

R

Govt questions whether

T R A S S TR

AP 19%%.

peace talks should continue

12 SA

Tte STER,

soldiers

Twelve South African soldiers were killed in heavy fighting with Cuban/Angolan forces on Monday at the Calueque dam on the Cunene River close to the Namibian border, the Defence Force

has announced.

The attack has led the South African Government to send urgent messages to the United States and Angola asking whether any useful purpose would be served by further peace talks. It is awaiting a reply before deciding on any further action.

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan described the attack as 'treacherous'. He said it took place in an area where South Africans were doing charitable work by providing the Ovambo people with water.

The Defence Force said that about 200 Angolan and Cuban soldiers were Killed in the clash.

The South Africans were killed when the Cubans and Angolans launched a ground attack in the direction of Calueque and a subsequent air attack on the dam installations, which are a few kilometres up-river from the strategically vital Ruacana hydro-electric scheme.

The water pipeline to drought-stricken Owambo has been cut as well as electricity to the dam wall. The dam wall was also damaged in the attack, said the SADF. :

The 1{wmï¬\202ï¬\2021 to 87 the number of South African and South West â\200\230Ai¬\201ann Territory Force

(SWATF) soldiers killed in fighting in â\200\230Mi¬\2011a or against the Cuban/Swapo forces since September last Cuban-piloted MiG 23 planes, '

apparently based either at Xan-

gongo (where the runway was

recently lengthened) or at Caha
ma (where airfield defences
were recently strengthened)
were probably used in the air
attack. ;

Angolan

A major clash with Cub.
Fapla and Swapo forces ma:l;-â\200\231
ing on the border has been
looming since an exchange of
fire between the SADF and a
Cuban reconnaissance unit on
June 2, about 12km from Rua-
cana.

No casualties then were re-
ported on either side.

According to the Defence
Force, integrated Cuban and
Angolan forces launched an of-
(f]enswe in the direction of Calue-
ue.

The attack was repulsed
north-west of the town by South
Afnc_an and South West Africa
Territorial Force troops de-
ployed as a protection force.
C)_ne South African officer was
killed.

Destroyed

Two Russian-made T54 tanks,
two BTR armoured personnel
carriers and eight enemy vehi-
cles were destroyed in the fight.
:.wlo SADF infantry combat ve-

icles were badly dama
had to be destroy):ad. S

An air attack was then
{i~\201uncheg langainsl: the dam at Ca-

equa, killing 11 South Africans.
A SWATF spokesman said fr:râ\200\231;n
Windhoek that no SWATF mem-
bers were killed or wounded in
the fighting.

South Africa called up Citizen
Force units to counter the
Cuban deployment but Defence
Force Chief General Jannie Gel-

denhuys said the SADF
act with restraint. o

MUCH political debate in South Africa tries to ignore the inescapable starting point that more than 70 percent of the population is black. All the more refreshing, then, to see this basic reality acknowledged in an unlikely quarter.

Professor Carel Boshoff, a leading guru of the far right, seems to have taken to its logical conclusion the rightist statement that the country's future will be decided between the ANC and the AWB, and that groupings between their two extremes are irrelevant. But his conclusion has shaken many colleagues. It is that black majority rule is inevitable.

In a document distributed to the research arm of the Afrikaner Volkswag, which he heads, Professor Boshoff says that the situation of a minority government desperately trying to retain political power in a unitary state is not only impossible but morally unjustifiable. Classic separate development is 'highly impracticable' for a variety of reasons. Even with a Conservative Party

< government, he argues, the Afrikaner is too thinly spread to control the whole country.

Unfortunately, another Ki

" to the real SA

kind - truth.

of unreality is inherent in the solution at which the professor arrives 'that of the partitioned-off Afrikaner volkstaat. He says it should be planned to coincide with an internal agreement to hand over to a majority government, and should be negotiated with all interest groups. This achieved, the Afrikaner would no longer be seen as a minori-

ty oppressing the black masses
and could at last live in peace.
This vision of a far-rightist
haven could be tempting for
many of all races, were it not
itself so impracticable. Who
would get South Africa's major
resources? How much will
Afrikaners be prepared to give
up? What about the geographi-
cal details? (The professor
admits that forced removals
would be necessary to achieve
a consolidated volkstaat.)
Could the economic egg ever
be unscrambled? :
Painful though it may be for
some, difficult as it will be for -
all, South Africans must work
out a common destiny in a
shared society. The time for
wish-fantasies is past. But it is
helpful, at least, to see some-
one of Professor
leanings facing part

Latest African drought

Tie TR/ 3 & 442

threatens distant Egypt

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Egypt faces a disaster if the drought in
East Africa, thousands of kilometres
up the Nile River, is not broken soon.

The water level in the Aswan Dam,
completed in 1971, is alarmingly low
and Egypt is having to introduce water
and electricity restrictions.

If the water shortages become worse
or if they continue for much longer, the
Egyptians fear there will be serious
damage to their agriculture.

The country of 52 million is already
importing half its food requirements
at a cost of nearly \$10 billion a year,
and the runaway population growth
rate is aggravating the problem.

A baby is born in Egypt every 23 sec-
onds so that just in the last 10 months
the number of new mouths requiring
water increased by a million.

Experts believe that the population
will be 70 million by 2000, 12 years
away, and that even if the drought is
broken there will be insufficient water
for them. What is needed is a massive
new approach to Egypt's water conser-
vation techniques. ,

Electricity shortage
R RS R L SR SR N RS JRGE

The water crisis is also contribut-
ing to an electricity shortage. Aswan
Dam provides about a quarter of
Egypt's electricity.

The very poor water inflows into the
dam in the recent drought years has
meant the level of the stored water has
dropped dramatically.

Since May, the level has dropped to
155 m above sea level and only eight
metres above the turbine inlets. If the
drought continues it will be 149 m by
the end of July, only 2m above the
inlets. The turbines will have to be shut
down to prevent material floating on
the surface of the lake being sucked
into the machinery.

" This summer, the country advanced
its local time by one hour in order to
save energy (because it gets dark later)
and embarked on several urgent en-

ergy-generating projects to overcome the potential crisis.

What is urgently needed, experts-agree, is a complete overhaul of the

' countryâ\200\231s management of its water resources, its irrigation techniques and * its agricultural sector.

' small army camp in Ungubana,
~southern Mozambique, Private
| Florencio Eduardo Daniel slowly
| stirred a can of boiled beans and
| sliced sardine. Fresh water supplies
| had just arrived by train and he was
},saget;"uï~\201ngthis,hisi~\201mtrealmealina

| â\200\234We never know when the food is
| coming, and the well water is mak-
i~\202â\200\231mg us sick,â\200\235 he said. â\200\234At the British
| training camp, we ate well, dressed
well and slept well. Once we came
back ::â\200\235Mozambique, everything

ia\200\230me well-stocked training camp in
neighbouring Zimbabwe is hardly
able to prepare Mozambican recruits
for the chaos of the 13-year-old war
in their country.

