No students allowed
Miss Barbara Hogan (30) of Yeoville is presently on bail in Johannesburg, charged with high treason.

She had pleaded not guilty to this charge but guilty to the charges of being a member of the banned African National Congress and of furthering its aims. The State accepted her plea of guilty but rejected her plea for high treason.

Miss Hogan admits to joining the ANC in Swaziland in 1977 but denies that it was her aim or that of the ANC to overthrow the Government by violent means.

She admits to writing articles entitled "Close Comrades" and "Problems Arising in Internal Political Work" which contained information required by the ANC.

Mr J. A. Swanepoel, Deputy Attorney-General alleged that Miss Hogan, in order to further the aims of the ANC, worked for the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was involved.

CSIR is a government-funded organisation and is involved with research into defence and internal security. CSIR's president, Dr. Chris Garber, was to speak at the conference.

Mrs. Williams, a former Labour Cabinet Minister, said she had originally agreed to attend the conference as it had been organised by the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), a relatively independent organisation with a "fine record". The inclusion of CSIR, however, ruled out all possibility of her taking part.

Prominent speakers attending the conference include Henry Kissinger and Professor Michael Howard of Oxford university.

The Senate Special Lectures with the theme, Truth-telling: a dangerous duty, commenced last Wednesday.

Opening the series, Prof. Snyman, head of the Philosophy Department, said that in matters of truth it is always easier to know what is not the truth than to know what is the truth.

Introducing the speakers, Prof. A. Brown and Prof. A. Steinberg, both eminent scientists, said that history cited many examples of scientists who had been destroyed by their societies for telling the truth, societies which felt threatened and endangered by the truth.

Professor Arthur Steinberg, a world-renowned American biologist spoke first on the social control of science. That is, pressure on science other than by scientists. He said that regardless of short term gains, suppression of scientists always leads to negative returns for the suppressor in the long run.

He said also that scientists who did not speak out against this suppression when and where they saw it were guilty of condoning it. He gave many examples of fraud and forgery among scientists, but said that erroneous results could always be rectified eventually, but that the real danger to science stems from interference by the state and other powers.

The second speaker, Professor Alec Brown of UCT, immediate past President of the Royal Society of South Africa spoke very much from the point of view of a university professor having to convey an unpalatable truth to a hostile audience. Fortunately, his audience last week was anything but hostile. "There is no demand for truth," he said, "The truth won't do anything for you." However, he said that to be a scientist the one paramount aim is dedication to truth. Truth is relative not absolute.

He said that scientists are motivated partly by curiosity and partly by self-interest. Science is a game played between consenting adults but bound by the strict rule of honesty - honesty in collecting data, but particularly, honesty in conveying the results to others.

A good university, where Academic Freedom exists and scientists are not bound to be an official university line, is an institution most conducive to truth telling. But speaking up does not mean that the scientists' advice will be taken, as he is constantly plagued by political dishonesty, bureaucratic showiness and public apathy and gullibility.

His final message, directed primarily at academicians was that the manner in which the truth is conveyed is very important. It does not help to run to the newspapers. Wrong and harmful state decisions can only be changed by going through the proper channels. In this way, he concluded, officials can point out the decisions as they will be able to do so without loss of face.

The Senate Special Lectures continue tonight when Mr. Sidney Kentridge S.C. speaks on Truth and the Law, and Professor Malvern van Wyk Smith speaks on the South African Institute of Race Relations. Miss Hogan denies that her employment there was at all related to her involvement in the ANC.

However, on instructions from the ANC, she became involved in the unemployment field during 1980/81. She did volunteer work in a Johannesburg unemployment bureau for blacks and negotiated with the South African Federation of Workers' Unions to strengthen the Transvaal movement for organizing unemployment workers for their benefit. Miss Hogan denies trying to influence others to become involved in the ANC. She claims not to have been hostile in action or intent and therefore not guilty of high treason.

The strikes, involving about 1300 workers, took place mainly in the East and West Rand and Pretoria.

700 black workers went on strike at three Cape Bazaars warehouses in Johannesburg and on the East Rand demanding a 30% to 40% increase in their pay. Most of the workers belonged to the Catering Commercial and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA) which had recently won its strike at Woolworths.

The Hawker-Siddeley Electric company at Roodepoort has reported a strike by 200 of its workers who are demanding pay increases of 20%. Management said that by going on strike the workers had "misjudged themselves" and refused to negotiate.

