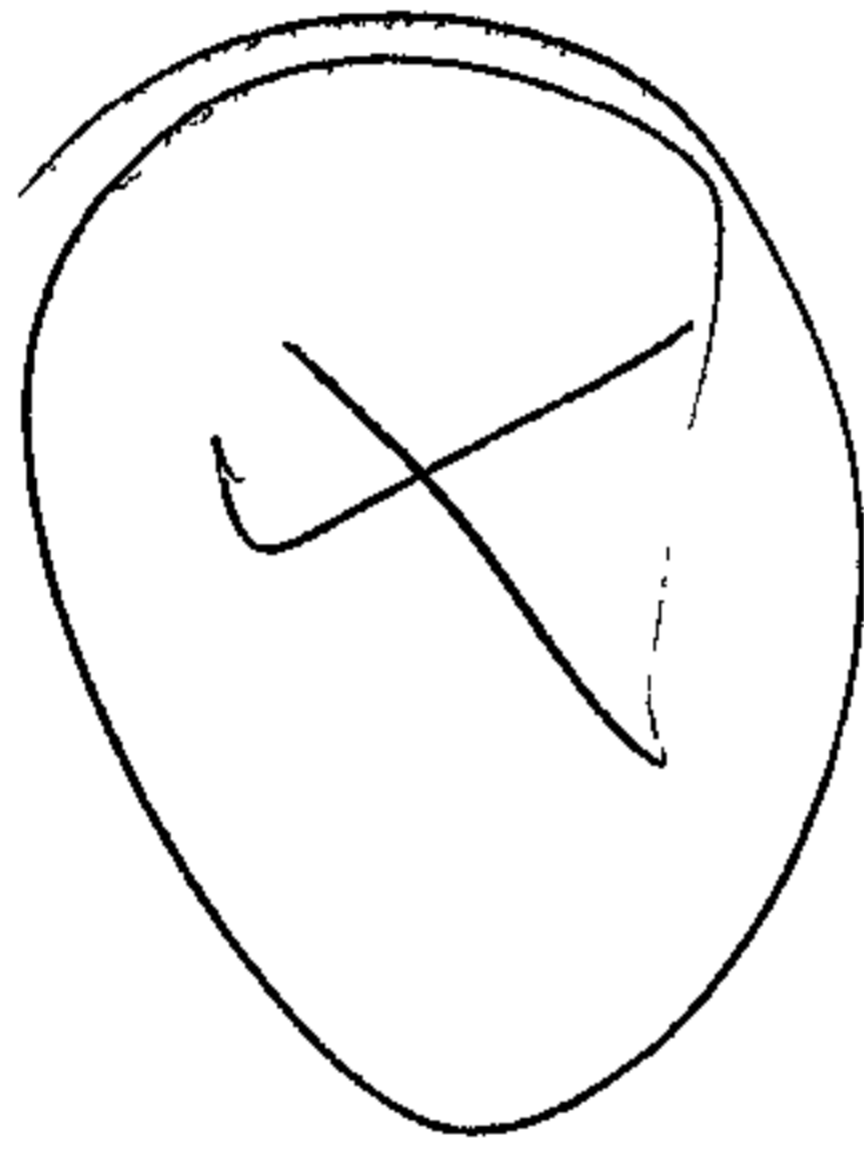


RIOTS + DIST. - General

7-2-79 — 30-11-79

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the drift. The roads in the bush veldt are principally soft sand, and we have to cross great numbers of dry sandy water courses. Some of these have high and steep banks. All this makes the work of the transport very heavy. In heavy rain we could not get along. At this camp we were probably 40 miles north of Zilikats Nek. We had heavy rain for a few hours during the night.

25th August We went in a south-ox convoy and a deal of game on pheasant. Our top of what he he did not show accidents the

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Riots at Soweto and Other Places in the Republic
Hansard (4) 7/2/79
*5 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:
When will the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Riots at Soweto and Other Places in the Republic during and after June 1976 be laid upon the Table
†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.
According to a progress report of the Chairman of the Commission his report will probably be ready by the end of May this year.

along the Hex River and the Infantry and have seen a good and a sort of nearly walked on such a fright that te a number of arch. Just before

starting a horse fractured a man's leg a kick. Then Greenfield was kicked, and a soldier had his collar bone dislocated by a fall from his horse; another had his eye torn by a thorn and an Officer had a very nasty sprain of his finger by a fall. A few others had minor contusions of sorts.

We are getting quite hopeful about the war now. The Boers who have come in, say that nearly all of the rank and file are wearied of the war and their hardships. They tell us that 80

Primary school turnout 'normal'

2. Has

If

With few exceptions, the turnout of pupils to schools across the country has been normal this year according to officials at the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria.

And in Soweto today, the Regional Director for Bantu Education in Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, said the final deadline for pupils to submit applications for admission to Soweto secondary schools was by 12 noon this Friday.

3. What problems do you

Primary school turnout throughout the four provinces has been 100 percent, one department official in Pretoria said.

In Soweto where some 27 000 secondary school pupils boycotted classes last year, the turnout has been improving, according to Mr Strydom.

4. What do you do to

To date, 15 secondary schools have been reopened in Soweto with Department officials confident that more will be opened.

Do you discuss these problems with workers on this or on other farms?

Have you ever thought of joining together to get something changed?

To occasional and contract workers only

Will you try to come back to this farm?

Why/Why not?

Should you go to school?

What do you think about the school?

Do you think you should be allowed to work on your own?

(If yes, how do you think you should be allowed to work?)

(If no, why not?)

19/2/78

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scheme, but some of the other policies have the civil war exclusion."

Some months ago the Government up-dated the existing war cover with the War Damages and Compensation Act No. 86 of 1976, which is not operative, but which could come into effect overnight in case of any attack.

South Africans are now fully covered for all emergencies, except for the one gap — that of accident and property damage in a politically motivated riot — and this is the gap which the insurance association's joint plan with the Government aims to fill.



FLASHBACK: Property blaze in Soweto

Riot insurance fund set up

From Madge Swindells, Johannesburg

FEAR of widespread riot and bomb damage throughout the country has prompted the authorities to rush through a special Government-backed riot insurance fund for victims of future attacks.

This week's bomb scare in the plush Bosman Building, corner of Eloff and Bree Streets, could have resulted in vast loss of life and property damage running into millions of rands which could not have been recovered from insurance companies.

When contacted by the Sunday Tribune, Wynand Louw, registrar of Insurance Companies, said that the scheme should be operative in a couple of months as some legal details remain to be sorted out.

Since the beginning of June 1966, millions of rands worth of property has been damaged in riots and the victims haven't received any compensation. Damages to Government property in Soweto alone amounted to R20 million at the beginning of the riots. After the Putco bus company

suffered damage to several thousand of rands worth of property, their insurance terminated. Tony Chevras, proprietor of the Commission Street cafe which was wrecked by rioting schoolchildren lost over R15 000. Latest victims are the 27 retailers whose shops were damaged by the bomb attack at the Carlton Centre. They received an unequivocal "no payment" from their insurance companies.

Crux of the problem lies in a small exclusion in the standard riot and strike extension to the standard industrial fire policy issue by SA insurance companies. This reads: "This special extension 1 (B): any act of any person, acting on behalf of or in connection with any organisation with activities directed towards the overthrow by force of the Government de jure or de facto or to the influencing of it by terrorism or violence."

SA insurance companies are usually the object of the terrorists' attentions. Bosman Building, the target of this week's frustrated attempt, is valued at over R8 million. Said Dr. J. G. Coetzee, property economist of Retco, owners of the building: "Every business in a riot should be able to get cover for this type of disaster."

Recently Louw went overseas and studied the various types of civil disturbance insurance cover provided by the governments of Britain, Ireland and the United States. He says: "South Africa's riot insurance scheme will be run by private insurance companies and backed by Government funds. It will cover damage to property and people."

This is another vulnerable area. Although neither the insurance company nor the owners of John Orrs will still release any details, it is known that the victims' families of the Gogh Street shootings were not paid out the full company insurance cover. At the time Leonard Orr said: "Fortunately they will receive benefits from our company's pensioners."

February 21 1978

Only riot repairs liquor stores

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The only repairs so far done to public buildings damaged during the June 1976 riots have been to liquor outlets, a West Rand Administration Board spokesman said today.

The board had repaired only these facilities of the more than 80 buildings damaged during the unrest because they were income-making, the spokesman said.

Thirteen beerhalls, two bar lounges and seven bottle stores have so far been repaired.

During the riots 25 office complexes were wrecked along with 22 bottle stores, 28 beerhalls and eight lounges.

Altogether an estimated R7-million was originally claimed by the board in insurance. It also claimed it was losing up to R2-million a month through the loss of the liquor facilities.

The spokesman said the board's property in Soweto was suffering from an "ongoing process of vandalism".

He appealed to Sowetans to prevent this damage because of its cost to the community itself.

The liquor outlets were a major target for rioters during the 1976 unrest. More than half the income for running Soweto and other West Rand townships came from these outlets.

(27) 8/3/68
Exodus of
pupils to
Natal

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Hundreds of Soweto and other Transvaal pupils are said to be streaming into Natal to attend kwaZulu schools because they fear further trouble on the Reef or because their own schools are closed.

This influx could be one of the reasons that Natal's black schools were so severely overcrowded this year. Mr George Steyn, kwaZulu's Secretary of Education, said yesterday.

Mr Thee Shandu, president of the African Teachers' Union, said he knew of hundreds of students who were seeking admission to Natal schools.

"Some say their schools are closed. Others fear there could be eruptions again. Conditions are not settled there."

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ANSWERS 12 26 April 1978.
Question 6 Col. 697-698.

Report by Commission of Enquiry into the
* Events of Soweto and Other Places in the
Republic during and after June 1976

to Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of
Justice

Whether he has received any report by
the Commission of Enquiry into the Riots at

26 APRIL 1978

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Soweto and Other Places in the Republic
during and after June 1976, if not, when will
the report expected to be submitted

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

No. It is not possible to give a date, at
this stage when the report will be sub-
mitted, save to say that it will not be before
the end of the present Parliamentary ses-
sion

Board's riot



274 9/5/78 NM

loss loan

disclosure

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — At least R5 million was appropriated from various accounts by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board without ministerial approval to cover losses caused by the 1976 riots in Soweto and elsewhere on the Reef.

The board, whose chairman is Mr Manie Mulder, the brother of the Minister of Plural Relations, withdrew investments of the Bantu Services Levy Fund as well as the Maintenance and Renewals Funds as temporary advances and internal loans, and R5 055 623 from its Bantu Beer accounts.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Auditor-General, Mr Graud Barrie, in his report on the board's accounts for the 1976/7 financial year.

Mr Barrie said that at the time of writing the report, which was signed on 17th March, 1978, "ministerial approval for this action by the board could not be furnished."

Withdraw

He said the riots had had "a detrimental effect on the cash flow and consequently the board was compelled to withdraw some of the investments of the Bantu Services Levy Fund and the Maintenance and Renewals Funds, from which expenditure may only be made for specific purposes and appropriated these as temporary advances and inter-

nal loans to the general and capital accounts to meet current expenditure.

"In addition, amounts of R2 408 156 and R2 647 467 were appropriated from the Bantu Beer Account and the Two thirds Bantu Beer Account respectively, to make good losses in the General Account," Mr. Barrie said.

Granted

However, ministerial approval was granted on November 28, 1977 for debiting R46 763 to the Bantu Revenue Account in respect of cash losses which had occurred since the inception of the board in August 1975.

The losses included R27 389 in respect of claims rejected by the insurers because certain conditions had not been complied with and "miscellaneous shortages of which the origin was inexplicable," he said.

Meanwhile, in the House of Assembly yesterday, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Connie Mulder, said in reply to a question by Mr Ron Miller (NRF, Durban North) that "no State owned buildings in Soweto were damaged" during the 1976/77 riots.

Political Staff

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RAM 9/5/78
Barrie
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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6. Care the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, tly amenable to the implementation of relatively on.

the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life
r generous financial assistance.

Commission of Inquiry into the Riots at Soweto and Other Places in the Republic

report:
*2. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:
15/6/77 274

Whether it is expected that the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Riots at Soweto and Other Places in the Republic during and after June 1976 will be laid upon the Table during the current session, if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: No, because the report has not yet been submitted.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, could I ask him whether he has any idea when we can expect this somewhat outdated report?

†The MINISTER: I telephoned the hon. judge about a week ago. He told me that the reports were almost ready and that they would be submitted to me as soon as the translation thereof had been completed.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
5-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		M	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	17,22
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	2,26	8,80
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	24,27	96,91
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	14,6	14,6
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	2828	1967
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	1663	
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51		
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967		

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

For written reply:

Unrest in Black townships: claims for ex gratia compensation lodged with Compensation Committee

844. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Handwritten: Hansard 18.1.1031 15/6/79
 (a) How many claims for ex gratia compensation arising out of the unrest in the Black townships were lodged with the Compensation Committee, (b) in how many cases was compensation granted, (c) to whom and (d) what amounts.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) 150.
- (b), (c) and (d) The matter is still under consideration. It is hoped that it will be concluded in the near future

27/6/78 R.D.M. (274)

Unrest death toll now at 607, says Institute

By JON QWELANE,

AT LEAST 607 people have died in outbreaks of unrest since 1976, according to the South African Institute for Race Relations.

This figure is 12 less than that given by the Inkatha newspaper, The Nation, in a special issue

to commemorate the 1976 unrest.

Of the 607 reported killed, 172 died in Soweto and 1439 were injured during clashes with the police, reports the Institute.

It says at least two whites and 120 blacks were killed by elements other

than police. About 1001 blacks were injured by these elements, five whites and one Chinese during the initial stages of the unrest.

On the East Rand 20 people were killed by the police, and 53 injured, the Institute said.

A further 20 on the East Rand had been killed by other elements, and 38 injured.

In the Western Cape, a hotbed of rioting following the Soweto outbreak, the Institute says at least 92 were killed in confrontations with the police and 387 injured.

Five were killed by other elements in the Western Cape, and 25 injured.

The Institute also reports that since 1961 at least 41 detainees have died while held by the Security Police — 19 between March 1976 and November 1977.

JUNIE

signed their posts in pro-ing

RDM 8/7/73

Blacks support

Pheiffer

No
to
be

Buthelezi view

de eeu

- 2. Ge By STEVE KGAME Political Staff
- 3. ~~Na~~ CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's controversial warning that there was little chance of meaningful change taking place in South Africa without a rapid escalation of violence received strong black support yesterday
- 4. ~~var~~ But the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster described by Chief Buthelezi as a 'mixture of palliatives and poison', was not available for comment on the KwaZulu leaders' statement at a Grahamstown conference earlier this week
- 5. ~~Wat~~ Appealing to Mr Vorster to abandon his political folly and call a national convention, Chief Buthelezi said:
- 6. ~~Van~~ C There was little chance

meaningful change would occur in South Africa without a rapid escalation of violence

C He personally agreed with some of the aims of the banned African National Congress and the African Congress but not the method.

... Buthelezi said he agreed with Chief Buthelezi's warning on violence

'I agree because people who earnestly want to articulate the necessity for a radical and constitutional change either find themselves detained or banned

Violence could come about as a result of a disappointment in the breakdown of dialogue"

A homeland leader, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi

of Gazankulu, said Mr Vorster himself had admitted the possibility of violence "when he said that unless there was peaceful change the consequences would be too hastily to contemplate"

Prof Ntsanwisi said there had been very little change after the 1976 Soweto riots which had unleashed "simmering discontent" among blacks

He found it difficult to see how further violence could be avoided unless such grievances were removed

Prof Ntsanwisi said

Mr Norman Middleton, an executive member of the Coloured Representative Council, said the Government had only two to three years at most to change the discriminatory nature of society

- (3)
- (1)
- (2)
- (10)
- (5)
- (1)
- (1)
- (1)
- (3)

8. Uit watter gedig kom die volgende aanhaling? Gee ook die datum van ontstaan daarvan en sê waarom die gedig van belang is

Delport koos ons tot Commandant, O Wee!
 Die kaerel die heeft krijgsverstand.
 Hij schoot, eer ons van huis vertrok,
 Een grote vette bonte bok. O jee, O jee, O jee!
 (3)

- 9. Noem enige VYF van die kenmerke van die Kaapse taal wat M.D. Teenstra tydens sy besoek in 1826 opgemerk het. (5)
- 10. Gee 'n kort oorsig van die Afrikaanse geskifte wat ons in die 19de eeu (na 1825 en tot ongeveer 1850) kry. (10)
- 11. Wanneer was Kommissaris-generaal van Rhee de tot Drakenstein aan die Kaap? (1)
- 12. Van watter belang is C.H. Persoon vir ons kennis van 18de-eeuse Kaapse taal? (3)
- 13. Skryf 'n paar reëls oor die konklusies waartoe u gekom het oor die ontwikkeling van Afrikaans, na die bestudering van hoofstuk 8 van u handboek. (5)

63 civil unrest trials — institute

By JON QWELANE

SINCE the beginning of the year, 63 trials relating to civil unrest—with 52 of the accused known to be under 18 — have been heard in South African courts.

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations, the trials relate to charges such as public violence, arson, malicious damage to property and allegations under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Records of the trials date from the beginning of the year up to this month, with some of the

cases still before the courts.

The number of the accused in the 63 trials is 400.

So far, 42 trials have been heard in Port Elizabeth, 14 in the Transvaal and Free State, two in Natal, two in Graaff-Reinet and three in Grahamstown.

The known ages of 58 of the accused are between 18 and 21. Fifty-two accused are known to be less than 18.

In 17 of the cases, charges were withdrawn by the State or the accused were acquitted.

Topic:

Critically examined that, so far Sarajevo provoked in 1914.

Maximum length:

Format:

1) Every essential source consulted

- 2) All quotations must be set in inverted commas and must be acknowledged either in footnotes or end-notes. Such references should give author, title and page, thus: Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, p. 335.
- 3) The reverse side of each page should be left blank for comment.

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- A.J.P. Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe
- T. Wolff, The Eve of 1914
- L.C.F. Turner, Origins of the First World War

his 'school' assassination at cause, for war

Monday 5th June

of sources and date of publication.

and must be acknowledged

Such references

thus: Taylor, The Struggle

for Mastery in Europe, p. 335.

should be left blank for comment.

DA

Civil ⁽²¹⁴⁾ unrest: 63 trials

JOHANNESBURG — Since the beginning of the year, 63 trials relating to civil unrest have been heard by the courts.

The South African Institute of Race Relations says the trials relate to charges such as public violence, arson, malicious damage to property and other charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The overall number of accused in the 63 trials is 400 — Port Elizabeth has 42, Transvaal and Free State 14, Natal two, Graaff-Reinet two and Grahamstown three.

The known ages of 58 of the accused in these trials are between 18 and 21 years old. Fifty-two accused are known to be below 18 years old.

In 17 of the cases, the result was either acquittal or charges withdrawn by the State. In 20 cases, the accused have had no legal representation.

In 13 cases, the accused pleaded guilty and judgment was passed without evidence being led.

The Institute also has records of six people under the age of 16 serving time on Robben Island. — DDC

$$\text{YIELD} = 90,65 + 5,64 \text{ LANDCULT} - 51,23 \text{ PROPLAND} - 15,4 \text{ HWMA} - 5,3 \text{ HUC} \quad (6)$$

Sign. Level (0,00) (0,00) (0,00) (0,04) (0,09)

$$R^2 = 29,1\%$$

Variables excluded (in order of exclusion) HWC, HSA, LONGDID, CATTLE, REMIT, HNC, HUA, HSC, HNA, HWFA.

$$\text{YIELD} = 90,23 + 5,5 \text{ LANDCULT} - 50,5 \text{ PROPLAND} - 13,0 \text{ HWA} \quad (7)$$

Sign. Level (0,00) (0,00) (0,00) (0,02)

$$R^2 = 29,2\%$$

24 (274) The Natal Mercury, Saturday, September 2, 1978 3

Mercury Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Mr. E. van Graan, secretary of the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the Republic-wide unrest of mid-1976, said from Pretoria yesterday that the report of the Commissioner, Mr. Justice P. M. Cillie, was expected to be ready for tabling early at the next session of Parliament.

Mr. van Graan, was replying to an inquiry about the report which, it was at first hoped, would be tabled at the 1977 session of Parliament.

Later, it was said the report would be ready during the 1978 parliamentary session, but again it had not been made available before

Report on riots may be tabled at next session

the mid-year adjournment.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said in April that he had not yet received the report and that he could not say when it would be submitted.

In May, it was stated from Pretoria that the report

would probably not be ready before July.

It has not been made known what the cause of the delays has been.

The Cillie Commission's main inquiry was into the causes of the rioting that broke out in Soweto outside

Johannesburg in June 1976 and which spread to other centres in the Republic.

After visiting the main centres — including Cape Town — at which there had been unrest, the commission returned by request to Cape Town last year specifically to hear evidence on the rioting at Nyanga on and around Boxing Day 1976.

After that second sitting in Cape Town Mr. Justice Cillie, who is Judge-President of the Transvaal, returned to Pretoria to weigh the 10 000 pages of evidence, given by 553 witnesses, that had been recorded at the various centres he visited.

noticeable is that all their coefficients are negative indicating an inverse relationship between yield and each of the variables.

The negative coefficients of MORGENS and PROPLAND were both probably due to the limited financial and human resources available to the homeland families. Westcott found that household income and the number of able men permanently at home both strongly influenced the bags harvested per acre.³⁷ Thus, with limited resources, an increase in the number of morgens available for cultivation or in the proportion of such land cultivated was bound to lower the yield obtained from the land. The negative coefficient of the number of wage-earning female adults strengthens these arguments. It shows that the absence of a wage-earning female from the fields lowered the harvest obtained from those fields.

37. Westcott (1976), Table 5 and pp. 26, 27.



MR KRUGER . . . 36 con-
victed

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10/3/79

Sabotage: 53 youths charged

By BARRY STREEK

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said yesterday that 53 teenagers under the age of 18 had been charged with sabotage, arson and public violence during 1978.

Of these, 36 had been convicted, he said.

Mr Kruger revealed this in reply to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton).

The teenagers had been charged in terms of the Internal Security and Terrorism Acts.

"A further 44 were charged with various offences of whom 33 were convicted, while another 30 gave evidence on behalf of the State."

Mr Kruger said 14 people had been charged with sabotage, of whom four had been convicted while 10 had been convicted of public violence.

A further 20 had been charged with arson, of whom 14 had been convicted while two others had been convicted of public violence and malicious damage to property.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, MARCH 25, 1979

Blacks say premiums must be same for all

Riot cover plan 'racist'

Tribune Reporters

THE NEW riot insurance cover to be offered by a pool of insurance companies known as the South African Special Risks Insurance Association is being called "blatantly discriminatory" by some insurance brokers, black businessmen and politicians.

The rates, which were released to brokers in Johannesburg this week, show that blacks will have to pay five times the amount that whites will be called on to pay for the insurance.

This is irrespective of where they live or trade.

Indians trading in the Grey Street area of Durban, for example, or the Oriental Plaza in Johannesburg, will have to pay a rate of 0.5 percent or 50c per R100 for their industrial and commercial insurances.



25/03/79

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On stocks of R10 000, for instance, they will have to pay an annual premium of R50 while a white, trading perhaps in the next block, will have to pay only R10 for similar cover.