GREAT FANFARE

- Private Daniel and the other 103
. Mozambican troops encamped at this
| dusty railroad station 80 km north of
- Maputo were the first full company
~ trained by British instructors at the
Nyanga camp. They finished the
g;::::frse last December amid great
are, as a symbol of the i
British and Western nnhtaryg!:xzmtg
| President Joaquim Chissanoâ\200\231s largely
Sq;_gigt-supplied army.
| . Just before Christmas they arrived -
| here to chase guerillas of the Mo-
| zambique National Resistance (Ren-
| amo) through these thick brushlands.
| A second company took up position
25km of Ungubana on June 12, and
two more British-trained companies
are expected by next March, com-
pleting a full battalion, when the cur-
rent programme expires.

Spirits at Ungubana remain relati-
vely high, despite the failure of the
Mozambican armyâ\200\231s logistics system
to provide adequate food and sup-
plies. Yet the sporadic supply ship-
ments raise key questions over the

o
el

Staï~\201dmg ina chest-deep trench in a

THE S7 5%

e ?%/H/I

~ vicious circle

Small amounts of aid and military training are nmf
enough, writes Karl Maier of The Independent, London.

effectiveness of Britain's current military aid package for Mozambique. The Mozambique armed forces can certainly do with help on many fronts, including training. But President Chissano's biggest challenge is to improve the management and co-ordination of the 30 army, and this drive underpinned a major reorganisation of the high command last June.

To date, Western aid to the Mozambican army has been limited to non-lethal equipment and training. The British programme will take years to have any real impact on the war, given the small number of soldiers British instructors train each year. And because the course takes place outside Mozambique, the

trainers are out of touch with local ML

fighting conditions. British advisers involved in the ef-

fort are under no illusion that the

training programme will break the deadlock in the war. You can't:

serious unless you are

country, said one Western military

analyst. "The programme was designed by politicians, and its importance is largely political."

Nevertheless, the Chissano government hopes such Western assistance will help to curtail South African pressure on Mozambique while ensuring continued food and development aid to feed millions of war refugees and to revive the shattered economy. %

The companies trained at Nyanga are guarding a British-funded effort

Chissano ... problem army is... biggest challenge.

to rebuild the great southern railroad that skirts the Limpopo River on its

535 km route from Zimbabwe to Maputo port. They are also playing a back-up role in the offensive launched on May 18 in Maputo province.

These units are part of a mushrooming

number of special forces set

up with Western training and assistance.

Most of the Frelimo soldiers

receiving Western aid, like the British-trained units, are guaranteed projects of interest to the participating government or corporate sponsor. An elite force known as the Tigers protects the European Community's biggest agricultural scheme near Maputo, and Italian construction teams have long been feeding and clothing government troops near their dam projects in the south. Added to the myriad special Mozambican forces are the sizeable forces stationed by three of Mozambique's neighbours in the country to bolster the defence of important transport routes and potential economic targets. Zimbabwe is by far

the most deeply committed, with at least 10,000 troops in Mozambique at any one time.

the most deeply committed, with at least

And of all the special forces trained by Mozambique's allies, only the Soviet-instructed red berets commandos have made a major difference in the war. As they did last year, the red berets are spearheading a new, and thus far largely successful, offensive against Renamo in the rich northern province of Zambezia.

MORE CONTACTS

Few Mozambican officials any

longer believe in a purely military solution to the war. The government army is simply too small and the country too large.

Thus, in tandem with increasing military pressure on Renamo, President Chissano declared an amnesty last December and has stepped up contacts with the P W Botha government in an effort to reduce South African assistance to the rebels. But

despite South African claims to the contrary and British tiptoeing around the issue, US and Zimbabwean intelligence sources say they have solid evidence that the South African Defence Force continues to furnish the rebels with logistical support and limited supplies.

The provision of small amounts of aid and training to the Mozambican army simply does not address the scope of the country's crisis. Mozam-

After successfully protecting the rehabilitation of the Beira Corridor rail; road and oil pipeline linking Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean, the Zimbabwe army is now concentrating on checking rebel sabotage of the Limpopo line. .

Some Western diplomats boast that their military aid carries the added bonus of reducing the Soviet Union's role in Mozambique. That appears to be wishful thinking. Moscow remains by far the military's main benefactor, providing nearly all of its planes, helicopters, arms and ammunition. ;

- bique is locked in a vicious circle: the . improving the army's logistics and | administration while sharply increas-

economy can not function until the country is more secure, and the army cannot provide that security without more resources from a growing economy. :

A well co-ordinated, non-lethal military aid programme, focusing on

ing training levels, is the West's best chance of helping Mozambique to break out of that circle.

- =

â\200\234Honoured to die

s country?

d h Tucker (23), a platoon commander, told his family in a letter that his platoon had been selected to go â\200\234right upâ\200\235, his father Mr Norman Tucker said from their Germiston home last night.

He had a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of the Witwatersrand and decided to get his national service over, but set himself objectives, never complained and was tough, his father said.

His parents and two sisters Jlast saw him during mid-April when he had leave before going to the border. ;

Mr Tucker added that he believed the public were entitled to know the facts surrounding what exactly happened. â\200\234But that may a while,â\200\235 he said.

Lieutenant Tucker, born in Israel, moved to South Africa with his South African parents in 1968, after his father fought in the Six Day War.

~ Â@Lance Corporal Wynand Albert van Wyk (19) of Roodepoort

was described by his heartbroken family today as an accomplished musician who loved and was close to his parents and his threesisters. Â« = -

Mr Haymo and Mrs Bettie van Wyk said Wynand, their only son, was a well loved member of the community. He was an accomplished flautist.

Â@ Rifleman Johannes Holder (19) was the youngest of the eight children of Mr and Mrs R G Holder of Carletonville,

His sister, Miss Mariaan

Lt Tucker ,

Holder, said last night her brother, a medic, would have completed his service at the end of the year and had been looking forward â\200\230to a career in the

teaching profession.

He started his service after matriculating from the Carletonville High School in 1986.

â\200\234The family is stunned. But we're very proud of him,â\200\235 she said.

Â@ Rifleman Phillippus Rudolph Marx (19) of Middelburg had a premonition of his death and wrote to his parents telling them he could not write any more but they could watch the news. :

And, although his parents were shocked, they have accepted his death. â\200\234If your son is on the border you expect something to happen,â\200\235 Mr A Marx

_â\200\234He definitely had a premonition (voorgevoel) that something was going to happen,â\200\235 said his father.

@ Trooper Emile Erasmus (20) of Clocolan gave up his favourite sport, rugby, to go to fight in Angola, said his father, Mr Johan Erasmus.

Emile played first team rugby and had his colours for wrestling in northern Natal. â\200\234He

â\200\234specifically wanted to go to An-

gola, so he gave up his sport,â\200\235 |

Mr Erasmus, who also serves in the Defence Force, said.