In Pretoria, about 400 workers went on strike in protest to the retrenchment of 63 workers at the Roslyn Auto Plant factory. These workers belonged to the powerful National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (NAAWU) which uses its influence to reverse management's decisions. All 63 workers have returned to work and negotiations for a shorter working week were underway as an alternative to retrenchment.

Further strikes are anticipated as companies are forced to retrench workers on a large scale as a result of the deepening unemployment.
Admin bows to pressure over suspended students

On Friday the thirteenth Wits Admin finally bowed to student and SRC pressure, lifting the ban on public meetings and allowing the 12 suspended students back on campus.

On Friday morning each of the twelve received a phone call informing them that they may return to campus, preparatory to a formal hearing. The twelve students concerned were Adam Markowitz, Brian Coyne, Peter Chipkin, Saad Cachalia, Leonard Rosen, Elvis Daniels, Debraham Nathie, Ivor Shweidan, Alan Ziman, Martin Segal, Steven Torts and an engineering student whose name was not available.

The official hearing took place on Monday and Tuesday. According to an eye-witness, charges of disobeying the Vice-Chancellor were treated with more gravity than the charges of assault. The hearing was presided over by two members of Council and several advocates and attorneys.

Two of the accused, Ivor Shweidan and the unknown engineering student, were acquitted, and the rest were severely reprimanded and warned, after which the suspensions were lifted.

Danish lecturer prevented from speaking on campus

The Vice Chancellor's ban on public meetings prevented the visiting Danish lecturer, Dr Preben Kaarsholm from giving his scheduled lecture on Wednesday 11 August.

Dr. Kaarsholm had been brought to South Africa at great expense by the Student's Visiting Lecturer's Trust Fund (SVLTF), and the SVLTF was greatly disappointed.

"The SVLTF strongly condemns the uncompromising attitude taken by the Wits Administration ..." a spokesperson for SVLTF said. "The Vice-Chancellor with his autocratic ban, deprived students from hearing Dr. Kaarsholm and Graham Bloch, a lecturer from UCT."

Ironically, Dr. Kaarsholm's proposed public lecture was entitled "The University as a Site of Struggle: The Democratization of the University." "We feel that somehow this lecture would have been of benefit to Admin, too," said the SVLTF spokesperson.

The lecture was shifted from Wednesday to Friday in the idle hope that the ban would be lifted. It was not, and the following Friday Dr. Kaarsholm flew back to

Medical School to move 'once and for all'

The Wits Medical School is moving from Hospital Hill to York Road, Parktown.

Dr. Michael Rosholt (new chancellor of the university) will perform his first official function when he formally opens the New Medical School Building on Monday the 30th August.

The new premises are situated immediately south of the Johannesburg Hospital and are interlinked with it. Since 1920, the main teaching hospital for the medical school, its move must necessarily be accompanied by a move of the medical school.

The move has had many added benefits for the medical school. Because the medical school has moved to spacious grounds there is a possibility of expansion. In addition to this, the new medical school will have bigger and better laboratories; adequate lecturing facilities, a greatly improved medical library as well as super experimental and animal facilities which are expected to serve the university as a whole.

As of yet no decision has been made as regards the use of the old medical school, but it is hoped that it can be used as a second medical campus which will be able to turn out at least an extra 100 students each year.

A programme of events has been planned to mark the opening of the medical school.

Various exhibitions will be held in the Wits Medical Library, Esselen Street. These include an exhibition of art works by present and past students from Monday 29th at 5 p.m. to Saturday 4th September. An exhibition on the history of the medical school and another on books published by past and present staff of the medical school. (Both from Tuesday 31st at 5 p.m. to Saturday 4th September).

On Wednesday the 1st of September a selection of current research and project reports by medical students will be on display at the Harveian Theatre, Old Medical School, Hospital Hill. This will be followed by a staff/student sports meeting and a braai to be held at the campus sports fields.

Perhaps the highlight of the week is the Anatomy of Poise and Skill, an illustrated lecture and multimedia presentation by Prof. Tobias with portrayals by ballet dancers, karate-ka, gymnastic performers and the Honorary

Fort Hare lecturers leave

Two Fort Hare lecturers have resigned from the university and the attendance of students is believed to be falling rapidly.

Miss Sarah Murray, a lecturer of linguistics and Dr Mark Kibble, a senior lecturer in the chemistry, resigned from the university last week.

Miss Murray said that the fact she had left in the "present circumstances" speaks for itself. "It was the only means left open to me by the university administration through which I could express my feelings about what is happening at Fort Hare."

