

HARARE â\200\224 Zimbabwe celebrates eight years of independence today, headin f;pn\*-fone-party rule ang still facing a se-

rious security problem

on its border with Mo-

zambique.

Despite increaSing .

cross-border raids â\200\230by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, the government of President Robert Mugabe has high hopes for general political stahility

The optimism arises from a pact of unity with the former opposition PF-Zapy party led bg' veteran politician Joshua Nkomo.

It is expected to end tribally-based politics and put the southern African nation firmly on the road to one-party government.

Politicians in the former rival parties expect the accord to eng the six-year-old Matabeleland insurgency which threatened to plunge the young nation into cjyil war involving the majority Shona-speaking people and the Ndebeles, ; Zimbabwe University

high hopes of stability, -

Ppolitical science professor Masipula Sithole told Reuters that political problems experienced in Matabeleland before the unity pact were inevitable, .

â\200\234PF-Zapu had to test Mugabeâ\200\231s and Zanu-PFâ\200\231s will and capacity to rule because Zapu-PF has 2

background of instability,â\200\235 he said in an interview.â© view.

Professor Sithole said the pact had been made possible by two factors.

Mr Robert Mugabe . . ,

AFINEE Lt @

after the test.

â\200\234I want to attribute jt

to an acceptance by PF-Zapu that indeed PF-Zanu have Passed that test of cap: city and will to rule,â\200\235 he said.

â\200\234On the other hand, Mugabe realises that he canâ\200\231t be a populist among the Ndebeles Without Nkomo. The

1985 elections proveq . 1

that Iâ\200\230J.fâ\200\230 coul t()l not undercut Nkomo by appealin

to the Ndebele"lmleg above Nkomoâ\200\231s head,â\200\235

~ Professor Sithole added.

Mr oshuu Nkomeo . . .

The government says rebel activity, which killed scores of people and cost millions of dollars in destroyed government proK:rty, has sharply declined since the signing of the accord.

However, the coun

. faces a new rebel threat

along the north-eastern border, where MNR rebels have since last year attacked economic and civilian targets.

The MNR says it is retaliating for Zimbabweâ\200\231s military role in -

- bique, where Mr Mugabe

has sent some 12 000  
troops to fight alongside  
Maputo government  
forces and to guard his  
landlocked country's  
trade routes to the In-  
dian Ocean coast.

'Meanwhile, Defence  
Minister Enos Nkala has  
said troops might soon  
be pulled out of Matabe-  
leland to fight in Mo-  
Zambique.

Military analysts be-  
lieve they are likely to  
be deployed along the  
tense north-eastern bor-  
der to block marauding  
MNR guerillas from en-  
tering Zi babwe,

Sharpeville

6 should not have been

have been

)8)9;;?% o  
convicted should not have been convicted of murder.

LONDON Lord Scarman, one of Britain's foremost judges, said in a television interview to be broadcast tonight that South Africa's so-called

should not have been convicted of murder.

should not have been convicted of murder.

der.

The 76-year-old judge, who retired in 1986 after eight

years as a law lord, appealed to President Botha to reprieve the only woman among six black South Africans sentenced to death for complicity in a

mob murder.

I don't understand how the (South African) Court of

Appeal could have bland-

ly said that all these accused had the intention to kill, Lord Scarman told Independent Television's World In Action programme.

Transcripts of tonight's programme for television, which included a dramatised reconstruction of the 1985 trial,

tion of the 1985 trial,

; vy wetie iz; s; ned for release

A7 & l o early today.

3 Would Sighiles the ches.; | There was no evidence

on which a safe and satisfactory conviction could be obtained because murder is a very specific offence,

Lord Scarman said.

It requires conduct which played some part in the

enterprise of killing and the intention to be a part

in the enterprise of killing, he said.

The six were sentenced to hanged for the murder

of a black deputy mayor during a 1984 riot in Shar-

peville. On March 17 they won a month-long stay of

. execution when a judge ruled there was evidence  
that a key prosecution witness had perjured him- |

. self during the trial.