â\200\234I think Emile would have felt honoured to die for his country,â\200\235 Mr Erasmus said.

-SOWETAN, Wednesday, June 29, 1988

ANG IN TH
IES

LUsAKA â\200\224 The African National Congress was
knew what he had read in * Affairs Ministry was not

still in the dark yesterday about two South

Africans detained by the Zambian Government on

disappeared once the ; 5 : L
organisation had started ~ 22Mbian Police had been the local newspapers. available for com
ment.

the men were. It had
enquired of the Zambian
Government but had not

allegations of spying on the ANC.
yet received any reply.
â\200\230Last year two white

The ANC said here it 4 - -
men had wanted to join 0 s I

still had no idea whom
the ANC but had - South Africa. The

4 . S, = - informed about this las â\200\234I donâ\200\231t know any-. . The ANC said local
Investigating their past. year. ; * thing about the case,â\200\235 he' newspapers had no
Detained BEA spOk&smaq' for the said when asked about: follow-up stories in
e Zambian Ministry of - the SAP statement. . Yesterday. morningâ\200\231s

The ANC could not Information said he only The Zambian Home editions. -

say if they were the same
men detained by the
Zambians * because the
Zambian Government
had not yet clarified the
matter. 3 â\200\231

On Monday Zambian
Home Affairs Minister
Paul Malukitila said two
South Africans had been
-detained while on a
spying mission against
the ANC, :

Identity

. Local ewspapers -

ldentlfied e men as Mr
Andre Swart and Mr
Steve du Plessis, :
The South African
Police said the two men
were common criminals
! facing several charges in

\}rltam will maintain its firm policy of [â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

not imposing sanctions against South
- Africa. It will continue to hold out a
hand of friendship to this country â\200\224 but,
in turn, it is vital that South Africa speed
up and implemïeï~\201t~i'ts reform process.
Thlswï~\201 â\200\230mes spelt out re

ly by Bri â\200\230oreign Se ./
frey Howe and reiterated
. sador to South Africa,

â\200\230wick, in an interview. 3
â\200\234Events are moving rapidly and txme iy

is not on your side,â\200\235 said the ambassa-

dor â\200\234If you try to buy time, youwilifmd"â\200\231 â\200\230
ou have wasted it. We are urging you to" ;

get on with it.â\200\235

As Whitehall and Westminster saw lt,
South Africa was entering a critical
period in its relationship with the out-

- side world, wa.th the international sanc-
tions campaign being intensified. This
was particularly so in the United States
where a draconian sanctions Bill was
currently before Congress and where a

ew administration would assume office
in the near future.

If Mr Michael Dukakis, a liberal Dem-
ocrat, won the presidential election in
November, all indication were that his
administration would adopt far more
hostile policies to South Africa than
those of the Reagan government.

The United Kingdom had lodged ob-
jections to the prevailing US sanctions
â\200\234Bill because it felt it was a sterile ap-
proach and would not help resolve an

_extremely complex political situation
~ which was fully understood in London. In
addition, the Bill, if passed, would also
affect British companies as well as
American companies operating in South
Africa.

Banning this and banning that and
breaking off diplomatic relations with
South Africa â\200\224 as some of Mrs
Thatcherâ\200\231s left-wing critics in Britain
would have her do â\200\224 was the wrong ap-
proach entirely.

POSITIVE HELP

The British government preferred to stay on the pitch and do whatever was possible to help in a positive sense with the difficult evolutionary process. It appreciated the detrimental effect of sanctions on the black community and on the economies of neighbouring states. Mrs Thatcher's government could not accept that worse is better than that, as the black community had suffered so much already from apartheid, blacks were ready to suffer more to help end the system.

If, for instance, Britain agreed to do what some had suggested and banned South African agricultural products, half a million people would be left destitute.

- reforms carried out so far,
but they were not enough and |

| Foreign Editor FREDERICK

| CLEARY after an interview

| with the British Ambassador,
) »Mr Robln Renwick (right).

Despite mounting world pressure, the British government will abide by its no sanctions policy toward

- South Africa. London was pleased with constitutional

- much significant progress needed to be made, reports

Far from ending injustice there would be a great deal more injustice and deprivation and those who lost their jobs

would find themselves in a hopeless situation

for a very long time.

There are some people in South Africa who will argue that the world will take further punitive actions whatever South Africa does and, therefore, South Africa should go its own way, regardless

of what the rest of the world thinks or does," said Mr Renwick.

SIEGE ECONOMY

In Britain's view, if this attitude prevailed South Africa would be taking itself into a siege economy, leading to economic stagnation and technological isolation.

"And that is a recipe for certain disaster when you have, in this country, 800 000 more mouths to feed each year."

Mr Renwick said his government's view was that South Africa would have to decide what sort of society it wanted "a society in which people's futures and prospects in life were decided in large measure by race classification when they were born or a more open and modern society in which people's lives were determined by ability, irrespective of race.

Unlike many other countries, Britain did pay tribute to the reforms which had been introduced and the positive changes which were taking place.

What internal reform steps were being taken by the Botha government, such as talk of appointing of a black Minister, would no doubt be seen by many in the outside world as extremely modest and inadequate. But the United

Kingdom government appreciated that

it was a firm break with the past, even if it was more of an ideological break than one with practical effect.

Giving everyone a vote in the October election indicated that the South African Government was inching toward univer-

sal franchise, even at a limited level.

"But, again, this was an ideological change from the past.

Britain did not expect South Africa to run through the political spectrum from A to Z in one bound, particularly as it

was not sure what Z was.

It was essential that everyone should have a vote, a stake in the country's future. But whether there should be a unitary or federal system was for South Africans to decide.

It was not only the Group Areas Act

which Britain wanted to see reformed or, better still, abolished. The cornerstone of apartheid was the Population Registration Act. That Act determined where each person was born, what school he would attend, what area he could live in and, to a large measure, what his future prospects would be.

To the rest of the world that was wrong-and absurd.

Britain did not expect everything to be done at once. It was accepted that there was no easy solution to South Africa's problems.

Those who believed that all that was required was a transfer of power (to the blacks), following which there would be some sort of Utopia, were living in a fool's paradise.

AVOIDING MISTAKES

What Britain was looking for in South Africa was real progress and the avoidance of catastrophic mistakes.

Britain warmed to President Botha's speech in Parliament on April 21 when he made clear that his government was proceeding with constitutional reform. And Britain also agreed with Pretoria's

view that acceptance in the outside world lay in acceptance in Africa.