On his house and contents, which may well be in a white area of Johannesburg, such as Forsburg, the black will have to pay a premium of R1,25 per R100 against the white's 0,25c. This means that for cover of R10 000, the black will pay R12,50 and the white R2,50.

A leading Johannesburg broker asserts that this indicates that the insurance companies have taken "the easy way out" and, instead of rating risks on grounds such as nearness to potential trouble spots, they have simply applied a racial formula.

He says that this kind of policy can only lead to greater friction between races, especially where it is obvious that the geographical risk is the same for black and white.

The South African Insurance Association which will manage the new company set up to ensure that people could get cover for political riot without difficulty, argues that the regulations and premium rates are not discriminatory.

A spokesman for the association told the Sunday Tribune that, in the first place, the rates were not necessarily final.

"Whenever a new business starts its tries to sell its products for a particular price. If the

A scene from the 1976 riots — will it happen again?

market does not respond or, if there are areas that don't respond, then the price is adjusted accordingly," he said.

He said that the high risk areas for political riot were those areas in black townships or those near them. The past experience of political riots pointed to Indian communities as being potential targets for black rioters — even if these communities were based in otherwise white areas. This was why trading centres such as the Grey Street area in Durban or the Oriental Plaza in Johannesburg could be high-risk areas.

Regulations

"However the rates which we released with the new regulations are what can be called blanket rates and do not make allowances for anomalies of the kind mentioned. It is quite possible that, in assessing a particular risk, the association will decide the higher rate is not applicable and will quote a much lower rate," he said.

"Clearly, people who are in high-risk areas will be the ones who would most want the cover and there is also bound to be a certain amount of selection against the pool."

Explaining the mechanics, the spokesman said the scheme had been set in motion following the 1976 riots. The aim was to ensure that political and non-political riot risks were covered.

Slamming the scheme

as discriminatory Dr A. M. Moolla, chairman of the South African Indian Council and a prominent Durban businessman, said: "One can understand if the differences in rates were based on the location of a house or business. But this is something we can never accept and we will strongly oppose it. What the companies concerned must realise is that the Grey Street complex is part and parcel of the white business area. If a riot breaks out in the central business district of Durban surely it will affect both white and black traders. So what's the point in using race as the basis for the assessment of the rates?"

Mr J. N. Reddy, chairman of the executive of the Indian council and a director of the New Republic Bank Limited, said that if insurance companies intended running the riot cover on racial lines, the Government should run the scheme instead.

"Why should non-Whites be penalised merely because they happen to be of a different skin colour," he asked.

Mr Dennis Young, of the Labour Party, described the differences in rates for blacks and whites as "complete damn nonsense"

"In this day and age there are still people who are determined to perpetuate apartheid. It just goes to show how free blacks are in this country," he said



REDDY
Being penalised



YOUNG
Damn nonsense

Mr M. J. Nardoo, former president of the Natal Indian Congress, said to rate the Grey Street complex, for instance, as a possibly high-risk area was completely illogical.

"The Anglo Boer War, like the Indo-African riots, are things of the past. Merely because the Africans attacked the Indians in 1949 does not mean that they would do so again. As I see it the whites should pay more for their riot cover because they are responsible for the tension in this country," he said.

LIE REPORT

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W/E ARGUS 31/3/79

OTHER 8 MONTHS

By David Albino

THE Cillie Commission of inquiry report into urban black unrest may not be completed for eight months or longer, a spokesman for the commission office in Pretoria said this week.

The commission was appointed almost three years ago soon after the outbreak of the Soweto riots in June 1976.

This week the Progressive Federal Party justice spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the delay was 'intolerable.'

'By the time it comes out much of what it says may be out of date,' she said.

The commission office spokesman said this week the report was not yet ready 'and I can't give any indication when it will be ready.'

'It could take four months, it could take eight and it could take longer.'

DIFFICULT

He said sections of the report were being translated and other sections typed.

'Judge Cillie is also still writing the report.'

Earlier this year, in reply to a question from Mrs Suzman, the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, told Parliament the report might be ready during May.

But the commission office spokesman said it was 'very difficult' to say exactly when the report will be ready.

Mrs Suzman said while waiting for the report the Government could have done 'much more' to alleviate the 'intolerable conditions' in Soweto and other black townships.

'Overcrowding, housing backlogs, transport problems, schooling, crime... one could go on indefinitely.'

'There have been dire warnings from myself and many other people about these conditions.'

Since it was appointed the Cillie commission has heard more than 500 witnesses and gathered about 10 000 pages of evidence.



Mr Justice Cillie

...die volgende reekse voorbeelde: ...

Kyk sa die volgende reekse voorbeelde:

(5) Pagden and Summers, pg. 137
(4) Brown, pg. 202
(3) Summers, "The Military Doctrine of the Metabele pg. 12
(2) ...
(1) ...

RIOT RISKS



THE State-backed SA Special Risks Insurance Association (Sasria) has gone halfway to meeting the criticism that the rates for the riot cover it was offering were "blatantly discriminatory". It announced to insurance brokers this week that the rates for Asians and Coloureds on domestic and commercial and industrial risks would not be five times those of whites but 2.5 times. The rates for blacks would remain at five times those for whites, however.

Government backs down halfway on riot cover for Indians and Coloureds

The change in the rates followed the Tribune's story on March 25 in which insurance brokers, black businessmen and politicians were quoted as saying that the cover was blatantly discriminatory.

BEN TEMKIN in Johannesburg

This was after it was revealed that blacks would have to pay five times the amount that whites would be called upon to pay for the insurance no matter where they lived or traded. Especially hard hit were the Grey Street area of Durban and the Oriental Plaza in Johannesburg where Indians were called on to pay a rate of 0.5 percent or 50c for every R100 of their industrial and commercial insurances.

When the rates were first announced, a spokesman meant they

announcement, the rate for Indians on their property insurances is reduced to 0.25 percent or 25c for every R100 of their industrial and commercial insurances. But this means that they will pay a premium of R75 on stocks of R10 000 while whites would pay just R10 for similar cover.

meant some people paying higher rates than necessary and some lower — "but that's what insurance is all about."

The same broker went on to point out that, in any case, the pool would not be successful as long as it allowed people to take the insurance without a waiting period of two or three months.

This meant that, when there were riots in the offing, people would hastily effect the cover, thus selecting against risk.

Sasria and detracting from its ability to build up reserves.

"I think the scheme has been very well worked out," the broker said, "apart from these shortcomings. People should be encouraged to take out the insurance when things are quiet and the waiting period will help in this regard.

"There must also be a rethink on the discriminatory rating system."

In the Tribune article on March 25, several black leaders expressed dissatisfaction with the scheme.

Mr J. N. Reddy, chairman of the executive of the Indian council and a director of the New Republic Bank Limited, said that if insurance companies intended running the riot cover on racial lines, the Government should run the scheme instead.

"Why should non-Whites be penalised merely because they happen to be of a different skin colour," he asked.

Mr Dennis Young, of the Labour Party, described it as a "despicable scheme".

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This meant they would have had to pay an annual premium of R50 on stocks of R10 000 while a white in the next block would have had to pay only R10 for similar cover.

Following the Tribune story, MP Mr Eric Winchester asked the Minister of Finance to investigate the "blatantly discriminatory" aspects of the new riot cover. Senator Horwood undertook to do this.

With this week's ar-

BEN TEMKIN in Johannesburg

nouncement, the rate for Indians on their property insurances is reduced to 0.25 percent or 25c for every R100 of their industrial and commercial insurances. But this means that they will pay a premium of R25 on stocks of R10 000 while whites would pay just R10 for similar cover.

When the rates were first announced, a spokesman for the SA Insurance Association, which manages Sasria, said that the rates were not discriminatory but were based on known risk factors. He also mentioned that anomalies such as Grey Street and the Oriental Plaza would be looked at individually. Now the

association has partially backed down to meet the criticism, but argues that the new rates are directly related to the risk.

A leading Johannesburg insurance broker told the Tribune Finance that the new rates were a step in the right direction but still avoided the central issue which was to provide riot insurance for the community at large. This meant that the lower-rated risk areas, should, in the nature of insurance, subsidise the higher-rated risk areas. A country-wide rate, the same for every member of the community irrespective of his race, or colour should have been agreed. This would have

Mr J. N. Reddy, chairman of the executive of the Indian council and a director of the New Republic Bank Limited, said that if insurance companies intended running the riot cover on racial lines, the Government should run the scheme instead.

"Why should non-Whites be penalised merely because they happen to be of a different skin colour," he asked.

Mr Dennis Young, of the Labour Party, described the differences in rates for blacks and white as "complete damn nonsense".

"In this day and age there are still people who are determined to perpetuate apartheid. It just goes to show how free blacks are in this country," he said.

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Three years on — still no riots findings

MR. JUSTICE Petrus Malan Cillie, Judge-vaal, appointed almost three years ago to investigate the causes of the 1976 unrest in Soweto and other places, can give no indication when he will present his report.

In the meantime, many students who fled after the unrest have returned to the country as trained and armed guerrillas of banned organisations.

But when Judge Cillie, chairman and sole member of the Commission of Inquiry into the riots at Soweto and other places in the Republic during June 1976, which was appointed a month later, was asked this week when his report would be tabled, he replied, as he has done previously in the last six months:

"I still can give you no indication when the report will be presented."

About the same time, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, stated in the House of Assembly that the return of trained terrorists from outside the country poses a threat which demands increasing vigilance.

WHILE THE CILLIE COMMISSION HAS YET TO PRESENT ITS REPORT, TRAINED TERRORISTS ARE RETURNING



● Mr Justice Cillie ... still not ready

By JEREMY GORDIN

As though intent on giving his words credence, a squad of three African Nationalist Congress men attacked Moroka Police station on Friday. Armed with Russian assault rifles, they mowed down three policemen and three civilians. One policeman later died of his wounds.

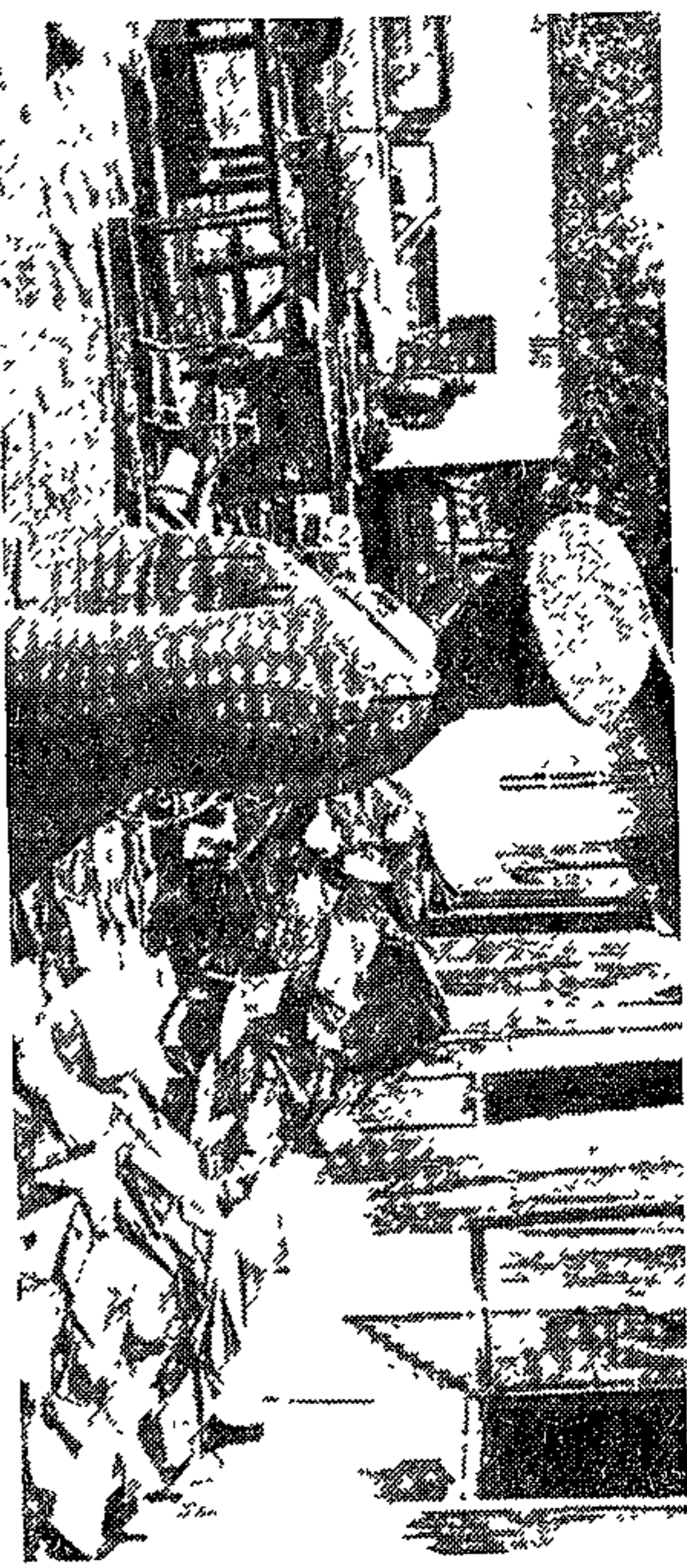
In the light of similar attacks, it is a strong possibility that the still-at-large terrorists are ex-students.

The executive director of the Free Market Foundation, Mr Leon Louw, voiced misgivings over indications that, unknown to Whites and even to Black leaders, more and more Blacks are moving to the Left and openly supporting Marxism and Communism ... as borne out by the findings of the Foundation, the Black Chamber of Commerce, a university and a film distributor who carried out a survey for a film on the free enterprise system.

Also this week, 11 former Soweto students were found guilty of sedition.

Mr Justice Van Dyk found that the State had proved the existence of the South African Students Movement, the guiding hand of which is Black consciousness, who had accepted "that confrontation with the police had become inevitable" and who had resolved to reject Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

Another case in point was



● The police station in Soweto after it was hit by terrorists this week

that of Solomon Mahlangu who left the country soon as a result of the 1976 unrest.

He trained for almost a year in Angola and Mozambique and returned as a member of an ANC squad which shot down two men on June 13, 1977. From then on June 13, 1977. From then to his hanging last month, 33 months had elapsed.

There have been others convicted of similar crimes who said at their trials that the 1976 riots had direct influence on their actions.

They are Isaac Seko, 25, who blew his right hand off when he exploded a bomb in the Carlton Centre in December 1976, and was sentenced to 12 years, and Mosisma Sexwale, 25, jailed for 18 years for throwing a hand grenade near Border Gate in the Eastern Transvaal.

Seko, formerly a student at the Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto, told the court that after he saw the police open fire during the 1976 unrest, "I left work and never returned. I had

decided to commit myself fully to the cause of the Black people."

Sexwale, formerly a student at Orlando West High School, said he turned to the ANC because he sympathised with its 1961 declaration to turn to the use of force.

Earlier this year, the Sunday Express asked The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, the following questions about the situation.

● With returning Soweto students identified among the armed bands infiltrating South Africa, do you believe the incursions are a direct legacy of the 1976 disturbances?

● When will the findings of the Cillie Commission be made public, since it seems a serious matter, also in the light of the incursions, that the causes of the disturbances are not yet publicly established?

Mr Kruger replied to the first question: "No, not necessarily. There was an organised campaign by the

ANC, long before and after the unrest, to recruit young students for training abroad."

His answer to the second question was: "This is a matter on which you must consult the Commission."

Last month the Sunday Express asked Mr Kruger whether he still stood by his answers, or whether he wished to change or modify them in any way.

He was also asked to comment on the fact that the causes of the riots had not yet been established — in the light of Mahlangu having been a student who crossed the borders in the wake of the unrest.

And he was asked is the 600 ANC-trained terrorists — which he recently warned were poised on the country's borders — were not ex-students.

His reply to each inquiry was: "No comment."

Security Police chief, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, told the Sunday Express: "There is absolutely no doubt that some of the Soweto students who fled in 1976 were picked up by PAC and ANC recruiting officers. We have captured men who used to be students here."

REVOLUTION!

It's the starkest South Africa has

REVOLUTION: A complete overthrow of the established government in any country or state by those who were previously subject to it; a forcible substitution of a new ruler or form of government. (The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

REVOLUTION: A great upheaval a complete change a radical change in government (Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary)

"The city erupted into an orgy of violence late on Friday, after two weeks of relative calm"

"After day-long running battles the streets were full of bloody charred bodies, the burning wrecks of cars, trucks, ambulances, and tanks. Hospitals appeared for blood" (Rand Daily Mail reports on the Khomeini revolt in Iran, 1978)

□ □ □

THE WARNINGS are the starkest ever Revolution could lie ahead

The difference now is that the warnings come not so much from those who seek power — as from those who hold it. And they come at a time when so many things seem rosy.

It is springtime. The price of gold leaps daily to new highs. House prices — the ordinary man's biggest asset — are booming.

Soweto 1976 is a bad but distant memory, even though nobody will say yet when we are going to see Mr Justice Cillie's report on what caused the riots. This week the spectre of those dark days receded even further in the happy dustclouds raised by the Prime Minister's visit to the city.

So why is everyone talking revolution all of a sudden?

By



J C VIVIERS

The cold weather is over. The Info Scandal is almost over bar the revues. The price of eggs has been pegged, the price of bread is being subsidised. The writing is on the wall.

Where it has always been, of course, for those who cared to look. Except that now it is there officially, in the scrawl of P W Botha and Alwyn Schlebusch and Pik Botha, next to the fainter scribbles of the Buthelezi and Motlanas and Opposition politicians and the English Press that go back a lot further but say the same things ... only much more cautiously, lest those who put them there should be charged with incitement.

But what has happened since Mr J T Kruger, then Minister of Justice and Police, promised that peace in South Africa was assured, that the "back of the snake" of terrorism and insurrection had been broken?

What has happened since Nationalist ministers and leaders assured everybody that apartheid guaranteed racial peace in this country, and that it would lead us along a different road from those unhappy states to the north?

For ironically it is now apartheid, or at least aspects of it, that is getting the blame, however indirectly for the ...

close to revolution. And from no less than the top Nationalists themselves.

So you thought you were safe?

"It is not as peaceful internally as people think."

says Mr Louis le Grange, who took over from Mr Kruger as Minister of Police.

He quoted some figures, at a National Party report-back meeting in Edenburg, to prove his point.

● In the past seven months 168 trials had taken place involving national security.

● There had been 17 cases of sabotage and six direct contacts with terrorists inside South Africa's borders in the past year.

● Since New Year's Day no less than 317 people had been detained under security legislation.

● More than 30 returned terrorists had been tracked down inside the Republic in the past year and 26 arms and ammunition dumps discovered. Some 300 hand-grenades, 31 000 machine-gun shells, 230kg explosives, 60 AK47 automatic rifles, 16 machineguns, 29 machine pistols, 32 automatic pistols and 21 other automatic weapons were found.

For obvious reasons Go-

vernments do not warn lightly of revolutions. It is too damaging to morale and confidence both internally and on the part of foreign investors.

Political observers who believe that the sudden spate of such warnings from official Government quarters form an orchestrated campaign speculate that it has a two-fold purpose.

The one is to soften up Mr Botha's followers for changes.

By posing the alternatives starkly, by being far more open than in the past about the depth of Black discontent, he seeks to stifle hardcore resistance before it can blossom.

The second is to prepare the country for greater security measures, including possible moves against the Press, and maybe greater military demands in order to carry out his reforms.

There can be little doubt that for the Government to hammer away at the theme of revolution as it is now doing the threat must be there — and far more seriously than has been admitted previously.

Mr Botha, observers point out, is after all in possession of information about security and the military threat that are denied to virtually everyone else in the country.

If he warns of revolution.

(274) 14/9/79 post

Cillie finding not ready

THERE is still no indication when the Cillie Commission into the 1976 Soweto unrest will complete its work.

Mr Justice Cillie, the one-man commissioner, yesterday told **POST**: "There is no news."

He said he could not give an indication on when his report would be ready.

The Cillie Commission was appointed soon after the outbreak of unrest in Soweto in June 1976. It was to inquire into the causes of the riots.

The commission has heard evidence on unrest in various parts of the country over a nine-months' period. Much of the evidence focused on the position of urban blacks.

The commission is believed to have heard more than 500 witnesses who gave more than 10 000 pages of evidence. It was initially expected that the report of the commission would be completed by the end of 1977.

Blacks were shocked by the news that the long-awaited report

would not be tabled during the 1978 parliamentary session.

Other important commissions, the Wiehahn Commission of Inquiry into labour legislation and the Riekert Commission, have already tabled their findings and reports.

Secretary of the commission, Mr I van Noordwyk also said he could not tell whether the findings will be tabled in the next parliamentary session.

"I cannot add on what Mr Justice Cillie had said," he told **POST**.

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Police probe fire

THE POLICE in Lady-smith are investigating a possible link between the fire which engulfed the Department of Co-operation and Development offices on Thursday night in the town and the bus boycott which has been on the go for a week.

A senior police spokesman said the offices of the department are housed in the former courthouse, one of Ladysmith's oldest buildings dating back to 1890.

The arsonist apparently gained entry through a side window and by the time the fire was brought under control much of the building and its contents had been destroyed.

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

JARVERSLAG
1978

Posadres:
Siteit van Kaapstad
Indebosch
van Suid-Afrika
7700
Ooradres:
1 Sciences Building
Rusky Avenue
Schnur Campus
145; 69-8531 Urb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Truist wat ingevoel is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL							0,01	0,01
NO.							23	21

Spur 27/10/77
Riots report still awaited

The long-awaited Cillie Commission report on the riots of 1976 has not yet been submitted to the Government.
 No indication could be obtained yesterday from Mr Justice P M Cillie, Judge President of the Transvaal who has now been proposed by the Government to head next year's electoral delimitation commission, about when he expected to complete his report on the riots and submit it to the Government.
 Judge Cillie was appointed chairman and sole member of the riots commission in June 1976 by the then State President, Dr Diederichs, at the request of the then Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger. The commission aided

by legal officers, including Dr Percy Yutar, heard evidence in public in various parts of the country. It also heard some evidence in camera.
 On September 26 1977 Judge Cillie was reported to have started writing his report and, in November, the possibility was mentioned by the then secretary of the commission, Mr Ernst van Graan, that the report might be handed to the Government early the following year.
 During this year's parliamentary session the Minister of Justice said it was impossible to give a date when the report would be submitted but it would definitely not be before the end of the parliamentary session.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,18	0,13	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
1-4	0,06	0,04	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
5-24	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
25-44	1,28	85	26	23	289	164	366	187
45-64								
65+								
ALL								
NO.								

VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

ONION RINGS

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

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OLD FAMILY

11

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

- 2 eggs
- 2 ozs butter
- 2 ozs sifted flour

Beat eggs thoroughly, add sugar and flour, and when a couple of minutes. Pour quick oven for 20 minutes. sugar, or pile on a hot plate between them. Time, 20 at any time.

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

- 1 young fowl
- brown bread crumbs
- herbs

Cut the fowl through the back melted butter. Sprinkle with chopped parsley on both sides till 1/2 done, then cover with till well done. Serve with.