#### LAST DAY FOR EVIDENCE

Mr Justice W Human, who sentenced the six to

- death three years ago, has given defence lawyers

... until today to file evidence to justify a re-trial. 1

No evidence has been given that any of the six joined

- in the killing of the deputy mayor, whom militants  
accused of collaborating with the authorities. They  
were convicted for having a common purpose  
with the unidentified killers. :

Lord Scarman examined the original court records

- used in the case of one of the six, Theresa Rama-  
shamola.

On the evidence that I have seen I would withdraw -  
the case from a jury and direct an acquittal against  
Theresa Ramashamola, Lord Scarman said. Mr |  
Botha should at the very least exercise the power  
of, {'.i(ve- : id i F;s)": j ).1 B |

I think that if Theresa had been convicted in an

\_ English court on the basis of such evidence as I  
have read, the Court of Appeal would have quashed

. the conviction on the basis that it was unsafe and

- unsatisfactory. Associated Press. .

SA â\200\230wil

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The N etherlands arif 5 Tid

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June and increase its

stranglehold d agen-

i â\204ç ~ 4 b - %â\200\230c{es in the country, ac-

c S n lons cording to a,,/â\200\230vis\_iting

â\200\230 : spokesman for a group

helping families of South

AMSTERDAM â\200\224 The anti-apart. tistics, however, showed that 1,1 mil- Afma&gimÃ@ï- \201 fgan Uik

heid image of the Netherlands has lion tons of South African coal was the Rev Beyers Naude been tarnished by evidence that it transhipped to Britain through Dutch are heading a deleg ation

is helping Britain and its Euro- ports in 1986, o i : igh-

: touring Europe to high

pean Commumty partners break Imports of what was officially clas- light problems facing the coal sanctions aimed at South Afrj- sified as Dutch coal accounted largely countryâ\200\231 s aid groups,

ca. el @lscropsincies. 0 After a meeting with

: 4 At The coal was sent to Britain in two Dutch politici Mr Co-

Coal shipped from South Africa IS ways: as re-exports of a â\200\234Dutch blendâ\200\235 le â\200\234 & %old remn:i s

off-loaded at Dutch ports, from where .4 transhipments, not officially im-- Âç "(â\200\231! a : â\200\230?Th itd A e;;

It Is\_distributed within' Europe as ported into the Netherlands. 'e:' ag's. et ovemï- \201ne â\200\234Dutch coalâ\200\235 though the Netherlands The â\200\234Dutch blendâ\200\235, a re latively | Inten s Smash a to?rts:

stopped pr oducing coal 20 years ago, cheap mixture of South African and gail'lsgeonasnoâ \200\230mmÃ@s

Faced by anti-apartheid pressure ' mainly Chinese coal, has an altered ca- g:dâ\200\234ï- \201xis included Athis)

cut South African coal imports, coal lorific value disguising its origins. support groups.â \200\235 e

traders in Britain, with those in West The.coal was mixed in bunkers at %p: : sgfxo pasiâ \200\230e A inare

Germany, F cance and Italy, have o Dutch ports, where it was re-loaded thais 3000me6 e sought to maintain their supplies of on to other vessels, usually coasters or cutici inpdet gntionâ\200\230 of

cheap steam coal by increasing im- Tiver barges. The re-exported coal was hiah 365 were und er the

ports of â\200\234Dutch coalâ\200\235, accompanied by re-issued papers omit- | Â¥ i

In 1986, for example, Pretoria re- ting the South African label by stating ?%gool{atlisi):e gudixaelguï- \201tgf

corded British sales of 300000 tons, â\200\234the therlandsâ\200\235 as the country of out trial for more than

while Britain admitted to 100000 tons. origin, : twWo veatsis i}

Records at the Dutch Bureay of Sta- Transhipment involved re-loading Mg Naï- \201de-ï- \202Ã@ id ade

â\200\230coal from bulk carriers '

Sanctions were ineffec-  
' at the deep-water port of el it  
Rotterdam to smaller | tUaL â\200\234But there can be no  
  