Thus, Britain welcomed the positive moves by South Africa to normalise relations with Mozambique and reviving the Nkomati Accord and the agreement reached in Lisbon to bring the Cahora

THROUGH its service to the -

victims of apartheid, the South
African Council of Churches

has almost assumed the role of

an alternative government, the
~general secretary of the
'SACC, the Reverend Frank
- Chikane, said in Johannesburg
yesterday. e B

- Delivering his annual report to

the SACC national conference, he

~ said the church group had assumed
â\200\230.abnormal responsibilityâ\200\235 as other
-organisations which attempted to

i â\200\230address the needs of | the 'majority

ey

SA PRESS :

: LR ToJodV. Y i fo] VI

had been repressed and disrupted in
their efforts. IR S
He criticised the Government for
having no interest in the lives of black
South Africans, except in so far as the
blacks served the white minority.
â\200\234While the council cannot and
should never play the role of an
alternative government, the abnormal
situation the council finds itself in
compels it to assume some of the
responsibilities which under normal

- circumstances would be taken care of

by the government.â\200\235 g

Mr Chikane said the period since
July, 1987 had seen a further deepening
of the crisis in South Africa and an

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FOR

Â® From page 1
| repression.

He was strongly averse
to the tightening of the
media curbs, saying the
Governmentâ\200\231s ultimate
goal was to create space
for its own propaganda
and programme of

deception without being:

challenged.

This it did at th

expense of the free i-\202ow,

of information and
expression, he said.

*â\200\234The Government wants
to suppress the truth

- about what is happening

in South Africa, particu-
larly in relation to the
brutal acts of the
apartheid system.

â\200\234In a struggle not lo

AC

allow the Government to
control the â\200\230church in
preaching the gospel,

- both the SACC and the

SACBC have refused to
comply with the order of
the Minister of Home
Affairs to submit copies
of the church publica-

tions, Ecunews and

â\200\234Internos. No action has

as yet been taken by the
Government.â\200\235

Through the Govern-
mentâ\200\231s bannings of 17
organisations and
restrictions on Cosatu,
the Government had
indicated it was not
prepared to allow any

form of peaceful, non-

violent resistance or
protest against its
apartheid policies, he
said. ,

â\200\234In fact, the Govern-
ment . has confirmed its
commitment to violence
as the way of continuing
to govern t
people agalnst their
Witk i Y

He said the Labour

Kelations Amendment.

Bill and the Orderly
Internal Politics Bill were
part of the strategy of
control of resistance

| groups in South Africa.

The silencing of
peopleâ\200\231s -organisations,

e majority off

Miss BRIGALIA Hlo-
phe, SACC incoming
deputy general secret-
ary, was among
delegates who attend-
the congress.

he said, had exposed the
church and church
workers to attacks by
â\200\234the forces of apart-
heidâ\200\235..
â\200\234Attacks have beenâ\200\231

particularly directed -

against the SACC, some
church leaders and staff
of the council, regional

councils and other

ecumenical organisa-

tions.â\200\235

Mr Chikane said attacks by conservative and right-wing church groups had intensified and were more co-ordinated than ever before.

â\200\234The Government has attacked theâ\200\231SACC and church leaders as agents of what they call anâ\200\231 ANC/SACP alliance.â\200\235

Governmentâ\200\231s intention, he said, was to use

DELEGATES in high spirits at the SACC annual national conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

repression to create a - â\200\234political wastelandâ\200\235 by removing the legitimate leaders of the people and promoting -those who

were prepared to co-.

operate and collaborate with the apartheid system.

Mr Chikane said he was concerned about the #2500 detainees who remained in detention, 10 percent of whom were under 18 years old.â\200\235

- â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230Some of these . detainees are entering a third year of detention â\200\234turning them virtually into prisoners of war.â\200\235 The â\200\230â\200\230alarmingâ\200\231â\200\231 increase in the number of executions in South Africa was also of great concern to the SACC. The SACC needed to campaign against capital

punishment because he believed society was, â\200\234in the main, responsible for conditions which make people guilty of the offences punishable by the death sentence.â\200\235

â\200\234There is also evidence that in South Afric race is

a determinant for the
gallows.â\200\235

Mr Chikane called on
the international com-
munity to apply sanc-
tions against South
Africa as he said they
were â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230one of the most
effective non-violent
ways to force the
Government to the
negotiation table.â\200\235

â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230Sanctions are the

~only way to avoid a

bloody confrontation
between the people of
South Africa and the
apartheid regime.â\200\235

R â\200\224

â\200\230Save 6"

campal

o/ o

criticise

THE international campaign to save the Sharpeville Six was *hypocritic and intolerable inteference, a Spanish constitutional expert said yesterday. In a telephone interview with the Spanish service of Radio RSA, the SABCâ\200\231s external service, Professor Ricardo de la Cierva condemned the international campagne to prevent the execution of the six condemned to death for the murder

of the deputy mayor of

Lekoa township. De-

scribing it as â\200\234hypocriti-calâ\200\235, he said the cam-paign was an â\200\234intoler-able interference in the internal affairs of an-other countryâ\200\235.

- Parallels

Prof de la Cierva said there were strong parallels between South Africaâ\200\231s reform experi-ence and that in Spain at the end of the Franco era. He said that during the early stages of Spainâ\200\231s political reform process, the country had come under strong interna-tional pressure for more change, â\200\230as South Africa was experiencing today.

Spainâ\200\231s international critics had not been interested in orderly reform at a measured pace, but wanted to force the issue as quickly as possible.

This pressure had

SAPA | |

reached

its greatest |

â\200\234intensity during the three

years following the assassination of President Carerro Blanco by Basque guerillas in 1973. Despite this pressure, Spainâ\200\231s reform programme had succeeded. This was because it had come from within and was carried out in the interests of the Spanish people. .

Prof de la Cierva said South Africa could learn from the Spanish experience, and he stressed the importance of not being influenced by negative campaigns.

He said Spain had diplomatic and commercial relations with South Africa and should respect the decisions of the South African Government. Spain had suffered from terrorist

7] problems for more thana

decade, and if a foreign government were to support these terrorists, allowing them to open offices in its capital, Spain would â\200\234â\200\230shout very loudly.â\200\235

â\200\230Campaign

Prof de la Cierva said South Africa was the target of an international disinformation campaign, mainly because of its strategic importance.

Prof de la Cierva was Minister of Culture during the transitional government of President Adolfo Suarez. He was later elected senator of Murcia province. Sapa.

THE CITIZEN

Wednesday 29 June 1988

â\200\234All three
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LEGISLATION to es-
tablish a National
Council which will in-
_ clude Blacks and con-
sider a new constitu-
tion for all South Afri-
cans was approved yes-
terday in the first joint,
but separate, voting
session by all three
Houses of Parliament.

" Under the direction of
the speaker, Mr Louis le
Grange, spokesmen for
parties supporting or op-
posing the Promotion of
Constitutional Develop-
ment Bill made state-
ments of intent before
each Houseâ\200\231s members
were to cast electronic
votes, in turn, in the new
Chamber of Parliament.

Only the House of As-

' sembly and House of

Representatives cast elec-

tronic votes after divi-

sions were called for in
each House.