-----000-----

PLUM PUDDING

- 2 cups flour
- 1 t baking powder
- 1 large cup brown sugar
- 1 cup currants
- 3 beaten eggs
- 1/4 t ground spice

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says she used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful!

-----000-----

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

- shoulder of mutton
- dripping

- salt
- flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

Report on

1976 riots

in Soweto

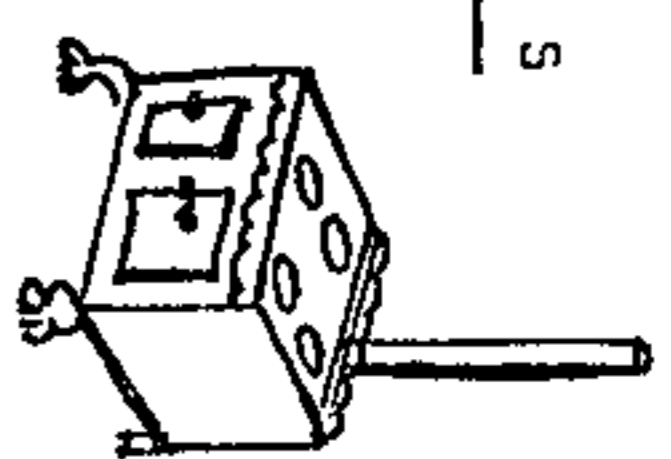
out soon

Political Correspondent

The long-awaited Gillie report on the Soweto unrest, more than three years in preparation, is expected to be handed to the Minister of Justice, Mr Schlebusch, soon.

The report will be studied by the Cabinet to establish the Government's position on its recommendations before it is released for publication.

The delay has been roundly criticised by the Progressive Federal Party. Mrs Helen Suzman has said the Government may just as well not bother to issue it because it was now obsolete.



Handwritten notes: 7/2, 50, 10/10/76, The Star

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be borne by the community themselves are already justified by comparative methods of provision, but there are additional methods of raising them: interest on loans, or administrative of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant project, but may affect the overall amounts available in the budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use different sources in different proportions, the decision-making by means of Linear Programming, though health services usually be presented in the simplified way required.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to achieve an objective. But what tools are available to aid the decision-makers themselves? Can anything be said on the question of being given to particular diseases or age groups, with more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in a way that they can guide these detailed questions. The problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require expenditure to be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, with geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

Long delay of a vital report

DR VAN ZYL SLABBERT has done well to draw attention to the extraordinarily long time it is taking the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the 1976 Soweto riots to present its report.

So long, in fact, that most members of the public have probably forgotten that such an inquiry was ever ordered.

But it was. It was in the midst of that cataclysmic unrest, on June 17, 1976, that the then Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, announced the appointment as a matter of urgency of Mr Justice P M Cillie, the Judge-President of the Transvaal, as a one-man commission with wide powers to determine the underlying causes and to make recommendations.

The prompt appointment of the judicial commission was widely welcomed, and went some way to calming the acute public anxiety of that time. But implicit in the announcement was that the inquiry itself would be treated as a matter of urgency and that as soon as possible the facts and implications would be authoritatively presented to the public.

That was more than three years ago. When the commission had finished taking evidence it was confidently stated that the report

would be tabled during the 1977 session of Parliament.

This was later amended to a forecast that it would appear in September 1977. Then it was supposed to be during the 1978 session of Parliament. Then the 1979 session.

But still we wait.

The delay is profoundly unfortunate. The unrest of 1976 was not only a traumatic event that shook this country to its very foundations; it was also a watershed moment in the shaping of black political attitudes, the consequences of which are likely to make themselves felt for years to come. Yet we still have no authoritative evaluation of the underlying causes of it all. We have no indications of how to avoid such situations arising in future, nor any guidelines for dealing with them should they arise. Our politicians are still formulating policies on the basis of their own subjective hunches.

Obviously there must be important lessons to be drawn from one of the most terrible occurrences in our history. Let us hope history does not overtake us again before they emerge from Judge Cillie's incubator.

community is a technical one. The way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

**Cillie report
on riots
'complete by
end of year'**

SKW
15/11/77
234

Pretoria Bureau

The Judge-President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice P. M. Cillie, is expected to complete his report into the 1976 riots by the end of this year.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said today the judge still had "one small section" of the report to complete.

Other sections of the report were still with typists, but the department was "working very hard" to complete the document by the end of this year, the spokesman said.

DIFFICULT

"It is very difficult to give an exact date, but we are hoping to have the report at the Government Printers before the end of the year."

Mr Justice Cillie's terms of reference were to investigate the causes of the 1976 unrest, and hearings began in Pretoria on September 13 that year.

The commission sat in 22 towns and cities all over the country to hear evidence for a total of 123 days.

The last hearing took place in Cape Town at the end of June 1977.

RIOT INSURANCE

Who rules?

F.M.
23/11/79
274

Building societies have begun to notify borrowers of the additional insurance premium which may be charged to cater for riot insurance. The cost of the extra cover is relatively small but friction has already arisen over both the size of the premiums and attempts by societies to make the new charges compulsory.

All the societies, except the Natal

Building Society, have said that they will add the extra premium automatically to the amount of the bond. In most cases, they claim, the charge will be so small that the extra burden on the bondholder will not be noticeable. This, of course, is quite irrelevant.

Nevertheless, the societies admit they have no legal right to enforce this extra cover, and the dictatorial stance taken by the majority of the movement in this regard is inexcusable. If, perhaps, there were less close co-operation between the societies, competition would encourage them to bear the small extra cost themselves. Bondholders are perfectly entitled, legally, to refuse to pay the extra.

United Building Society GM Martin Keyser reckons the societies are justified in insisting on such cover in the light of the risks to which they could be exposed. Indeed, he claims, although the premium is only to be made "compulsory" from the next renewal date of the bond, many householders have already asked for it to be added before this time.

The NBS, on the other hand, reckons that the premiums to be charged are out of line with the market. A house in a white area, for instance, will incur additional premiums of only 25c per R1 000 — R12,50 a year on a house worth R50 000 — but a non-residential property in a black area, for instance a bottle store in Soweto, attracts a premium of an extra R5 per R1 000 — R250 a year on a sum insured of R50 000.

A concrete example of this discrimination, reckons NBS MD Roy Canning, is in Durban's Westville district, where similar homes on either side of the same road would incur widely differing premiums. A house on the "Indian" side would be charged 75 cents per R1 000, while on the "white" side only 25 cents per R1 000 would be added.

Because of this, says Canning, the NBS will leave the decision on cover to the householder for the first year, and the society will do its own research into high-risk areas. "It's a form of market research," he adds, "and will give us a better idea of what our members think of the additional cover."

The movement's insurance companies met in Johannesburg this week to discuss the matter, but decided that no changes in premiums could be recommended until a claims history emerges.

Meanwhile, the householder, locked into a long-term bond with a particular society, is left with little protection against the cosy joint decisions of the movement and its chosen insurers. Except, of course, to decline to pay.

2/14/78
CM

**Police
'powerless
against
charges'**

CAPE TOWN — A document produced by members of the ministers' fraternal serving black congregations contained serious allegations of atrocities against the riot police in such a way that the police could not defend themselves, the Cape Town Supreme Court was told yesterday.

BURNINGS

Mr C F du Plessis, for the State, was arguing against an appeal by the Rev David Russell and members of the ministers' fraternal against their conviction and sentence in 1977 for producing undesirable publications.

The publications were "The Role of the Riot Police in the Burnings and Killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas 1976" and "Message for 1977 for Those in South Africa."

Mr Russell was fined R350 and given a suspended prison sentence of 180 days for producing and distributing the documents.

Bishop Monwabisi Matlongwe, the Rev Dick O'Riordan and the Rev Moses Moletsane were each fined R200 and given suspended sentences of 90 days for producing the publications.

SERIOUS

Yesterday Mr du Plessis said: "The publication makes serious unproved allegations against the police."

The document suggested that migrants in the township were used by the riot police for their own purposes.

Judgment was reserved. Mr Justice H E R Watermeyer and Mr Justice M R de Kock presided. — Sapa.

327 274



**Standard Bank
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**All Stansure and
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Willis Faber House, 76 Jorissen Street
Braamfontein, Johannesburg 2001
PO Box 31331, Braamfontein 2017
Telephone 39-5211 Telex 8-7188

30/11/79
Date/Datum

Dear Stansure Policyholder,

POLITICAL RIOT INSURANCE

Political Riot Insurance is now available from the South African Special Risks Insurance Association, of which New Zealand Insurance Company are members, for property in the Republic of South Africa (which excludes Independent Homelands and South West Africa).

Political Riot could best be described as follows.

Acts calculated to overthrow the Government or any local or tribal authority by violence (including terrorism) and/or any act of any lawfully established authority as above to counteract such Act

Insurance cover is available in two classes and separate coupons will be issued for each

- As an extension of an existing Stansure Policy covering the Private Dwelling and its Contents (Non-Motor) The following sections can be insured for Political Riot Insurance.

- Section 1 — Houseowners
- Section 2 — Householders
- Section 3 — All Risks

and the rates are as follows:

House & Contents	
<i>Black Township</i>	R1,25 per R1 000 p a
<i>Asiatic/Coloured Indian Townships</i>	75c per R1 000 p a
<i>Other Townships</i>	25c per R1 000 p a
All Risks	
<i>Black Township</i>	R1 per R1 000 p a
<i>Asiatic/Coloured Indian Townships</i>	R1 per R1 000 p a
<i>Other Townships</i>	R1 per R1 000 p.a.

- On Motor Cars and Vehicles whether otherwise insured or not. So whether your car is insured under Stansure, by another Insurer, or does not carry insurance at all, Political Riot cover can be obtained at the following rates.

Value	Motor Cars	Goods Vehicles
Up to R15 000	R6,00 p a	R7,00 p a
Over R15 000	R8,00 p a	R9,00 p a

Geagte Stanseker-polishouer,

POLITIEKE-OPROERVERSEKERING

Politieke-oproerversekering is nou beskikbaar by die Suid-Afrikaanse Versekeringsvereniging vir Spesiale Risiko's, waarvan New Zealand-versekeringsmaatskappy 'n lid is. Dekking ten opsigte van eiendom in enige van die onafhanklike tuislande en Suidwes-Afrika is uitgesluit

Politieke oproer kan só beskryf word:

Dade wat daarop gemik is om die regering of enige plaaslike of stamowerheid met geweld tot 'n val te bring (asook terrorisme) en/of enige daad van enige wettige owerheid soos hierbo beskryf, om sodanige daade teen te werk.

Versekeringsdekking is in twee klasse beskikbaar en afsonderlike koepons sal vir elke klas uitgereik word:

- As 'n uitbreiding van 'n bestaande Stanseker-polis wat die Private Woonhuis en die inhoud daarvan (Nie-motor) dek. Politieke-oproerversekering kan in die volgende seksies uitgeneem word:

- Seksie 1 — Huiselenaars
- Seksie 2 — Huisbewoners
- Seksie 3 — Alle risiko's

en die tariewe is soos volg.

Huis en Inhoud	
<i>Swart dorpsgebied</i>	R1,25 per R1 000 p.j
<i>Asier-/Kleurling-/ Indierdorpsgebied</i>	75c per R1 000 p.j.
<i>Ander dorpsgebiede</i>	25c per R1 000 p.j.
Alle Risiko's	
<i>Swart dorpsgebied</i>	R1 per R1 000 p j
<i>Asier-/Kleurling-/ Indierdorpsgebied</i>	R1 per R1 000 p j.
<i>Ander dorpsgebiede</i>	R1 per R1 000 p j.

- Op motorkarre en voertuie of hulle andersins verseker is of nie. Dus, hetsy u motor deur ons of deur 'n ander versekeraar verseker is (of glad nie verseker is nie), Politieke-oproerdekking is teen die volgende tariewe bekombaar.

Waarde	Motorkarre	Vragvoertuie
Tot R15 000	R6,00 p.j.	R7,00 p.j.
Meer as R15 000	R8,00 p.j.	R9,00 p.j.

Your Stansure Policy still covers you for Non-Political Riot loss or damage, but specifically excludes Political Riot and what are more generally known as War Risks To clarify the matter and change the policy wording, we are required to endorse your policy to this effect and we enclose an Endorsement for attachment to your Policy

A letter cannot possibly give full particulars, but we consider it necessary to keep you informed of developments. If you require cover please complete the Political Riot Application Form below and send it to us at the address on the form We will calculate your first premium and return the quote to you

Yours faithfully,

P.D.G. ANSCHUTZ

U Stanseker-polis bied u nog steeds dekking teen verlies of skade as gevolg van Nie-politieke Oproer, maar Politieke Oproer en die meer algemeen bekende Oorlog-risiko's word spesifiek uitgesluit. Om die saak duideliker te stel en om die polis se bewoording te verander, moet ons u polis dienooreenkomstig verander. Ons sluit derhalwe 'n endossement hierby in wat by u polis aangeheg moet word.

Dit is onmoontlik om volledige besonderhede in 'n brief te verstrek, maar ons ag dit noodsaaklik om u op die hoogte van sake te hou Indien u dekking teen politieke oproer verlang, vul asseblief die onderstaande aansoekvorm in en stuur dit aan ons by die adres wat op die vorm verskyn Ons sal u eerste premie bereken en die kwotasie aan u terugstuur.

Die uwe,

P.D.G. ANSCHUTZ



Standard Bank

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Telephone/Telefoon (011) 39-5211, Telex/Telex 8-7188 SA

**Political Riot Cover
Politieke-oproerdekking**

**Note —
Nota —**

*The shaded area is for Office use only
Die gekleurde ruimte is slegs vir kantoor gebruik*

Insured
Versekerde

Residential Address
Woonadres

Postal Address
Posadres

Code
Kode

Type of Cover Tipe dekking	Stansure Policy Number Stansure polismommer	Sum Insured Versekerde bedrag	Rate Tarief	Annual Premium Jaarlikse premie	Due Date Vervaldatum	First Premium Eerste premie
Houseowners Huseienaars						
Householders Huisbewoners						
All Risks Alle risiko's						
Total Totaal R				Sub total Subtotaal R		

MOTOR

Registration Number Registrasienommer	Make and Model Fabrikaat en model	Present Value Huidige waarde	Rate Tarief	Annual Premium Jaarlikse premie	Due Date Vervaldatum	First Premium Eerste premie
Total Totaal R				Sub total Subtotaal R		
				Total Totaal R		

Signature
Handtekening

Date
Datum

IBT
No/Nr



1. **General Policy Exception 1(a) is cancelled and replaced by the War Risks Exclusions Clause:**

WAR RISKS EXCLUSIONS CLAUSE

(A) This Policy does not cover loss of or damage to property related to or caused by:—

- (i) civil commotion, labour disturbances, riot, strike or lock-out;
- (ii) war, invasion, act of foreign enemy, hostilities or warlike operations (whether war be declared or not) or civil war;
- (iii) mutiny, military rising, insurrection, military or usurped power, martial law or state of siege, or any other event or cause which determines the proclamation or maintenance of martial law or state of siege,
- (iv) any act (whether on behalf of any organisation, body or person, or group of persons) calculated or directed to overthrow or influence any state or government, or any provincial local or tribal authority with force, or by means of fear, terrorism or violence,
- (v) any act which is calculated or directed to bring about loss or damage in order to further any political aim, objective or cause, or to bring about any social or economic change, or in protest against any State or government, or any provincial, local or tribal authority, or for the purpose of inspiring fear in the public, or any section thereof;
- (vi) any attempt to perform any act referred to in clause (iv) or (v) above;
- (vii) the act of any lawfully established authority in controlling, preventing, suppressing or in any other way dealing with any occurrence referred to in clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) or (vi) above

If the Insurers allege that by reason of clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) or (vii) of this Exception loss or damage is not covered by this Policy, the burden of proving the contrary shall rest on the Insured.

(B) This Policy does not cover loss or damage caused directly or indirectly by or through or in consequence of any occurrence for which a fund has been established in terms of the War Damage Insurance and Compensation Act, 1976 (No. 85 of 1976).

2. **Contingency 2 of Section 1, and Contingency 4 of Section 2 are cancelled and replaced by the Riots Strikes and Malicious Damage Extension:**

RIOTS STRIKES AND MALICIOUS DAMAGE EXTENSION

Subject always to the terms, conditions, exclusions, exceptions and warranties contained therein this Policy is extended to cover loss or damage directly occasioned by or through or in consequence of —

- (i) civil commotion, labour disturbances, riot, strike or lock-out;
- (ii) the act of any lawfully established authority in controlling, preventing, suppressing or in any other way dealing with any occurrence referred to in (i) above;
- (iii) the deliberate or wilful or wanton act of any person committed with the intention of causing such loss or damage but excluding loss or damage caused by or arising from theft or any attempt thereat.

PROVIDED that this extension does not cover;

- (a) consequential or indirect loss or damage of any kind or description whatsoever, other than loss of rent if specifically insured;
- (b) loss or damage resulting from total or partial cessation of work, or the retarding or interruption or cessation of any process or operation;
- (c) loss or damage occasioned by permanent or temporary dispossession resulting from confiscation commandeering or requisition by any lawfully constituted authority.
- (d) any acts committed in connection with an occurrence mentioned in items A (iv), (v), (vi) or (vii) of the War Risks Exclusions Clause contained herein.

If the Insurers allege that by reason of provisos (a), (b), (c) or (d) loss or damage is not covered by this Policy, the burden of proving the contrary shall rest upon the Insured.

Is South Africa's future negotiable? ⁽²⁷⁴⁾



Arrest . . . police move in after Soweto explodes

It used to be just the rich and the liberal in South Africa who spent their time at dinner parties discussing ways of getting themselves and their money out of the country. Now it is also the not-so-rich and not-so-liberal. The rot of self-doubt is spreading among four million whites.

If it were not for the strict restraints the Government imposes on the transfer of funds out of the country, or for the highly selective nature of immigration in these days by Britain, Canada, Australia, the United States and other English-speaking countries, South Africa now would be witnessing an exodus greater probably than the one that occurred at the time of Sharpeville in 1960.

There is hardly anybody left in South Africa today, black or white, who is under any illusion that 1977 will not be a year of strife, and even bloody conflict. Having just lived through the Six Months That Shook South Africa, even the dimmest whites are aware, even if only vaguely, that some kind of awful human cataclysm has taken place.

You do not shoot 360 people, convict 1 381 (927 of them juveniles under 18), inflict corporal punishment on 528, take 1 915 to court (1 632 on charges of public violence), hold 19 Terrorism Act trials, and detain 697 for "security reasons", without causing an upheaval that scars the nation permanently, both physically and psychologically.

And this score card, the product of six months of black unrest, is only a conservative estimate.

The events that began on June 16, with the Soweto shootings, traumatised the youth of the 21 million black population. They exploded on June 16 because, unlike their parents, they could not live with apartheid any longer.

If that was their anger then, one can imagine what it is like now, after the shootings, raids, trials and detentions. One hammer blow after the next has smashed the overt manifestations of black consciousness and forced the movement underground, or into the new guerilla training camps across the border.

This is the generation of blacks with whom white South Africans one day will have to negotiate their future. Is the future negotiable?

The tragedy of South Africans who have forced themselves to leave the country because they fear either the blacks, or a

repressive Afrikaner Nationalist regime, or simply because their world is collapsing around them (including the economy), is a minor, personal tragedy. The real tragedy is that the majority of four million whites have decided to dig in, rather than share their power and privileges.

Wherever one goes in South Africa today, one has to listen to this unreal debate about whether "we will pull through" or whether "things will be all right". Of course they will not be all right. Blacks have started now in earnest to fight for their rights, and whites are resisting them. The result can only be conflict, and increasing conflict, and because blacks outnumber whites 5 to 1, they have the capacity eventually to plunge the country into one crisis after the next.

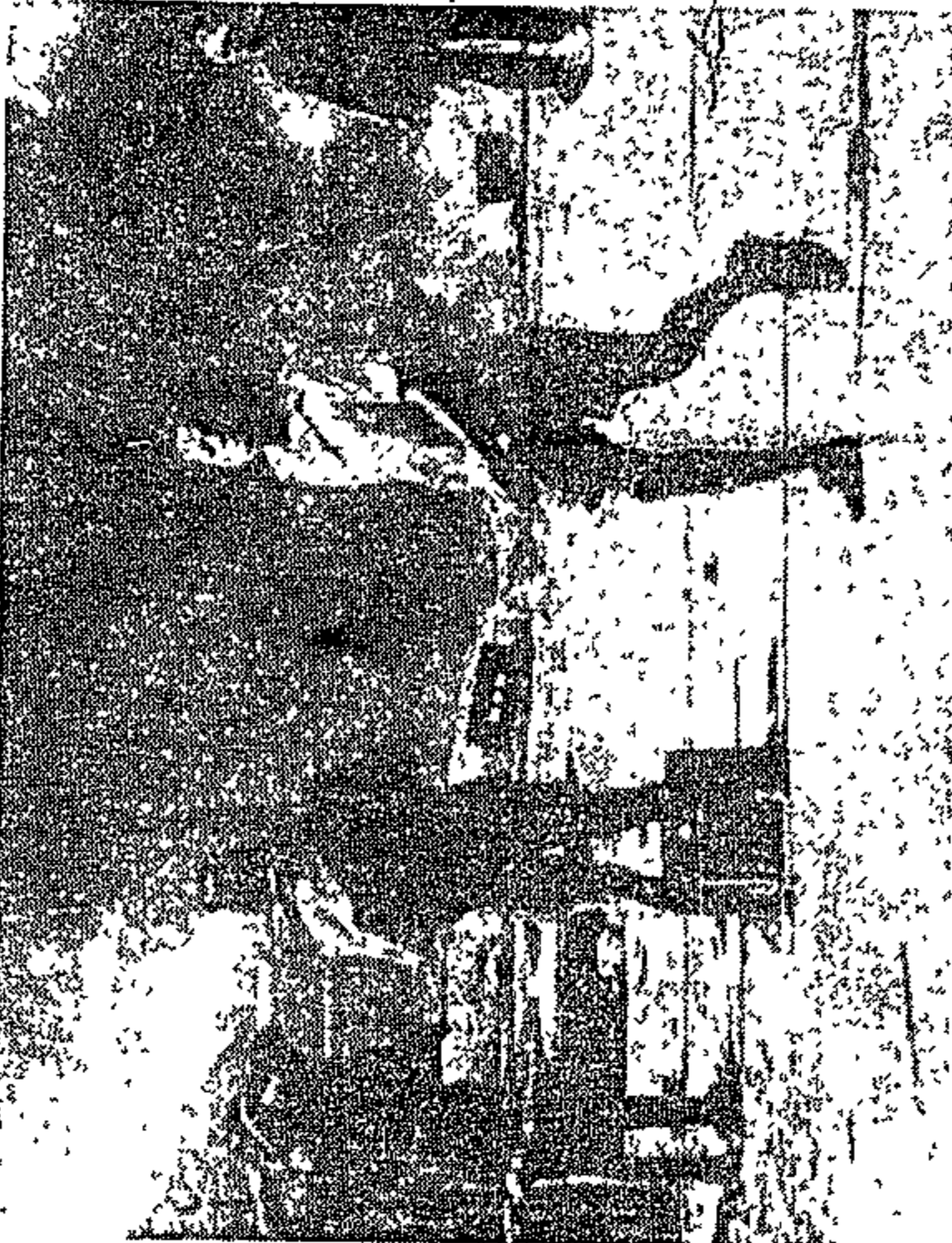
It is to the credit of a considerable number of whites that they can see what is happening as clearly as any black man can see it, and they are imploring Mr Vorster to see it as well. Businessmen, politicians, newspaper editors, academics, churchmen -- all are sounding a chorus of warning. It is unfair to these white South Africans to suggest they are all drinking gin next to their pools while the flames of revolt lap at their thatched-roof mansions.

