

TURFLOOP SOWETAN BAN ON 18 MARCH 1988 COOKING

STUDENTS at the University of the North can be expelled if they are found preparing food in their dormitories, according to regulations released by the university this week.

The 4000-strong student body, which was hit by a set of rules last year that made political action on the campus an impossibility, are now faced with these new regulations.

The rules for university halls of residence were communicated to students in a 13-page document distributed on Tuesday. The hard hitting rules ban all stoves, hot plates and refrigerators from anywhere in the hostel.

The new regulations also bar students from cooking in the dormitory, common room and passages of the hostels. Perishable foodstuffs or items of food that may attract ants and cockroaches may also not be kept in the rooms.

A large number of students last year opted to prepare their own food in their rooms after complaining about the quality of food supplied by a catering company.

Should students contravene any of the rules, the rector may have the matter investigated by the disciplinary committee and legal representation for students will not be allowed at such investigations.

Students can face expulsion

According to the document, students found guilty may pay the following penalties:

- Expulsion from the university (either permanently or for a specified period).
- Limiting the student's freedom outside his hostel.
- If a student is a bursary holder, recommend the cancellation or reduction of his bursary.

Report

- Students permanently expelled may forfeit all paid fees and lose all rights and claim to these.
- There will also be no contractual or any other judicial tie between the specific students and the university.

In February last year a confidential report leaked to the *Sowetan*

contained strict measures to control students on campus. The report also called for the unlimited access for security forces on campus to monitor radical and disrupting activities.

Other controversial measures in that report were:

- A briefing process for senior staff members by experts from outside on revolutionary activities.
- No commemoration of any national day on campus will be permitted.
- The holding of regular meetings between the rector and leader of security forces to discuss campus conditions.
- The enforcement of hostel rules and a ban on mass marching and meetings unless approval was obtained from the rector.

Fragile stability as Kenya votes

THE STAR

18 MARCH 1988

African elections are usually curious affairs, and Kenya's general election on Monday is no exception. Only one political party, the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu), is allowed to take part, and President Daniel arap Moi has been firmly entrenched since the end of February in his third term as head of state. No one stood against him.

Faced with such clear-cut results, the uninitiated might have expected the Kenya parliamentary election to be conducted with an air of quiet resignation. Nothing could be further from the reality.

While it is true that matters of national policy have been barely mentioned, let alone disputed, personality clashes and controversial local issues in each constituency ensured that campaigning was vigorous and sometimes violent. Kenyans loyal to a particular candidate are not averse to buying votes with beer or money, nor to intimidating, stoning or even kidnapping their opponents.

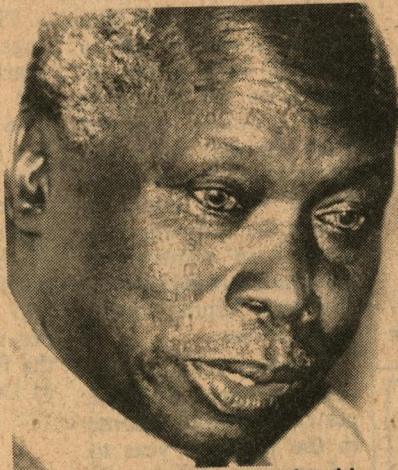
Despite the restrictions of a one-party state, the elections can also have a profound, if indirect, influence on Kenyan national politics

**Victor Mallet reports
from Nairobi**

and on the economy. Anxious to show tolerance, Mr Moi freed nine political prisoners on the day he called the election. Keen to show largesse, he risks undermining a stringent economic recovery programme backed by the International Monetary Fund.

There is little doubt among diplomats in Nairobi that at the age of 64 the pro-Western Mr Moi, who succeeded Mr Jomo Kenyatta in 1978, is much more confident and politically secure than he was a year ago.

Following the hurried and sometimes irregularly conducted trials of more than 70 people suspected of belonging to the underground socialist movement *Mwakenya* (a Swahili acronym meaning the Union of Nationalists to Liberate Kenya), the government seems to think it has reduced the threat of subversion to an acceptable level. Officially three men, two of whom are lawyers and all of whom have sued the state for alleged torture, are still detained without trial.



Moi . . . wily and unpredictable.

After weathering an international storm over the country's human rights record, the unpredictable and wily Mr Moi has yielded some ground to his critics by releasing other detainees, encouraging a clean-up of a police force notorious for mistreatment of prisoners, and moving aside his hardline Security Minister, Mr Justus ole Tipis, to the Ministry of Works. Peace, at least for the moment, has been made

with the more radical government of Uganda after recent border clashes.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, certainly has no qualms about Kenya. Her visit in January, and another by Mr Helmut Kohl of West Germany last year, may have helped in restoring Mr Moi's peace of mind. Mrs Thatcher and Mr Moi are said to see eye to eye on a number of issues, including a shared distrust of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Kenya receives more British aid than any other African country.

The return to some sort of fragile political stability in Kenya has not been matched by an improvement in economic performance, even if Kenya remains the envy of other countries on the continent.

The authorities acted with characteristic foresight as pressure on the country's balance of payments increased last year. They began negotiating with the fund in mid-year and reached agreement last month on IMF assistance totalling about R340 million over the next three years, an amount which will be supplemented by funds from other

donors.

The IMF has applied its usual recipe for reform, insisting on the lifting of may price controls, tight credit ceilings and a reduction of the Budget deficit to a target of just over 4 percent of gross domestic product in the current financial year.

The government has been slow to set in motion new investment policies designed to reduce bureaucracy for foreign investors and encourage manufacturing in bond for export industries. A delicate political problem is that any liberalisation of the economy tends to benefit the Asian minority which dominates the business world.

In the longer term it is population growth and unemployment which pose the greatest threat to stability in Kenya. Each year about 400 000 school leavers arrive on the job market, but only a tenth find formal work. Neither the already overcrowded fields, nor the urban informal sector (known as *jua kali* — hot sun — after the outdoor jobs involved) can hope to take up the slack. — *Financial Times, London.*

THE NATAL WITNESS 18/03/88

Gun found on Inkatha man in court

by WYNDHAM HARTLEY

AN Inkatha man, named as a respondent in an application restraining him from violence, had a gun confiscated after he had successfully carried it through the security check at the entrance to the Supreme Court.

Police confirmed yesterday a gun was confiscated from Mr Lawrence Zuma after attorneys had pointed out that he had it in his possession.

Witnesses, who declined to be named, said the gun was seen

while Mr Zuma was making a telephone call and the lawyers were informed.

The police spokesman also confirmed that later investigations showed that Mr Zuma had a licence for the firearm. It was returned to him as he left the court building.

Mr Zuma, and two others, are respondents in an application for an interdict restraining them from killing or assaulting two 18-year-olds in the Gezebuso area.

The application will be heard in

court on Tuesday. Security manager at the Supreme Court, Mr E.N. Kriel, said he could not comment on how Mr Zuma had managed to get the gun past the metal detector — similar to those used in airports — at the entrance to the court.

He explained that the machine could detect coins in a pocket and would definitely register the presence of a gun.

"I don't understand how the gun got into the court unnoticed," Mr Kriel said.