable players who have returned and will most probably retain their positions in the first team are Colin Kriel, Tim Mills and Greg Joseph.

Due to the loss of big locks Barter and Clarke, the selectors will no doubt be

looking for someone to partner Mike Whiting in this vital position.

Rhodes can look forward to no less than five intervarsity clashes this season - against Free State, Maritzburg, Durban, Wits and the University of Port Elizabeth. The fact that U.P.E. have lost their E.P. loose trio and numerous other players leaves Rhodes the chance this year to capitalize on the situation and upset U.P.E.'s outstanding record.

SPORT BY
TONY MACRAE



Rhodes at SAU

CRICKET. The 1st XI played at S.A.U. in Potchefstroom over the vacation. Although the results were not as expected, Vernon Creswell, the regular Eastern Province B cricketer, batted his way into the S.A.U. side.

With the arrival of new player, Guy Dakin, some exciting cricket can be expected from Rhodes in the coming year.

TENNIS. At S.A.U. in Potchefstroom, Morne Hobson played his usual blend of exciting tennis to gain a place in the Universities side.

ATHLETICS. During the vacation the Rhodes Athletics Team travelled to Cape-Town to take part in the S.A.U. competition.

Rhodes, for the first time in years, gained two points through a good performance by Andy Bosch who was placed 6th in the marathon event with a personal best time.

GOLF. The Rhodes Golf Team took part in the S.A.U. tournament in Durban in December last year.

Robin Gibbs was selected to represent S.A.U. at the close of the tournament.

Optimistic oarsmen

The Rowing Club has emerged with an entirely new image this year - one of dedication and effort.

With new coach, Peter Glover, and new launch, the Rowing Club will be striving for top honours this season. The 1983 Rowing Club chair is Erich Meltzer.

The rowing crews have already shown promise at two recent regattas. At the Border Regatta both the second and first IV gained second places in their respective categories.

At the Buffalo Regatta a week later, the Senior C IV, stroked by Greg Vermaak, gained a respectable 4th place in a closely contested event. The Senior D IV, stroked by Repert Jackson won their event by a narrow margin. Ladies 1st crew gained a third place. The mens 1st VIII came a reasonable fourth in their event even though they had never rowed together before.

All in all a remarkable performance by a club so close to landing itself in the drink last season!



Smith, Simmons, Joseph showing their form in '82.