But there are not enough of them, and they do not have power. The power struggle in South Africa today is between blacks on one side and Afrikaner Nationalists on the other, and the only important factor in the situation is how much destruction the Afrikaner Nationalists will inflict on the country before they are forced to come to their senses.

My own guess is that the destruction will be considerable. Afrikaner Nationalists are more than a political party; they are a living organism. For the past 50 years or longer, they have painstakingly woven the threads of Afrikaner Nationalism into the very fabric of South African life, through a multiplicity of organisations and laws, control of key jobs and institutions, and an all-pervasive influence.

They have not responded to appeals to change the country's race laws, because they are unable to respond. The contradictory elements in Afrikaner Nationalism today hold the country in a state of almost complete deadlock, and it will remain this way until Afrikaner Nationalism breaks.

It is all very well to say that all whites in South Africa are equally culpable with Afrikaner Nationalists, but, at least, if all whites were given a chance to pool their



Fire in a Reef township . . . the rioting spreads

talents and ideas instead of having to subordinate themselves to Afrikaner Nationalist politics and passions, the approaching conflict in South Africa would be diminished, and with it the approaching destruction.

Many young blacks, of course, want to see South Africa -- figuratively speaking -- razed to the ground so that an entirely new society can be built from the ashes without the impediments of the past to hinder them. But for the rest of us, surely the test of politics in South Africa is when it is all over, will we, as whites and blacks, be able to live and work together on reasonable terms? Will we be able to coexist in a common society?

It is not helpful to talk always in cataclysmic terms. Once the white-black struggle is over, South Africa will still be there physically, and so will most of its population. Blacks and whites you cannot drive four million whites into the sea, nor can you force them to emigrate. Physically, therefore, the two groups will

continue to inhabit South Africa, and for the foreseeable future.

In all ways except one the South African race conflict is no different from other race conflicts that have racked Africa. The important difference is the scale. Because there are four million whites in South Africa, because they have the determination -- and weapons -- to cling to the last of their privileges, and because the economy is so developed and subtly structured, the potential for damage, too, is so much enhanced.

Almost everywhere else in Africa, blacks resolved the problem of what to do with their former white rulers by letting them slip into obscurity or by driving them out of the country. In South Africa neither solution is possible.

This means the two groups, blacks and whites, will continue to inhabit the same physical space and work and live together. But what will the quality of the whites' lives be? For people who, daily and visibly, will hate

OFNS

New moves to curb unrest at black schools

332
4/11/77
Argus

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Government today published regulations for the admittance, suspension and expulsion of pupils at Government, community and State-aided black schools.

The move comes as a further follow-up to the clamp-down on black organisations last month to put a stop to black unrest.

The regulations appear to be aimed at dealing with school boycotts, a feature of disturbances in the townships in recent months

Regulations gazetted today make it clear that pupils may be considered to have been expelled if they are absent for more than five consecutive school days without valid reasons being offered by their parents or guardians and after the principal has warned the parents or guardians of the children involved.

READMITTANCE

Provision is made in the regulations for application for readmittance after a pupil's name has been removed from the register.

The principal is required to inspect the attendance registers at least once a week and to ascertain the reasons if a pupil is absent for any extended period.

The regulations, which were gazetted by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Dr A P Treurnicht, provide also for disciplinary action to be taken against pupils who harm the good name of the school, the maintenance of order and discipline at the school or the proper continuation of work at the school.

PUNISHMENT

Punishment includes imposition of work, withholding of privileges, administering of corporal punishment to male pupils, and expulsion

A maximum of four strokes on any one day may be imposed with a cane or leather strap of stipulated size.

It is reported from Johannesburg that the Secretary of Bantu Education in Pretoria, Mr G. J. Rousseau, has announced that black students' examination results will not be publicly released by the department in order to protect students from intimidators.

The results will be made available to students at examination centres. Mr

M. Merany 11/27

Schools boycott continues

PRETORIA — Pupils at Hofmeyr High School and Dr. F. W. Nkomo Secondary School in Atteridgeville yesterday boycotted classes for the second day this week.

Average attendance at the other schools in the township was said to be poor although some schools reported figures up to 80 percent. Pupils at schools at which classes were disrupted on Tuesday were said to be back yesterday morning.

At the I. J. Mareka Secondary School the pupils were in their classes but the situation was tense.

Yesterday morning's prayer meeting at Dr. W. F. Nkomo was disrupted by a group of boys, according to the principal, and pupils left in groups.

At Hofmeyr High School a pupil leader who said those who wished to remain at school should go to their classes and that the boycotters should leave, was booed and called to resign.

After his talk pupils

drifted away from the premises.

Three schools in the Ciskei homeland have been closed because of boycotts or damage to school property, according to Mr. N. G. Scheepers of the Ciskei Education Department.

The schools are Healdtown High School, Jabavu High School and the Phandulwazi Agricultural High School.

Mr. Scheepers said pupils would have to apply for readmission. They would also have to

pay a R10 deposit which would be refunded if there was no further trouble.

Jabavu, opened only two weeks ago, was closed this week after damage to school property and telephones by pupils.

Phandulwazi, closed last week after 150 pupils walked out to protest disciplinary action, is the only school of its kind for Black pupils in the country. It has not yet been officially opened. — (Sapa.)

(1) 25.5
(2) 80
(3) 352

Kruger

Warning
ARGUS 8/9/76
ON

property

The Argus Correspondent BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Minister of Justice and of Police, Mr. J. T. Kruger, warned here today that the 'day is past when people can sit at home thinking the police would protect their property. There are not enough police.'

In a tough speech to the Free State National Party congress, Mr. Kruger warned businessmen and industrialists that the protection of their premises was primarily their own concern, and he appealed to the public to go inside shops and shut the door or stay at home when disturbances were expected, so there was no difficulty through their being in the way when the police had to do their work.

NO CHOICE

The Minister said the public were entitled to ask how long the disturbances would still continue but his answer was: 'I have no choice but to say I do not know. But I will not run away. It does not matter how long it goes on, because there is a principle at stake, that violence is not a solution.'

Mr Kruger made it clear the Government was looking for people of goodwill and was ready to reach an accommodation with the Blacks, Coloured people and Indians, but we are not prepared to bury the White man in South Africa.'

There was a widespread organisation responsible for the disturbances and the matter did not concern grievances.

'It concerns our country,' as Oom Paul Kruger said, the Minister added.

(1) (80)
(2) 337

Kriel to provide riot death figures

MAJOR GENERAL D J KRIEL, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, said last night in Pretoria that he would provide the press with detailed figures of casualties resulting from the current unrest in the country. 15/9/76 GT

"I undertake to give honest and true figures of all casualties on a daily basis," he said. "I will also enumerate the various incidents that occur."

General Kriel said there was no truth in reports that he had instructed hospitals not to divulge casualty figures.

"What the hospitals decide is their concern," he said.

"As far as I am concerned it is a domestic matter which they must decide. There is nothing from my point of view against obtaining casualty figures from the hospitals. There will, however, be no need for you to do so, since I will be providing you with the figures myself."

General Kriel was reacting to expressions of concern among pressmen generally that accurate casualty figures were difficult to obtain.

"I want to co-operate with the press," he said. "I will do my best to do so. I have tried to do so in the past and I will continue to do so."

Insurers to meet on riot claims

By GORDON KLING

C.T
21/9/76

EFFORTS to resolve the multi-million rand question of insurance payouts for riot damage are to culminate in an emergency meeting next week of all major insurance companies in South Africa.

This was disclosed by insurance industry officials in Cape Town yesterday who said country-wide claims worth in excess of R15 million were at stake as a result of confusion over policy clauses affected by the disturbances.

A reliable source in the insurance industry told the Cape Times that court decisions would probably be necessary to determine the extent of insurance responsibility for riot losses.

Facing ruin

The lack of specific guidelines has resulted from policy wording based on English law which does not hold in South Africa. This has left many businesses and individuals facing ruin if their claims for compensation are not met.

I understand from insurance sources that many small Coloured businesses in the worst hit riot areas of the Cape are likely to close down because the owners had not been able to afford insurance on premises which they could also not afford to repair.

A survey of major insurers

indicated that people suffering minor damages such as dented cars and broken windscreens would likely be reimbursed unless the disturbances continued. One company official said in an interview from Johannesburg that the companies were reserving their rights in meeting these claims for which they had not accepted legal responsibility.

Excludes civil war

Riot cover usually provides for damage caused by spontaneous outbursts but excludes commotions amounting to civil war.

Meanwhile, industrial losses resulting from the unrest have yet to be quantified in the Cape. Most clothing manufacturers concede that they lost two days production last week or 10 percent of the monthly total. Worker productivity was low in the atmosphere of tension for weeks prior to the two-day stay-away.

Employees will feel the first affects of the stay-away when they receive reduced pay packets later this week. Some of the few employees dismissed for failing to report

to work were yesterday trying to get their jobs back.

An appeal for reinstatement by suspended employees of the Department of Bantu Affairs was forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Mr A Maclachlan, who said each case would be decided on its own merits.

1 80
2 332

FIN. MAIL
RIOT CLAIMS 23/9/77
ERBAB stymied 352

Four Bantu Administration Boards want R11m from a consortium of insurance companies for damages caused to their property in last June's black township riots. The companies adamantly refuse to pay and the dispute is far from resolution.

But it is proceeding in fits and starts. In the Rand Supreme Court last week an application by the East Rand Board for a R3m summary judgment against the consortium was dismissed with costs.

The consortium is led by Santam, which carries 70% of the risk, and comprises as well Rondalia, President and

Financial Mail September 23 1977

Shield. It defeated the action on the basis of the claim being taken from a *volk* *opstand* (popular uprising), damage from which were excluded from the Board's policy.

It's a matter of degree where a riot ends and a popular uprising or civil war begins. Under the Board's policy the onus is on the insured, not the insurer, to prove that the damages were caused by a riot (which is covered) rather than a popular uprising (which isn't).

Justice Colman accepted that these grounds did constitute a reasonable, though not necessarily valid, defence. Accordingly there could be no summary judgment and the matter will have to go to trial.

It was unnecessary for the Court to pronounce on the second defence that there could be a summary judgment only if the claim was a liquid amount, ie either fixed or easily ascertainable through calculation. The Board argued that the amount was fixed because the assessors had agreed on it among themselves while the consortium admitted that there was no such agreement.

It will take probably another 18 months before the matter again comes before the courts. Meanwhile the actions of the other Boards are continuing as well. The wrangle, it seems, is only just getting off the ground.

Police discover more explosives

332 RDM 4/10/77

Crime Reporter

POLICE confiscated a quantity of explosives and ammunition during a raid on a Dobsonville house on Sunday, Brigadier Jan Visser, Divisional Commissioner for Soweto, said yesterday.

Brig Visser declined to elaborate on the raid.

A Security Police spokesman said yesterday, however, that the raid formed part of follow-up investigations to last Monday's shootout between Security Police and a black gunman who was shot dead at another Dobsonville house.

Meanwhile unrest broke out again in Queenstown's Mlungisi location after a weekend of violence which saw one man killed, five people injured and 50 arrested.

A group of youths yesterday set a van alight. The van was completely burnt out.

Divisional Commissioner of Police for Border, Brigadier P. J. Smal, said the identity of the man who was shot dead on Sunday night when a mob tried to set a constable Ngetu's house alight was still not known.

Yesterday a crowd again attacked the policeman's house, stoning it and destroying furniture. Police

arrived and 40 people were arrested.

Yesterday's shooting in Mlungisi marked the fourth successive day police have fired shots there.

Near Kempton Park yesterday a Hammanskraal businessman was stoned by schoolchildren when he visited Thembisa Township.

Major-General Dawid Kriel, chief of the SA Riot Police, said Mr Jan John Opperman was in the township on business.

He parked his car next to Boitumolong High School at 11.35 am and returned later to see that children had stoned his car, smashing the windscreen and two windows. The children then threw stones at him.

See the sh

GEORGE. — The George Show Society changed its mind yesterday and decided to allow coloureds to attend its annual agricultural show which opens on Thursday.

But it said they would not be allowed to buy food at the official restaurant or at other catering points run by the society. And they would not be allowed into the society's

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON MONDAY, 3RD OCTOBER, 1977
AT THE PALACE HOTEL, KENILWORTH AT 7.00 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER: 7.10 p.m.

2. ATTENDANCE: E. Stenton, K. Dahle, J. Davis, C. Camp, D. Thornberry, C. Lord, A. Stevin, B. Watkyns, V. Mathysen, M. Fowler, A. Fowler, D. Hartmann, A. Ross, G. Hamer, V. Jones, S. Salie (visitors).

3. APOLOGIES: C. Beckford.

4. ACCEPTANCE OF AGENDA: Accepted.

5. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 29.8.77.:

5.1. Verification: Accepted - A. Fowler; Seconded - D. Hartmann.

5.2. Matters arising: None.

6. PRESIDENT'S REPORT: E. Stenton

6.1. Distributed job descriptions to members of Council.

6.2. Informed that a united front must be presented by the Council to the Chapter and all controversial issues to be discussed at Council meetings.

6.3. Attended premiere of "Murder Among Friends" at the Baxter Theatre on 13-9-77. Congratulations to G. Hamer and a special word of thanks to S. Ackerman.

6.4. Attended Awards Banquet at the Vineyard Hotel on 17-9-77. Congratulations to Christine Mathysen and Vilma Hansen.

6.5. Attended Sea Point's Awards Banquet on 24-9-77. Newlands received a cup from Sea Point for the chapter that had contributed the most to the Western Cape Region.

6.6. Council attended the Chapter Officers' Training day at the President Hotel on 1-10-77.

6.7. Chapter goal set

6.8. Year calendar

7. SECRETARY'S REPORT:

7.1. All mail has been

7.2. Subcon forms sent

7.3. Requested written

7.4. President advise all meetings.

7.5. President advise National.

7.6. President asked drawn up for discussion. Same 1

D.D, 5/10/77 (332)

Township unrest: Botha's solution

PRETORIA — Three possible guidelines for a possible solution to the unrest in townships has been suggested by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha.

He said blacks would have to accept the fundamental policy of the Government, namely that they were not entitled to the same rights in white areas as were accorded to whites.

At the same time it would be necessary to acknowledge the human dignity of blacks by giving them self-governing status, and providing them with the appropriate privileges and facilities.

He said those blacks who associated with agitators would have to accept that the authorities would have to take firm action against them.

Mr Botha also referred to the consolidation of the homelands and said he had regarded it as his task to arrange land purchases for the homelands according to a definite plan so they could be consolidated more effectively.

This meant that eventually 200 loose tracts of land would be consolidated into 24 areas. He said he would have preferred the number of these areas to be less.

B.M. meetings.
Arrangements for
the Regional,
addresses be
region at
cal.

Chief's youth call

332

African Affairs
Correspondent

12/10/77
NM

CHIEF Buthelezi yesterday appealed to Inkatha members to "oppose the destructive activities" that could lead to student disturbances in Natal.

He was commenting on reports that members of the Black People's Convention were visiting KwaZulu schools to comment violent action of the type now current in Swaziland.

The Mercury was told by a reliable source yesterday that extremists had last week distributed thousands of pamphlets protesting the closure of the Durban Medical School.

The pamphlets are clearly incitement to violence.

Several Inkatha members told the Mercury they were keeping a close watch on certain schools where trouble had previously broken out.

Chief Buthelezi said: "I am aware that people from King William's Town and Soweto are actively working in KwaZulu schools.

"I am also aware that they are denigrating me to the students, whom they are trying to incite to violence."

Police ³³²

on full

alert ^{CT} 20/10/77

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police remained on the alert throughout South Africa yesterday after violence erupted in various black townships. Petrol bombs and stones were thrown.

General David Kriel, Chief of the South African Riot Police, said 54 men and women were arrested near the University of the Witwatersrand after students staged a protest march about 2.25pm.

Charges were yesterday evening still being formulated against the 34 male students, 19 female students and one man who was not a student, General Kriel said.

In the township of Garankuwa, the headmaster of a school took out his revolver and fired several shots when a crowd of schoolchildren pelted the school with stones.

One 12-year-old child was wounded in the arm.

Numerous shops in Garankuwa and six drums belonging to a local orchestra were damaged during stone throwing incidents.

In Mamelodi, a group of youths stoned a bus. The driver got out and arrested a 19-year old woman, General Kriel said.

A petrol bomb was thrown into the home of the Qwaqwa Minister of Education, Mr J Yake, yesterday morning. The minister was not at home.

13 youths held, one wounded as unrest continues

332

DOM 21/10/77

ONE youth was wounded, 13 others arrested and damage estimated at about R2 500 was caused to vehicles in sporadic unrest throughout the country during the previous 24 hours, the chief of the SA riot police, Major-General David Kriel, said yesterday.

Police wounded a youth and arrested six others when a mob of about 300 gathered at a primary school near Graaff-Reinet and stoned passing vehicles, causing police to open fire. Damage estimated at R400 was caused to a police vehicle.

Six youths were arrested after about 30 to 40 youths allegedly intimidated pupils at the Mamelodi High School near Pretoria and told them to boycott classes. A black taxi was stoned.

In two other incidents in Mamelodi yesterday, police arrested one of three youths allegedly intimidating pupils at the Sekanji-sele High School. They are investigating the stoning of teachers' cars at the Rabanji Laka High School.

Girl pupils left the hostel of the Seketla High School after five youths allegedly threatened the principal.

Ten pupils refused to write exams at a school in Alexandra township and after singing freedom songs they started throwing stones at the school building.

Police at Zwelitsha in the Ciskei found a gutted

car early yesterday. Damage was estimated at R2 000.

At Healdtown High School, Alice, 180 of the 200 girl pupils left the school after refusing to attend classes. Twenty pupils left the Leanga High School without giving a reason.

All Standard 10 and about 38 of the 70 Standard 9 pupils at the Lekwa Shandu High School in Sharpeville left the school after pupils went on the rampage, overturning classroom furniture, smashing windows, stoning several schools and vehicles.

The principal, Mr J Magokolo, said the trouble started when he reprimanded pupils over anti-Bantu Education slogans written on blackboards.

Police arrested a black man yesterday after fire caused damage estimated at R6 000 to part of a school at Bergville near Ladysmith on Monday. — Sapa.

STAY NEAR PHONE, POLICE ARE TOLD

CAPE TOWN — Police men throughout the country have been instructed to stay home and within an arm's length of a telephone this weekend in case of violence or rioting in the townships.

This was confirmed yesterday by Colonel J. H. Vorster, District Commandant for Athlone, who said the measure is "merely precautionary" and police are "fairly certain" today and tomorrow will be quiet.

The standby instruction was part of a nation-wide order to all police districts including Black townships and large non-White areas within their boundaries.

Colonel Vorster said policemen in Cape Town and suburbs had been told to stay home but had not been mobilised or placed on immediate standby.

"If we were expecting trouble we would have mobilised and grouped police forces into one area," he said.

A spokesman for the Athlone police district said it appeared the students at the University of the Western Cape and other institutions were more likely to be "problematic" this weekend than township Blacks.

"We are keeping an eye on them, too," he said.

Official police figures yesterday put the death toll in Soweto at six dead — three of them from bullet wounds — and 30 wounded during the three days of unrest and rampaging.

Speaking from police headquarters in Pretoria yesterday, Brigadier D. J. Kriel said that of those killed by bullets in Soweto, only one could at this stage be positively ascribed to the police.

Post mortems would say whether the other two were also from police bullets.

Other deaths reported were that two died after falling under a train and another teenage girl died of a broken neck. It is believed the girl may have been trampled on during a stampede in the riots.

Brig. Kriel said police could not confirm a reported figure of seven deaths, as it was difficult to separate normal deaths in the townships from those that resulted from the unrest of the past three days.

Two more houses of members of the police were set on fire yesterday, said Brigadier S. W. le Roux, Divisional Commissioner of the Soweto Police.

One was in Motolo and another in Molepo.

The brigadier did not give the extent of the damage done.

This brings the number of policemen's houses burnt in Soweto since the beginning of the new disturbances on Wednesday to five.

According to Brig. le Roux, apart from 39 wounded a further five cases of tear-gas poisoning were reported.

Brigadier le Roux said that yesterday four Blacks were wounded by police following further disturbances during the morning when demonstrators gathered at various points and prevented people from going to work.

They had hijacked four Patco buses and used the vehicles to set up blockades. Stones had also been thrown and police were forced to use tear-gas to disperse them, he said.

Brig. le Roux said last night that rumours were continuing to circulate in



A POLICE Hippo noses towards a barricade set up by Black students yesterday during the third day of rioting in Soweto.

Continuing to circulate in

(1) 80
(2) 332

STAY HANDY, POLICE TOLD

FROM PAGE 1

the township and his men would remain on the alert throughout the weekend in case of further trouble.

Police in East Griqualand converged on the Mariazell Mission High School and began questioning students after an attempt to set fire to the school failed early yesterday morning.

Priests at the mission fled after students began stoning the building and smashed all the windows shortly after midnight.

The police were alerted and arrived on the scene an hour later and managed to extinguish a

fire in a class room before it spread throughout the buildings.

By late yesterday afternoon the situation had returned to normal, and although no arrests had been made about 200 students were being questioned a police spokesman said.

Damage to the Ohlanga High School at Inanda, where the hostel was destroyed by fire on Thursday night has been estimated at R7 000.

A police spokesman said the fire apparently began after a candle fell over and set a bedroom alight

No one was injured.

A crowd of about 200 people, mostly pupils,

marched on the Daveyton Magistrate's Court yesterday where 10 men were appearing in connection with the riots in June.

The march was orderly, and broke up near the court buildings after police addressed them.

Three of the men, who appeared on charges of arson, were remanded to the Germiston Regional Court and will appear again on August 18.

The other seven, all of whom appeared on charges of public violence, were remanded to the Benoni Magistrate's Court on August 12.

Students are believed

to be behind an attempt to burn down a building at the Hewat Training College, Athlone, yesterday afternoon.

The fire broke out in a pre-fabricated gymnasium used by girl students at the teachers' training college.

Police were called and an investigation showed that an inflammable substance — almost certainly petrol — had been used to douse gym apparatus, furnishings, walls and the floor.

A spokesman for the college said damage was estimated between R500 and R1 000. — (Mercury Reporter, Mercury Correspondents.)

7/8/76 mm.

Board's R3m riot damages claim opposed

332 BOM 2/8/77
Chief Court Reporter
FOUR insurance companies are defending an application in the Rand Supreme Court in which payment of R3 240 000 is being claimed by the East Rand Administration Board.

The claim arises from damage caused during unrest in black townships on the East Rand in June and July last year.

This is the first of several disputed claims which will probably be brought to court by the four administration boards which control the black townships in the Witwatersrand area.