Mr Speaker ruled the
question agreed to in the
House of Delegates, with-
out a vote being cast,
after confusion over
whether Mr Patâ\200\234Iâ\200\231&vz_sâ\200\224
lingham (PFP, Reservoir
Hills), the only member
of that House opposing
the Bill, had in fact. prop-
erly lodged his objection

- to the measure when the

question was:put to the

â\200\230â\200\234ayesâ\200\235 and â\200\234noesâ\204ç. <<+

Final voting results for
the House of Assembly

were 94 in favour and 34 against. For the House of Representatives it was 65 in favour and four against.

In the first of the statements of voting intent, Mr Moolman Mentz (CP, Ermelo) said his party objected to the Bill because it paved the way for White subjugation to multiracialism and Black domination.

Houses pass

Black rule

The government's acceptance of one, undivided South Africa, with equal rights for all its inhabitants would, in the course of a democracy, lead to Black majority rule.

In such a system, the Afrikaner nation and other Whites will be the victims of Third World value systems and will lose their freedom.

For Afrikaners and other Whites, the Bill was a break with past constitutional development which guaranteed separate freedoms for different nations, Mr Mentz said.

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the PFP, said his party opposed the measure be-

cause amendments it pro-

posed for Blacks to elect their representatives to the National Council by popular vote had not been accepted.

His party was totally committed to move the constitution away from its present racial structures and believed this would

best be achieved by a

non-racial federation, Furthermore, the climate around and in which the Bill had been formulated would make it very difficult for a significant

Black leaders to take part. '

Mr Eglin called on the State President, Mr Botha, to take one ma-

for step of reconciliation

with which he might be able to save what could be a political wreck by

- releasing jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.
Flawed

The PFP believed the Bill to be flawed and whatever the intentions behind it, it will postpone and delay political reconciliation in South Africa

Mr Ralph Hardingham (NRP, Mooi River) supported the Bill, saying that in spite of its faults, it heralded a new era in negotiation politics in South Africa and had to

be supported because of his.

this
The Minister of Constitutional Development

- and Planning, Mr Chris

Heunis, said that, with the exception of a few opposition parties, remarkable unanimity and agreement on the Bill had been reached during the historic joint debate last week.

It was an agreement that constitutional change should take place through

Council Bill'

a process of negotiation and a rejection of one-sidedness and prescription.

It was a decision in favour of the leaders of all communities planning together for the future at the same table.

MPs were being asked to demonstrate to the

representatives, Mr ~ Peter Mopp (UDP, Border) said on behalf of the official opposition that the United Democratic Party opposed the measure because it believed all South Africans, regardless of beliefs or persuasion should be allowed to serve on the National Council.

It also maintained all

Blacks over the age of 18 should be allowed to elect their representatives to the council, and not only those specified in the Bill.

Minorities

Thirdly, minority par-

ties in each House should also be given representa-

tion on the council and not only the majority parties.

Fourthly, negotiation in the council could not succeed in the absence of the ANC and the negotiations should not be conducted in the prescriptive manner laid down in the Bill. Â¥

Supporting the Bill, the c gZabour Par-dd=Chairman of the istersâ\200\231 Council in the sÂ¢ of Representatives, Mr Allan Hendrickse, said last weeksâ\200\231 joint debate had been a â\200\234act of faithâ\200\235 in the future of South Africa.

The LP was committed to reform and the Bill was an effort to make reform in South Africa a reality.

Under detailed direction from Mr Speaker, MPs from the House of Assembly and House of Representatives cast their electronic votes consecutively.

Plastic cards identifying individual MPs were

slotted into their desks
and those in favour pressed
a blue button while
those against pressed the
red button.

â\200\234SACC has almost assumed role of

THROUGH its servnce to

alternative government,
the general, secretary of
~ the SACC, the Rev Frank
Chikane, said in Johan-
nesburg yesterday.

Delivering his annual

report to the SACC nat-
ional conference, he said
the church group had as-
sumed â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230abnormal re-
sponsibilityâ\200\235 as other or-
ganisations which at-
tempted to address the
needs of the majority had

â\200\230been repressed and dis-

alte

terest in the lives of Black
South Africans, except in
so far as the Blacks served
the White minority.â\200\235 :

â\200\234While the council can-
not and should never play
the role of an alternative
government, the abnor-
mal situation the council
finds itself in compels it to
assume some of the re-
sponsibilities which under
normal. circumstances
would be taken care of by

. the government.â\200\235

Mr (h)kane said the

aï¬\201ve O

ca and â\200\234an mtensnï¬\201cat: on
of repression.â\200\235

He was strongly averse
to the tightening of the
media curbs, saying the
governmentâ\200\231s ultimate
goal was to create space
for its own propoganda
and programme of decep-
tion without being chal-
lenged.

This it did at the ex-
pense of the free flow of
information and express-

ion, he said

Â¥ government

the brutal acts of the
apartheid system.â\200\235
He said the Labour Re-

lations Amendment Bill

and the Orderly Internal
Politics Bill were part of
the strategy of control of
resistance groups in South
Africa. ,
He referred to raids on

the SACCâ\200\231s headquar-

ters, Khotso House and
to the hostage drama in

April this year when one -

of the SACC'â\200\231s staff mem-
lpqrs. mmevedey Fas-

BOvE

lieved society was, â\200\234in the
main, responsible for con-
ditions which make
people guilty of the of-
fences pumshable by the
death sentence.â\200\231

â\200\234There is also evidence
tllat in South Africa race
is a determinant for the

.gatuwsvâ\200\231ts'lowâ\200\230wcavo

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HANOVER. â\200\224 Euro-
pean Community lead-
ers urged South Africa
yesterday to spare the
lives of six Blacks sen-
tenced to hang and
said a threat was hang-
ing over the ECâ\200\231s re-
lations with Pretoria.

A statement issued at
the end of their two-day
summit also urged South
Africa to free Nelson
Mandela.

â\200\234The European Coun-
cil urged that all legal op-
tions available in South
Africa including if necess-
ary the grant of clemency

by President Botha

should be used to prevent

the death penalty from
being carried out against
the Sharpeville Six,â\200\235 the
statement said.

Several of the 12 EC
countries wanted the
statement on South Afri-
ca to include a threat of
sanctions if the six â\200\224 sen-
tenced to hang for being

in a crowd which murder-
ed a Black official â\200\224 are
executed.

But during talks among

Foreign Ministers over-
dinner on Monday night,
Britain opposed such a
threat, saying no action
should be taken until all
legal appeals had been ex-
hausted, diplomats said.
When the leaders stu-
died the draft statement
yesterday, both France
and the Netherlands said
it was too weak. As a re-
sult, a new sentence was

included at the start, say-

ing:

â\200\234The European Coun-
cil (summit) noted with
great concern that re-
lations between the 12
and South Africa run the
risk of being worsened
even further.â\200\235

French officials said
Paris would impose sanc-
tions against Pretoria if
the executions were car-
ried out.

. The summit statement

' noted that Mandela will

turn 70 on July 18.

cil strongly appeals to the
South African authorities
to free him and all other
political prisoners,â\200\235 it
said.