Commercial press reports have stated that the attendance of students remaining at the university was dropping significantly. Some reports say that the number of students attending lectures is as low as 500 students. Conservative estimates put this figure closer to 800 students.

Many students are believed to have either left the university or are refusing to attend lectures in solidarity with the 1800 dismissed students.

Professor John Lamprecht, the rector of the university, was not available for comment.
Prof First killed by letter bomb

A Wits graduate, Professor Ruth First, was killed when a letter-bomb exploded in her office at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo.

Professor First, a political activist and member of the South African Communist Party (SACP) was killed last Tuesday when an envelope she opened in her office exploded.

Prof. First was the wife of Mr Joe Slovo, who is also an important member of the SACP. Mr Slovo was allegedly one of the targets of the crackdown on the ANC by the Security police in February.

Prof First was director of research at the University's Centre for African Studies. Three other academics who were in Prof First's office at the time where also injured but are out of danger.

Prof First was one of the first 90-day detainees after the introduction of South Africa's security legislation. She has written many books on the South African political situation.

A spokesman for the Mozambican security said that the work is suspected to be that of the South African secret services.

Soweto onluste op Wits

Die SR se besoek aan Wits het nie sonder voorvaalle verloop nie. Hulle is vriendelik ontvang deur die ongeveer 300 gematigde studente - die Student Moderater Alliance en vir 'n besigtigingstoer deur die kampus geneem.

Geklee in SR-baadjies, is die KOVSIES agter die deur van 'Afrikaner - Student' bejeë. Kort daarna het ons in 'n komiteekamer byeenkom vir voorlopige sameprake, anders kammers in die omgewing heel by die Nelson Mandela - komiteekamer die Dr. Neil Agget-kamer gese dat ons nie moe verget dat ons met 'n kosmopolitaanse universiteit te doen het, wat heel anders is as Kovsies. Anders is Wits inderdaad!

Op 16 Junie elke jaar kom alles tot stilstand op die kampus en word die Soweto-onluste van 1976 herdenk. Op die grasperke van die kampus word swart kruise ingeslaan om die geleentheid te herdenk.

Drie Hoera's vir Kovsie-land!

Wits Student found this report in IRAWA, Student Newspaper of the University of the Orange Free State. We thought it might be informative.

SB acquitted of Hogan assault

The trial of Barbara Hogan on the charge of high treason commenced last Tuesday in the Rand Supreme Court.

At a previous hearing she had pleaded guilty to charges of being a member of the African National Congress (ANC), and of furthering its aims, but had pleaded not guilty to the charge of high treason.

On Monday, the day before Miss Hogan's trial commenced, another hearing took place. Two members of the Security Police, Adjutant-officer N.J. Deetlefs and adj-off L.C. Prince, were found not guilty on the charge of assaulting Miss Hogan while she was detained at John Vorster Square.

The two officers denied that they had punched and clubbed Miss Hogan about the face, ears and back, on October 22, 1981.

Landrost G. Schoeman said that it could not be proved beyond reasonable doubt that they had assaulted Miss Hogan. His official reason was that he found it unlikely that Miss Hogan would have waited two months before laying a charge!
Solidarity prize for Aggett

Dr Neil Aggett, who allegedly committed suicide while in detention earlier this year, is to receive the George Meany prize.

This prize, in the form of a sculpture in Steuben glass, was awarded for the first time last year, and was received by the Polish Trade Union Solidarity. It is awarded for services by trade unions.

A delegation of the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations will visit South Africa next month to award the prize. It has not yet been decided who will be receiving the prize on behalf of the late Dr Aggett.

Lawyers censure Rabie commission

Last week Ernest Dipale became the second person known to have died in detention this year. The first was Dr Neil Aggett, found hanging in his cell in February.

The two deaths have highlighted the inability of the Rabie Commission on security legislation to come to grips with many of the real problems and malfunctions of security legislation.

This gap in the report has come under heavy censure from groups of lawyers. An analysis of the Commission's Report was submitted to the Minister of Law and Order in March by the President of the Association of Law Societies of South Africa.

On the 3rd and 17th of May the association issued press statements criticizing the lack of acknowledgement of its recommendations, none of which were incorporated in the new Internal Security Bill.

The Rabie Commission, saying that "security legislation alone can be no guarantee for the maintenance of law and order in the country in the long term" had proposed certain safeguards, now incorporated in the Internal Security Act.

These included a fortnightly visit by a magistrate, district surgeon and inspectors of detainees. However, Professor Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits has said that these are not enough, as evidenced by Mr Dipale's death.