In proceedings which started before Mr Justice G. Colman yesterday the four insurance companies, Santam, Rondalia, Shield and President are defending an application by the East Rand board for summary judgment.

The companies have issued a joint policy insuring the boards' property against various contingencies for an amount of about R150-million. Property insured included houses and other build-

ings, pavilions and electric light poles.

The board alleges in the proceedings that it was granted coverage for damage caused by fire, disturbances, civil commotion, strikes, labour unrest, and damage caused by people with malicious intent.

The board also alleges that assessors of the insurance companies had cooperated with the board in assessing damage done and had agreed to the reasonableness of the claim.

But the insurance companies claim that the assessors could not agree on their behalf to an amount to be paid. They also submit that the damages caused were not covered by their policies because the disturbances were not a civil commotion, but were in fact an insurrection against the State authorities.

The court is hearing argument on whether or not summary judgment should be granted and evidence is not being heard at this stage.

Argument will continue today.

332

29 buses stoned in PE

14/6/80
PORT. ELIZABETH
Youths stoned 29 buses in
New Brighton near here
last night, breaking more
than 100 windows and in-
juring a driver.

The driver, Mr. A.
Tanya, was taken to
hospital with a suspected
broken jaw after a stone
had hit him.

The general manager of
the transport company,
Mr. Carl Coetzer, said last
night the youths started
stoning buses shortly
after 5.30 pm. By about 9
pm 29 buses had returned
to the depot damaged.

The Divisional Com-
missioner of Police, Brig
P. J. Hugo, confirmed the
incident and said police
restored order within a
matter of minutes.

He said no police
vehicles were damaged
and no policemen were in-
jured. — DDC.

332

Runaway students plan rally *CTimes*

Africa Bureau *10/16/77*

MASERU. — South African students who fled to Lesotho in the wake of last year's riots are planning a rally here on June 16 to mark "The International Youth Solidarity Day."

Pamphlets distributed here yesterday described June 16, 1976 as "an historic day when the youth of South Africa defied bullets and marched on the streets of the black ghettos in patriotic defiance of the fascist, facist forces . . ."

The runaway students will meet outside the United Nations Development Programme offices in Maseru's main street for the rally.

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THE Minister of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, has made a call to South Africa's Blacks to 'make a concerted effort for peace' over the period of the anniversary on June 16 of last year's Soweto riots.

"The police are prepared to help them do so," he said. "We are the friends of the people, not their enemies. Our attitude is one of friendliness, and we want to protect them."

Mr Kruger said: "I would like to call on the Black people not to be intimidated by anybody wishing to start trouble."

While the police had made all necessary preparations in case of unrest later this month ("obviously I cannot say what steps," he was not expecting actual trouble.

The difficulty with such situations, however, was that trouble could be sparked off by some occurrence that could not be foreseen.

He hoped students and people of Soweto and other Black townships around the country would not allow trouble to occur.

Law-abiding

While the police were prepared to help where they could, they would definitely not allow arsonists to start their activities again.

Firm action would be taken against them.

"We want Soweto to be a law-abiding place for its citizens."

Mr Kruger said he thought the stimulus to

unrest last year had been ideological, although this opinion was subject to the findings of the Cillie Commission.

Now, a year later, he felt the Black people should not emphasise any ideological differences they might have with the Government.

"They should stress those common areas of interest that we both have — things such as the social upliftment of the Black people," he said.

These issues should command more attention from the Government and from the Black people themselves.

In that way the Government and the Blacks would work harmoniously together.

Mr Kruger said he was always prepared to talk to people, but not on questions of ideology.

The trouble with Black consciousness was that its adherents wanted to speak to him on conditions he was not prepared to accept.

Positive

During last year's riots, at least 80 percent or more of the Blacks had refused to participate in illegal activities and wished to live peaceful lives.

Mr Kruger said he had never claimed that at least 80 percent of Blacks supported the Government, but they did support the stand that they should not participate in illegal activities.

Mr Kruger advised Blacks, whatever their personal circumstances, to look to the future with a positive approach.

The Department of Bantu Administration had indicated there would be a new deal for Blacks in the urban areas, such as the right for Blacks to own their own houses, the established of community

powers, and there was also an investigation into the distribution of liquor in the townships in which the Blacks themselves would say what they wanted.

Mr Kruger said the Government in negotiating with Black leaders did not recognise the student leaders.

"Young people must get on with their studies," he said.

'SA has jailed 110 since June riots'

The Star

1/6/77

① 325 Pol. Trials

② 332

③ 80

Pretoria Bureau

Since July last year, 110 people have been sentenced to a total of 666 years' imprisonment in security law trials in South Africa, the Institute of Race Relations reported today.

In a 69-page document, "Security and related trials in South Africa," the institute lists details of trials involving 378 people, most charged with offences during black township unrest in June last year.

Of the 110 sentenced, 94 were brought to court under the Sabotage Act, and received jail terms totaling 562 years.

The 11 people convicted under the Terrorism Act in the period reviewed were sentenced to 79 years.

107 PENDING

Charges against 46 people were withdrawn, 101 were acquitted, and 14 people were convicted of lesser charges than those provided for in security legislation.

A total of 107 people have cases pending against them, the institute reports.

Attention is drawn to the minimum sentences stipulated by security legislation.

The report shows an average six-year sentence was handed out to those convicted.

Many of those sentenced were under 18 years.

Professor John Dugard, dean of the law faculty at the University of the Witwatersrand, said this week that the minimum five-year sentence for offen-

ders under the Terrorism and Sabotage Acts and certain sections of the Internal Security Act was "contrary to the Western notion of justice."

NO SUSPENSION

"Particularly unfortunate is the rule preventing a judge from suspending all or part of a five-year sentence and that preventing him from tak-

ing time spent awaiting trial into consideration in imposing sentence," Prof Dugard added.

The trials have taken place in Johannesburg, Randburg, Randfontein, Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Parys, Pretoria, Witbank, Cape Town, Grahamstown, East London, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Umtata, Durban, Windhoek and Maritzburg.

'SA has jailed 110 since June riots'

← 720 B1 Trials
332
SC

Pretoria Bureau

Since July last year, 110 people have been sentenced to a total of 686 years' imprisonment in security law trials in South Africa, the Institute of Race Relations reported today.

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After the riots: TONY DELIUS on South Africa, 1977

The Graves of Soweto

The most poignant moment of my stay in South Africa came in late afternoon shadow from a row of bluegum trees in the middle of Soweto. I stood there looking down at the raw mounds of recent graves stretched in huddles for two to three hundred metres along the roadside. They gave every impression of being hastily dug and hastily filled. They were numbered but nameless; some had pathetic little bunches of dried flowers on them.

In that thin shadow and sunlight a sense of loneliness brooded over those littered mounds for all their own companionship. I had a curious feeling of their having been hurriedly thrust away and forgotten on that roadside.

But had they? These were the graves of some of the dead in last year's disturbances, when they and many fellow students and school children still alive had made the name of Soweto known around the world. They had also begun a new epoch in South African history. Everywhere in the country I found people dating things from June 1976, from "the riots", as previously they had spoken of other times in

South Africa when something new had started — say, like 1902 when the SA war had ended, 1948 when apartheid arrived, or Sharpeville and the emergency in 1960.

I had visited Soweto with two of its citizens. "Do you want to go on the tourist route or see the real thing?" they asked. We set out to see the "real thing", or as much of it as we could. Of course, I admired the villas and gardens of Dube where the richest or most distinguished of Soweto's citizens live. But we also penetrated deeper into the smoke haze that lies over the hills and marshes and conglomerate poverty of a million-and-a-half people.

Among those endless rows of concrete boxes, most of them unfit by electricity, I found people living in and around rubbish dumps, almost as if they had tipped out there themselves. There were roads running perpetually with dirty water, roads in the 20th century worse than the rutted tracks of medieval Europe. Whole families lived in single rooms under punctured zinc roofs. There were the humanoid barracks of the migratory workers.

And everywhere we went, two features repeated themselves monotonously, the burnt-out hulks of beerhalls and the ruins of administration buildings. It seemed almost a natural consequence of what I saw around me, that the young should erupt and wreck the buildings from which all this was administered, and burn down the halls in which their elders tried to forget their sorrows instead of acting to cure them.

Today what matters is the response to the challenge they made to all the seniors of the country, both black and white. The most positive response of the whites so far has been the fund founded by major businessmen to improve the quality of life among the urban blacks.

Nobody who has met the fund's administrator, the tall and sensitive Judge Jan Steyn, can doubt his determination to stretch the millions given him to every possible advantage of the black

townsmen. But can money really take the place of economic and social policies, or make up for their consequences? So I went on to visit the black elders.

Shuddering for miles over rutted roads that clung like ledges to the sides of the Tugela and White Umfolosi valleys I came at last to Ujundi and the headquarters of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. When I had passed that way two years before the Ujundi plain had been a bare memory of an old battle, now it was the scene of spanking new double-storey administration blocks, some rows of houses, a vast circus tent, and the KwaZulu legislative Assembly. All this was largely due to the drive and energy of the determined, resourceful and charming leader of the Zulus. Inside the big assembly hall I watched Chief Buthelezi guiding serried ranks of chiefs and commoners, in suits and neckties as new as the building, through their

constitutional paces. They were passing a pensions act for themselves.

Was this constitutional traipring the answer to South Africa's troubles, I asked? Only partly, said Chief Buthelezi. The answer ultimately was to build a solid base of unity among all the blacks from which to negotiate final complete equality of opportunity as well as majority rule with the whites. But didn't his Nkatha movement look like one to give him a solid tribal base among the Zulus, and from this an advantage in competition with other black leaders in the country? Nkatha was not an ethnic but a national movement capable of extending to all other black groups in the country and uniting urban and rural populations, said the Chief. Among the 90 000 signed-up members of Nkatha were many from other groups and cities in the Transvaal far away from Zululand, said the Chief's PRO.

I went through the customs and immigration check-points into the newly independent Transkei, where Chief Kaiser Matanzima had plumped for Xhosa unity. Unlike Ujundi, Umtata and Butterworth were already a good deal more than administration headquarters and had obvious signs of industrial and commercial expansion. Butterworth was already building, regiments of Soweto-like houses beside its growing numbers of factories, in stark contrast with the picturesque scattering of huts across surrounding hills. What, muttered opposition members still at liberty, did Transkei want in independence for? Matanzima was only guaranteeing no strikes and cheap black labour better than South Africa did.

On the other side of Transkei, in the whitewashed little Border City of King William's Town, I met the banned Stephen Biko, leading

pioneer of the Black Consciousness movement. He is an attractive, highly intelligent and articulate man, surprisingly relaxed and confident considering that so many of his friends and associates have been banned or jailed, or even died in police custody. He himself is already involved in one court case and has another to come — neither of these cases would have been conceivable in any country in the free world. Because he is banned, I am forbidden to tell you what he told me.

But associates of his, still unbanned, tell me that they intend to use every means within the law to spread a common awareness of human dignity, value and solidarity to all blacks: till they realise their overwhelming strength and worth in the country. No security police crackdowns, banings, detentions would eventually, they said, be able to destroy the power of this shadowy but growing black consciousness.

Wherever I went I was told that the Security Police had recovered from any earlier bewilderment and were now "well on top of the situation." One of the things that this meant, I discovered when I arrived

in urban where a couple of years before there had been such promising movement towards black trade unions and a new deal for black workers. There I found those organisers of this movement still at liberty, were just about hanging on grimly under a wave of banning and increasing (they said) police harassment of workers.

So I came round to wondering again whether the true inwardness of what had happened during those dramatic months of 1976 had really begun to sink in by the first months of 1977.

"The most crucial fact to be faced," said an old friend and training college lecturer to me in Cape Town, "is that both the black kids who marched in Soweto and the so called Coloured kids who marched in sympathy with them here in the Cape, are the first generation of products of education wholly under apartheid."

Until this is fully absorbed, those graves a Soweto have not yet started the changes they should have heralded. For the moment, they still remain part of a cover-up operation.

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Home life and riots linked

2 4/5
12/77

Children will resort to violent and aggressive measures in a desperate attempt to restore parental dignity and repair the damaged home, the annual meeting of the Johannesburg Child Guidance Clinic was told last night.

Medical director of the clinic, Dr. E. Rabinovitz, said the disorganisation of family life among the black population "figured prominently in the disturbances that took place in black areas" during the past year.

Few black children, he said, were brought up by both parents for any significant length of time.

Dr Rabinovitz said the effects of family breakdown could be traced to the socio-economic and political status of blacks in society and the corresponding decline in parents' authority.

Demoralised and angered by the indignities to which their parents had been subjugated, children will resort to violent and aggressive measures in a desperate attempt to restore parental dignity and repair the damaged home.

He added that black parents had no status in the eyes of their children.

It was in the interest of all to eliminate the unpalatable ingredients of race bitterness which has been so much a part of our history.

Black or white the law-abiding parent is an essential pillar of any stable community.

Riot compensation: doubt over rules

STAR 15/14/77

The announcement that a committee of legal men will investigate claims for compensation from the Government for injuries or damage caused during last year's unrest has been received sceptically.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger said yesterday a three-man committee had been formed to investigate claims.

The state, in recent legislation, was indemnified and any payment made will be ex gratia.

A Department of Justice spokesman said in Cape Town today the committee still had to decide whether it would investigate claims against State officials only or include other claims.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, Black Sash president, said the committee was a "further indication of this Government's obsession with ruling in secrecy".

She called it a "white-wash" rider to the indemnity legislation and criticised the procedure in which cases will not be heard in open court or subjected to cross-examination.

Professor John Dugard, dean of the faculty of law at the University of the Witwatersrand, welcomed the news "because many people lost breadwinners or were seriously hurt in the unrest.

"But one would have

preferred normal judicial procedures, which would enable such people to recover adequate compensation."

The committee was at least a sign that some compensation may be paid and was "some relief."

Bantu Boards' R15m riot bill *Room 6/4/77*

Staff Reporter
ESTIMATES of riot damage to property of 13 Bantu Administration Boards total more than R15-million, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry was told.

Giving evidence Mr F. H. Cronje, head of administration for the Depart-

ment of Bantu Administration and Development said yesterday the West Rand Administration Board suffered most heavily with losses of nearly R6 500 000.

The East Rand Board had nearly R3 250 000 in damage and the Peninsula Board over R2-million.

Mr Cronje said services to Black townships still had to be supplied and if there had not been unrest the present financial situation would be easier.

This year Wrab applied for R6-million and was given only R1 500 000. The Peninsula Board applied

for R7-million and was granted R500 000 he said.

These loans were not to repair damage, he said.

Estimates were based on damage caused to administrative buildings, hostels, houses, schools, community services, clinics, vehicles, and liquor outlets.

R.D.M. 29/3/77 (334)

Press blamed for strife at Black schools

BY MELANIE YAP

JOURNALISTS and politically inspired people played an important role in condemning the system of Bantu education before it began to function in 1955, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

Giving evidence in Pretoria's Old Synagogue, a deputation from the Department of Bantu Education presented a 161-page memorandum outlining the department's involvement in political affairs, facts about the system, the Afrikaans language issue and last year's unrest.

The Rev J. A. Greyling, chief inspector of special services, said the department had been born in a climate of strong political opposition.

Many Blacks had resigned from teaching. Others had refused to serve on school boards and committees.

Attempts by the mass media to make a political issue of the "sensitive area" of education — to attack the system of separate development and to equate it with the system of education — was the most difficult problem the department had faced. Mr Greyling said.

Critics first described the Bantu education system as political and then compared it with White education without considering the practical circumstances.

Differences were interpreted as signs of inferiority and discrimination. Mr Greyling said it

was true that an education department did not function in a political vacuum, but within the framework of a country's policy.

Out of many interviews and analyses of demands made by Blacks since June 16, it was clear that Black communities would not or could not differentiate between educational matters and others which were not directly connected.

This fact increased the departments involvement in matters where it was not and should not be involved.

Since the unrest it was difficult for the department to evaluate precisely its ability to remove grievances.

Many grievances they had heard were political as much as educational

Afrikaner Bantu education 'done best' 'just as good'

Staff Reporter

THE Afrikaner could say he has done all in his power to create a sound relationship with Blacks, the Cillie Commission heard yesterday.

The Rev J. A. Greyling, chief inspector of special services for the Department of Bantu Education, said points of contact between the races were important. They could be developed by understanding each other's language.

Major areas were those where Blacks met the police, State, administration, Railways, mines and factory officials. Afrikaners should do all they could to maintain good relations. Blacks, too, should become involved by learning Afrikaans.

The fact that many Blacks had indicated that the riots were against the Afrikaner and not the Afrikaans language was a matter outside the department's sphere, he said.

Staff Reporter

BANTU education is in no way inferior to other types of education in South Africa, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

Mr F. J. W. Pistorius, deputy secretary of the Department of Bantu Education, said that standards — as the Bantu education syllabus would show — were the same for the other 15 departments of education in the country.

All 16 departments worked according to the same basic syllabus. The Joint Matriculation Board was responsible for all matriculation examinations.

Since the department served developing Black nations with their own particular needs, important differences in practical administration were necessary compared with that of White education departments.

Many malevolent and misinformed people did not take this into account. Any differentiating signs in Bantu education were held up as examples of inferiority or discrimination.

Mr Pistorius said that with the funds at its disposal,

the department found it difficult to cater for education.

Many friction points in education were the result of growing pains of fast developing communities. The most important example was the population explosion in the schools.

Since the department's inception in 1955, the school population had grown from 800 000 to more than four million. The yearly growth rate at secondary school level was 41 per cent.

Asked about differences in school subsidies paid for various race groups, Mr G. J. Rousseau, Secretary for Bantu Education, said such figures could not be compared.

The department did not know how they had been drawn up and they could be misleading.

Mr Rousseau said compulsory education would have to be phased in. Chaos would result if it was summarily introduced.

Spokesmen for the department said free stationery was being planned for Black schools. Free books had already been introduced.

Foundation wants all to have sense of worth and dignity

LAST YEAR was a traumatic one for South Africa. Few of us will ever forget the devastating impact of the extensive and prolonged rioting in our urban areas.

No matter what role we allocate to the agitator the fact remains that distortions in our urbanised societies made a significant contribution towards the serious instability which occurred from June 1976.

There is at present a keen awareness of the need for change, an appreciation that the inequities which present themselves on the South African scene require rapid amelioration.

I think most South Africans would probably agree with the statement by Dr Henry Kissinger in a speech to the American nation under the heading: "Building for Justice".

He said: "Beyond peace, security and prosperity, lies a deeper universal aspiration for dignity and equal opportunity. Mankind will never be spared all the tragedies inherent in the cycle of life and death. But we do have it in our power to eliminate or ease the burden of social tragedy and of organised injustice."

If we wish to strive towards these ends it means we need to dedicate ourselves to the establishment of a more just society here.

There are indications regarding colour discrimination that the Government appreciates the need for change.

Our designated Minister of Foreign Affairs said in his memorable address to the United Nations: "Let me put it very clearly: the whites of South Africa as well as the Government are as much concerned about the implementation of human rights, human freedoms, human dignities and justice as any other nation or Government of the world."

He went on: "But I want to state here today very clearly and categorically: my government does not condone discrimination purely on the grounds of race or colour. Discrimination based solely on the colour of a man's skin cannot be defended. And we shall do everything in our power to move away from discrimination based on race or colour."

While some may question the rate at which change has occurred it is perhaps necessary to remind ourselves of the movements which have taken place.

Government has pledged itself to eliminate wage inequality based on race; desegregation has been implemented in leading hotels, restaurants, parks, libraries and some theatres; it seems possible there may be some form of normalisation of land tenure for blacks in so-called white areas permitting a greater stability for the urban black citizen.

I believe the next five years will be critical in the sense that we will, in this decade, determine whether

we will be able to change at a rate which will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of our black, Coloured and Indian peoples.

The course which must be plotted has as its beacons the provision of equal opportunity for every citizen, respect for the dignity of all and an unimpeachable system of justice. It is true Government has a fundamental role in this respect, but it is also the duty of the citizen, and in particular of organised commerce and industry, to play a part in bringing about those changes necessary to create a reasonably just society.

A lead in this respect was given at the now well-known Businessmen's Conference in November last year out of which the Urban Foundation was born. The relevant resolutions adopted were:

"4. The objective of the Foundation will be to promote improvement of the quality of life or urban communities in South Africa. This should embrace the improvement of housing standards, education in the broadest sense, community activities, recreational facilities, employment opportunities and other related matters. In pursuit of the objectives, the Foundation should co-ordinate private sector activities in the same field, seek means of normalising the financing of housing in black urban areas, through improved standards of remuneration and loan capitalisation.

The time has arrived for the laudable sentiments expressed to be translated into action.

Bringing Society to Justice

BY MR JUSTICE JAN H. STEYN, DIRECTOR OF THE URBAN FOUNDATION

The adoption of free enterprise values by promoting entrepreneurship in the urban communities concerned, in general, plan and execute appropriate projects, either alone or in co-operation with others; conduct study and research, off and on, and advice to public authorities, voluntary bodies and individuals as required, and make such representations as may be necessary.

Theme

5. THE conference is agreed upon and committed to a basic theme of the re-creation of colour discrimination in employment and adherence to a merit basis in the promotion and remuneration of all employees and requests the Foundation to promote general acceptance in the private sector of a code on this theme.

It was apparent, at the conference and subsequently, there was an appreciation on the part of leading businessmen that it would be extremely difficult for stability to be maintained.

As one speaker said: "... unless we have a free market economy, a stable black middle class with the necessary security of tenure, personal security, and, most of all, a feeling of hope for betterment in the hearts of all our people."

were set out perhaps most clearly by Mr H. F. Oppenheimer in an Optima article of 1975 headed "The Social Responsibilities of Business".

He wrote: "... directors of public companies more and more are coming to accept a measure of responsibility for the environment in which they operate. And just as they hold back a substantial portion of profits for re-investment in their business and frequently for diversification, so they feel justified in holding back a proportion — obviously a very much smaller proportion — for investment in improving that environment.

"How big this investment will be must depend on circumstances and the judgment of the boards of directors concerned, but the circumstances of South Africa are such that a comparatively high level of environmental investment — which is a more accurate term than "charitable donations" — would be required than in most other industrialised countries."

He concluded: "The freedom of a country finds expression not only through the activities of individuals but through associations, or teams, and business associations are of special importance because they generally dispose of the practical resources to carry through large projects.

It should be apparent from this that an improvement in the quality of life as a contribution towards the development of a more just society is not a task to be delegated entirely to the State. Private enterprise has a role to play in housing and its upgrading, elimination of slum conditions; provision of basic public amenities and services; improved transport and recreational facilities; strengthening of family and community life.

do not actively respond to the needs of the community in which they work, there is no alternative but increased regulation of life by government agencies, so that it is not too much to say that a sense of responsibility in such matters on the part of private business is part of the defence of freedom itself."

Burden

It seems beyond question the impact commerce and industry has had upon society through the growth of great corporations and their formidable power has brought with it a commensurate increase in responsibility.

Professor Meyer Feldberg put it well in his inaugural address as Professor of Business Administration at the University of Cape Town when he said: "In a democratic society power sooner or later begets equivalent accountability."

