

13 APRIL '83

Price 45p

from Craig Charney

JOHANNESBURG

Controversies have erupted over threats to the freedom of the student press at two South African universities.

Right wing students at the Afrikaans-medium Stellenbosch University are trying to oust the Liberal editor of the student paper there, while at the English-language Rhodes University, the senate has clamped a censor board on student journalists.

The moves have attracted attention off the campuses, because of the political role the student press has in South Africa. The

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Their real gain from the paper's output in the past year, the influence of the wing of the Broederbond so detestation of trade Aggett, and the paign to boycott sweets.

Mr Joubert's fate is to be decided by a student mass meeting. Already, one student says, the conservatives are "whipping up support in the hostels by bandying emotional words like 'communists' and 'liberals'." Their campaign bears the hallmarks of a *Ruiterweg* campaign of the sort which ousted Liberal student council president Mr Hilgard Bell three years ago.

At Rhodes, a three-man censor panel was established by the university senate in December for compulsory vetting of articles before they are published.

By JILL JOUBERT

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TIGHTNING up of censorship in the Rhodes University student newspaper, Rhodéo, — resulting from a combination of error and ignorance — has disturbed its new editorial board who would like greater freedom of action.

One of the editors, Mr. Alan Williams, said: "Apparently an advisory board has existed in the past, which we were not aware of. Then through a purely technical error, an offensive passage slipped through in the last issue."

He said the passage, which defamed a warden, was originally erased but the copy typist was unclear of her instructions and it appeared.

"It was indefensible and bad management but certainly not intentional," Mr Williams said.

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By JUDY PARFITT

THE editors of the Rhodes University student newspaper, Rhodeo, may face disciplinary action because of a cartoon strip published in last week's issue.

The cartoon pictures United States President Ronald Reagan calling on God to help him solve the unemployment problem. Reagan, accused of being a religious hypocrite, asks whether God will send him the money he needs for welfare and handouts.

HERALD REPORTER

A RHODES University senate meeting yesterday voted to reverse a decision making it compulsory for the editors of the student newspaper, Rhodeo, to submit all copy to an advisory board before publication.

By JUDY PARFITT
University publ.

By JUDY PARFITT

A RHODES University public meeting attended by 300 people yesterday, voted in favour of dissolving an advisory board to which editors of the student publication, Rhodeo, are compelled to submit copy.

Other demands to be presented today to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, are that the issue be discussed with Rhodeo editors at a senate meeting on April 8.

The meeting was held in the Rhodes University hall, which was packed with students. The meeting was held in the Rhodes University hall, which was packed with students.

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By JUDY PARFITT

A 24-HOUR vigil staged by students at Rhodes University, ends this afternoon with a senate meeting which will probably discuss the student publication, *Rhodesco*.

Students have called for the dissolution of an advisory board — to which Rhodeo's editors must submit all the newspaper's copy before publication — and asked that the co-editor, Mr Alan Williams, be allowed to speak on the issue at today's senate meeting.

Mr Williams yesterday said the university's registrar had told him he probably would be allowed to

EDITORIAL & LETTERS

Phew!

The Senate resolution to abolish the compulsory advisory board has been hailed as an outright victory for freedom of the student press. The decision follows three months of intensive campaigning by RHODEO staff, the SRC, and concerned students in an effort to maintain basic student rights.

The temptation is to argue that the Senate resolution was directly influenced by student organisation. However, the RHODEO campaign has highlighted the limited student representation and participation in the various decision-making bodies within the university. Without effective student representation on issues which directly influence our lives here at Rhodes, we can only expect further inroads into student affairs.

The student press at Rhodes is again free of interference from within the university. While the campaign has achieved its aims, it has also revealed a more fundamental need for representation in all areas directly affecting students.



CREDITORIAL



Editors

Alan Williams
Gail Fairlamb

Board

Steve Hilton-Barber
Mike Markovitz
Rich Mkhondo
Melanie Farrel

Contributors

Mary-Jane Enslin
Sylvia du Plessis
Peter Dickson
Adrian Oosthuisen
Patrick Tandy

Ray Hartley
Tony McCrae
Maura Talbot
Kristine Melville
Claire Harper
Roelien Theron
Phil Millan
Meldt van der Spuy
Jason Hooper
Steve Worrall
Dave Hartman
Desire Sipos
Benjy Thorpe
Dave Battalou
Mike Kenyon
Joanne Hahn
Jan Gewald
Nea Maganilianiti
Fotonik

Rhodeo sucks

Dear Eds,

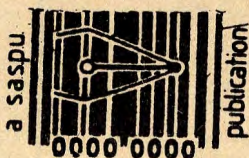
I sincerely feel that RHODEO has roasted its own goose. The fact is that RHODEO has often been a highly contentious paper.

RHODEO has often defamed not only members of staff, but many students. Last year alone a defamatory article about a student caused a great deal of animosity. The student in question brought legal action against the paper. I understand that out of court settlements came to all of R1 000.

Students of a certain male res came under fire in RHODEO too. They were blatantly accused of stirring racial hatred on

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:

Rhodeo
c/o SRC Offices
Rhodes University
Grahamstown, 6140.
Tel: 7171



campus. The outraged members of the house made a formal complaint to the Dean of Students.

The idealistic view that the press should be utterly free is a dangerous one, for then we would need laws to protect the people from the press.

If RHODEO persists in depicting the V.C. as some heinous monster it must be ready to suffer the consequences.

Press freedom yes, but not when it infringes on the dignity and happiness of others.

RHODEO claimed one defamatory (sic) article was not intended, that is immaterial. The fact remains that RHODEO has defamed many students and members of teaching staff.

Another Worried Student.

..... no free press? We agree - unfortunately Senate has forced a free press upon us!!!! - EDS.

Maggie slated

Dear Editors

I originally signed the petition against censorship of RHODEO; however, after reading the issue of 9th March, and the gross blasphemy in the cartoon, "Maggie's Farm", I can only say that I am now in favour of some form of

censorship, if only to prevent the publication of such blasphemy in future.

The cartoon has angered Christians on campus. The thought of the Lord of Glory, very real and precious to many students, debasing Himself to use language such as "Craphead", is distasteful in the extreme.

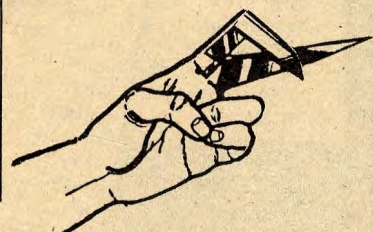
However, there is something to be said about "Maggie's Farm". As a piece of literature, it is despicable, yet it has a message. It is a damning indictment of an inconsistent Christianity, of the variety condemned by Our Lord, and practised by arch hypocrites.

It is Christianity practised by those Christians who have failed to realize that the Lordship of Christ extends beyond the "spiritual" realm, to include all aspects of life.