The leaders said enact-

ment of a proposed Bill
*â\200\234designed to deprive anti-
apartheid organisations,
striving for peaceful

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change, of financial Ã©up-
port from abroad would

â\200\230place additional strain on

the relations of the 12
with South Africaâ\200\235.

They said they support-
ed peace talks involving
South Africa and Cuba to
end the 13-year-old civil
war in Angola. â\200\224 Sapa-

â\200\234The European Coun-

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THE CITIZEN

Wednesday 29 June, 1988

PMB violence confined

PIETERMARITZ-
BURG Violence
erupted in Slangspruit
when two groups were
involved in sporadic
skirmishes which be-
gan on Saturday after-
noon and continued
until Monday, a police
spokesman said yester-
day.

The Rev Moses
Ntshangase of the Pieter-
maritzburg Urban Minis-
teries Project, said a
group of armed men at-
tacked people on Satur-
day afternoon, killing at

least one minor incident.

least one, injuring two
others and burning and
looting at least two
homes. "Things became
pretty frightening in the
townships on Saturday
afternoon when these
men attacked a number of
homes," Mr Ntshangase
said.

"What was more fright-
ening is that a delegation
of Slangspruit women had

appealed to the police but

despite that the attacks

still took place and con-
tinued into Sunday. "Miss-
Mano Buthelezi, a
Slangspruit resident, said
a group of men had come
to her home on Saturday
afternoon and stoned the
house breaking all the
windows. Miss Buthelezi
said the men accused her
of being a UDF member.
"They entered the
house, stole our television
set and destroyed our
fridge and stove. They

also stabbed my father in the back,â\200\235 she said. He was taken to hospital and received several stitches.

Mrs Elvin Ngxongo, a Slangspruit widow, said her home and that of her sister had been attacked yesterday.

â\200\234I do not know why these men attacked my house.

â\200\234They also burnt down the home of my sister, Mrs Sizani Majosi,â\200\235 Mrs

1

Ngxongo said.

Captain Pieter Kitch-

(ing, Pietermaritzburg

police spokesman, said 66 people had been arrested in Slangspruit for public violence and that charges were being formulated.

During the " fighting three Black men were injured and three houses were set alight. Damage was â\200\230not too seriousâ\200\231. Police used tear smoke to disperse the groups.

â\200\234At Ashdown, Pieter-

maritzburg, a Black man was arrested after an incident in which a private house was stoned by a group of â\200\234blacksâ\204¢, Capt. Kitching said.

Despite isolated incidents of political violence in Pietermaritzburgâ\200\231s townships, the general trend was towards normality, representatives of the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce visiting the troubled areas were told.

Brig Jac Buchner, chief of Security Police in Pietermaritzburg, who conducted a tour of the area at the chamberâ\200\231s request, said the level of vi-

olence had fallen off drastically since the establishment of a chain of mobile police stations in the area.

Although there are no formal peace talks at the moment, we are in contact with all factions involved. We need to know

what the problems are on the ground and how the police are solving them. | There is no doubt that the strong police presence in the townships has reduced

the level of violence,

Brig Buchner said.

Since the height of the

unrest in January, the

communities were beginning

to realise the police

were there to stop the violence and promote peace.

Gradually, we have been accepted by the people in the area, the violence has abated and most of the complaints received at the mobile police stations are now about normal crime, he said. Sapa.

:zveun sudy Â£y June 1950

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Zimbabwean troops to

babwe will continue to
deploy troops in Mo-
zambique until its trad-
ing routes to the sea
are completely safe,
President Robert Mu-
gabe said yesterday.

Opening a new session
of Parliament, Mr Mu-
gabe said that the troops
would â\200\234remain in that
country until the enemy is
neutralisedâ\200\235.

The Zimbabwean
troops, believed to num-
ber at least 7 000, are
mostly deployed in the
corridor to the port of
Beira in support of the
Maputo government
which is i-\201ghtmg the rebel

/7(7/\'/â\200\231/

Mozam

Resistance
Movement (MNR).
They also guard truck

-convoys across Tete prov-

ince from Zimbabwe to
Malawi, and carry out
joint counter-insurgency
operations with the Mo-
zambican army against
the Right-wing MNR.

The 64-year-old presi-
dent warned of a danger-
ous and explosive situa-
tion in Southern Africa,
â\200\234brought about by the in-
trinsically violent charac-
ter of the South African
racist regimeâ\200\235â\200\231. 3

He said international
opinion was gradually
moving in favour of com-
prehensive mandatory

>4/ 58

economic
against Pretoria...

Mugabe denounced South Africa for continued acts of destabilisation against its neighbours and for financing â\200\234terrorists bandit organisationsâ\200\231 â\200\224 a reference to Unita guerrillas in Angola and the MNR.

Mugabe said Zimbabwe would continue to deploy troops in its western provinces but would reduce their number if the level of banditry there declined.

More than 100 armed rebels or â\200\230â\200\234dissidentsâ\200\235 from Matabeleland and midlands provinces attracted sanctions

; church leaders trying

to turn the country into a serious crisis situation, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane, said in Johannesburg last

month. Church leaders of the member churches in South Africa (XNUMX) have vowed to â\200\234stop the violence and bloodshed in the whole of Southern Africa

2% Chikane

'leA(XJ heard, in response

He believed 1988 would go down in history as the year when the

South Africaâ\200\224

decisions of the SACC reached a turning

point. The SACC has decided to apply â\200\234sanctions on South Africa and SWA, he said

the majority of South Africans.

Throughout the year the SACC had decided to apply â\200\234sanctions on South Africa and SWA, he said

ate and

the member

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cepted a government am-â\200\231
nesty in May and surren-
dered, raising hopes of a
return to peace in the
area.

Mugabe said there was
now an â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230unfolding atmos-
phere of peaceâ\200\235 in the
western provinces since
Zimbabweâ\200\231s two main
political parties agreed
last December to merge.

It was Mugabeâ\200\231s first
address to parliament
since he became ex-
ecutive president at the
end of 1987.

His speech, announcing
leglslatlve plans for the
coming year, contained
no surprises. He promis-
ed a Bill to set up a nat-
jonal social security
scheme but made no re-
ference to the introduc-
tion of national military
service, a long-term gov-
ernment objective.
Sapa-Reuter :

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DURBAN. â\200\224 A motion proposing that the White Edgewood Teachersâ\200\231 Training College at Pinetown should admit students of other races where vacancies existed was passed unanimously yesterday at the annual meeting of the Natal Teachersâ\200\231 Society in Durban.

The motion, proposed by Mr Tony Jordan of Northlands Boys High School, was passed without discussion.

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llegt

' racesâ\200\231

Another motion passed by a vast majority of delegates was that a 1987 motion â\200\234that a mini-conference be organised to investigate possible ways of revising the present education system which does not fully provide for the needs of all people,â\200\235 be implemented as soon as practically possible.

This motion was proposed by Layman, Ermaritzburg branch of the NTS.