In March the Association of Law Societies had called for inter alia: a senior police officer to be responsible for the safety of each detainee; a detailed code for the handling of detainees to be laid down; a detainee to be medically examined before, during and after interrogation; private doctors to have access to the detainees.

The Association went on to say: "The public no longer believes that detainees are not malreated, and no evidence, so far as the Association is aware, has been produced to enable offenders to be brought to book, nor has any adequate explanation been given of the number of suicides who have preferred to die rather than to continue in detention and under interrogation."

Lawyers all over the country condemned the present security legislation, a fact brought home recently by the opposition to the legislation of the Johannesburg Attorneys Association, a notably conservative body.

Durban to host conference on 'security'

A conference on detention and security legislation will be held at Durban University on 15 and 16 September.

The arbitrary nature of South African security legislation will be examined. The role of the medical and legal professions will also be discussed.

The arbitrary nature of South African security legislation will be examined. The role of the medical and legal professions will also be discussed.

Professor Louis West, an authority on the effects of solitary confinement, will address the delegates. Delegates will include members of the judiciary and medical profession, community organizations, academics, the press, trade unionists and political leaders.

Topics include: the historical context of South African security legislation; legal remedies available to detainees; security legislation and the judiciary; the rule of law and comparative security legislation; methods and psychological effects of detention and interrogation; experiences of detainees; ethical responsibilities of the medical profession; reliability and admissibility of detainee's evidence.

Prof Tony Mathews, Prof John Dugard, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, Prof S. Strauss, Mr Chris Nicholson, Mr Graham Tyson and Mr Zac Yacoob will also speak.

Enquiries can be made to the Extra Mural Studies and Extension Unit of the University of Natal, Telephone (031) 253411 Ext. 399.

State bans WIP again

Friday the 13th saw the banning of two progressive publications: Work in Progress (WIP) and Enroll for Control.

The banning of edition No. 23 of WIP comes shortly after the general ban on all editions of the publication had been lifted. As yet, no decision has been taken to appeal against the ban.

The first edition of NASPUN National to be published since its ban was lifted recently went on sale.
Fort Hare — Repressions and student resistance

During May, 1000 students were evicted from Fort Hare campus after protesting against the detention of 22 students, arrested during the graduation ceremony. The ANC Youth League called in Students boycott lectures demanding that the authorities repaired the residences. Police were called in.

Students were eventually assaulted and evicted from the campus. There are now 500 students still on campus boycotting lectures until all the other 2500 expelled students are unconditionally reinstated.

These incidents are typical of Fort Hare's history of protest. Wits Student takes a look at Fort Hare's place in the struggle against repression.

The University College of Fort Hare was established in 1916. It had, right from the start fostered the development of a black middle class alienated from its cultural traditions and assimilated into liberal Christian Ethics. Until 1948 the Smuts government had tried to incorporate this black elite into its ranks. It had offered minor concessions such as extension from pass laws, freehold rights in urban areas and access to superior education through liberal mission schools and "open" white universities.

During this time the campus was dominated by the All African Convention, a passive liberal political movement. It was soon to be eclipsed by the African National Congress (ANC) when in 1948 the onslaught of the victorious National Party drove the paternalistic authoritarianism in mission schools and Malan's "Baasskap".

At the national conference of the ANC, Sobukwe and the Fort Hare Youth League delegation pressed for a programme of action and strategy of political boycotts. This spirit was soon to be repressed. In 1953 the Bantu Education Act was passed. Control of African schools was taken away from church institutions and provincial departments and turned over to the government.

In a Parliamentary debate, Verwoerd, then the Minister of Native Affairs, explained that "good racial relations cannot exist when the education is given under the control of people who create wrong expectations on the part of the native". Verwoerd declared "when I have control of native education, it will know for what class of higher education a native is fitted and whether he will have a chance in life to use his knowledge".

He stated that "when my department controls native education, it will know for what class of higher education a native is fitted and whether he will have a chance in life to use his knowledge".

ANC Youth League

Gradually there was a recognition that common interests existed among all social strata. Realising that this spirit had to be cultivated and reinforced, Ashby Mda, during his presidency of the ANC Youth League, focused attention on Fort Hare. In 1946 the Fort Hare branch of the Youth League was formally launched with Godfrey Pitje as its chairman and Joe Matthews its secretary.