It should be apparent from this that an improvement in the quality of life as a contribution towards the development of a more just society is not a task to be delegated entirely to the State. Private enterprise has a role to play in housing and its upgrading, elimination of slum conditions; provision of basic public amenities and services; improved transport and recreational facilities; strengthening of family and community life.

long term through job mobility. (In 1975 about 97 percent of all Africans in the major urban centres earned below R200 per month.)

Organisations should evolve policies aimed at increasing significantly the proportion of blacks in the middle, top and professional ranks of industry.

There is a need for such provision in functional areas like marketing and production.

- A code of ethics and business practice laying down precise guidelines for the elimination of discriminatory practices needs to be adopted.
- Barriers to black upward occupational mobility must gradually be eliminated.
- Labour bureaux should be established for the placement of African school leavers.
- Better use should be made of unemployed labour.
- The businessman in black areas is restricted and isolated. He needs more exposure, contact and support.
- The employer should offer transport facilities to blacks working extraordinary hours.
- Pension funds and medical aid schemes should be provided for all black workers.

Above all the changes we are looking for can only be achieved by a fundamental change in the hearts of our people, because we seek the development of a social and political order in



for all members of our society, irrespective of race or colour, to develop a sense of human worth and dignity.

Professor S. P. Cilliers summarises it superbly when he said: "In the final analysis, the ultimate reward for conforming to normative order — the reward for maintaining the rules of behaviour — lies in being accorded status and the recognition and respect of fellow citizens. If a man is denied recognition as a fellow human being, a fellow citizen and a fellow member of the community, he will have no stake in maintaining normative order and will be coerced to conform only through a fear of punishment."

Hope

It is my hope the Urban Foundation will prove to be the catalyst through which changes of this nature can be brought about.

It will work with the urban black, Coloured and Indian communities towards improvements. Thus it will develop into the instrument not only of commerce and industry but also of the concerned citizen towards the establishment of a more just society.

The resources required by the Foundation are substantial. Donations, grants, loans and guarantees, as well as a large regular flow of funds through annual subscriptions, will be needed.

During the short time I have been in office, it has come home very forcibly how extensive and how

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are. I would accordingly like to emphasise that commerce and industry may well consider it necessary to dedicate a significant share of finances towards improvements.

In keeping with the magnitude of the problem companies may be required to contribute a regular percentage of their profits such as 0.25 per cent towards the Foundation. Alternative schemes such as a percentage of annual turnover — say 0.04 per cent — or a percentage of dividends, would also be encouraged.

However, the Urban Foundation also seeks the committed participation of every citizen. Our problems are indeed formidable, but their resolution is imperative for our survival.

Camus said with reference to Algeria and it is true also for us "Some want their country to identify itself wholly with justice, and they are right. But is it possible to be just and free in a dead or subjugated nation?"

"And does not absolute purity for a nation coincide with historical death? Others want the very body of their country to be defended against the whole universe if need be, and they are not wrong. But is it possible to survive as a people without doing reasonable justice to other peoples?"

**SAGG MOVE ON POLICE
BRUTALITY ALLEGATIONS**

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WEEKEND ARGUS, FEBRUARY 12, 1977

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches is exploring the possibility of asking a retired judge and a top churchman to sift allegations of police brutality.

The move has the support of Father Dominic Scholten, Secretary General of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, who was questioned twice about the allegations by senior police officers yesterday.

'If people in high places don't know about these things, that is extremely perturbing,' Father Scholten said today.

He was referring to the statement on SABC television last night by the Minister of Police, Mr. J. T. Kruger, that he could not accept allegations by the Catholic bishops that witnesses were being intimidated by the police.

FULL FACTS

'It is of the utmost importance to present these people with the full facts. But it is equally important to protect those witnesses who have provided evidence in the utmost confidence,' Father Scholten said.

He was visited twice yesterday by Major General J. F. Kleinhaus — once

in the company of Brigadier J. A. N. Grobler of the Northern Transvaal CID and once accompanied by a police captain.

First he was asked general questions about the statement in which South Africa's Catholic bishops expressed the 'gravest misgivings' about police action during disturbances and disclosed a 'multitude of cases' of alleged police brutality.

NO MINUTES

Then he was asked about minutes or tape recordings at the conference which led to the Press statement.

He told them there were no minutes because the matter was discussed in committee and no tape recordings were used.

Mr Kruger said in a television news interview last night that he could not accept allegations by the Catholic bishops that witnesses were being intimidated by the police, Sapa reports.

He told SABC TV's parliamentary correspondent the police could not act on the bishops' allegations unless the names of the witnesses were known.

He was satisfied with what had already been said about alleged police irregularities, both by himself and by the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, namely that they were not aware of any illegal action by the police.

CILLIE COMMISSION

Saso and BP given riot blame

Mercury Reporter

EMPANGENI—Saso members and Black Power students were responsible for the riots at the University of Zululand, the Cillie Commission was told by a Security Branch policeman yesterday.

TENNIS BALL BOMBS

Mercury Reporter

EMPANGENI—A pupil at a Vryheid school taught his classmates how to make a tennis-ball bomb, the Cillie Commission was told here yesterday.

Warrant Officer J. F. E. Brase, of the Security Police, said tennis ball bombs later caused R6 403 damage at the Vryheid State Zulu School when they were thrown into the library and other school buildings.

W.O. Brase also told the Commission that at a school at Nqutu in KwaZulu a teacher had set books alight and tried to make it look as though pupils were responsible.

The teacher had been "tampering with the finances," W.O. Brase said.

Damage during the university riots amounted to R530 000, Captain G. Els said.

The Soweto riots were the main topic of conversation at the university after June 16 last year, and newspaper articles and slogans were later pinned to the students' notice board.

On June 17 several students met in a room and prepared a motion condemning "the inhuman and brutal murder of schoolchildren as a means of oppressing the Black people of S.A."

"We recognise the police to be no more than Vorster's thugs," the motion added.

At a student body prayer meeting later that day a motion was put that all students should boycott classes and tests.

On June 18 violence erupted on the campus. Students armed with bricks and iron bars assembled at Freedom Square on the campus and eventually rioted, setting fire to cars and buildings.

Two Whites were chased by the mob. A Mr. Reed (57) was caught and ended up with four broken ribs and four stab wounds. The other man got away.

At the library a Mr. Theron put his hands into the air and pleaded with the students not to damage the books.

Some students grabbed his arms and bent them behind his back and he was hit several times in the face with a brick. A pistol was taken from his pocket.

Summing up, Captain Els said: "It is clear that Saso members and believers in the Black Power ideology were responsible for the riots. Alcohol played no part."

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Cillie Commission to sit in East London

EAST LONDON — The Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the riots in Soweto and other places during and after June last year will be sitting in East London for two days on Thursday and Friday next week.

The commission will sit in the magistrate's courts from 9.00 am. each day.

The secretary of the commission, Mr D. Jacobs, has invited members of the public to come forward with any evidence on the unrest or the causes.

He said although the hearings would be public, evidence could be given behind closed doors if anyone so desired.

Mr Jacobs can be contacted at East London 26643 or 26644 during the hearings.

The commission was told in Durban yesterday that three University of Natal medical students gave instructions to pupils at Kwa-Mashu schools on the manufacture of petrol bombs.

The commission on the first day of its two-day sitting in Durban, heard evidence by police officers on incidents in the Durban area in which property worth almost R10 000 was destroyed or damaged.

Evidence was also given of an attempt by Soweto students to burn down an Amanzimtoti school to "show solidarity with students in Soweto". —
DDR-SAPA.

No one to blame

for five deaths

ARGUS 10/11/77

NO ONE was to blame for the death of five people from gunshot wounds in recent unrest in the Peninsula, a Wynberg magistrate has found.

It could not be determined whether anyone was to blame for the death of a further three gunshot victims

The cause of death of Crosby Mzimkulu Ndingane, 11, who died in Guguletu on September 14 last year, could not be determined.

From evidence, the magistrate found that Crosby had heeded a warning to leave the scene of the car stoning, but had apparently returned and was struck by a bullet or possibly a ricochet when police were forced to fire on rioters

The body of Lawrence Buba, a 14-year-old scholar, was found in Duinefontein Road, Philippi, after a stoning incident where police fired on a crowd of about 100.

The magistrate could not determine whether anyone was to blame.

It also could not be determined whether anyone was to blame for the death of a Retreat shop-owner, Mr Bhanudey Dajee, 37.

The magistrate found he had apparently ignored warnings by the police to leave his shop after it had been plundered by a mob. He was hit by one of the bullets police fired to disperse the crowd.

No one was to blame for the death of Colin Isaacs, 28, a labourer, who died on September 9 when he was shot by police after allegedly taking part in the plundering of Pep Stores, Retreat.

Nicholas May, 19, unemployed, was shot on the same day while allegedly plundering the Robot Supermarket, Retreat.

Harrison Oliphant, 15, was shot while resisting arrest for stoning vehicles.

Mzowoxolo Betwell Sogiba, 11, was shot on October 12 while one of a group which threw stones at a Philippi garage.

Gary Sandy Barnardo, 19, a student, died on September 16 last year when police fired on a group.

Mr G. A. Dell was the magistrate.

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R300 000

**for unrest
victims**

About R300 000 has been paid out in welfare relief to the victims of last year's urban African unrest.

And insurance companies have paid out more than R1-million.

Since June R362 063 has been collected by five relief funds. Details of the sixth fund were not available.

Only one of the funds, the Johannesburg Co-ordinating Council for Registered Welfare Organisations, is not using its funds — R30 000 — for direct relief.

It is spending this money co-ordinating and re-vitalising the welfare and community services of Soweto to try to get to the root of social problems.

PAID OUT

The Asingeni Fund, administered by the South African Council of Churches, has paid out more than R250 000 to help families pay funeral and legal costs.

The relief fund administered by the West Rand Bantu Administration Board has so far paid out R63 340.

The Dutch Reformed Church in Africa has paid out about R11 000 to help pay funeral costs to Africans of all creeds throughout the Transvaal.

The Sandton Town Council gave the Alexandra Clinic R3 000 to help families in that area with riot relief.



Some who did go back: Orlando High School students are addressed by their headmaster, Mr Thamsanga Kambule, in the school hall.
Picture: PETER MAGUI

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Mediocre turnout at Black schools

Staff Reporters

PRIMARY schools in Soweto recorded a minimum 50 per cent attendance rate yesterday but absenteeism at secondary schools was considerably higher in nearly all cases.

Of the secondary schools, Morris Isaacson was the exception with an attendance of about 50 per cent — against about 25 per cent for Orlando High and Orlando West High.

The headmaster of Morris Isaacson, Mr L. M. Mathabathe, expressed surprise at the turnout.

"It was very good and I expect classes to return to normal by the end of the week," Mr Mathabathe said.

His expectations were echoed by most principals in Soweto.

Mr T. W. Kamblule of Orlando High said: "It looks promising. Now that the first students have braved the return it means things will pick up."

The predicted pattern of increasing attendance was evident yesterday on a smaller scale. When schools were due to open at about 8 am there was only a trickle of pupils to be seen but after about an hour students watching from the sidelines joined the classroom-bound throng.



Back-to-school day in Soweto — but these boys decided that kicking a ball about the street was much more fun. picture RALPH NDAWO

One of the tense spots yesterday was Orlando West, scene of a student demonstration during the visit of American Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger to South Africa in September.

But Mr Jaap Strijdom, Johannesburg regional director of Bantu Education said yesterday: "I am very satisfied. I feel the situation will return to normal by next Friday."

Preliminary surveys of some of the nearly 300 schools in Soweto showed attendance at primary schools to be 50 per cent or more with figures for some schools nearer 80 per cent, he said.

Mr Strijdom conceded that attendance at secondary schools was lower but it did not worry him.

"Attendance on the first day is never normal," he pointed out.

Some parents in Soweto were confused about the reopening of schools yesterday.

Many did not realise that schools had been reopened only for pupils who registered last year. Some thought they could bring children for enrolment in Sub A.

Enrolment of Sub A pupils has been postponed until March — to enable last year's pupils to make good the schooling which

they missed during the unrest and to write special examinations next month.

Dobsonville, in Greater Soweto, recorded some particularly high attendances. Topping the list was Dr Mary Malahlele Combined School where 310 out of a possible 450 pupils attended.

Attendance at schools in the Cape Town townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu mirrored the Soweto pattern of high attendance at primary schools and poor attendance at secondary schools.

But the contrast was sharper in the trio of Cape townships — with some primary schools recording

near-maximum attendance and most secondary schools attracting fewer than 100 pupils. At Langa High School a mere four students returned.

The chairman of the Languwa Action Committee, the Rev. H. Mamogola, expressed "shock and dismay" at the low attendance of secondary schools. The committee consists of representatives from all three townships. It has been liaising between students and the Department of Bantu Education.

Mr J. Mitchell, circuit school inspector for the Cape, was not disheartened by the low attendance.

He found the violence-free reopening of secondary schools as "equally encouraging" as the high attendance figures for primary schools.

All three townships were the scene of violent rioting and inter-community hostility over the Christmas weekend. It resulted in the death of at least 26 people.

The Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr G. J. Roussseau, yesterday repeated his warning that the department would have no option but to transfer teachers from secondary schools if the boycott continued.

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Blacks made 'strong by suffering'

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from
still?

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Recent suffering by Black people has produced in them a character so strong that it will be Blacks, not Whites, who will determine the future of South Africa.

This prediction was made yesterday by the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, the recently-detained national chairman of the Labour Party.

Mr Hendrickse, who was eventually released from detention, was addressing the 11th annual conference of the Labour Party in Athlone.

He said the history of South Africa had been one of "immorality". The National Party, in spite of its so-called power, was doomed to fail because the basic concepts of its policy of race classification and group area separation were immoral.

Mr Hendrickse said his party believed in non-violent change and the importance of economic pressures. Peaceful change in South Africa could be brought about only through economic means, he said.

The events of the present had produced out of the suffering of Blacks an endurance and a "character so strong that not White people would determine

the future; but Black people.

"South Africa will never be the same again since June 16, 1976," Mr Hendrickse said amid loud applause.

"Although we may not all have agreed with the acts and deeds of that particular time, we have to give credit to young people born into a stigmatised society for the discovery in themselves that they would rather die in dignity than continue to live in shame . . . while we may not condone, we shall certainly not condemn our young people."

Immoral legislation was the very breeding ground of Marxism and communism, said Mr Hendrickse.

Earlier, the leader of the Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon, had warned the Government that members of the Coloured Representative Council would not cooperate in future unless all the motions accepted at the last session were implemented.

Mr Leon said some people had accepted Government concessions — which he described as a form of bribery — and had become tainted, losing sight of their original goal of exposing the "hollowness" of both the CRC and South African society.

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Probe ordered into 'birdshot blindness' ^{cape Times} 4/1/77

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Medical Association (Sama) has instructed the Ophthalmological Society of SA to investigate fully recent allegations that Black schoolchildren were blinded when police fired birdshot during the Soweto riots.

Announcing this yesterday, Dr C E M Viljoen, secretary general of Sama, said the association had received certain correspondence from its southern Transvaal branch on the allegations.

"The information received, however, does not contain any hard facts. The Ophthalmological Society will now carry out a full investigation amongst its members to establish whether such facts exist.

"The society in turn will report to the association's executive next month who, in turn, will decide whether any action is called for," Dr Viljoen said.

The move follows almost a month of official silence on the allegations, first made by a doctor working at the St John Eye Hospital, Baragwanath.

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2/1/74
POLICE
PATROL
CITY
AFTER
BLASTS

Tribune Reporter

HUNDREDS of heavily armed police patrolled the centre of Cape Town and the African townships following petrol bomb explosions in two crowded department stores in the city on Friday afternoon.

The patrols were mounted to protect New Years Eve merrymakers.

No incidents of unrest were reported in the centre of the city but a bus was stoned by a mob at the entrance to Guguletu at about 5am yesterday. The bus was damaged and the driver injured.

Meanwhile detectives and members of the security police have mounted an intensive combined manhunt for the persons responsible for the petrol bomb explosions in OK Bazaars in Plein Street and Woolworths in Adderley Street.

No damage

No damage was reported in OK Bazaars. And in Woolworths the arsonists apparently walked some distance into the shop, lit the bomb and dropped it on the floor.

Staff members extinguished the flames before any serious damage could be done.

In both cases the arsonists were black youths, say eyewitnesses. The police believe the youths belong to the militant black youth movement responsible for most of the unrest in Guguletu and Nyanga.

The youths had disappeared by the time the police arrived and no trace could be found of them.

Govt blamed

for SA violence

/80/

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — "The Government itself had created a situation of violence in South Africa and some people were now looking to violence as a solution to their problems. Mr David Curry, deputy leader of the Labour Party said yesterday

Addressing the party's 11th annual conference in Athlone, Mr Curry said.

"Our society is breaking down at grass-roots level and our people in their hearts are not obeying the laws of this country any more."

The recent riots and unrest, Mr Curry said, were a clear indication that the situation in the country was worsening. "It is revealing that predominantly young people started the ball rolling. The message to all South Africans is quite clear. You have to change. The choice is whether change comes peacefully or violently," he said.

Mr Curry emphasised that the struggle in South

Africa was now between "militant and concervative politics"

The Labour Party stood for non-violent change, he said, but it was the White man who held the key to change in South Africa.

But Mr Curry added "We must face the reality that Coloured people as a whole will never stand next to the White man when the crunch comes. They have suffered too much because of apartheid. We must face the reality that because of the White man's stubborn refusal to change, our situation will worsen as the year progresses. South Africa will now move from crisis to crisis because the present Government refuses to show signs of concrete change."

Mr Curry warned that the Cabinet still had the hallmark of verkramptheid. The present Government would be forced into change, he said, but not by "dialogue across the conference table."

~~SECRET~~

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Bomb hits Cape store

CAPE TOWN — A petrol bomb exploded on the ground floor at Woolworths in Adderley Street here yesterday afternoon. No one was injured.

Shoppers fled in panic when a petrol-filled bottle exploded. There did not appear to be any serious damage.

A police spokesman said later two men wearing green coats were seen entering the store. Soon afterwards they smashed a petrol bomb on the floor and fled.

The spokesman said a description of the men had been circulated and police were on the lookout.

A second arson attempt was made at the Plein Street branch of OK Bazaars. The petrol bomb attack was unsuccessful.

DDC

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Bombers hit two Cape Town stores

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Two petrol bombs exploded in crowded Cape Town stores yesterday afternoon. No one was hurt in the blasts at Woolworths, Adderley Street and the OK Bazaars, Plein Street.

Police were later searching for two Coloured men wearing green coats who were seen throwing the Woolworths bomb.

The first attack came at

2.45. Shoppers fled in panic when the petrol-filled bottle exploded. But there was no serious damage.

A Woolworths director said the staff had acted quickly and with "extreme efficiency". Within 15 minutes all traces of the explosion had been cleaned up.

A few minutes later the second bomb went off at the OK.

A senior policeman said little damage was done.

Blacks asked to avoid violence

PORT ELIZABETH — In a separate New Year's message, Mr Vorster last night extended an invitation to South African blacks to bring their problems to the Government and avoid seeking violent solutions.

"All the doors are open and, should problems arise, it should not be necessary to resort to violence to bring these problems into the open."

Referring to the urban unrest of the past few months he said no civilised country could tolerate such actions. Whatever the real or imagined causes might have been, such actions only led to grief.

It was unfortunate that the police had had to take action to prevent loss of lives and damage to property.

"I hope that these actions will not be repeated, that nobody will lend his ears to agitators and that thinking, grown-up people will not allow young intimidators and unscrupulous trouble-seekers to lead them up the garden path," he said.

"In the course of the year notice was taken of the problems of black people both in the cities as well as in the homelands and certain announcements have already been made aimed at removing those problems."

In his message to the Coloureds, Mr Vorster said that although the multi-racial Cabinet Council had met only twice since its inception, it was already clear that it had great potential in forging sounder race relations.

Referring to the township unrest in the West Cape, he said that nobody profitted by it and the Coloured community lost a great amount of goodwill through it.

Whichever way one looked at it, there was no justification for the violence which had swept certain isolated communities.

Mr Vorster told the Indians he had fulfilled his undertaking to give them a share in decision-making processes at all levels.

The South African Indian Council would be a fully-elected body after the elections in the new year and members of the Indian community had already been appointed to various boards and bodies dealing with the execution of policy. — SAPA.

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Rioting, involving thousands of African school pupils, erupted in June in Soweto and flared again in August, September and December in various parts of the country.

Petrol bombs in City stores

A PETROL bomb exploded on the ground floor of the Woolworths department store in Adderley Street yesterday afternoon. No one was injured.

Shoppers fled in panic when a petrol-filled bottle exploded at about 2.45pm. There did not appear to be any serious damage.

A Woolworths director at the scene said all staff and department heads had acted quickly and with "extreme efficiency" when dealing with the emergency. Cleaning staff took only 15 minutes to remove all traces of the explosion.

A police spokesman said later that two Coloured men wearing green coats were seen entering the store. Soon afterwards they smashed a petrol bomb on the floor and fled.

The spokesman said a description of the men had been circulated and police were on the lookout.

A senior police officer confirmed last night that a second arson attempt had been reported at the Plein Street branch of the OK Bazaars.

A petrol bomb attack had been unsuccessful, he said, and little damage was done.

52 SA troops died on border in year

JOHANNESBURG. — Of the 52 South African servicemen who died in the operational area during 1976, more than half were the victims of accidents. Major General Wally Black, SADF director general of operations, said at an end of year press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

Of the total killed, 21 were as a result of terrorist action and the remaining 31 died in accidents.

"We have to expect casualties, but at the same time we are doing everything to ensure that safety of the men is paramount," he said.

No figures of terrorist casualties during the year were released.

General Black said a

general increase in Swab activity in the northern areas of South West Africa could be expected during the next few months.

**'Students ^{will} continue
boycott'**

JOHANNESBURG — Students were not involved in the latest arson incidents at three schools in Soweto but would continue to boycott classes when schools reopened next week, a spokesman for the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) said here yesterday.

Arsonists struck at three primary schools in Soweto townships over the past two days, causing damage to offices, classrooms and furniture.

These and other schools in the townships are due to reopen next Tuesday, following an almost complete shut-down since rioting erupted in Soweto in June.

The spokesman said students would continue boycotting classes till Bantu education was scrapped and replaced by "universal education on a par with that given to White children".

He denied all knowledge of who was responsible for the latest arson attempts, but was adamant that students were not involved.

The head of the Soweto police, Brigadier J P Visser, yesterday appealed to all parents to send their children to school next week, and assured them that the police would not interfere as long as students concentrated on their studies and law and order was maintained. — Sapa

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Students warn migrants to destroy liquor

CAPE TOWN — Student leaders and township residents have warned migrant workers that their internal campaign will continue unless the workers show their solidarity with the black movement and destroy their liquor stocks.

Residents said they did not want to become involved in internal fighting because that could only damage their goal of equal rights for all.

But they had this message for the migrant workers: "Get rid of your liquor now and show you are with us if you want to enjoy the privileges of a just society."

A man who showed a reporter injuries received from a shotgun blast during Monday's clashes said students would not return to school next year and would not take advantage of the "second chance" offered by the Department of Bantu Education to write examinations.

"We cannot stop now," he said, "even if the system is modernised."