] doubt 'that if they were  
e applied stringently they  
The Dutch increased | would have a major im-  
their handling of South pact.â\200\235 L  
African coal last year |y Kees de Pater of  
while most other Euro- the anti-apartheid Dutch  
pean countries reduced | South Africa Committee  
â\200\234theirs. ; .| said South African coal  
- S0llth African coal im-" exports were a good ex-  
ports in the Netherlam\_is ample of the country get-  
rose from 200 000 tons in ting round sanctions,  
1982 ltO almost 2mllhon He' commented that in  
tons last year. | the past two years Dutch  
Transshipment through cgalpimports had risen by  
the Dutch ,Y?i-\202s trebled | anout 65 percent, but that  
from 2,2 million tons in | 5 2 in the Netherlands  
1982. â\200\224 The Observer |pa "nï-\201fâ\200\230changÃ@qâ\200\230\* -  
\_ News Service. | Reuter. T

U.S. bill will hit SA energy jugular

Local U.S. firms

The Nafaf

JOHANNESBURG About 160 U.S. companies under pressure from anti-apartheid campaigners to leave South Africa are being made to feel even more uncomfortable by mounting anti-American sentiment in their foreign base.

Fed by Washington lawmakers calls for stiffer anti-apartheid sanctions and by a steady stream of anti-U.S. rhetoric from the South African government, references to the ugly Americans are now commonplace in SA business circles.

There is an unfortunate hostile attitude to American firms and individuals at the moment that is being spurred on by government rhetoric, Mr Adrian Botha, director of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa said. !

More than 140 U.S. companies have joined the exodus of foreign corporations from South Africa over the past two years. They include most of the big-name multinationals like IBM, General Motors, Coca-Cola and Eastman Kodak.

Sanctions have also damaged American trade with South Africa, allowing Japan to supplant the U.S. as Pretoria's biggest trading partner in 1986.

Resentment among white South African businessmen is common and reflects the loss of influence by corporate America.

It has been accompanied by disillusionment with the expensive, high-profile social development programmes with which U.S. companies are trying to polish their images.

As the roll call of disinvestment has grown, many programmes in black education, training, housing and health have folded.

Our efforts at social upliftment are being discredited along with our argument that we are a positive force for change working

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American businessman. People just don't trust us anymore.

Despite corporate resistance, the focus of American policy appears to be a broadening of sanctions and a determination to compel all remaining U.S. companies in South Africa to disinvest.



A new bill drafted by West Virginia congressman Mr Bob Wise and likely to come before the House of Representatives soon, seeks to force all U.S. oil companies out of South Africa.

Supporters of the measure assert that it would hit South Africa's energy jugular, leaving the country without the capital and expertise needed to maintain oil produc-

tion for its transportation and defence .

forces.

Mobil Oil, the largest U.S. investor in South Africa, said the plan amounted to a

face SA hostilities

virtual expropriation of its \$400 million in-

vestment and reaffirmed its opposition to further sanctions and forced disinvestment.

Opponents of sanctions argue that the stream of disinvestment by U.S. firms has enabled South African companies to acquire assets at bargain-basement prices, while exacerbating the high unemployment rate among blacks.

If you had told me a few years ago that IBM, General Motors and all these other big companies would leave South Africa, I would have thought that would be terrible for the country, Reserve Bank governor Gerhard de Kock told reporters at a briefing.

Now they have gone and we are still here. Their leaving has created a lot of opportunities for local companies.

Foreign minister Pik Botha commented in a recent speech: So far sanctions have only created a larger number of white millionaires and robbed hundreds of thousands of blacks of jobs. Sapa-Reuter.

from inside the country, acknowledged one

Among the mourners at the thanksgiving service for Dr Alan Paton on Saturday were the author's widow, Mrs Anne Paton, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the United States Ambassador, Mr Edward

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ata'ri-\\202:thÃ@KwaZulu Leglslat|v S  
Ilenngmsh hs{ mourners ?or Pato

Witness Reporter

THE Cathedral of the Holy Nativity in Pietermaritzburg was filled almost to capacity on Saturday as people gathered to mourn the death of Dr Alan Paton.