Another motion passed was that general working

conditions (including salary scales of black school

staff) be investigated, reviewed and updated to offer adequate salaries, ;

A day-long mini-conference is to be planned for discussion on teaching as a profession, a subject which drew lively, but in-

conclusive debate at the conference yesterday. ;

A policy research manager for the Institute of Race Relations, Mr Steven Friedman said that, while there had been limited desegregation in a variety of educational facilities, such as universities, private schools and technikons, this had not happened in training colleges.

â\200\234The arguments for a more rational use of teacher training colleges are well known,â\200\235 he said. â\200\234The increasing shortages, increasing pressure on space with Black teacher training systems and the increasing waste of resources in the White system is well known.

â\200\234If the desegregation of facilities is â\202-conomically and educationally the most rational course of action, why has it not happened?

â\200\234There are several reasons â\200\224 firstly, the present government policy and its stress on segregation in state education institutions.

â\200\234In teacher training, not only is education itself regarded as an own affair, but the governmentâ\200\231s present attitude is that, whereas desegregation is permissible in tertiary education, it is not permissible in secondary institutions. â\200\224 Sapa.

Gorbache

>afe

V C

for radical reform

MOSCOW â\200\224 Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev called yesterday for a radical reform of the Soviet political structure, declaring the -country had to bre:k with the â\200\234ossified systemâ\200\235 of the pas! .

In a three-and-a-half hour speech to a Communist Party conference, Mr Gor-

batchev said if changes were not made,

his â\200\234perestroikaâ\200\235 programme to turn the Soviet Union into a modern democratic society would not succeed. ;

~ â\200\234We cannot allow perestroika to fail because of dogmatism and conservatism,â\200\235 he told the 4 991 delegates from all over the country in an address setting the tone for the expected four or five days of discussion.
- He proposed a total recasting of the role of the Supreme Soviet, the coun-

tryâ\200\231s ParliÃ©ment,'including the creation of the post of president to be

- elected by a peopleâ\200\231s congress.

It was not immediately clear, however, what would become of the post of Communist Party general secretary, the job that makes Mr Gorbachev the most powerful man in the country.

Mr Gorbachev also proposed letting farmers across the country lease the land they till, a system that could quickly increase production, end chronic food shortages and give them higher profits. s

He told the delegates he and his colleagues had not initially recognised the extent of the problems they had inherited, particularly in the economy, from earlier leaders. ;

â\200\234We did not appreciate the depth of

. of course no small thing chev told the delegates in the vast

the stagnation and the degree of abandonment in many aspects of the countryâ\200\231s life,â\200\235 he said.

Mr Gorbachev said the â\200\234period of stagnationâ\200\235 â\200\224 a term now widely used to describe the rule of Leonid Brezhnev from 1964 to 1982 â\200\224 had made apa-

thy and indifference widespread

among the Soviet people.

Despite economic reforms introduced over the past three years, change was coming slowly, he said.

â\200\234We are learning democracy and

openness, learning to argue and debate and to tell each other the truth. This is ,â\200\235 Mr Gorba-

Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

â\200\234But the processes of democratisation, both in the centre and at the local

alls 2

&

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV

level, are unfolding too slowly.

â\200\234We have to have the courage to admit today: if the political system remains immobile, unchanged, we shall not be able to cope with the task of pe-

' restroika

â\200\234There can be no compromise,â\200\235 Mr Gorbachev declared. â\200\234The next few years will determine the fate of our country.â\200\235 â\200\224 Sapa-AP-Reuter.

zumnn IN BRIEF

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anipulated by Redsâ\200\231 |

CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Desmond Tutu, was a harmless do-gooder, treacherously manipulated and abused by communists, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

He was replying to 2 qu&ctionfromMrlanvan Eck (Ind, Claremont) in the House of Assembly on the police presence and actions at airport demonstrations against Archbishop Tutu.

He said the actors aim-

ing at establishing a communist-dominated state ranged from confirmed communists and cold-blooded terrorist murderers to so-called harmless, manipulated do-gooders.

Archbishop Tutu fell into the latter category and had in past years, â\200\234â\200\230by his actions including among other things the propagation of sanctions against the country, moved up the tree of these profane master-planners of the Kremlin.â\200\235

These e had been so successful that thousands of mainly Black

people had lost their employment.

It was now evident that these unemployed, hungry people were rebelling against those responsible and this posed a danger to

peace, public safety and
the maintenance of public
order.

A police presence was
maintained wherever
Archbishop Tutu was due
to arrive or depart from
airports. Placards had
been confiscated without
exception and several ar-
rests had been made. â\200\224 [
Sapa.

IN THE Natal Supreme Court
last week, Mr Justice Didcott
set a new ideal for South African
courts â\200\224 working to-
wards a system in which poor
people, particularly blacks,
would not face trial with poten-
tially serious consequences un-
less they had legal representa-
| tion. '

The judge said only a shortage of
' lawyers and a lack of legal aid funds
prevented him from ordering this
rule applied immediately.

After a review of SA and interna-
tional judgments on legal represen-
tation, Mr Justice Didcott said South
African courts should work towards
the system now pertaining in Ameri-
ca, where no person could be de-
prived of â\200\234life, liberty or propertyâ\200\235
unless he was defended by a lawyer
or opted to conduct his own defence.

In the meantime, he would apply a
system similar to that imposed by an
earlier US judgment which required
legal assistance in cases where the
lack of a lawyer constituted â\200\234a deni-
al of fundamental fairnessâ\200\235.

He noted that his compromise
would nevertheless require a â\200\234huge
enlargement of our legal aid
schemeâ\200\235 if it was to cater adequately
for every criminal case where help
might be necessary.

His judgment extends a Transvaal
ruling earlier this year in which Mr
Justice Goldstone said there could be
a â\200\234complete failure of justiceâ\200\235 unless
the accused was informed of his
right to legal representation and en-
couraged to exercise it.

Natal courts are now compelled to
ensure legal representation for the
accused in certain cases.

Setting aside conviction and sen-
tences on two undefended 1\greo.};le ac-
cused of housebreaking, Justice
Didcott laid down a set of rules
where an accused has no lawyer be-
cause he is too poor to pay for one.

His judgment is binding in Natal
â\200\230and has persuasive effect in other
provinces. .

Natal courts are now required to
consider three aspects of a case be-
fore allowing a trial to proceed with-
out the accused being legally repre-
sented purely because he could not

Right to a defence
under the law

A landmark judgment in the Natal Supreme Court has held that trials in which accused have no legal representation can be declared unfair, and the

convictions quashed. MICHAEL ACOTT reports on the guidelines set out in the judgment 7/4/2005 -

afford a lawyer. They are:

0 The inherent simplicity or complexity of the case;

0 The apparent ability of the accused to

how mature, sophisticated, intelligent and articulate he seems; and
0 The gravity of the case. This includes the nature of the alleged offence and the possible consequences of conviction for the accused, ranging from imprisonment or a heavy fine to loss of employment, forfeiture of a licence and deportation.