Mda saw that the success of the action programme was dependent on the laying of a strong ideological foundation to serve as a basis and inspiration for a unified mass movement and the Youth League was a means to this end. Mda declared: "The Africanist movement must gain the intellectual conquest of the African inteligence" for from their ranks the revolutionary leadership would emerge. In agreement, Joe Matthews wrote "we are without apologies going to fight for a South Africa which will be ruled by the majority i.e., by the Africans. We intend to struggle for a return of sovereignty to the rightful owners of the country... Young men and women at college must therefore begin to see themselves as part of a national army preparing themselves for their destiny which is to rule this country and indeed the continent".

Baasskap

Robert Sobukwe a student at the time, played a leading role in the Fort Hare Youth League. The college and Youth League politics intermingled. There was seen to be little difference between the paternalistic authoritarianism in mission schools and Malan's white "Baasskap".

At the national conference of the ANC, Sobukwe and the Fort Hare Youth League delegation pressed for a programme of action and strategy of political boycotts. This spirit was soon to be repressed. In 1953 the Bantu Education Act was passed. Control of African schools was taken away from church institutions and provincial departments and turned over to the government.

In a Parliamentary debate, Verwoerd, then the Minister of Native Affairs, explained that "good racial relations cannot exist when the education is given under the control of people who create wrong expectations on the part of the native". Verwoerd declared "when I have control of native education, it will know for what class of higher education a native is fitted and whether he will have a chance in life to use his knowledge".

Universities' Act

In 1959 the government passed the Extension of University Education Act, and the Fort Hare Transfer Bill. "White" universities were closed to blacks and provision was made for ethnically segregated universities. Admission to Fort Hare was now limited to Xhosa and Fingo students. The University College of the Cape for coloureds, the University College of Zululand for Zulus, the University College of Durban for Indians and the University College of the North for Sotho.

Clampdown

There was an immediate clampdown on student and staff political activities and this was most severe at Fort Hare.

Sixteen students were refused readmission on the grounds of their political views and activities. Seven staff members were dismissed on grounds of opposition to apartheid. Z. K. Matthews, the principal, resigned rather than swear opposition to the ANC.

The college staff was gradually dominated by whites of whom 90% were Afrikaans and all were firm supporters of apartheid. According to the Separate Universities Bill, members of the Fort Hare community were to vote on it after the students had been asked if they were willing to accept apartheid.
The Board of Trustees of Fort Hare - left to right - standing - V Human, SS Guzana, JM Christopher and AC Petersen. Seated - Professor JR Seretlo, JSJ Starkey, Professor JA Lamprecht, Dr PE Rousseau and DE Etheredge

Students flee from police at the 1982 graduation ceremony

The present dissent and protest on Fort Hare Campus is symbolic of their rejection of this role and their rejection of apartheid system.

In an open letter to the Daily Dispatch, an East London newspaper, student representatives explained that Fort Hare "is the university of leaders of the calibre of Mandela, Tambo, Mugabe and many others. We are neither morally nor legally obliged to support the apartheid system."

Thus Fort Hare became a symbol of repression and control. The government pulled the purse strings, decided on technical education and enforced its ideology. According to present students the university, or bush college, are tightly controlled to stifle dissent and crush signs of radical ideology before it "gets out of hand".

Thus the aim of bush colleges is to produce a skilled elite, alienated from the community and supporting the status quo. Joe Phaahla president of the Azanian Students Organization (AZASO) says "For the minority ruling group to survive in a position of power, without social support, the system has to protect itself."

managed to reach universities and colleges that the system is getting its agents for affecting an institutionalized class division to complement the similarly institutionalized race divisions".

The present dissent and protest on Fort Hare Campus is symbolic of their rejection of this role and their rejection of apartheid system.

In an open letter to the Daily Dispatch, an East London newspaper, student representatives explained that Fort Hare "is the university of leaders of the calibre of Mandela, Tambo, Mugabe and many others. We are neither morally nor legally obliged to support the apartheid system."
Students are being exploited

The aim of this letter is to bring to the notice of all Wits’ students, a very serious matter.

The majority of students buy new prescribed textbooks from the Campus Bookshop in Jan Smuts Avenue and on Senate House concourse. How many of them are aware of the fact that they are being exploited? Yes, this bookshop which is supposed to be doing students a favour is selling books at exorbitant prices. I have managed to find out the wholesale prices of some of the textbooks prescribed by various faculties and compare it with the retail prices of various bookshops in town. By far, Campus Bookshop had the highest and most unreal markup on the wholesale prices. There are many students on campus, including myself who have barely managed to pay university fees and other expenses. The last thing we need now, is a bookshop which tears the stitch of our pockets.