His widow, Mrs Anne Paton, his son Jonathan and his two sisters, Mrs Dorrie Arbuthnot and Mrs Ailsa Lamplough attended the service.

A number of Dr Paton's friends took part in the service, including Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley and former member of the Liberal Party Mr Peter Brown.

Mourners were from across the political spectrum, and included the president of In-

\\200\\234katha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief

Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and United Democratic Front President Archie Gumede, a former member of the Liberal Party

Assembly for Vulm Iela Mr Velaphi Ndlovu. %  
n

The presence of United States ambassador Mr Edward Perkins and the U.S. consul, Mr Tex Harris, as well as the British ambassador, Mr Robm Renwick, was an indication of the recognition given to Dr Paton internationally,

Pietermaritzburg, Dr Paton's birthplace, was represented by the mayor, Mr Mark Cornell and the deputy mayor, Mr Rob Haswe

Stalwarts of the defunct Liberal Party also attended, including Mr Elliott Mngadi, Mr Justice Dldcott Professor Colin Webb, Mr Christopher Shabalala and Mr Pat Poovalingam (now a member of the Progressive Federal Party).

The PFP was also represented by its Natal leader, Mr Roger Burrows and the former Natal leader Mr Ray Swart.

Dr Alan Paton thirsted for  
righteousness and leapt

T WITNESS

by DUNCAN HARRISON

Dr Alan Paton had a hunger  
and thirst for righteousness  
which stayed with him all his  
life, the Bishop of Natal, the  
Right Reverend Michael Nut-  
tall, said at a thanksgiving ser-  
vice for the distinguished au-  
thor, reformer and politician in  
the city on Saturday.

Bishop Nuttall recalled an  
occasion earlier in the year  
when he and Dr Paton attended  
a service for Maritzburg Col-  
lege's 125th anniversary.

Alan read the lesson the  
beatitudes from Matthew's Gos-  
pel. In Dr Paton we could see  
the blessedness of which Jesus  
spoke, he said.

He referred to the mountain  
mentioned in Isaiah and also in  
the title of Dr Paton's autobio-  
graphy Towards the Mountain,  
saying: "His life was a striv-  
ing towards that mountain and it is  
there where he has come."

The bishop recalled the cir-  
cumstances under which Dr

Paton had begun work on his  
novel Cry, the Beloved Country.

While sitting in a cathedral in  
Norway, Dr Paton was gripped

by a powerful emotion. He re-  
turned to his hotel room and

began the first chapter of the  
novel. "He had reached a turn-  
ing point in his life from which  
there was no going back," Bi-  
shop Nuttall said.

The bishop ended his address ]

by reading a poem written by Dr  
Paton entitled Meditations for a  
Young Boy Confirmed.

Earlier in the service Dr Pa-

tonâ\200\231s son Jonathan read the  
opening and closing paragraphs â\200\230  
of Cry, the Beloved Country.

Psalms were read by two of Dr -

Patonâ\200\231s friends, - Archbishop  
Denis Hurley and Mr Elliott  
Mngadi. Mr Peter Brown,  
another close friend, read the  
Prayer of St Francis. Dr Paton  
once wrote that whenever he  
prayed or thought of this prayer,  
his melancholy was dispelled  
and his self-pity disappeared.  
See page 5

o

The Bishop of Natal, the  
Right Reverend Michael  
Nuttall, escorted Mrs Anne  
Paton from the Cathedral  
of the Holy Natlwty after  
the thanksgiving service for  
the late Dr Alan Paton on  
Saturday.  
Picture by GARTH LUMLEY  
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A

Graham Spence

ALTHOUGH people throughout the country have mourned the death of South African author Dr Alan Paton, the most poi-

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that held at the weekend in Pietermaritzburg, capital city of the province he dearly loved. His wife Anne, his stalwart of the past 20 years, his son Jonathan, and many politically battle-scarred colleagues and admirers from the turbulent days of the now defunct Liberal Party were there to pay their

|last respects.

- So were many others, not nec-

lessly political sympathisers, but just saying goodbye to some-

one no one would deny was a son

| of Africa.