The judicial officer must ask himself whether their cumulative effect is such that the man would be placed at a disadvantage palpable and gross, that the trial would be palpably and grossly unfair, were it to go ahead without a lawyer for the defence.

If this is so, the case must immediately be referred to a legal aid scheme or a lawyers' association willing to offer assistance pro bono. The trial must not proceed until representation is procured.

Mr Justice Didcott said that, where the judicial officer decided circumstances did not warrant legal representation, a conviction could nevertheless be set aside on appeal or review if the Supreme Court found the trial palpably and grossly un-

fair because the accused was not

end for himself, based on .

the trial, and sentenced (??

represented.

his would not be a reflection on the judicial officer, who had to decide in advance on the prophesy or speculation about the man's competence to run his own defence and the impact on him of the result. The Supreme Court would have the trial record on which to base its decision.

Mr Justice Didcott said his ruling did not apply to cases where an accused, understanding his right to legal representation, waived that right.

It would also not apply to petty cases

cases, where those would afford a lawyer would probably not engage one, and the most serious cases, which were heard in the Supreme Court and where counsel defended pro deo anyone who wanted assistance.

Between the two extremes lay a dense mass of trials to which his

ruling would apply.

Mr Justice Didcott said his ruling fully covered the case on review before him. The accused had been convicted solely on the evidence of fingerprints found in a house which had been broken into seven years before a year in jail. Â

Although the magistrate had helped them as much as he could, he had not told them that they could have legal representation. The accused, who denied ever being near the scene of the crime, had been all at sea in conducting their own defence and had not known how to cross-examine the fingerprint experts or try to rebut their evidence.

Mr Justice Didcott said he could

have quashed the convictions on the

basis of Mr Justice Goldstone's ruling. The heart of the matter, however, was not the right to legal representation but the likelihood of most accused in SA obtaining it.

Relatively few of those charged in this country with crimes can afford to pay for the hire of a lawyer. And the funds supplied for legal aid are too meagre to cope with more

than a small proportion of the cases in which it is needed.

â\200\234The spotlight then shifts, moving from the right to a representation that is obtainable and falling instead on a right to be provided with representation once it is wanted but otherwise out of reach.

â\200\234And the question arising is whether the time has not come at last for

our courts, which have long recog- =

nised and upheld the first right, to proclaim the second as a corollary, in some situations at least.â\200\235

Noting that the preamble to the 1983 Constitution set the equality of all under the law as a national goal, he said SA could not pay lip service to this commitment by recognising a right to representation no pauper could hope to exercise.

â\200\234The public conscience of this country, the conscience of its people as a whole, can scarcely rest with any comfort on the thought of thousands standing trial in our courts daily who have no legal assistance because they are too poor to bear the cost.â\200\235

The State rightly brought massive resources to bear on the task of prosecution, since no amateur could adequately perform it. Where an accused had to conduct his own defence, an amateur deemed innocent until proven guilty, â\200\234the odds are stacked against him, and stacked heavilyâ\200\235.

The average layman knew nothing of the rules of evidence, of the criminal lawâ\200\235s subtleties, of concepts which gave lawyers trouble enough and must mystify everyone else.

He did not know what counted in law and what did not, which pieces of evidence to try to refute, which facts he should advance in his defence and had no skill in cross-examination.

â\200\234On top of everything else, he labours throughout under the disadvantage of an environment that cowers him, at atmosphere that chills him. It saps his self-confidence.â\200\235

There were further tribulations for those defending themselves. The black majority suffered additional hardships in that many were illiterate, few spoke or understood either

official language and much of South African jurisprudence was alien to their culture and traditions.

Entangled in the workings of a legal machinery that bewilders him, he has the most to gain from a lawyer's help and the most to lose from the lack of it. Yet the barrier of poverty stands highest in his very case.

Mr Justice Didcott found nothing in South African law or judgments precluded him from proclaiming and implementing rules on legal representation in particular cases.

THE recent
three-day
stayaway had
caused a harden-
ing of employer
attitudes and
could lead to
a race substitu-
tion in workforces, according to a
snap survey of all major economic
sectors by P-E Corporate Services
Management Consultants.

P-E director Rob Daniel said al-
though most of the country exper-
ienced the effects of the stayaway,
few industrial firms had closed
down. The hiring of temporary
staff as a contingency measure had
proved popular in the retail sector.

Most employers had reacted to
the stayaway by applying the prin-
ciple of "no work no pay". The next
most frequent response was to dis-
cipline workers by issuin
ings, threatening dismissal or dis-
missing them. ;

Other reactions included negoti-

warn-

Stayaway steels

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ating with unions to make up for
lost time and allowing workers to
take paid or unpaid leave.
~Daniel said most employers in-
tended to be better prepared in the
future and to adopt a tougher line.

Daniel said the feasibility of
automation was open to question
because it was seen as socially and
politically unacceptable because of
its unemployment implications.
SA's short production runs also
made automation financially non-
viable. He cited substitution of non-
black workers for black workers as
possibly the most attractive alter-
native, : ;

Bop youth stand
behind Chief
Mankuroane 4

SIR â\200\224 The concerned
youths of Taung whose
letter, â\200\234Bophuthatswana
Government Victimise
Taung Peopleâ\200\235 which
appeared in the Soweran
of June 1, 1988, needs a
pat on the back.

The youths are
determined to stand four

square behind para-
mount Chief Â\$ M
Mankuroane and Mr W
S Sebopedi. The well
read Chief is not a
political pawn who could
be swung to and from
like a pendulum, he is a
man able to exhibit a
clear and judicial frame
of mind. Chief L M

Mangope has signed the
Bophuthatswana citizens
death warrant by opting
for independence and
that is a plight still
tugging at their heart
strings. They know best
where the shoe pinches.

DUNCAN B MABOEE
Tladi

â\200\230Mugabe to launch new

THE Chi 7Y PoLe/iy

HARARE. â\200\224 The Zimbabwean gov-
ernment was expected to launch a mas-
million had already been set aside to im-
prove facilities at technical and teachersâ\200\235
colleges for the growing number of stu-
dents. Ziana reports.

Opening the fourth session of the sec-
ond parliament of Zimbabwe, President
Robert Mugabe said, â\200\234â\200\234a master plan for
education at tertiary level will be un-
veiled this year. This will aim at expand-
ing the facilities and the capacities of all
existing institutions, as well as creating
new ones.â\200\235

. The Chinhoyi Technical Teachersâ\200\231
education plan

A new school of hotel catering would also be constructed at the Bulawayo Technical College.-

Mr Mugabe said the government had launched a pilot project to introduce vocational and polytechnical education in a number of secondary schools to prepare pupils for employment. :

â\200\234â\200\234The Ministries of Primary and Secondary Education and of Higher Education are working closely together on a pilot project to introduce vocational and polytechnic syllabuses into a controlled

â\200\230number of selected secondary schools,â\200\235 he said. â\200\224 Sapa. - :