That such Christians exist is a tragedy, but the cartoonist has the opportunity, by becoming a Christian himself, to show he has not fallen for the trap of an inconsistent spiritual existence.

All of the above has been written in a spirit of love, not of condemnation.

Yours faithfully
A.P. Cowel



FEATURE

RHODEO

A three month student campaign against RHODEO censorship reached a climax on Friday when Senate voted overwhelmingly in favour of dissolving a compulsory "advisory board" to which RHODEO editors were compelled to submit copy before publication.

The decision has been hailed as a triumph for press freedom and has emphasized the power of student protest and the need for greater representation in the university's decision-making process.

Last year Senate decided that all copy intended for publication had to be submitted to an "advisory board" consisting of Prof. Staude for Business Administration, Prof. Fivaz from African Languages and Mr Haydock from the Law Department. In a meeting to discuss the Board earlier this year, all three members admitted to having no experience in the media and no specialist experience in Press law or the law of defamation.

A previous voluntary advisory board consisting of Prof. Gavin Stewart and Mr John Grogan both from the Journalism department resigned when the submission of copy became compulsory. Prof. Stewart stated publicly that he considered the compulsory submission of copy to be "censorship".

In a letter from the Registrar, the RHODEO

editors were informed that Senate had established the compulsory board because previous editors had not consulted a voluntary advisory board in the past.

RHODEO co-editor, Alan Williams pointed out that the very nature of a "voluntary" advisory board entitled editors to disregard the board. He said that in the light of this, the subsequent creation of a compulsory board cast suspicion on the motives behind the board.

Added to this, past and present RHODEO editors were never informed of the existence of the voluntary board. Most Senate members were unaware of this at their last meeting in December.

RHODEO editors and the SRC attempted to negotiate a settlement with the Vice-Chancellor after it became clear that the advisory board was unacceptable.

Dr Henderson refused to waiver the board until it could be rediscussed at the next Senate meeting.

He said he had consulted senior Senate members who advised him against the move.

RHODEO was left with three possible options. They could submit copy to the

board "under protest", delay publication until after the outcome of the April Senate meeting or they could defy the Senate ruling. After the threats of disciplinary action against the editors if they refused to comply with the Senate ruling, it was decided to submit copy to the board under "extreme protest".

A mass meeting was called more than a month ago at which more than 350 students voted overwhelmingly in favour of submitting demands to the Vice-Chancellor. Included in the demands was a call for the dissolution of the advisory board. Students also demanded that RHODEO editors be granted speaking rights at the Senate meeting and that Senate never again meddle in the student press.

Soon after the demands were presented to the Vice Chancellor, the Registrar informed the editors that they should prepare themselves for the Senate meeting. He said that it would require a two-thirds majority vote in Senate to allow a rediscussion of the issue and to allow the editors to address Senate.

Meanwhile, an issue of RHODEO was circulated on campus and included a cartoon depicting

United States president, Ronald Reagan in conversation with God. Two days later, the RHODEO editorial board was asked to appear before the investigating office, Mr Peter Surtees.

A complaint had been lodged with Mr Surtees and he said he was considering three charges against the entire Board. The charges were that the cartoon was offensive and that it brought the university into disrepute. Mr Surtees indicated that he was contemplating a third charge, that the editors failed to submit the cartoon to the advisory board. The editors pointed out that they did not consider the cartoon to constitute "copy".

When asked if he would drop possible charges should RHODEO issue an apology, Mr Surtees said that he would. However, RHODEO decided against issuing the apology.

After 10 days of waiting for charges to be laid, the editorial board approached Mr Surtees again and asked if he was going ahead with the case. He said he was waiting for the results of the Senate meeting before deciding whether to lay charges.

Last Thursday, the day before the Senate

meeting, RHODEO staff held a 24 hour vigil on the main Admin stairs. With flaming torch, and a placard demanding a free press, the vigil highlighted the serious implications of the Senate decisions.

On Friday afternoon, Senate voted to redebate the advisory board issue and also gave co-editor, Alan Williams, the chance to put forward the RHODEO case. The address and debate which followed lasted more than one and a half hours, with Senate voting overwhelmingly in favour of dissolving the compulsory advisory board and replacing it with a voluntary board. Prof Gavin Stewart from the Journalism department, who resigned from the board earlier this year when submission of copy became compulsory, agreed to stand. The second board member is Mr Ian MacDonald from the Philosophy department. At the time of going to press, the third board member had not been informed of his nomination although it is believed he will accept the job.

RHODEO staff were "very happy" with the Senate decision and termed it a "victory for students in their struggle for a free student press".

The RHODEO editorial board will be approaching the investigating officer, Mr Peter Surtees this week to see if he intends pressing charges regarding the cartoon.

CAMPUS

The fun and games of Rag '83 are over, and while many students played what they regard an important part in student community activity, a number of questions about the function of Rag need to be answered.

This term students have seen the 'good' side of Rag, but what does it really involve? This article attempts to give an alternative viewpoint of this student charity scheme which has become so popular on campuses around the country.

From rag to retches



AN ALTERNATIVE VIEW

to perpetuate the status quo.

The Rag organisation, while full of good intentions, salves the guilt of privileged white students by

By equating money with happiness, they feel that they have done their 'bit'.

By providing temporary aid instead of constructive long-term solutions the organisation lessens the desire of people to eliminate social inequality.

When asked why they are involved in Rag activities, many students automatically reply "It's for charity", without questioning the implications.

Supporters use 'Charity' to excuse the drunkenness and sexism that accompanies Rag, by stating "the means justify the end".

However, the means - women being paraded as a 'charm front', sexist fund-raising activities, elite balls, royalty and

drunkenness - are hardly compatible with the poverty of the Rag beneficiaries.

Many students who conscientiously enter Rag with the intention of raising funds for

business sector, Rag may not fund any organisation which effectively opposes the present system.

By supporting Government approved charities, Rag absolves the Government of a role it should itself be fulfilling.

In recent years Rag has become an elitist organisation, offering status and prestige to its executive. It plays down the actual social education of students as this would alienate many of the leggy, beery supporters.



The aim of Rag is to raise money for charity, and this it certainly does, indirectly acknowledging the need for social change. But while recognising this need, Rag serves

raising money instead of consciousness. The vast majority of its supporters have never

questioned the aims or effects of Rag, but get involved merely for the fun offered.



charity seldom question the fact that Rag proceeds are only donated to Government approved organisations and charities.