It was a simple and moving

about 1 000 people.

And as the simple prayer for Africa and all her peoples was read out from his soon-to-be published autobiography, there were many moist eyes in the church.

The richness and variety of his friends and admirers was seen in the impressive audience a tapestry of the people of

Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi was there, as was the chairman of the United Democratic Front, Mr Archie Gumede.

| The Administrator of Natal,

Mr Radclyffe Cadman and National Party MP for Pietermaritzburg South, Mr Brian Edwards were also there, as was the Progressive Federal Party Natal leader Mr Roger Burrows

and his predecessor, Mr Ray

Swart. % /

gnant memorial service was

ceremony at the Cathedral of - '  
|the Holy Nativity, attended by

South Africa. KwaZulu leader

PRAYER

THIS is the final prayer for  
South Africa included by Dr  
Paton in his autobiography,  
Journey Continued, due to  
be released in a few weeks.

| shall not write anything  
more of any weight. | am

â\200\230grateful that life made it

possible for me to pursue a  
writing career. | am now  
ready to go when | am  
called.

â\200\234God Bless Africa.  
â\200\234Guard her children  
- â\200\234Guide her leaders  
â\200\234And give her peace.  
â\200\234Amen.â\200\235

Rich variety

of mourners  
says farewell

There were also representa-  
tives of the Natal Indian Con-  
gress, the Indaba, American

Ambassador Mr Edward Per-

kins and consul Mr â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230Texâ\200\235  
Harris, and the British ambassa-  
dor Mr Robin Renwick. And of  
course, those people of all  
creeds and colours who had  
loyally stood by him throughout

\_the decades of immense State

hostility.

His favourite prayer, the  
prayer of St Francis â\200\224 â\200\234Lord,  
make me an instrument of thy

peaceâ\200\235 â\200\224 was read out by close



friend and former Liberal Party  
Chairman, Mr Peter Brown. He  
said that the prayer â\200\224 â\200\234where  
there is hate, let me sow loveâ\200\235

â\200\224 had always been an inspira- |

tion to Dr Paton. Then as Dr  
Patonâ\200\231s son Jonathan read the  
first and final chapters of Cry  
the Beloved Country, the book  
that made his father famous,  
heads were again bowed â\200\224 ei-

ther, perhaps, at the beauty of

the words or the prophetic vi-  
sion.

In his address, the Anglican  
Bishop of Natal, the Right Rev  
Michael Nuttall read from an

account by Dr Paton on how he

came to write â\200\234Cryâ\200\235 â\200\224 a book

that arguably has portrayed the

beauty and tragedy of South  
Africa more vividly than any

other. It was during a trip to

Norway when Dr Paton was in a

â\200\234strange moodâ\200\235 of dark home-â\200\231

sickness for Africa that â\200\230â\200\234sen-

tences which seemed to me to

be very beautifulâ\200\235 came to him.  
The result speaks for itself.

â\200\234Alan was a prophet without  
honour in his own country,â\200\235 said

Bishop Nuttall. â\200\234He endured to  
the end what he knew to be

~ right. And he had the courage to

speak what he believed to be  
the truth.â\200\235 Â¢

~ As the crowd rose to sing  
John Bunyanâ\200\231s immortal hymn,  
To be a Pilgrim, UDF chairman  
Archie Gumede remained seat-  
ed, head bowed, weeping silently  
into his spectacles. A white man  
standing behind put his hand on  
Mr Gumedeâ\200\231s shoulder and  
squeezed for a brief instant.

Perhaps that flash of human

accord is what Alan Stewart  
Paton spent his life trying to  
bring about .... g

-@Kifâ\200\230.q

e on

'LISBONâ\200\224ArchblsLop Des-

mond Tutu yesterday urged Â°  
Portugal to use its position  
within the European

Africa.