And in Johannesburg, a Soweto Students' Representative Council spokesman said students were not involved in the latest arson incidents at three schools in Soweto, but would continue to boycott classes next week.

The head of the Soweto police, Brig J.P. Visser, appealed to all parents yesterday to send their children to school next week and assured them the police would not interfere as long as students concentrated on their studies and law and order were maintained.

Back in Cape Town, the call by the United Party MP, Mr Nic Olivier, for a judicial commission to investigate last weekend's unrest was rejected.

The Rev M.T. Moletsane said such a commission would not accept allegations made against the riot squad and he did not believe in these "white commissions of inquiry."

He believed black leaders in Cape Town should come together as a community, discuss what had happened and "thrash it out."

Meanwhile, more than R2 000 in cash has already been given for the relief of distress in Nyanga, while food, clothing and blankets have poured in to help meet immediate needs, made more urgent by cold and rainy weather.

— DDC-SAPA.

TOURISTS SHY OFF S. AFRICAN UNREST

30/12/76
Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The political unrest in South Africa has led to a significant drop in the number of overseas visitors to the country, and tour operators believe the outlook for what should be the peak season in the next three months is bleak.

Foreign tourists spent about R250 million in the Republic last year, according to the Department of Tourism in Pretoria, and the reduced flow could mean a considerable loss in valuable foreign exchange.

A spokesman for the department, Mr. C. Botha, said yesterday there had been an overall decline of 10,35 percent in tourists to the country in the first three quarters of this year.

Mr. Botha emphasised that the tourism market was always prone to fluctuations and he did not believe the fall would be sustained, but he said that there had been a growth in world-wide tourism during the year.

The department's overseas marketing arm, Satour, was still optimistic about prospects for the coming year.

The general manager of Springbok Atlas Safaris in Cape Town, Mr. G. Hall, did not agree.

He said group bookings for the next three months were about 60 percent down on last year, and there had been a significant fall in tourists since October.

He believed the decline could be attributed to extensive and sometimes inaccurate coverage by the media in Europe of unrest in South Africa. Mr. Hall expected tourist traffic to the country to fall by 15 to 20 percent this year.

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Articles 30/12/76
Child shot in Guguletu

Staff Reporter

AN unidentified Black child, believed to be about seven-years-old, was shot in the head near the Guguletu railway line on Tuesday afternoon while playing near to where railway policemen were quelling a stone-throwing mob in what was later described as a "minor disturbance".

By last night the name, sex and condition of the child were still unknown following a refusal by hospital authorities to reveal any details to the press.

Mr Eric Louw, a Guguletu resident who claimed he witnessed the incident, said yesterday: "I was walking past some children playing in a yard alongside the railway line when suddenly I heard three shots, followed by screams. A child had been

shot and he was lying on the ground with blood pouring out of a wound in his head."

Mr Louw said he had not seen any disturbance in the area and could not understand why there had been shooting.

Yesterday a senior Railway Police spokesman confirmed that a child had been shot. "There was a group of people throwing stones at the train, and the railway police were carrying out their duty when the shots were fired."

The spokesman denied that the policemen involved in quelling the disturbance were guarding the train at the time.

"The police on the train were on their way to assume duties and were not 'riding shotgun', he said. "Police are not on every train going into the townships."

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Mothers mourn the riot dead.

be flown from one point to another. The newly-enacted Internal Security Act was brought into use and people were "put on ice" under its preventive detention provisions. The Terrorism Act, originally conceived to contain terrorists in an emergency, was used liberally.

But there were some words, too. Government spokesmen talked of the possibility of the banned African National Congress having a hand in the unrest.

Before the year was out the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, was talking of the ANC setting up guerilla bases in neighbouring territories. The Afrikaans Press was writing about student refugees from Soweto being recruited by "terrorists" for training in irregular warfare in Mozambique.

Preventive detention and

was followed by the Carlton Centre explosion and speculation in several Afrikaans newspapers linking the grenade attack with the explosion.

Given economic recession and the burgeoning

defence budget the talk about radical adjustment of bantustan boundaries rapidly receded as a viable financial option.

At the beginning of the year, Dr Erich Leistner of the Africa Institute pin-

pointed power-sharing in the crucial Pretoria-Witwatersrand - Vereeniging complex as the decisive issue. His words were underlined by the unrest. It remains the main challenge of 1977.

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29/12/76

Shadow of the Black unrest

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PATRICK LAURENCE and JOHN MATISONN

THE YEAR 1976 was the most significant in South Africa since the Act of Union in 1910, superseding in importance even 1960, the year of the Sharpeville shootings, and 1922, the year of the miners' strike.

Two events overshadowed all else — the wave of unrest which spread from Soweto to practically every township in the country and the beginning of the partition (or fragmentation) of South Africa into bantustans and a "eurostan."

The unrest was seen by some as mere rioting and by others as an actual uprising. But whatever the squabble about labels, it was clearly a signal that young Blacks were no longer to accept the subordinate position assigned to them by official ideology.

The old era in which Blacks passively accepted the pariah status designed for them in the country of their birth finally died in 1976. Their resistance to it was sustained and reminiscent of the struggle by Africans to resist the imposition of White control during the frontier wars.

But in spite of the unrest the Government pressed ahead with its plans to grant independence to Transkei and thus to initiate the partition of South Africa in accordance with the blueprint of grand apartheid.

Although the two events — the unrest and Transkei independence — appeared to be unconnected, they were almost certainly inter-related. Transkei independence had a price — denationalisation of Africans of Transkei origin living in the 87 per cent of the land designated as "White".

Depriving Africans of Transkei origin of their South African citizenship was resented particularly by people in the urban areas and named as a cause of the unrest by some of the Africans who gave evidence to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances.

But even before that Bishop Desmond Tutu, then still the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, had issued a sombre warning on the dangers of the citizenship policy. His warning came about six weeks before the start of the unrest and in retrospect has the ring of prophecy.



Mr Jimmy Kruger



Bishop Desmond Tutu.

After talking of Africans being turned into foreigners in the land of their birth, he had added: "I speak with words I hope I have chosen carefully — the issue of Transkeian citizenship is highly explosive."

With Chief Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana aiming at independence for his Bantustan in October, 1977, Bishop Tutu's warning has another dimension. More than 1.1-million of the 1.7-million Tswanas (1970 census figures) live in "White" South Africa. In terms of Pretoria's policy on "homeland citizenship", they are destined to be stripped of their South African nationality.

Rigid pursuit of the Bantustan policy in 1976, and its corollary of denying political rights to Africans outside the "home-

lands", led to increasing despair at the possibility of negotiating a better deal.

The students who took to the streets of Soweto on June 16 to protest against compulsory instruction in Afrikaans reflected that despair. Their protest ran into tough counter-action by police, including the shooting of many Blacks. Although much of the anger which swept the townships was diffuse and without clear political direction, student leaders attempt to retain control and focus it on political targets.

Students involved were the product of the post-Sharpeville era. It was their first real sortie into the political arena. The sustained nature of their campaign, which included stay-at-home strikes, boycott of schools and White-owned shops and protest marches into the White cities, showed that they exorcised themselves of the despair which had immobilised their parents.

The unrest provided partial evidence of the success of the Black consciousness philosophy of solidarity between Africans, Coloureds and Indians. It was Coloured students who gave the Cape Town unrest a new impetus when it seemed to be petering out in the townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu. The Indian response was smaller, but students in Durban had a solidarity strike.

Black youth gave notice that they were a political force to be reckoned with and simultaneously challenged Black adults to make a stand against apartheid. Their cause was provided with martyrs and heroes — the students who died in the streets or who were detained without trial or who fled to join the "liberation" movements abroad.

Officially, however, the challenge of students was minimised. The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, adopted a sphinx-like silence, which was interpreted as confident strength by his admirers and paralysed immobility by his opponents. On the first occasion on which he spoke publicly on the unrest, it was merely to dismiss the upheaval as "no crisis."

But actions spoke louder than words. The newly-trained riot squad worked overtime and had to

20/12/76
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Soweto explodes in June this year.

similar to the...
like rounding up of all
young Africans on the day
students marched into Jo-
hannesburg — were meant
to snuff out the protest.
But many detainees were
politicised in prison. One
ex-detainee, a political in-
nocent, spoke of eye-open-
ing discussions of capital-
ism, socialism and nation-
alism in jail.

But the Government's
response was not totally
kradadig. There were
some concessions. Pretoria
backed down on the lan-
guage issue and withdrew
its insistence on homeland
citizenship as a condition
for home ownership in ur-
ban areas. There were of-
ficial talks with urban Af-
rican leaders — in viola-
tion of apartheid ideology
which insists that the ban-
tustan leaders represent
all Africans.

The ruling Afrikaners —
described by some outside
observers as the dominant
tribe in Africa — were
not immune to the impli-
cations and challenges of
the unrest. Key members
of Sabra, the pro-apartheid
bureau of racial affairs,
called for a radical recon-
solidation of the "home-
lands" into four large
areas. The Afrikaanse Cal-
vinistiese Beweging threat-
ened to withdraw its sup-
port for separate develop-
ment unless there was ma-
jor consolidation of ban-
tustans.

But the quickening pace
of events in the sub-con-
tinent — of which the un-
rest was a manifestation
— was rapidly rendering
debate about adjusting
official policy largely ac-
ademic. Overshadowing in-
troverted debate about
apartheid was the record
expenditure on defence
(more than R1 300-million).
South African involvement
in Angola, escalation of
guerilla war in Rhodesia
and growing American op-
position to racism in South
as well as Southern Africa.

The grenade attack on
two policemen near the
Swaziland border brought
to reality all the talk about
preparing for conflict on
South Africa's borders. It

Cape townships quiet after 26 die in unrest

CAPE TOWN — It was quiet in the black townships here yesterday after a weekend of violence which left 26 dead and 106 seriously injured.

Police reinforcements were flown in from Pretoria yesterday to relieve weary members of the local riot squad.

The Commissioner of Police, Gen G. Prinsloo, arrived by air here yesterday and was taken on an aerial tour of the strife-torn townships.

Officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board were yesterday calculating the damage of the weekend's violence. A senior official said: "We know 85 houses and buildings were destroyed by fire and a further 94 extensively damaged. At least 14 vehicles were also wrecked. Damage will run into many thousands of rands."

Violence also spread on Monday night to Langa, which had been quiet during the troubles in Nyanga and Guguletu. A crowd of 500 began stoning police vehicles. Police

opened fire and two people were killed.

The faction fighting arose over shebeens and liquor in the townships, residents of Guguletu and Nyanga claimed yesterday.

And the migrant workers that fought them, the residents said, were "helped" by the police.

The residents, interviewed at the Cape Town offices of the Christian Institute, all requested that their names be withheld lest they suffer further reprisals in the townships.

Two men, one a labourer from Nyanga and father of six, the other a Guguletu resident and father of eight, had come to the offices with a youth whose father, they claimed, had been shot dead on Sunday afternoon and whose family had fled.

The Nyanga man said while local residents and students wanted to clear the townships of shebeens, bottle stores and beerhalls because "liquor destroys the nation," the migrant workers ignored the call and continued operating shebeens.

He said the migrant workers attacked residents and burnt their houses.

It was then, he said, that the police "helped" the migrant labourers by "shooting us." Residents of Nyanga began to flee the township "because there was no security in their area," he said.

These allegations were put to Brig P. A. Cerff, a senior staff officer of the Western Cape Division, last night.

He said he did not wish to comment on the "pros and cons" of the claims

but said residents were welcome to report to him personally with complaints.

The United Party MP for Edenvale, Mr Nic Olivier, yesterday called for a Judicial Commission.

He said the deaths, injuries and destruction coupled with the flight of hundreds of families were matters of the gravest concern.

Whatever the causes of the disturbances there seemed to be consensus among the permanent residents of the townships that the police had failed in their duty to protect innocent people, he said. — DDC-SAPA.

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Riots big news in UK

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Cape Town's black Christmas weekend of death has made headline news in the only two national newspapers published in London today.

The riots were also the major news item on radio broadcasts throughout yesterday and also featured prominently on television newscasts.

The Guardian news-

paper carries the report of the weekend of death as its main story on page one under a headline "Africans flee township after 24 die."

The Guardian also today carries a special feature on Christmas in Soweto. The headline on the report is "The ominous gloom of the Soweto Christmas."

Both reports were written by Johannesburg-

based South African reporters.

The Daily Express also gives the riots prominence as the main story on page four. The Express headline is "the season of hatred." It was also written by a Johannesburg-based journalist.

The Guardian also carries on its front page two pictures from Cape Town, showing scenes in the riot-torn townships.

BY CLIVE EMDON

A YOUNG MAN who was seriously injured when police opened fire on people attending a Soweto funeral, has just recovered from nine pellet wounds — all buckshot, not bird-shot.

The police have claimed that they only used bird-shot for dispersing crowds.

Seven people died and 51 were injured in the shooting on October 24 at Doornkop Cemetery, when police entered the cemetery and confronted several thousand mourners.

Mr Manchester Dumisani Ndlovu, 24, of Mofolo North, a freelance photographer for the Afrikaans newspaper Beeld had his spleen removed in an emergency operation after the shooting and his arm set in plaster.

He was shot at from behind with a shotgun. Nine pellets hit his body and two were found in the surface of his chest below the heart.

This week Mr Ndlovu recounted the events at the Doornkop Cemetery.

He attended the funeral of Mr Zungwane Jacob Mashabane, a student who was claimed to have hung himself from his cell door at the Fort prison three weeks before.

He went as a newsman, carrying cameras, but also out of sympathy for Mr Mashabane's parents who were neighbours.

"I was standing at the graveside when a group of about 20 White police in camouflage uniforms and plainclothes came into the cemetery. They were carrying long guns and shot guns," he said.

"They just started firing on the crowd without warning I was very close to the coffin. People began screaming. I jumped away so that I could see what was happening."

"They were shooting at people at the graveside. People were falling. I tried to get pictures of the crowd running away. I was behind the police at this stage. I then half-turned and saw police behind me. I ran to the side to get out of their way and to protect myself. That's when I got shot.

"I had a wound in my shoulder, one in my left arm, two in the stomach, one in the back, two in the chest, one in the thigh and one in the buttocks.

"I felt pain throughout my body but I didn't fall. I started jumping fences and ran into the grounds of a house. The door was locked and I hid in the toilet."

Mr Ndlovu said he real-



Mr Ndlovu displays his scars — a record of the Doornkop shooting.

ised he was bleeding and left the toilet after a few minutes.

"The shooting was continuing on the other side of the cemetery. I walked across the road and found two Rand Daily Mail journalists. They paid for a taxi to take me to hospital."

Mr Ndlovu spent a week at Baragwanath Hospital after his operation. He has a 48 cm scar down his abdomen and stitch marks in different parts of his body.

Rand Daily Mail columnist Doc Bikitsha said: "He wasn't aware of who we were till later. He literally dropped on me. He was in great pain."

Three Rand Daily Mail reporters who were at the cemetery said a police officer on arriving at the cemetery shouted: "Gaan julle weg, loop julle weg", (Go away, move away), but that the shooting had started without warning. All contradict the police claim that stones were thrown at the police before the

firing began.

"Mail" freelance reporter Montshiwa Moroke said he was a few yards from the graveside when police entered the cemetery. "An officer shouted for the people to disperse. People started panicking,

"Then the police started moving towards the crowd, and within seconds of the warning to disperse one policeman, next to the officer shot straight into the crowd. This was followed by a number of other shots.

332

Metropolitan

**It was buckshot
that hit newsman**

AD m
11/2/96

353

267 81

Cape has violent Christmas

Sunday Times Reporter

FLYING Squad police in Cape Town received more than 1 000 calls on Christmas Eve — a record. During the evening, reports of murders, robberies, assaults and domestic disputes were coming in at the rate of one a minute.

Reinforcements, including a dog unit, were sent to a house in District Six after two policemen were attacked by a stone-throwing mob of about 100.

The city's ambulance service also worked flat out, dealing with 120 assault cases between 10 am on Friday and 7 am yesterday.

● In contrast police, firemen and hospital staff in the Johannesburg-Pretoria area reported an unusually quiet Christmas. A spokesman for the Johan-

nesburg General Hospital said the casualty ward on Christmas Eve was no busier than any other Friday night.

● It was also a quiet Christmas in the Eastern Cape, with no major crimes and no serious accidents. A Port Elizabeth traffic official said: "Motorists are apparently driving more slowly and more carefully than usual."

● Christmas in Bethlehem was accompanied by the ancient chant of Franciscan monks and the carolling of choirs from many parts of the world. Israeli soldiers kept watch for possible Arab terrorism but there were no incidents.

● Quote by President Idi Amin: 1977 should be a year of dedication and action, with less talking.

80

~~325 Sekunda~~

Blast suspect spotted

Sunday Times Reporter

THE man wanted by security police in connection with the Carlton Centre blast on December 7, and who they believed had fled the country, was seen in Soweto this week.

The man, police believed, had escaped a net set up to trap him in Soweto the day after Mr Wellington Tshazibane was arrested.

Mr Tshazibane died in detention.

Police believe the man they are hunting may have also been responsible for two explosions in Soweto in October — at a police station and on a railway line.

The family of the dead man said they had seen the wanted man in Soweto on Wednesday.

PROBE INTO

BIRDSHOT

BLINDING

26/12/76

332

93

THE Southern Transvaal branch of the Medical Association of South Africa has confirmed that children have been blinded by riot police firing birdshot.

Dr Jonathan Gluckman, spokesman for the branch and former president of the South African Medical Association, told the Sunday Times that when the branch was made aware of blindings and eye damage it decided to refer the matter to the association's head office for discussion next year.

Dr Gluckman said: "We

Doctors are concerned over riot injuries

By HEATHER MCGHEE

were told of three or four cases of blinding in Johannesburg, and many cases of eye injury. The profession as a whole is so deeply concerned that we believe it should be discussed as

a matter of great urgency by the entire association."

Birdshot — anything from No 6 to No 12 — is the ammunition sportsmen use to kill wildfowl, grouse and pheasants.

A doctor told me that most of his colleagues considered it important that the Minister of Justice be clearly informed that birdshot is by no means harmless.

"At the worst, birdshot can be lethal — and it can certainly blind. How the police stop riots is their business; but in most civilised countries it is not considered necessary to kill or blind or maim for life.

"We want the Minister of Justice to be made fully aware of the consequences of arming the police with this lethal ammunition. It is shocking that a Minister of Justice can say anything so foolish and irresponsible. Far from being relatively harmless — 'making them itch for a month' — anything discharged from a shotgun can blow your head off if it's near enough."

Rules

A senior doctor at Baragwanath Hospital said there was an inquiry to discover the identity of the doctor who last week revealed to the Sunday Times that children had been blinded by birdshot. The doctor had not been identified.

"We understand that in a bureaucratic organisation like a provincial hospital there must be certain rules; but most of us think it deplorable that the superintendent and director of hospital services are withholding the facts which should be made known in the public interest. Instead of a witchhunt there should be an investigation into the use of shotgun ammunition."

The confirmation of blindings by the Southern Transvaal branch of the Medical Association follows non-committal statements made by Dr Beukes, Baragwanath Hospital superintendent, and Dr H. Grové, director of Hospital Services. Dr Grové still refuses to confirm the blindings or comment.

On Thursday when I asked Major-General D. J. Kriel, deputy Commissioner in charge of riot control, if there would be a police inquiry about whether birdshot was an appropriate way of dealing with civil disturbances, he replied:

"Why must we investigate? Anything can blind, even sand, as I told you last week. I've nothing further to say about the matter."

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26/12/76
Sundays
Times

332 80

Birdshot has

blinded youths

SEVERAL black children have been blinded by birdshot fired by police during township disturbances. Others have permanently damaged eyesight.

This was confirmed this week by a doctor working at the St John Eye Hospital at Baragwanath. The average age of the children he had treated was 12. He and colleagues would prefer police not to fire at children — "But if they must fire, I wish they would use something else. The trouble with birdshot is it sprays and this is where the danger of blinding comes in. And, of course, whenever there is any kind of action you will get people, especially children, looking on. Some of the cases were children who were bystanders."

The police began using birdshot several months ago because it was thought to be reasonably safe.

In an interview last month with Fleur de Villiers, Sunday Times Political Correspondent, the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said birdshot was the answer.

It was not lethal, maintained the authority of

By HEATHER MCGHEE

the gun — "and you itched for a month afterwards."

Major-General D. J. Kriel, Deputy Commissioner in charge of riot control, told me this week that he did not know of a single case of blinding.

"The police would not fire deliberately at anyone's eyes. But anything can blind, even sand," he said.

Dr P. J. Beukes, Superintendent of Baragwanath Hospital said he was not

prepared to disclose without permission from the Director of Hospital Services who was away, how many children had been blinded.

"The Cilliers Commission into Civil Disturbances is investigating all aspects of the rioting and blinding may be one of the aspects they may look into."

Although the acting Director of Hospital Services told me he would be happy for Dr Beukes to disclose the information, Dr Beukes still refused.

Third 'pamphlet bomb' in City

Cape Times 16/12/76

Homegoing commuters scattered when a bomb exploded at the Mowbray bus terminus, sending pamphlets high into the air.

According to an eyewitness who lives nearby, there was a "tremendous" bang and within minutes hundreds of pamphlets had been grabbed by commuters.

Nobody was injured and the crowd soon dispersed.

Meanwhile Cape Town's Black townships were quiet yesterday after police alerts elsewhere in the country. A police spokesman said they expected everything to remain quiet.

A township resident of Nyanga, where there was bloody fighting between township residents and migrant workers last week, confirmed that things were quiet, although he said many people were planning to stay indoors — "just in case".

Shopkeepers in Nyanga, however, like their counterparts in Soweto, have in recent days received warnings that they must not celebrate Christmas.

A THIRD "pamphlet bomb" exploded in Cape Town yesterday — at Mowbray bus terminus during the evening rush hour, showering leaflets of the banned African National Congress. Earlier, pamphlet bombs went off in Greenmarket Square and on the Parade.

A Security Police spokesman confirmed the third explosion soon after it happened — at 5.50pm — and said no arrests had been made.

The first explosions occurred on Greenmarket Square and five minutes later on the Grand Parade — at the morning market stalls where crowds were still gathered.

In Greenmarket Square at 1.10pm, a supermarket plastic packet placed next to some rubbish bags went off with "a terrific bang", according to an eyewitness.

As leaflets purporting to be written by the military wing of the outlawed African National Congress fluttered to the ground, Coloured and Black people lurching in the square surged forward and picked them up. Within minutes there wasn't a pamphlet to be found.

Traffic police

The first authorities on the scene were traffic police who asked the tight crowd around the scene of the explosion to disperse.

They collected the explosive device which scattered the pamphlets and the remnants of the bag in which it had been placed.

Mrs Margaret Mentoor, an eyewitness, said that she had seen a "tall man wearing a jacket — I can't say whether he was White or Coloured," standing a few metres away from where she sat on a bench. He was bending over the rubbish bags.

"He walked away and a short while later there was an explosion."

Security police arrived on the scene a few minutes later and inspected the immediate vicinity of the explosion.

Meanwhile another explosive device went off close to the shopkeepers' stalls at the Wednesday morning market on the Parade — scattering leaflets in a similar way. Two Black men wearing crash-helmets were reported to have been in the vicinity of the explosion distributing pamphlets.