Because the money comes largely from the

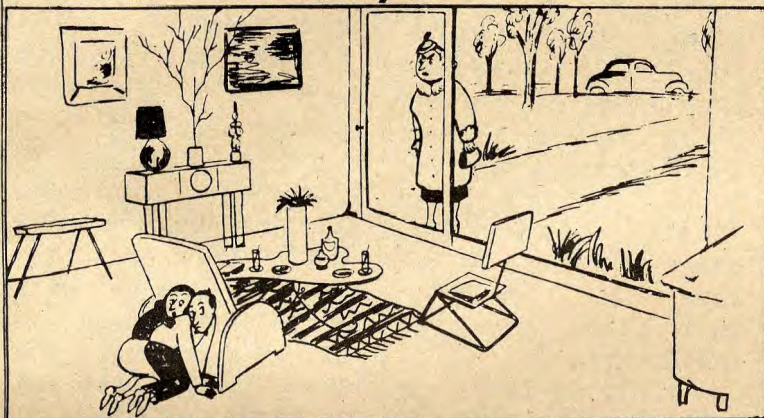
Yet the extensive need for charity in South Africa which gives rise to organisations such as Rag is proof of the need for extensive social re-education and change.



CAMPUS

Rent a hassle

Think before you ink



It seems that some of the student digs are turning into mini reses. This is because landlady Madam X seems to feel she is the "warden".

The five to six page lease is entirely in Madam X's favour. When some tenants went to the Legal Aid Clinic to enquire about aspects of the lease, members of the Clinic said they would never sign anything like it.

Students seeking accommodation are subjected to a great

deal of cross-examination including the occupation and financial status of their parents. Also of interest to Madam X is the course the student is studying - Journalism is out while Commerce is very in.

Madam X controls quite a number of student houses and is placing an almost authoritarian rule over her tenants. Some of the ridiculous aspects in the lease include not allowing anyone, but immediate relatives to sleep in

mattresses on the floor (for beds), and no parties in one particular house.

Madam X can arrive at the houses during the "working hours" of any day, sometimes managing two to three "visits" a week. Madam X has been known to walk into the tenants' rooms without knocking and often criticising the layout of furniture in the room, even ordering that certain pieces be moved; students are sometimes told to tidy their room and asked "why they are not at lectures".

The rents of most of the houses has doubled since 1982. The tenants pay the stamp duty on the lease and to have it drawn up. Rent is paid in 3-monthly installments and interest is charged if it is not paid on the first of the month.

RHODEO was unable to interview the students concerned, as Madam X has clearly stipulated in her multi-faceted lease: THOU SHALL NOT SPEAK TO THE PRESS.

Journ. lecturer released Guy Berger

Former Rhodes University Journalism lecturer, Guy Berger, was released from Pretoria Central Prison three weeks ago after spending more than two years behind bars for his alleged involvement in African National Congress activities.

Mr Berger and his two co-accused, Mr Devanderen Pillay and Mr Ian Mgijima, both Journalism students at the time, were convicted of being members of the outlawed ANC, furthering its aims and on two charges under the Internal

Security Act. They were also convicted under the Publications Act for possessing and distributing banned literature.

After a lengthy trial which attracted widespread interest, Mr Berger received a four year sentence. This was later halved on appeal. Mr Pillay was sentenced to two years in prison and Mr Mgijima to 18 months.

Mr Mgijima was released last year in April and immediately rejoined the Department of Journalism to proceed with his studies.

New T.V., washing machines...

Oppie info.

A washing machine, soap dispensers and book lockers are just a few of the additions planned by the Oppidan Board to improve Oppie facilities on campus.

Negotiations for the installation of a washing machine in the Kaif buildings have been underway for some weeks.

The planned machine is to be installed in one of the cloakrooms adjacent to the Oppie common room, and will be operated to cover maintenance costs.

Lockers are also being installed for the convenience of Oppies who want to leave books on campus. The wire lockers will be

provided with metal sides and back to avoid tampering with books. The proposed site for the lockers is below the stairs to the flats in the Rhodes Union.

Students wanting a locker must see the Oppidan secretary.

Other improvements include a new clock for the common room, soap dispensers in the cloakrooms and a new television set after the old one was found mysteriously broken earlier this year. At present a television set is on hire.

The new television will be a 660mm colour Blaupunkt and costs just under R1 000.



CAMPUS

In case of an emergency....

Go back to sleep

All is quiet....except for the occasional barking of a dog and the sound of a janitor shovelling coal energetically in the basement. But this morning is somehow different. Somehow more musical. A tremulous middle C quivers through the air, threatening to burst into operatic overtures. Either it's an overzealous icecream vendor or....or its FIREDRILL!

This is confirmed by a crash at the door and the lusty bellowing of the newly-appointed fire wardens. They are prepared for the worst - three police whistles and a rusty hand bell. It takes a while for all to assemble, some having forgotten to put their dustbins outside their rooms. A few bewildered stragglers arrive in cocktail attire. Huddled in their blankets, the rest respond mechanically to roll-call and then its off to bed.

This is the standard fire-drill procedure on campus. Up till now it has been a source of annoyance or amusement to most students. After the Cullen Bowles fiasco the general feeling amongst students is that the system should either be abolished, which, for obvious reasons, is out of the question, or alternatively, it should be overhauled.

One student remarked: "Fire-drills are a big pose. Hell, I don't even know how the fire extinguisher works. Come to think of it, I don't even know where they hide them. All I have to do to keep them happy is to be there for roll call so that they don't think I'm sleeping out of Res."

Following the recent enquiry and subsequent improvement of fire escapes at the women's reses at UPE, RHODEO investigated the situation on campus. It was found that Rhodes had decided upon a system of emergency

keys in glass tubes near the exits.

A spot survey was conducted in a res and of 53 students questioned, 41 knew nothing whatsoever of the keys, and of the 12 who did, all had seen them by chance and were aware of their purpose only because they had had a similiar system at boarding school.

No mention of this 'key' system was found on the list of instructions issued to each student at the beginning of the year.

Does it require a real disaster before change is instituted? After being approached with the inadequacies of the present system, one warden has decided to revise the system in her res. She finds the existing system "totally inadequate" and is introducing instruction in the operation of fire-extinguishers, and a more extensive back up system to cover the loopholes which exist at present.

RHODEO approached Mrs Gadd, Head Warden, with a view to gauging the viability of such a procedure being made standard throughout campus. She refused to comment.

Rockin' in the reses

Residences will soon be raving to the addictive music of Rhodes Music Radio. Post office lines have been installed for the pilot link-up scheme to Atherstone and Jan Smuts. R.M.R. has finally emerged from under the reams of red tape to implement their plans which were inaugurated in June/July of 1981. At a total cost of R2 500 the system is being installed by Pro Sound, the same company which did the sound system for Ellis Park.

Vic Xypteris, Chairperson of R.M.R., said the link-up would set the ball rolling for student interaction and would create limitless potential. Reses which are involved in the first stage of the operation are: Jan Smuts, Atherstone, Livingstone, Hobson, Dingemans, Milner, College, Botha, Cory, Matthews, Graham, Adamson and Prince Alfred houses. Each res is to supply its own speaker to suit individual requirements.