ï¬\202xe  
ica,. made the appeal to  
oreign Minister Joao de  
i Deus Pi ]  
.over inLisbon  
â\200\230Madrid, Spain:  
-~ â\200\234Portugal is a me

â\200\234members\_are some of  
â\200\230 Africaâ\200\231s q)rlnc  
. partners,â\200\231 Arch! shop 'Iâ\200\230ntu  
-told reporters after  
- utes of talks with Mr de Deul  
Pinheiro in the VIP lounge ot  
Lis Airport. . Â\$g  
-He:said he hoped the Fohâ\200\231t  
elgn â\200\230Minister would â\200\230try to  
rsuade his European :col+  
| leagues.to press the South Af:

nom-  
Jc Community to press.for ~  
tougher trade sanctions to  
end npartheid ,xn South Â»  
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Healsouuditwasinrortu-i  
\_galâ\200\231s own interests to pressq .  
â\200\235for negotiations to end racial  
conflict in South Africa be-Â\$  
-cause of the community of  
Portuguesumi ;

. If there is not'a paeenzlâ\200\234  
ettlement in South Africa

o ing e 3 .and â\200\230we have-a nehl wmm

: ntâ\200\231bâ\200\230er'of-\_\_ Â»  
â\200\234the European Economic Com-  
, munity, among whose 127



1 LAST

â\200\230H s sale of the

' Â\$\\Entumeni sugar mill shows that -

-3 small mdustr{mt:kes a bashms

-4 â\200\230when the â\200\230big boysâ\200\231 move in, anc.

4 how easily the Governmentâ\200\231s en- -

couragement. â\200\230of. small busmess ;

is swept-aside, - -~y

Iromcallf' the prevlous owners  
of the mill, the Premier-Group  
under the leadershlp of Tony  
Bloom, had, by their espousal of

free enterprise and running the

mill-at .a smal mgmï-\201t, encoulx;

aged the sugar i  
lish Zuly \_,

4 There are well over 000â\200\230  
\_ing the Cabinet â\200\224 must it keep

; â\200\230small farmers who will have

â\200\230& cane has to

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their profits wiped out if their  
â\200\230taken to the next  
nearest mills. Bigger farmers in  
the area, who made an unsuc-

cessful bid for the mill to run it

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tlmber mdustry

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tion of selling. their land  
fast-growin  
Some have one 0.

And now the res onslble poh-

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forlorn game that â\200\230they.. have to

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â\200\230face realityâ\200\231 and Â¢

~some. feas ible options. G  
\_There is probably on :

' nomic â\200\230option .â\200\224the mill must~

~ continue, the mllhng and

mg uotas must be retain

vernment has to take lts  
pamful but necessary, decision  
to getan: ethanol industry going.

For the sale of sugar-land to  
the foresters. hints that all is not  
~well in the suizr mdustryatself  
' that it can be kept alive only be-

~ cause it sells its product on the  
lâ\200\230tlmes,:

local market â\200\230at severa

That is the real dilemma fac--â\200\230  
alwe and protect, by refusing |  
\* import tgermlts for sugar, an in-:  
dustry at-is profitable only be-  
. cause consumers have no. other  
optlons for that touch of sweet-f

Sm er sa 135tï~\201  
- ground: between vemment\_h  
and economics. If the mill is to |  
be closed they must surely: ge

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BUSINESS DAY, Monday, April 18 1988

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COMMENT  
BEER TN

Tailoring students

HE prediction by Unisaâ\200\231s prin-  
~ cipal-designate, Cas van  
Vuuren, that finding work for

ki university graduates is going

to be an enormous problem in the

- years ahead is just the latest in a

series of warnings on a similar

- theme. The De Lange Commission

pinpointed years ago that there was  
a need for more technical educa-  
tion, and the fact that sensible

'~ rationalisation in tertiary institu-  
. tions has become essential has been

recognised by the universities  
themselves, most recently in the re-  
port of the Committee of University

" Principals.

Complicating the problem is the  
demand for higher education by a  
rapidly growing student population,

many of whom are handicapped by

a poor standard of schooling. Thus  
there are appeals like the one by  
-advocate Ismail Mahomed at a Wits  
graduation ceremony, calling on the  
university to adopt â\200\234an aggressive  
policy of affirmative actionâ\200\235 so that  
it could serve the needs of the whole  
multiracial community more  
effectively. Â» :

There are serious questions of  
how this flood of students is going to  
be accommodated, how their stud-  
ies will be financed and how stan-  
dards will be maintained, without  
the institutions imposing what Van

- Vuuren terms â\200\234inhumanâ\200\235 admission  
requirements. But overshadowing

all this is the question whether education should not be tailored to the future demands of the job market.