“We want subsidized books”
Linda Vaughan (Miss) B.Sc

Candidates have forged their matric certificates

After looking through the manifestos of this year’s SRC candidates I became suspicious. I spoke to my uncle, who is a policeman, and he made some enquiries with the Joint Matriculation Board. Live of the candidates do not have matric certificates. I thus believe they have got into the university on a fraudulent basis.

Concerned Student BA II
This letter has been shortened. The original has been passed on to the administration for investigation.

Please don’t kill trees

Since nobody objected to the massacre of four massive trees outside central block, I thought it fitting to express my disgust at that uncalled-for move. Isn’t there enough concrete around? Next, they’ll concrete the library lawns.

The trees took many years to grow, were very attractive, and were natural which is more than what most things around are these days. I can’t say much for their replacements.

Dianne Maloon BA II

The Candidate

A Play in one Act

Scene I
SRC candidate enters Legal Theory I, 1.30pm, Monday 16th August.
‘What have I done to promote student services you ask? What have I done for you? Well let me tell you — in twenty minutes time I am signing a contract to open a Sports Shop on campus — this very afternoon.’

Legal Theory I: ‘Bravo, Hooray’ etc.

Scene II
SRC candidate enters Psychology I, 11.40am Wednesday 18th August.
‘What have I done to promote student services you ask? What have I done for you? Well let me tell you — in twenty minutes time I am signing a contract to open a Sports Shop on campus this very afternoon.

Student (from the back row): ‘Fucking hell mate you said that on Monday.
SRC candidate: ‘O Christ’. (Exit)

The End.

Certified a true occurrence.
Student reporter detained

by Hendre Viljoen

Read all about it! Scoop! Stop the presses! All is revealed about the Government's Final Solution to the detainee problem.

After months of ineffectual wrestling against miles and miles of red tape, I finally managed to get an interview with Brigadier 'Hellfire-and-Damnation' Le Grange of the SS (Secret Service Security, Shamus, Soweto Sirens (Happens in the best circles — Napoleon couldn't spell either) Secret Seven etc.)

Two gentlemen wearing black uniforms and knee-high boots arrived in a black station wagon, which seemed to me to resemble a bear without any accuracy. The attire seemed to ring a bell somewhere, but I couldn't quite put my finger on it.

I was taken to Brigadier Le Grange's modest 3-storey, 24-bedroomed cottage in Houghton. The double barred wire fences, the guards and German sheers dogs patrolling the premises seemed vaguely familiar as well, but still the memory eluded me.

My host was sitting in his private bar, opening a case of Dimple Haig. This, it later transpired, was left on his doorstep by an unknown admirer who called himself 'Rusted Crystal' or 'Gusset Crystal', or something along those lines — the writing was a bit smudged. I considered the fluid to be animals, torturing them.

"I resent that! Locking up a student alone for a month or so is not the same as solitary confinement at all! It's... well, it's... anyway not the same.

I'll drink to that," announced our companion.

All right, then, do you think it fair to treat detainees like animals, torturing them, keeping them away from their families and friends, depriving them of the most basic necessities?

"Oh, come on! You don't get much information out of a detainee in a five star Hotel! This was great stuff. I could already see Pravda and The Times bidding for that quote.

I'll drink to that," mumbled the little one.

"How would you justify the vast number of deaths in detention?"

"Justify?" If there had been an aisle, he would have rolled in it.

"That sort of thing serves our purposes very well. Very well indeed. He dropped his voice to a dramatic stage whisper. In fact, we're thinking of setting up a branch of ASOB in the basement of John Vorster Square!"

"I'll drink to that!" exclaimed a voice.

"Who's there?" I queried.

"Grayslullish," mumbled the tinger-topped gentleman, staring fixedly into the bottom of his glass.

Another drop of the amber liquid. I looked enquiringly at Le Grange.

"Craig Williams," he interpreted.

"Not the Craig Williams, master spy, secret infiltrator of terrible evil organizations like Wits SACK, the African Nefarious Union of Traffic Cops, and so forth?"

"The very one."

"But he doesn't quite... look... er..."

"Ah, but look at him closely. Doesn't he resemble the average detemned student? The mentally deficient trade unionist? Any of these organisations would have welcomed him like a long lost brother."

Some deeper instinct warned me that this was not an appropriate moment to point out that I was a student as well.

"Could I? I ventured, 'isn't it too much trouble, could I possibly see one of the cells at John Vorster Square?"

He flashed me a nasty little smile that made me feel like a child turning slowly on a spit in Nick Christodoulou's café.