Admin has treated the project with a certain amount of scepticism. However, as Vic says, "The battle makes it all the more worthwhile."

Due to the recession the amount commercial advertising on R.M.R. has dropped, but the

residence link-up seems to have provided the carrot for advertisers to take advantage of the greater audience exposure. Plans to introduce a new magazine programme, a "Wot's On" each day and a link up with Capital Radio News are just a few of the ideas R.M.R. has on the cards.

Due to Post Office laws R.M.R. is not permitted to transmit on an F.M. frequency, as are university radio stations in the U.S.A. However, through the telephone cable link-up R.M.R. will be able to reach the largest number of student listeners on a per capita basis in South Africa. Possibly in the not too distant future each room on campus will have its own receiver.

by Adrian Oosthuizen



Some resses have fire drills in the middle of the night... and...



But what if there is a fire?



They disturb everybody

CAMPUS

This year R1600 has been set aside by the SRC to give students a voice in academic affairs. Each faculty has been allocated R200 for the establishment of faculty councils. Faculty councils established at other universities, particularly UCT and WITS, have provided Rhodes Edcom with guidelines to ensure a system of student representation in the future.

Option 1

Representatives are elected from each class within a faculty. The sum total of all these class reps forms the Faculty Council which then elects an Executive Committee. Alternatively class reps within each department may choose to elect a representative to sit on Council.

Academic watch-dog

Option 2

Class reps are elected by the students but, at the same time, for the general election of the Faculty Council representative (not necessarily one of the class reps), by all the students within the faculty. One of the Faculty Council reps will have a class-rep-liason portfolio to whom the class reps will report. The aim of the program is to gain full membership rights for Faculty Council reps on the various University Faculty Boards. In this

manner we, the students, will have a direct say in our academic lives.

In deciding upon a system, Edcom has taken into account that many students are pushed into their positions by their friends as a joke and in the case of first years, they have very little knowledge of their fellow students. Consequently, many of those elected do not have a 'sincere' concern for student rights. A separate general election of Faculty Council reps is an attempt to eradicate this problem

and protect those class reps directly involved in class matters from "staff backlash". These Faculty Council reps will be representative of all the students within the faculty (rather than just one class) and thus will have a more legitimate claim to their positions.

This system of student representation has been very successful on other campuses for many years, gaining more and more student participation in academic matters concerning them.

At present students at Rhodes have

comparatively little, if any, say in the content of curricula and how subjects are taught.

Communication and negotiations between students and academic staff are extremely limited.

The Faculty Councils will provide us, the students, with a forum in which to discuss ideas, make suggestions and air our complaints in an effort to improve the education we are getting. It also provides a means of communication and negotiation between students and staff so that steps can be taken in the right direction. The links between the various Faculty Councils and the SRC provided by the system will allow us to discuss and take joint action on matters of mutual concern to all students. Together with this, the council also provides us with additional education in the form of seminars, films, debates and publications.

During the year EDCOM will investigate student opinion on lecturers and curricula content. Similar investigation among students at other varsities has been extremely successful and it is hoped that similar interest will be shown here. EDCOM depends on your participation for success and it is your education that it is striving to improve.

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JULIAN BARLING

This book has been written to help students understand and implement effective methods to achieve positive exam results — without stress.

This it does by:

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- showing students how they can deal effectively with their exam stress by "nipping it in the bud".
- demonstrating the correct learning skills that students can combine with their stress management techniques to be used well before, immediately prior to, while taking, and after completing any examination.
- demonstrating to each student how they can identify and implement the psychological conditions necessary to produce motivation, particular in subjects normally considered boring and uninteresting.



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CAMPUS

VC proposal: pay back state subsidy

The money motive

So many of you believe government money is free. Which is why so many of you who aren't academically motivated enough, or who aren't what they call 'university material', end up failing. Well then, why not ask the folks to pay the full cost of your education, in other words, the state subsidy plus the university fees, and end up solving multiple administrative headaches.

According to a report

in the March edition of the Rhodes University Bulletin, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, believes this will make parents take a 'realistic view of their children's capabilities' and a university education will 'not be lightly foisted on them'.

To reduce the high drop-out rate, Henderson has recommended that parents be forced to take out loans equal to the state subsidy. If the student passes,

the loan will not have to be paid back. But if the student fails, the loan, which could reach R12 000 by third year, will have to be paid back in full over a 5-year period and at a low interest rate. Add to this the annual university fees, averaging around R5 000.

In rejecting Henderson's proposals, the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders said, 'genuine students

sometimes fail, and it would be wrong to increase their costs'. Prof. Mike de Vries, the Rector of Stellenbosch University, recommended that students should only be penalised if they re-enrolled for a course already failed.

Rhodes SRC President, Sean Rankin, said that Dr Henderson's proposal was 'ridiculous' and would particularly penalise black students. He said the high drop-out rate at South African universities was linked to the unequal education system.

"Ideally I would like to see free and equal access to education", he said. He added that Henderson's proposal 'would ensure that university

education was only accessible to the elite and it would entrench the position of the wealthy and increase unequal social stratification'.

Asked by RHODEO to comment on this, Dr Henderson stated that he was unaware of Rankin's statement. He said that his proposal had been purposely considered in 'abstracts', and that its extreme form was merely a 'monetary incentive to encourage work among all students, similar to the bursary schemes of large companies'.

He added that race had not been taken into consideration and indicated that his proposal should be seen in the widest sense.

Magpies

Farm

re-visited



NATIONAL

The South African system of labour control, including the pass laws, has fiercely affected the lives of the majority of people in South Africa. The pass laws have played a major role in the political, economic and social lives of black South Africans. It is not surprising that the offensive pass laws have generated bitterness, suffering and resistance.

During the Fifties, organised African protest was evident in several campaigns directed against the discriminatory laws of the government. In June 1952, the famous Defiance Campaign was launched. It was directed against six specific Acts of Parliament - the Pass Laws, the Group Areas Act, Suppression of Communism Act, Bantu Authorities Act, Stock Limitation Act and the Coloured Voters' Act.

The government reacted by banning the ANC Volunteer-in-Chief, Nelson Mandela, and added two further Acts

Mandela banned

of parliament to the group of laws which the Campaign had been aimed against. More than 8 500 arrests were made during the few months of the defiance campaign. Several other campaigns were employed in the struggle for justice: the ANC went on to boycott the Bantu Education Schools in

"There was a time when we could shoot as many people as we liked and the world did not seem to care"

Minister of Justice F.C. Erasmus

Sharpeville



1955 by setting up alternative schools after 116 Rand teachers and 6 948 children had been prohibited from attending government schools. 1955 was also characterised by bus boycotts in Sophiatown, Evaton and Katlegang (Natalispruit). In 1956 the SA Women's Federation organised a protest meeting outside the Union Buildings in Pretoria. A total of 20 000 women protested against the extension of passes to black women. Another

significant protest took place in Zeerust in 1957 when a group of women demanded to be arrested for not having passes.