The first step is surely to identify  
\_be true, but only partly so. The !

the future needs of the country and its economy rather than the likely preferences of the students. For instance, the belief that SA needs ' more engineers than teachers may

need, according to Tom Cooper, chairman of the Board of Control of Engineering Technicians, is for technicians rather than engineers.

According to the accepted ratio in the profession, four technicians are needed to support every engineer, and six trained artisans for every technician. These are the jobs that will have to be filled in the years ahead, and it is up to the companies who will need the workers to ensure that the facilities are provided for their training - by lobbying government and supporting the relevant institutions.

The role of the technikons in preparing young people for the workplace is increasingly acknowledged, but they still carry the stigma of being not quite the place for a socially acceptable student to pass the time. This is not to say the universities need surrender anything of their role - far from it. But in a South Africa strapped for cash, isolated from world technology and desperately in need of steady economic growth, the distortions in the education system simply have to be acknowledged and corrected.

People need to be educated, too, - into understanding that higher education is a privilege that must be

earned, and that society has a right - to expect a return on the facilities it provides.



e SStall

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## COMMENT & BOOK REVIEWS

\* Alan Paton . . . highly articulate . . . ;:n'nâ\200\234r.r;câ\200\230;ntury.

The great problem confronting whites is whether

they can undo the damage of Verwoerdian doctrines

Thoughtful overview

of South African life

HERE is a book which could hardly

have appeared at a more propitious

time. It is, in essence, the embodiment of Alan Patonâ\200\231s philosophy as a writer-philosopher and appeared shortly before the great author of â\200\234Cry, the Beloved Countryâ\200\235 died last week. :

Its publication will be widely welcomed by that very considerable body of readers, here and abroad, that Paton attracted during a distinguished writing career which began in 1948 and continued to virtually the end of his life.

~ â\200\234Save the Beloved Countryâ\200\235 is a collection of what journalists call â\200\234occasional piecesâ\200\235 â\200\224 essays on topics of the moment, short and long articles on a wide variety of subjects, speeches made to audiences of varying kinds, literary profiles, book reviews, political comment covering a wide spectrum, biographical sketches and much besides. . . :

The whole adds up to a thoughtful, thought provoking and eminently readable compendium which is also a highly articulate commentary on current South African life and thought by one who has, with

justification, been called â\200\234the doyen  
of South African intellectuals, an  
elder statesman without peer, and a  
respected philosopher.â\200\235

In his foreword, in which, among  
other things, he explained why he  
had dedicated the book to that other  
great South African, Helen Suzman,  
Alan Paton wrote that he had come  
to the conclusion that the best peo-  
' ple in the world were those who re-

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The rule of law is one  
of the noblest

achievements of sin-  
ful man.

garded service to their country and  
their society as the chief purpose of  
their lives, apart from their private  
and personal duties and obligations.

That, Alan Paton said, was the  
reason why he had dedicated this  
anthology to Helen Suzman, â\200\234who  
had served her country and her so-  
ciety with courage and tenacity and  
.of course with great distinction, and  
I choose her as a representative of  
all those who have tried to do the  
same.â\200\235 :

Throughout the anthology one  
comes across fragments of the wis-  
dom which forms part of the Paton  
philosophy. For instance: â\200\234There is  
no liberty without the rule of law. It

is one of the noblest achievements

of sinful man. When it is set aside, it  
is not only the liberty of the wrong-  
doer that is lost, but the liberty of us  
all ... we lose liberty only when we  
cease to desire it.â\200\235