"No doubt, young man, you'll be investigating them more closely one of these days. But it will make you happy..."

And so we made the transit in the Brigadier's blood red Rolls Royce. A strangely apt colour, I felt.

Having reached SS-HQ John Vorster Square, we went up to the seventh floor, fought our way through a myriad of barred doors, and finally I found myself standing in front of a cubicle about the size of a generous broom closet.

Suddenly I received a tremendous shove from behind. As I stumbled forward, the heavy steel door clanged shut behind me.

"You shouldn't be surprised, young man," the Brigadier's voice drifted jubilantly through the cracks alongside the door. "Did you really expect me to let you go after giving you all that classified information? You are now detained under Section four of the Official Secrets Act."

Maniacal laughter filled the corridor outside. "And don't think you're getting out again! Ever!"

So here I am, guest of the Government at John Vorster Square.

I am going to attach this document to the foot of a pigeon that had rashly held its siesta outside my tiny barred window. I am confident that it will fly straight to the Wartenberg Press Association in Piccadilly Circus."

"Food for thought," was the only thing it would have to say.
Jack Nicholson is the eternal outsider. He is drawn into the Hollywood 'system' in which he can work, even succeed but to which he cannot pledge his soul. His professional dedication has brought him success, yet this is not accompanied by a sense of fulfilment.

Nicholson's roles reflect the effects of an inherently unjust world on a man. The individual who rebels against tyranny in 'Cuckoo's Nest' is cut down. A writer is driven to insanity by the inhumanity of the nuclear family in 'The Shining'. Similarly, Nicholson is the lawyer seeking relevance in 'Easy Rider' and the cop rebelling against corruption in 'The Border'.

His roles mirror the dilemma of a person thrust into a system that punishes honesty and rewards corruption. At the same time as one identifies with this, one represses it as it sheds a little too much light on the duplicity of our lives and degeneracy of our society.

Despite his success both at the box office and with critics, Nicholson is surrounded by a noticeable lack of adulation and glitter. He refuses to indulge in the Hollywood myth. He remains tacit, frank, often embarrassingly honest, and more than a little bored.

It has been said that Chaplin reflected the economic instability of the depression while Woody Allen encapsulated the psychic unease of the emergent 'me' generation. In much the same way Nicholson seems to portray the decay of American culture.

Jack Nicholson Film Festival
Thursday 26th August: Five Easy Pieces
Friday 27th August: One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest
Thursday 2nd September: The Mission Breaks
Friday 3rd September: The Postman Always Rings Twice.

Alienation embodied in The Passenger

With the escalating price of LP's today, record libraries seem to be a viable alternative.

Wits Student conducted a snap survey of some prominent libraries and found that most record libraries appear to be under the impression that 'All students are rich!' (to quote one assistant). To fully appreciate the lucrativeness of this business, consider that within a three week period at the most the initial outlay is recovered, and popular LP's are 'out' for months.

BEAT STREET
Annual membership fee: R12.50
Records are loaned on a daily basis, except for weekends.
Fines: 50c per record per day

Prices:
Single LP: R1.05
Double LP: R1.20
Single Import: R1.45
Double Import: R1.65

THE STREET
Annual membership fee: R18.00
Three different systems exist: borrowing tow LP's for up to a week; three LP's for three days; or a minimum of 4 maximum of 6 LP's for one day (a discounted borrowing fee for the last option).
Fines: 20c per LP per day
Prices: Latest releases, new additions: R1.75
Double LP's: R2.00
Triple LP's: R3.00
Older LP's: R1.00-R1.50

Management claims that their higher prices result in better service and quality.

HILLBROW RECORD CENTRE
No membership fee exists as such, but another system exists, whereby records are 'bought', and if returned within a week, half the cost price is reimbursed. Every record taken out is brand new.

JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPAL RECORD LIBRARY
This is one of the few things in life which are free. Fill in a form, and you belong. The range of records is amily classical; lighter music, such as jazz, is also kept.

DA
Arthur Goldstuck

Many centuries ago, almost before rock was born, jazz escaped from New Orleans and eventually found its way to San Francisco. For five brief years one of its offshoots almost revolutionised popular music. It was called Be-bop, and it was the wave of jazz that England received. 

In 1954, about a year before Elvis Presley and Rock 'n Roll came out in the open, Be-bop crashed head-first in the cul-de-sac of commercial disinterest while still in its infancy.