In 1958 20 000 women were arrested in Johannesburg after two weeks of protesting against the pass law system.

Another factor which preceded the Sharpeville massacre was the formation of the Pan African Congress (PAC) in 1959. The PAC was formed after a group of Africanists broke

away from the ANC. They were suspicious about the Indian and white influence and participation in the ANC.

In December 1959 the ANC decided to launch another campaign against the pass laws which was due to start on the 1 April 1960. PAC pre-empted the decision and called for their own protest. The date set was 21 March 1960.

At Sharpeville an estimated crowd of 3000 people assembled

peacefully outside the police station in Vanderbijlpark. The police reacted violently. In less than 30 seconds, 100 shots had been fired - 69 people were killed and 180 wounded. Many of those who died at Sharpeville had been shot in the back.

In Langa six people died after indiscriminate shooting by the police.

Demonstrations and protests continued with Albert Luthule (ANC President) and others publicly burning their passes. The government declared the PAC and ANC unlawful organisations and over 2000 active members were arrested. During the Sharpeville period alone, as many as 10 000 people were arrested for a series of offences.

After the Sharpeville crisis it became evident that the South African government had no desire to collaborate with and

Systematic oppression

consolidate the demands of the oppressed. Instead it encouraged the government and the SAP to tighten control over more systematic oppression and 'new apartheid'. The future of an unjust white society was once again secure.

by Roelien Theron

MEDIA

ARE YOU THE WOMAN THEY WANT YOU TO BE? WHO ARE THEY? WHAT KIND OF WOMAN? IS IT REALLY A WOMAN AT ALL? READ ON...

From birth women are taught they will not be judged according to what they achieve, but rather in terms of their physical attraction to men. Advertisements play a part in dictating to women how they should behave and regard themselves.

We cannot dismiss advertisements as trivial and make-believe. To do so would be to discount the millions of women and men who are deceived by them. The relationship between adverts and readers/viewers is not a casual one. Most people are strongly affected by ads. Firstly, adverts induce people to buy products and secondly, adverts present a false picture of reality.

The adverts do not actually reflect the woman's position in

Women in advertising

Sexuality for sale

If you want a new bathroom smother him with kisses.

society but portray a world where women are glamorous, beautiful and powerful. However, in reality such people do not exist. Outside of the advert, women are largely subordinate while most positions of power are held by men.

The housewife/mother adverts denote the women's role directly and without subtlety. "X" Margarine ad tells women: "If your

husband enjoys his exercise, thats fine. But as you know, to keep him really healthy you need to watch his diet"

The housewife/mother activities are centered around men and children. Her presence as an individual is absent. Her importance is as someone subordinate to her husband. Ads appealing to working women are far more subtle.

Here women are portrayed as active, independant and equal to men. Yet these ads focus on traditional female jobs such as nurses, secretaries and bank tellers.

The girlfriend/model advert subjects women to a relentless exposure to the "ideal" woman image. But real women do not conform to this type. The models do not represent women as people. It is not a lively, fluctuating, enigmatic person represented, but a

thing, a constructed feminine commodity.

The girlfriend, model or narcissistic woman adverts are distinctive in terms of where each model casts her gaze. The girlfriend gazes towards her man, the model outwards towards us, and the narcissistic woman towards herself. All these ads are similar in that they are passive. Women are seen as merely 'being'. It is ironic that these ads appear largely in women's

mags as women are unconsciously perpetuating their own subordination. The model/girlfriend ad presents the image of a woman as a man sees her. Often no man is shown in the picture, but one can imagine him looking on. This type of ad is directed at encouraging women to make themselves beautiful for men.

The effect of these ads is to make women outer-directed and dependent on the approval of men and the envy of other

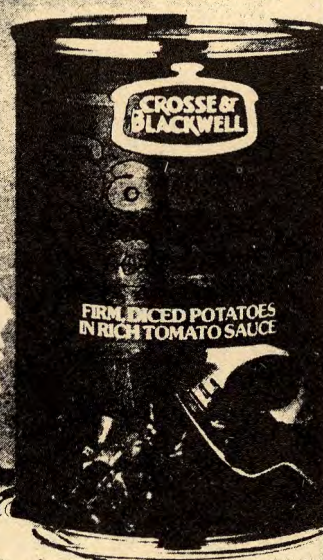


If all the girls turn Beauty Queens
An' get their dearest wishes—
Who's going to cook the food we eat
An' wash up all the dishes?

women for their self esteem. Women, constantly exposed to these images subject themselves to harsh and over-critical self-appraisal. Inevitably women end up feeling inadequate and somehow lacking as people.

After filling womankind with hang-ups and insecurities the manufacturers make a profit from exploiting the very problem that they have created. Consequently women are manipulated into desiring and purchasing an endless array of expensive products.

**A nice
bit on
the
side**

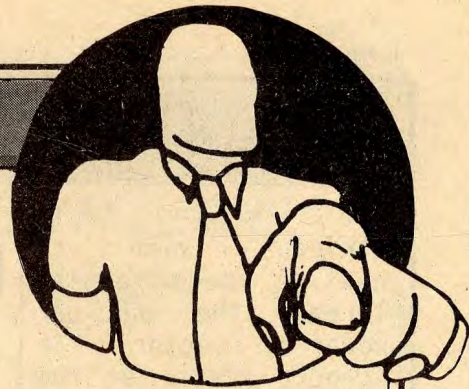


**Some people
even use them for Rubbish!**



FEATURE

Crap detecting ...



Ever missed a tutorial or seminar because your lecturers appear to have refined the art of intimidating their students? Below are some of the direct and more subtle methods of intimidation and ways to overcome them:



1. THE DEAF-EAR: EMPHATIC.

This takes two forms: either they will tell you to speak up in a brusque fashion or they will pick on a word, stop you in mid-sentence and ask you to repeat it. This at best disconcerts, at worst makes one lose the whole thread of thought. The best defence to this is to stop and start again at a volume which is loud enough for it to be apparent that the interruption was unnecessary and then gradually lower one's voice to a normal level. If a word is picked on, say it again loudly so that your annoyance at the interruption is apparent to everyone.

2. THE PERTINENT "CHIP-IN".

Here one is stopped in mid-speech by an observation that a minor piece of information is incorrect or that one has misunderstood a

side issue (see the "Red Herring"). This is personally embarrassing and one loses the force if not the thread of the argument. Defences are difficult as an interruption is often the lead-in for a major speech and then the round is lost.

However, one can attempt to outspoke the interruption and carry on talking as though no-one else is speaking. Alternatively, if this fails and the point is a point and not a speech, one can then ignore it completely and carry on with the main argument or, at the most, discuss it in half a sentence.