No animus

Writing about the â\200\234first loyeshâ\200\235 of  
his life, his country and his lan-  
guage, Paton had this observation to  
make: â\200\234Although Afrikaner nation-  
alism outlawed the Liberal Party  
and inflicted grave punishments on  
many of my friends, I have never  
felt any animus against the Afri-  
kaans language. It still remains for  
me one of the most vigorous and ex-  
pressive languages in the world ...  
In 1972 Karel Schoeman published  
â\200\234Na die geliefde landâ\200\235, a novel  
which to me is a masterpiece. It is



sire it.

ed by the Cubans and the Russians. I would go there because I would want the chance for the white people of his country to liberate their country themselves.â\200\235

Those few sentences embody a -

great deal of Alan Patonâ\200\231s philosophy. He was able to explain his own generous attitude to Afrikaner nationalists in similar language. PW Botha, he said, was an -Afrikaner who was born in the prison of Afrikaner nationalism, but he did not want himself or his people to die in prison. â\200\234He has come to realise that in the end the Afrikaner cannot rule by the gun.â\200\235 â\200\231

Patonâ\200\231s outspokenness manifests itself frequently in these pages. So we find these words addressed to Archbishop Desmond Tutu when the sanctions debate was at its height.

â\200\234I do not understand how your Christian conscience allows you to advocate disinvestment. I do not understand how you can put a man out of work for a high moral principle ... It would go against my deepest principles to advocate anything that would put a man â\200\224 and especially a black man â\200\224 out of a job. Therefore I cannot understand your position.

â\200\234I think your morality is confused, just as was the morality of the church of the inquisition, or the morality of Dr Verwoerd in his Utopian dreams ... However, I wish you luck, wisdom and courage. You will need them all.

â\200\234Our rulers have done some unforgivable' things. We had Albert Luthuli, but they threw him away. We had ZK Matthews, and they

~ threw him away. We had Robert So-

â\200\224 QUOTE

Smuts was a tough man but white South Africa was tougher.

bukwe â\200\224 he was thrown away. I  
hope they donâ\200\231t throw you away,  
too.â\200\235

On those occasions when he al-  
lowed his sarcasm free reign Paton  
was often at his most readable. So,  
for instance, when reviewing the  
book â\200\234White power and the Liberal  
Conscienceâ\200\235 by Paul Rich, we read  
Paton writing this hard-hitting pas-  
sage: â\200\234I have learned from it (the  
book) something I had never rea-  
lised, that white liberals belong to  
one or more of the following cate-  
gories â\200\224 crooks, fools, opportunists,  
tools of capitalism and manipula-  
tors ... As a record of the Liberal  
Party from 1953 to 1960 it is quite  
shocking ... The book is written by  
what is â\200\224 for me â\200\224 an entirely  
alien mind. He chooses to write  
about conscience, but he shows no  
awareness of the possibility that  
people do certain things because  
they think that the doing of them is  
right. :

Doubly- hostile

â\200\234Am I writing out of hostility?â\200\235

~Paton asked and answered at the  
â\200\234same time: â\200\234Of course I am. I am

doubly hostile because I am sure  
that the self-satisfied writer of this  
book has never paid a fraction of  
the price so many others have pai.  
for their beliefs: that is, of course, if  
he has any belief except that the  
end, justifies the meansâ\200\235.

â\200\234Save the Beloved Countryâ\200\235,  
which covers the years 1968 to 1987  
and therefore does not include the  
â\200\234Cry the Beloved Countryâ\200\235 period,  
is essential reading for anyone  
wanting to imake a close-up study of  
Alan Paton and his times and is  
looking for a deeper understanding  
of both.

â\200\234The great problemâ\200\235, .Paton  
writes, â\200\234which confronts white  
South Africans and their country  
today is whether they will be able to  
undo the damage of the Verwoer-  
dian doctrines and gain, to some ex-  
tent at least, the trust and confi-  
dence of Black South Africa in the  
goodness of their intentions.

â\200\234This collection of articles does  
not answer that question, but it pre-  
pares us for the task of considering

it knowledgably and intelligently. I  
hope it reaches many peopleâ\200\235.

So do countless South Africans of  
all creeds and colours.

RenÅ© de Villiers is a former Edi-  
tor of The Star.