This year two Johannesburg musicians launched an exciting project inspired by their nostalgia for the revolution that never happened. Glen Keiles, songwriter, arranger, producer and a musician who probably played more different bands here ever than most, teamed up with London-born Shaun Milton to write South Africa's first Jazz Opera, which they performed as a revue at the Baker Street Club in the Oxford Hotel.

They wrote a dozen songs, made new arrangements and arranged the choreography, all in ten days.

With Glen on bass and Shaun on vocals, aided by percussionists Ian Herman and jazz pianist Rachid Lanie, the show was tough-edged in parts, but still a tour-de-force, carried largely by Shaun's passionate, intense vocals.

Hey Daddy-O is the story of a blues singer who comes off a ship in San Francisco harbour determined to be a singer. He joins a be-bop band, does well, marries the girl he loves and is offered a contract as a 'smarmy ballad singer'. It is the age of Sinatra, Como and Williams, and the money is big, so he goes for it. He can't get satisfaction, gets it by heavily into drugs, wife leaves, he goes off the roads. All ends well, as they meet again and she makes him realise what first made him start making music. He was informed about six times, but went no further, convincing Glen that South Africa was an artistic dead-end, and he decided to take the show, together with a myriad ideas he carries around in his head to England. While Be-bop had gained some success there in a songwriting contest, and a number of doors were open for jazz guitarist (married) and incidentally to Miriam Stockley), Keiles has felt for England. Shaun's influences go back that's what it's all about.

Glen believes that audiences are far too lethargic here. 'They feel quite entertained by it, but that's as far as it goes.'

Shaun's influences go back directly to the Be-bop days - his parents met in a jazz club his father managed. 'My mother was a be-bop child and into the whole sub-culture'.

Glen was an ideal partner for him. Born in Johannesburg in a 'mainstream family', his father has a massive jazz record collection and his brother, Irvin, is a jazz guitarist (married). Since this article was written, Glen Keiles has left for England. Shaun Milton will follow him shortly.

**Very original B.E.F.**

In the wake of Rip Rag and Panic Rigbag and all the other British Electric Funk groups comes Haircut One Hundred, a refreshingly new group with none of the 'Gay' hangups so common in many so-called 'new music' groups. Haircut One Hundred are new, different, definitely fun, and even original.

Haircut One Hundred are Nick Heyward on lead rhythm guitars and vocals, Mimi Fox on percussion, Blair Cunningham on drums and Graham Jones on guitar and Les Nemes on bass guitars. 'Pelican West' is their debut album, followed up by the success of their single 'Favourite Shirts'. It contains at least six potential hits: 'Fantastic Day' and 'Love Plus One' which have already proved their worth on the Bontism charts, together with the excellent 'Manne Boy', 'Baked Bean' and 'Love's Got Me In Tangles'. All songs are penned by Nick Heyward with Les Nemes co-writing 'Love's Got Me In Tangles'.

What is apparent in the music of Haircut One Hundred is a lack of pretence, and an originality that puts the whole B.E.F. movement to shame. Not since the days of punk and the Clark's classic 'London Calling' has one album surpassed its contemporaries so completely. The album is marked by superb brass and sax riffs, executed by Phil Smith on sax, Dave Lord and Herschell Holder on trumpet and Vince Sullivan on trombone.

As a bonus the record is digitally recorded, and the production sounds good, even on the bargain pressings. Get it!

**What on in Arts**

**Wednesday 25 August**
5.00 p.m.: There will be a dramatisation of Great Expectations at the Great Hall. Admission is R2.50 unreserved. This is a PAC production.

**Thursday 26 August**
5.00 p.m.: Great Expectations (Great Hall)
8.00 p.m.: Another movie in the Jack Nicholson film festival: Five Easy Pieces

**Friday 27 August**
3.00 p.m.: Great Expectations (Great Hall)
8.00 p.m.: You can see One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest starring Jack Nicholson.

**Saturday 28 August**
9.00 a.m.: An appreciation of modern drama-Beckett, Pinter and Fugard; George Elliot's 'Middlemarch'; an approach to theories of literary criticism. This is the final lecture in a series of four by Barry Ronge. The course costs R14.00, and the module, The Art of B.E.F. is one of this season's most original groups. Its members have been described as 'the white group that could be a rhythm and blues band', and their audience response has been overwhelming. The group consists of Nick Heyward on lead guitar, Mimi Fox on percussion, Blair Cunningham on drums and Graham Jones on bass.

**Sunday 29 August**
3.30 p.m.: Classical music fundus can take in the South Africa Music Teachers Association concert at the Great Hall.

D.A.