It is vital not to get side-tracked into a discussion of the interruption, even if it is important: ram home the point in hand first and, if necessary, deal with the interruption later.



3. THE PERSONAL RIDICULE.

Here you have made a blunder in discussion and this is pointed out in a humiliating fashion or your argument is thrown back at you in a distorted and ridiculous form (look out for a remark that begins "You aren't trying to say, are you ...")

The vital thing here is not to deny the accusation or remark because then you implicitly accept their view of things and appear apologetic. Simply restate the point in different words or from a slightly different angle (if the attack is fierce, make the

reply fierce such as starting off by saying "You don't seem to understand what I'm getting at...").

4. QUICK OFF THE MARK.

Where an important point is made, an academic will be quick off the mark to follow on once the previous speaker has finished and this cuts you out. The only remedy is to do the same, though obviously this needs skill. If necessary, one must over-speak someone who is starting up at the same time as you. Because of this disadvantage, once one has the floor, speak loud and long (though not boringly) and finish up strongly on the main point of the argument to avoid side-tracking of the discussion.

5. THE RED HERRING MIRAGE.

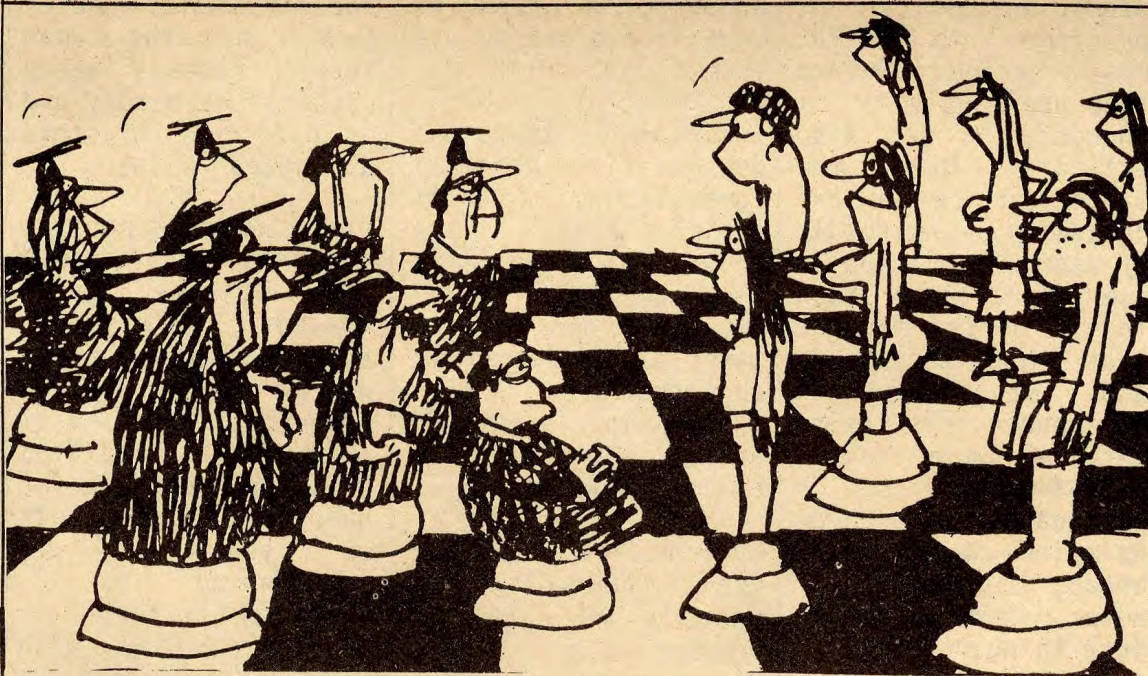
Here one cites an example in the process of putting forward a

general point (eg. the library is an example of the general problem of overcrowding), and the example is seized upon as the basis of discussion, the real substance of the argument being lost in the meantime. Simply ignore the example and get back to the main point, at the same time stating that the example was an illustration and no more.



6. THE KIPPERED RED HERRING.

Here an example is cited quite legitimately to illustrate a point, but the academic takes an example which is extreme in all other respects, so much so that it can 'quite justifiably be called an imaginary' situation. The aim is to discredit a worthy point by finding an extreme situation where it would not apply, or only with difficulty. Here one must emphasise the ludicrous nature of the extreme aspects and point out how unrealistic, unlikely and, therefore, inapplicable the example is. If this is done successfully, the red herring attempt is not merely defeated but the original point is strengthened.



ISSUES

Not many South Africans seem to realise the potential threat the nuclear power reactor in Koeberg poses for the country and the Southern African sub-continent as a whole.

In the USA over 500 000 people demonstrated against the increased production of nuclear by-products. In May 1979 a meeting held to alert people to the dangers associated with Koeberg attracted only 150 people.

It can be argued that in South Africa the struggle for human rights takes precedence over the fight against nuclear-nightmare diplomacy. But we also have the right not to be burned up.

Koeberg contains radioactivity equivalent to the fallout from several thousand Hiroshima-sized bombs. Atlantis, is a 'coloured' group area 15km away from Koeberg. By the year 2010 it will have a population of 500 000....and then there is Cape Town, 20km



PEACEFUL NUCLEAR TEST

One flash and you're ash

away and bustling. At the moment 1½ million people would be affected by a nuclear fallout at Koeberg.

Our Atomic Energy Board claim that the chances of you being killed from an accident at Koeberg is about 1 in 100 million, the same chance as being struck by a meteorite. A corresponding body in America says it is about 1 in 500.

Opposition to nuclear power does not only centre around the danger of a catastrophic nuclear explosion. Two top American health physicists attached to the Atomic Energy Commission (USA) concluded: "We are convinced on the basis of our research that radiation to be expected from the rapidly burgeoning atomic energy programme is a far more serious hazard than previously thought. We also estimate that the danger of cancer and leukemia as a result of atomic radiation is twentyfold higher than the experts thought less than ten years ago. We believe that the public is being deceived by a clever, well-financed propaganda campaign of delusion about clean, cheap, safe nuclear power. There is no such thing."

There is still some doubt as to whether South Africa has actually produced nuclear weapons. Between 1977 and 1980 it has been alleged that on three occasions nuclear weapons were tested in the Kalahari and over the South Atlantic. But South Africa has denied involvement in all three incidents.



Nevertheless, it is clear that even if nuclear weapons have not yet been produced, they could be at very short notice. And as former Deputy Defence Minister Coetsee, has remarked: "If nuclear weapons are a last resort to defend oneself, it would be very stupid not to use them."

According to two conservative American commentators "South Africa has the industrial capacity, the technical knowledge and the raw materials required to construct a substantial nuclear arsenal and a tactical delivery system."

Nuclear warheads in the control of fanatics who might be tempted to blast

themselves out of the laager is therefore still a disturbing possibility.

The Koeberg plant will not be dismantled by the present government and one also doubts whether the ANC or any liberation movement would damage it to the extent that it would cause a radioactive holocaust. This would be counter-productive to their long-term aims. The recent ANC bomb blasts at Koeberg created hysteria among the white power bloc. But the lack of security at the plant has confused the real issue. Nuclear power is in itself detrimental and runs in opposition to any planned long-term existence of the human race. One of the detriments of having a nuclear plant such as Koeberg, is the creation of nuclear waste. Never before has the human race created waste products as deadly and as difficult to store as nuclear waste.

The Flowers Report to the British Parliament in September 1976 stated: "We must assume that these wastes will remain dangerous and will need to be isolated from the biosphere for hundreds of thousands of years. In considering arrangements for dealing safely with

such wastes man is faced with time scales that transcend his experience."

These are some of the demands of Koeberg Alert, a Cape Town based group who are trying to alert people to the dangers of Koeberg: (1) all residents within 80km of Koeberg should be given nuclear emergency instructions, (2) evacuation plans should be regularly tested, (3) the adequacy of escape routes should be tested and the feasibility of hospital and prison evacuation etc., should be planned.

Said Albert Einstein, of his making the atom bomb possible: "If only I had known, I should have become a watchmaker."

Anti-nuclear power activists advocate solar power as one of the alternatives. It is expensive but world governments should be diverting some of the enormous nuclear research funds into assuring our inevitable solar future.



AGRESSIVE NUCLEAR TEST

FEATURE

OBJECTION
OVERRULED

In the face of national opposition to the Defence Amendment Bill currently before parliament, a mass meeting of 200 students voted overwhelmingly "to reject the bill" and "called for acceptable non-military alternatives to national service".

The meeting was held to protest against the content of the Defence Amendment Bill and to highlight the trial of conscientious objector, Peter Hathorn.

NUSAS president, Kate Phillip, said the Bill was an attempt to divide conscientious objectors. She said it was designed to

diffuse the growing opposition and its role in South Africa and Namibia. The state sought to clamp down far more harshly on conscientious objectors who based their objection on non-religious, moral, ethical or religious grounds. She said the state sought to present some form of "concessions" to religious objectors, even if this means eight years alternative service.

Conscientious objectors such as Peter Hathorn, who objected on political/moral grounds, and who was

sentenced to two years imprisonment 2 days before the meeting, would have been liable for an effective prison sentence of eight years under the proposed legislation!

(The Bill has subsequently been amended so that people such as Peter Hathorn would be liable for six years imprisonment).

Hathorn gave three basic reasons for his objection. Firstly, the SADF is involved in a civil war in S.A. and not a war against an external threat. To serve in the SADF would be to fight against the aspirations of the majority of South Africans.

The Ad Hoc Anti-Defence Bill Committee

called on all students and student organisations to join the "growing country-wide opposition to the Bill". At present opposition includes the PFP, PFP Youth, Black Sash, NUSAS, church leaders, students and conscientious objectors themselves.

When asked whether the ad hoc committee had

any future plans, a member of the committee said, "we definitely see the committee forming the basis of future co-operation and action on issues such as the Defence Bill. Hopefully this would include other issues too."

Secondly, the presence of the SADF in Namibia is that of an illegal occupying force. Service in the SADF in Namibia would mean being party to that illegal occupation.

Thirdly, the civil war in S.A took on the form of armed conflict only once all peaceful

attempts at bringing about justice had failed. Therefore, he believed, armed resistance could not be condemned.

Gerry West, a former SADF army chaplain and former Assemblies of God preacher and now member of staff at Rhodes, outlined the various stances a number of conscientious objectors had taken. He also outlined their possible sentences under the new Bill.

The meeting was organised by an ad hoc committee consisting of members of various Christian societies, the SRC Projects Committee, the PFP Youth and other concerned students.



ARTS

Flicks!

It's all a matter of taste really. I mean, did you really enjoy Ragtime or On Golden Pond? I know you can listen to Grand Funk at interval, smoke fags and watch quaint little shorts on the 1973 Munich Christian Revivalist Congress but...

If trite little one-dimensional cheap and nasties like Six Pack annoy you, Filmsoc has breached the gap for the discerning over-educated viewer who is not prepared to prostitute his eyes at the saccharine hands of E.T. (Two Spielburgers please!)

At the helm this year is Mark Caldwell (surfer turned Jean-Paul Satre) who is responsible for this years cellular

dietary craving.

Certainly some gems have come our way - "Harold and Maude" and "Black and White in Colour". Of course its too early to tell but the acknowledgement of directors like Lindsay Anderson ("If" and "O' Lucky Man"). The Marx Brothers, "East of Eden", (what me, moody) is encouraging.

Obviously most are in the revivalist mode, but if you, like me, believe that they don't ~~make~~ like they used to, then Filmsoc will let you hang your legs over their projectionist any time. Personally I can't wait till they start handing out 3-D glasses - groovy - THE END. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A Government school teacher approached the Drama department for help because her pupils were not interested in History and could not identify with it. She wanted to approach the subject of 'apartheid' but didn't know quite how to go about it.

'Clay Pits' was produced. It is a 'Theatre in Education' play where the children actively participate and act. It is based on a conflict between the Settlers and the Xhosas. It is a very simple play with only a few Drama hons. students on each side 'leading' the children. They encourage the children

Theatre in Education

and each production is very different from the next. Most of the children really enjoyed it and got very involved. It is amazing to see how much they know and just what they can do given the chance.

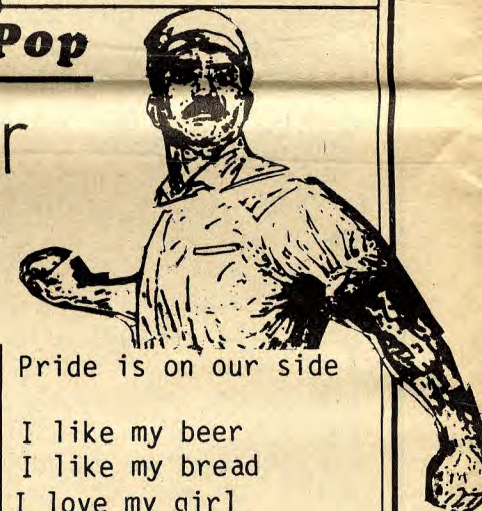
The results of this were that the children became very aware of the History they were studying and could relate to it much better than before.

"Theatre in Education" definitely has a large role to play in this respect.

'Lion on the Path' - this is another 'Theatre in Education' production, involving ethnic folk tales with singing and dancing. It will be produced next term along with others. SO LOOK SHARP FOR DRAMA PRODUCTIONS.

I'm a conservative - Iggy Pop

Hey look me over
Lend me an ear



I used to lead a quiet life
In fact it was a bare existence
I passed out on many floors
I dont do that any more

Hello my friends
Is everybody happy?
Hey look me over
Lend me an ear
I'm a conservative

I like the small black marks on my hands
I'm a conservative
I like crazy girls that screw
Hey I know them all well

And when I run out of bread I laugh
All the way to the bank

Sometimes I pause for a drink
Conservatism ain't no easy job

I smile in the mornings
I live without a care
Nothing is denied me
And nothing ever hurts

I got bored so I'm making my millions
When you're conservative you get a better break
You're always on the right side
When you're conservative

You walk with pride
Pride is on your side
Pride pride pride
Is on our side
Oh boy

Pride is on our side

I like my beer
I like my bread
I love my girl
I love my head

I'm in the clear man
I'm in the clear
Because I'm a conservative
I'm a conservative
I really am
Oh yes I am

And it would mean so much to me
If you would only be like me
Yes it could mean so much to me

Hey look me over
Lend me an ear
I'm a conservative

ARTS

Kekana's concert ...

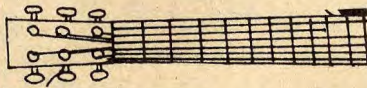
The 1983 rag Sparkling Wine Spectacular hosted local singer Steve Kekana with his regular supporting band, Teacher and Partners.

The first session attracted about thirty fans and was cancelled by irate authorities who had spent many hours canvassing the township for rich 'workers' who could afford the R5 or R6 'treat'.

However, over 800 people, mostly dressed in collar and tie tradition, attended the late show. The Teachers started off with an English off-beat version of Nkosi Sikelele i Afrika and

many a patriotic citizen raved, clapped and smiled to the pro-Azanian bop.

The support band maintained good African music for about ten minutes, but degenerated into unoriginal western commercialism. For



the remainder of the session they managed to pervert Joan Armatrading, worsen Johnny Mathis and ruin the already defunct American disco.

This led to a fair share of the audience prematurely seeking their sparkling wine (champagne is a different thing folks!). The refreshments were

enjoyed all round with some gulping from the bottle and messing up

the suits and dresses every good student should possess for those pseudo-sophisticated functions.

The Spectacular really got underway as Steve Kekana's music enticed the audience to dance in front of the stage, down the aisles and on the chairs causing more than R500 damage.

Good music oozed from the charismatic Kekana and his back up band. A full range of professionally performed hits were thoroughly enjoyed by the dancing crowds.

At one stage Kekana asked the

audience, "who was born in 1920?", only to answer it himself. "The Bushman". An understanding of South African history that would make any Nationalist proud.

Kekana ended with the crowd yelling for more. He obliged by



running through a repertoire of popular hits, 'Shine on', 'Raising my family', and 'Bushman'. It was delightful to see such appreciation of good local music.

In an interview after the show Kekana said he believes in and supports charity disagreeing with the Black Students Society's boycott of

rag and related events. He said he 'saw' them as being 'negative'.

When asked if a lower priced venue in the township would not have been more appropriate he replied, "if students can afford R6 then so can the working class. People pay R10 to see me at the Colosseum, but in the Transvaal we've really got to boogie."

When asked about the relationship between poverty and politics, Kekana replied, "politics isn't related to poverty, but sometimes it is." He added that he believed in a non-racial democracy!!!



Bopping to blind man's bluff

SPORT

High hopes for hockey

The Men's Hockey Club has had an influx of new members, and as a result there are now five teams.

The club is this year fortunate enough to have three full-time coaches, namely John Donald, Peter Surtees and Andy Linley, who are taking full control of the first team, second team and thirds, fourths and fifths respectively.

The season started off on the 12 March with the Annual Indoor tournament. Rhodes, although relatively inexperienced at this game, did well by drawing with Cambridge of East London (who won the Border League)

and beating Technikon (who came 2nd in the Eastern Province League). Rhodes finished the tournament a few places from the top.

E.P. under-21 trials were held over Rag, and eleven team members represented Rhodes. The tournament is to be held this year in Kimberly from 14-22 May and two sides are representing E.P. Five Rhodians are in the 'A' side and six in the 'B' side. Both captains are from Rhodes.

'A' side representatives are: Mark Jeffrey

representatives are: Roger Moulton (captain), Felix Walraven, Simon Carroll, Murray Vetch, Mark Cawood and Chris Wilson. Seven of the eleven representatives are first years which could indicate potential for the future.

The aim of the club this season is not only to win the league, but to have a club in which all members feel equal and are treated as such, doing away with the hierarchical system of first and second teams that exists in most clubs. This is done by organising a mini tournament in which all the sides are mixed, with first and fifth teams playing alongside one another.

The first league games are on the 9th and 10th of April and the sides seem prepared for a good season. Intervarsity could very well show a different result this year.

Mean marathon

Fourteen Rhodes runners took part in the race.

The Winchester Mile Challenge, a new event, organised by Louis Arde and associates, proved to be a very popular occasion.

It was run from the Station to Drostdy Arch. Morne Hobson won the men's section while Michelle Bartman received the trophy

for the Women's section. The gruelling 4,8km Bruintjieshoogte Marathon, between Somerset East and Pearston, was held two weeks ago with Rhodes long-distance runners Andy Bosch and Chris Whiteley finishing second and third respectively.

Bosch finished the event 15 seconds behind the winner, Goosen of P.E.

A change in tide

Rowing

Rhodes Oarsmen travelled to East London over the Easter weekend to participate in the S.A. Universities Rowing Competition.

Rhodes, after training hard this season were rewarded for their efforts by achieving excellent results for the first time in many years.

In the Senior C Eights

Event, Rhodes, stroked by Winter, narrowly won the race against stiff opposition. The Rhodes Women IV, stroked by Lou Anderson, won the race against U.C.T. by a small margin. Rob Tilney, the Rhodes Skuller, came a good second in his event, being beaten by a Trident Oarsman in the final stage. Rhodes Senior C IV came third in their event.

SOCCER



Rhodes Soccer Club got off to a good start this season with victories by both the 1st and 2nd teams in a friendly against U.P.E. For the 1st team Cuen Sawyer scored both goals while for the 2nd's Marty Williams scored 2 and Dieter one goal. The teams were not as successful in subsequent games against Escom with the 1st team going down 1-3 and the 2nd's beaten 4-0.

WATERPOLO



Rhodes waterpolo has had numerous successes this season with the inclusion in the Eastern Province A side of four players - Frik van Deventer, Jerry Hollick, Paul Rigby and John Crowther.

Rhodes came 2nd in the Superleague competition in P.E. and won it in E.L., making them the overall Superleague champions.

SURFING



Triangular Surf Win for Rhodes

Rhodes showed their surfing form when they won the Team Event at the recent Surfing Triangular between Rhodes, U.P.E. and P.E. Technikon in Port Alfred.

Gary Gravett surfed his way into second place followed closely by Len Tebutt and Nick Pike respectively.

Pics by Fotonik