Both explosions were heard over a wide area.

The leaflets concerned the recent unrest.

The pamphlets were exploded on the eve of the Day of the Covenant.

Nobody was injured in the

blaté

Third pamphlet bomb in Cape

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Security Police were last night investigating three pamphlet bomb explosions in the city and suburbs — the third at the Mowbray bus terminus during the evening rush hour.

The "bombs" showered leaflets of the banned African National Congress over wide areas.

A Security Police spokesman confirmed the third pamphlet bomb shortly after it happened — at 5.50 pm — and said that no arrests had yet been made.

The explosive devices were apparently aimed at spreading the ANC leaflets among Christmas shoppers in the city centre during lunch hours and commuters on their way home last night.

The first two explosions happened in Greenmarket Square and five minutes later on the Grand Parade — at the morning market stalls where crowds were still gathered.

In Greenmarket Square, a supermarket plastic bag placed next to some rubbish bins went off with a "terrific bang" according to a witness.

As the leaflets fluttered to the ground, hordes of Black people lurching in the square surged forward and picked them up. Within minutes there wasn't a pamphlet to be found.

The leaflets, which were captioned with a Marxist MPLA slogan — contained a declaration from the ANC and its military wing Umkhonto We Sizwe — which is also referred to as "The People's Army of Liberation".

The pamphlet bombs were exploded on the eve of the Day of the Covenant.

Nobody was injured in the two blasts.

Cape Town's Black townships were quiet in the wake of police reinforcements elsewhere in the country. Police said they expected everything to re-

332

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19/12/76 S.T.

Birdshot has

SEVERAL black children have been blinded by birdshot fired by police during township disturbances. Others have permanently damaged eyesight.

This was confirmed this week by a doctor working at the St John Eye Hospital at Baragwanath. The average age of the children he had treated was 12. He and colleagues would prefer police not to fire at children — "But if they must fire, I wish they would use something else. The trouble with birdshot is it sprays and this is where the danger of blinding comes in. And, of course, whenever there is any kind

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By HEATHER MCGHEE

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prepared to disclose without permission from the Director of Hospital Services who was away, how many children had been blinded.

"The Officers Commission into Civil Disturbances is investigating all aspects of the rioting and blinding may be one of the aspects they may look into."

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The police began using birdshot several months ago because it was thought to be reasonably safe.

In an interview last month with Fleur de Villiers, Sunday Times Political Correspondent, the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said birdshot was the answer.

It was not lethal, maintained the authority of

LEAFLET BOMBERS IN CAPE

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — By late

Yesterday no arrests had yet been made in connection with the pamphlet "bombs" which exploded simultaneously in Greenmarket Square and on the Parade yesterday afternoon.

In Greenmarket Square at 1.10 p.m. a supermarket plastic packet placed next to some rubbish bags, suddenly went off with "a terrific bang"

according to an eyewitness.

As leaflets purporting to be authored by the military wing of the outlawed African National Congress fluttered to the ground, hordes of Coloureds and Africans lunging in the square surged forward and picked them up. Within minutes there wasn't a pamphlet to be found.

The first authorities on the scene were traffic police who were obliged to ask the crowd around

the scene of the explosion to disperse.

They collected the explosive device which scattered the pamphlets, and the remnants of plastic bag in which it had been placed.

Mrs. Margaret Meertoor, an eye-witness, said she had seen a tall man wearing a jacket — I can't say whether he was White or Coloured," standing a few feet away from where she sat on a bench. He was bending over the rubbish bags. "He walked away and

a short while later there was an explosion."

Security police arrived a few minutes later, and closely inspected the blast area.

Meanwhile, another explosive device went off close to the shopkeepers stalls at the market on the Parade — also scattering leaflets. Two Africans wearing crash helmets were reported to have been nearby distributing pamphlets. They ran

away and disappeared after the explosion.

The leaflets, contain a declaration from the ANC and its military wing, Unkhonto we Sizwe, — also known as The People's Army of Liberation.

The pamphlets were "exploded" on the eve of the Day of the Covenant, which the ANC has apparently arrogated to itself as a "Hero's Day," according to the leaflets. Nobody was injured in the two blasts.

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16/12/76 - DP

Three pamphlet bombs shower city centre

CAPE TOWN — No arrests have been made in connection with the three pamphlet "bombs", two of which exploded simultaneously in Green-

market Square and the Parade here yesterday.

In Greenmarket Square at 1.10 pm, a supermarket plastic packet placed next to rubbish bags, went off with "a terrific bang" according to an eyewitness.

As leaflets apparently authored by the military wing of the banned African National Congress, fluttered to the ground, hordes of people lurching in the square surged forward and picked them up. Within minutes there wasn't a pamphlet to be found.

Traffic police collected the explosive device which scattered the pamphlets and the remnants of plastic bag in which it had been placed.

Security police arrived on the scene a few minutes later, and inspected the immediate vicinity of the explosion.

A second explosive device went off close to the shop-keepers' stalls at the market on the Parade — scattering leaflets in a similar way.

The leaflets, captioned with the slogan "The struggle continues — victory is certain," contain a declaration from the ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe — also referred to as "the people's army of liberation."

A third bomb exploded at the busy Mowbray bus terminus during the evening rush hour.

A security police spokesman confirmed the third pamphlet bomb shortly after it happened at 5.50 pm and said no arrests had been made —
DPK

O BIRDSHOT BLIND

THE Southern Transvaal branch of the Medical Association of South Africa has confirmed that children have been blinded by riot police firing birdshot.

Dr Jonathan Gluckman, spokesman for the branch and former president of the South African Medical Association, told the Sunday Times that when the branch was made aware of blindings and eye damage it decided to refer the matter to the association's head office for discussion next year.

Dr Gluckman said "We

Doctors are concerned over riot injuries

By HEATHER MCGHEE

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a matter of great urgency by the entire association."

Birdshot — anything from No 6 to No 12 — is the ammunition sportsmen use to kill wildfowl, grouse and pheasants.

A doctor told me that most of his colleagues considered it important that the Minister of Justice be clearly informed that birdshot is by no means harmless.

"At the worst, birdshot can be lethal — and it can certainly blind. How the police stop riots is their business, but in most civilised countries it is not considered necessary to kill or blind or maim for life

"We want the Minister of Justice to be made fully aware of the consequences of arming the police with this lethal ammunition. It is shocking that a Minister of Justice can say anything so foolish and irresponsible. Far from being relatively harmless — 'making them itch for a month' — anything discharged from a shotgun can blow your head off if it's near enough."

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The confirmation of blindings by the Southern Transvaal branch of the Medical Association follows non-committal statements made by Dr Beukes, Baragwanath Hospital superintendent, and Dr H. Grové, director of Hospital Services. Dr Grové still refuses to confirm the blindings or comment.

On Thursday when I asked Major-General D. J. Kriel, deputy Commissioner in charge of riot control, if there would be a police inquiry about whether birdshot was an appropriate way of dealing with civil disturbances, he replied:

"Why must we investigate? Anything can blind, even sand, as I told you last week. I've nothing further to say about the matter."

Handwritten scribbles and numbers, possibly '12' and '300'.

Handwritten notes: '26/12/76', 'S. Grové', 'H. Beukes'.

Leaflets in Greenmarket

Square, Parade

ARGUS 15/12/76

**PAMPHLET
EXPROBET**

**BOMBERS
IN CITY**



Ran away

Just before the Greenmarket Square explosion two African men, both wearing motorcycle crash helmets, were seen distributing pamphlets to passersby.

They were approached by a member of the public and then the bomb went off. The men ran away. One jumped on a red scooter and drove off and the other ran down Shortmarket Street.

Police began a search for the men after they had been told of the incident.

THE remains of the pamphlet bomb which exploded in Greenmarket Square today. The bomb was placed in a shopping carrier next to two municipal refuse bags. It scattered pamphlets over a wide area. The components were not badly damaged in the explosion.

The bombs exploded on Greenmarket Square and on the Parade about 1.10 pm, their loud reports startling lunch-hour strollers in the city sunshine.

Leaflets were scattered on the ground in the vicinity of the bombs.

Within minutes security policemen were at the scene of the explosions and traffic policemen were asking passers-by to move on.

On Greenmarket Square, the bomb had been placed in a plastic carrier bag and left next to two municipal refuse bags at a lamppost.

The blast echoed through the city centre but no one was hurt.

People ran

The bomb on the Parade was apparently made in a similar way.

It exploded near stalls at the Wednesday morning market and scores of people ran in fright. Leaflets and smoke went into the air.

Police later confiscated leaflets picked up by people in the vicinity.

This afternoon police were examining the components of the bombs which appeared to have minium tubing attached to wooden boards with batteries, timers and detonators.

The leaflets had been typed and duplicated and were written in English. They referred to the recent unrest.

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Show cancelled after fire at Nico Malan

Cape Times
14/12/76

Staff Reporter

FIRE caused an estimated R50 000 damage to part of the Nico Malan Theatre complex yesterday.

Just after 12.15pm about 250 people — theatre staff, ballet dancers and other artistes left the building when thick smoke was discovered pouring from a doorway in the opera wing of the complex.

The fire brigade arrived within minutes but had difficulty in finding the seat of the fire because of the dense smoke.

Control rooms

The fire broke out in a vertical cable shaft below the opera auditorium.

It spread up the shaft into production rooms at the back of the auditorium — the sound control room, light control room and the follow spot room. These were badly damaged.

There was smoke in every

corridor of the complex and firemen had to use masks and oxygen cylinders.

The fire was confined to the opera wing. The theatre was not affected.

At 1.44pm the fire brigade were able to establish the exact spot of the fire, and soon after 3pm they had the fire under control.

The possibility of an explosion in the cable shaft was dismissed by Mr Jannie du Toit, general manager of the Theatre Centre.

Earlier yesterday, there were about 500 children in the foyer of the opera auditorium. They left the complex only minutes before the fire was discovered.

● Last night's charity gala performance of "Carmen" in the opera auditorium was cancelled because of the fire.

It is hoped to have the theatre back in operation by Friday night for the opening of the ballet "Cinderella".



Firemen go into operation at a rear entrance to the Nico Malan opera wing yesterday.

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30

Soweto's secret shoppers cover up presents

By MELANIE YAP

BLACK shoppers are asking Johannesburg city stores to wrap their parcels in brown paper for fear of reprisals in the townships if they buy Christmas goods at White shops.

Soweto students have demanded that Christmas be recognised as a time of mourning for the people shot and detained during the riots.

Several managers of stores which cater mainly for the Black trade said yesterday that reports of a Black boycott was having an effect.

"Threats of intimidation have been effective and people simply don't want to buy the way they did last year," said one manager.

Another effect of the "boycott" was noticeable in the city, but Black trade was normal to good in outlying areas.

"This boycott is effective. We're down 25 per cent on our target for the month.

"Most Black shoppers have asked us to give them plain shopping bags without any advertising so people won't know where the items were bought," he said.

"We've even had some students standing outside the shop telling people not to come in, but we sent them on their way."

A manager of a men's clothing store said: "We are down on last year and though several people are still buying, they don't want it known. We've stopped using our usual wrapping paper and are now wrapping things in brown paper."

The manageress of a family clothing store said one customer had told her Black children would not be having a Christmas this year. "She said they had been warned that pretty clothes would be torn off children because they should be mourning."

Mr Solomon Moema, vice-president of the Johannesburg African Chamber of Commerce (Jacoc) said yesterday his chamber wholeheartedly supported the students' "buy at home" campaign, reports Mike Ndlazi.

"The 2 000 Soweto shops can supply all the needs of Black customers," said Mr Moema.

The Kroonstad Urban Bantu Council has rejected a R400 party offered to it by the Free State Bantu Affairs Administration.

Chairman Mr N. B. Plank said his councillors were bitter because the board ignored their request that a R500 000 beer project should not have priority over housing.

"There is no money for housing and yet within a month a huge beer project is erected."



31/12/76
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A flashback to the riots in Soweto.

Ferguson, Henry Andrew. 31 Years. Groenwalt, Hanover Park. Sept 2

Fink, Alfred 14/15 years. Vrygrond, Steenberg. Sept 15.
Fish, Edward. 41. 14th Avenue, Ravensmead Sept 9. Shot dead.

G

Gasnola, Saleiman. 17 years. Thorton Road, Athlone. Died Sept 9 or 10. Shot.

Genu, Fostus. 28 years. Guguletu Aug 12.

Gobile, Chris. 22 years. Guguletu. Died Aug 11, 1976

Gushman, Edwin, NY 77 No 22 Guguletu. Aug 12, 1976 Shot dead

H

Harris, Ronald Bango Crescent, Silvertown. Died Sept 16.

Hoogaardt, Spasiëna, 15 years. Nickle Road, Hugenot Paarl. Sept 9. Shot

I

Isaacs, Colin 30 years (?). Retreat Sept 15.

Isaacs, John. 15 years 21 Jordan Street, Mannenberg Shot Sept 9

J

Jacobs, Mervyn. 38 Street Elsie's River. Sept 8. Shot

Jacobs, Shaheed, 15 years. District Six. Died Sept 6 Shot

K

Kamese, Adries 28 years. NY 156 No 17, Guguletu Aug 12. Shot dead.

Kamfer, Benjamin 16 years. 39, 11th Avenue, Ravensmead. Sept 10. Shot dead.

Khan, Naziem 15 years. Mannenberg. Sept 16.

Kleinsmith, Angelaire, 29 years, 14th Avenue, Elsie's River Sept 8.

Khumalo, Joseph. Guguletu. Sept 10.

L

Lee, Ralph. 16 years Retreat Road, Retreat. Died Sept 8. Shot

Limba, B Guguletu. Sept 16, 1976.

Lucas, Cornelius. Mossel Bay. Died prior to Sept 15.

Lutya, Wiseman. 23 years Guguletu. Aug 12

M

Man Youth shot dead in Guguletu. Unidentified. Police opened fire on "mob" approaching police station. (Cape Times 26 October, 1976.)

Man Shot dead by Police — allegedly throwing petrol bomb. Unidentified. (Cape Times 13 Oct 76)

Marnie, Alfred. 18. Retreat. Shot Sept 9

Masiba, Nkululo. 25 years. Guguletu. Died Aug 11, 1976.

Mtewa, Temba 21 years. Guguletu. Aug 31.

Mathieson, Reginald Vrygrond 983 Sept 9.

May, Nicholas Vrygrond 2861 Sept 8. Shot

Mazwe, Mncedisi. 16 years. Guguletu. Sept 16.

Mazwi, Zinzo. Guguletu. Sept 16-19.

Meyer, Karl. 44 years. Hesterhof, Heideveld. Sept 9.

Mjamba, Douglas. 20 years. Guguletu. August, 12.

Moses, Philip. 42 years. 45, 9th Avenue, Ravensmead. Sept 11.

Shot dead.

Mosi, Kohle (Xqule). 18 years. Guguletu. August 12.

Mshudulu, Reginald. 22 years. Guguletu. August 11. Shot

Mteto, Vakile Abrahams. NY6 No 26 Guguletu. August 12 Shot dead.

Mvukuse, Rebson Thankabanth. NY 150, Room 115 Guguletu Sept 17, 1976 Shot.

N

Ndingane, M. 13 years. Guguletu. Died Sept 15 Shot.

Nduna, Kenneth. 38 years 4 Buttenheut Street, Langa. August 11, 1976. Shot dead.

Nezumga, Nicholas Silo. 22 years NY 140, No 7, Guguletu. August 11. Shot dead.

Ngxgabi, Joseph. 22 years. Guguletu. August 12.

Nixkey, Basil. 42 years. Mannenberg, Sept 9

Nonkasa, Victor. NY 10, No 32, Guguletu. Sept 19, 1976 Shot dead

Nteko, Telford Muuseledo 17 years Guguletu. August 12

O

October, Ronald. 18 years Welcome Estate. Died Sept 16

Olifant, Harrison. 15 years. NY 12, Room 64; Guguletu. October 25. Shot dead.

Opperman, Michael John. 19 years Died Sept 9 of gunshot wounds received at Hanover Park.

P

Paulsen. 14A Kaseyaweg, Mannenberg. Sept 9. Shot dead.

Peters, Sandra. 11 years (13 years), Athlone. Died Sept 4. Shot.

Peters, Phyllis 43 years. Athlone. Sept 16.

Petersen, G. J 22 years 1st Avenue, Retreat Died Sept 8 Shot.

S

Sogiba, Bettfund. 11 years. Of Nyanga East Letter in Cape Town

— shot by traffic officer when allegedly setting fire to an Ottery Service Station.

Swart, Christie 17 years. 11th Avenue, Ravensmead Sept 8 Shot.

T

Truter, Christopher 15 years. Bonteheuvel. Died Sept 1. Shot

Tshaya, Michael. 18 years. NY 11, Room 4, Guguletu, August 11.

V

Van Der Ross, Nora. Steenberg Sept 16.

Van Kerke, Naorin 10 (9) years. Ravensmead, Tiervlei. Sept 8 Shot.

Van Zyl, Alec. 23 years. Retreat. Sept 15

Vermeulen, G, 20 years 167B Bonteheuvel, Avenue

Bonteheuvel. Sept 16. Shot.

Viljoen, Sally. 51 years. Lapperts Street, Paarl East, Paarl. Sept 9. Shot. Shot in taxi going home

W

Williams, George. 4721B Vrygrond. Sept 9. Shot.

Williams, Gerald 27 years. No 7, 4th Avenue, Bokmakierie. Shot.

Woukaza, Victor Mzwandile 18 years Guguletu. Sept 16

X

Xhipnu, Mncedisi. 28 years. NY 58, Room 19, Guguletu Sept 6. Shot.

Y

Yasin, Ridwaan 23 years Kanna Road, Belhar. Sept 7. Shot Wounds received in Darling Street on Sept 7.

Z

Zantsi, Sonnyboy. 17 years. Guguletu Sept 16.

Zantsi, Wilhe. Guguletu Sept 16-19.

Zondani, Duyifile (Alfred?) Guguletu Died August 16-19 (?)

Zondani, Wellington. 20 years NY 74, No 57. Guguletu. Sept 9. Shot in Mannenberg.

Zuba, Petelo. 24 years. Guguletu. August 12.

The names in the Race Relations list have been confirmed in a list compiled by The Cape Times. In addition The Cape Times published three more names:

Ndingane Crosby, 10, of NY 13, Room 14, Guguletu, died September 14.

George Willem, 14, of Steenberg, died September 15.

Van Zyl, Alec, 23, of Retreat, died Sept 15.

Meadowlands bullet wound through the heart.

Tshwayela Victor of 1327b Emndeni South bullet wound around the groin.

Radebe Wilson of 2335a Zola 2 bullet wounds on head and body.

Lebelo Albert of 6534 Zone 4, Diepkloof, Aug 4 shot and teargas.

Kunene Edward of 1187a Zola North June 18 stabbed twice left side chest.

Mogotsi Nchimane Philemon of 1018a Orlando West, assault.

Ramashila Solomon of 33 - 13th Avenue, Alexandra stabbed to death on June 19.

Talazo Selwyn Silulamo of 46 - 8th Avenue, Alexandra.

Morolong J.P. of 10731 Orlando West Sept 23 stabbed and beaten to death.

Semousi S of 10120 Orlando West 2 Aug 30 assault head injuries.

Serobe L.M. 58 - 6th Avenue, Alex Aug 9 shot through lower region of the body.

Sebeela J.E. 13 - 4th Avenue, Alex shot.

Garnie R.W. 4 - 6th Avenue, Alex shot right shoulder.

Madibo P. of 1 - 14th Avenue, Alex shot left shoulder.

Makate W.T. 99558 Orlando West 2, shot through the neck.

Mashiane F.B. of 2173, Zone 9, Meadowlands Aug 28 shot.

Maphalala S. of 1355 Rockville Aug 27 shot.

Ndlovu H.J. of 646 Moroka shot.

Mmutle D. of 7507 Orlando West bullet wound on the side.

Moleko H. June 18 shot in the stomach.

Letlaku J. of 1928 Zone 9, Meadowlands.

Mofokeng R.A. of 1219 Putswa Street, Dube June 17 stabbed with bottle.

Simelane O.T. of 1383 Sidumedi Drive, Kagiso 2 shot neck and breast.

Mthombeni M. 40c White City, Jabavu attacked by thugs.

Khumalo N.M. of 1550 Senaoana, PO Moroka stabbed above the heart.

Barron J. 152b Zone 5, Meadowlands shot through the head.

Take L. of 610 Central Western Jabavu bullet wound on groin.

Sitshoni Z.C. of 8183 Orlando West bullet wound above heart.

Ntshangase P. 87-14th Avenue, Alex bullet wound through the heart.

Wilso M. of 10 - 3rd Avenue, Alex shot.

Ndlovu H. of 7235 Orlando bullet wound on forehead.

Mkwanzu L. of 66 Mofolo South shot.

Maga Dane F.M. of 47 - 13th Avenue, Alex bullet wound.

Hokwane N.C. of 24 - 18th Avenue, Alex crushed by a bus.

Nkutha H.P. of 153 - 9th Avenue, Alex shot.

Phiri J. of 159 - 9th Avenue, Alex shot and car crashed.

Masilo E.N. of 10254 Moroka Aug 24 chopped by hostel dwellers.

Mabaso N. of 1006a Naledi shot.

Mngemane M. of 691 White City Jabavu five bullet wounds.

Zwane J. of 2091 Dube Village burnt wound in abdomen.

Twala T. of 1159b, White City shot.

Sebati P.A. of 1048 Zone 1, Meadowlands shot through both thighs.

Lesumi J. of 340b Zone 1, Meadowlands assaulted by hostel inmates with choppers.

Modise J. of 1670 Raborife Street, Dobsonville shot in the stomach.

Tshabalala M.J. of 762 Emndeni South shot through intestines.

Mohammer J. of 10700b Orlando West 2, Aug 24, stabbed in the stomach, face sliced off.

THE Black Parents' Association has provided the names of a further 26 people who died in townships in the East and West Rand and near Pretoria. They are:

Elifas Dithupe, 1390 Kagiso

David Kolonga, 16546 Mamelodi

Thamini Ntenga, 295 Kagiso I

Elifas Mathakgane, A233 Mamelodi

John Khoza, F1771 Mamelodi

Sam Boy Mabunda, 12138

Mamelodi

Andries Kekane, B603

Jacob Nkosi, K3397 Mamelodi

Shadrack Mabuza, 13483 Mamelodi.

Lazarus Matimela, P5456 Mamelodi

Patrick Zwane, S6665 Mamelodi.

Ames Mbatha, R6258 Mamelodi.

George Sebesebe, 10792 Mamelodi.

Daniel Madikane, 14492

Patrick Ntindane, 16862 Mamelodi

Johannes Ngobeni, 1083H Mabopane

Simon Mohwaduba, 1767A Mabopane.

Abea Mashegoane, V7442 Mamelodi.

Johannes Ntlaleng, V7708 Mamelodi

Aaron Mathabathe, 14738 Mamelodi

Michael Nare, 56869 Mamelodi

Robert Pitso, x1 Klerksdorp.

Norman Kunene, W. R. B Selby.

Linda Kgokong, 10124 Daveyton.

Humphrey Xaji, 1930 Daveyton

Ashley Lesejane, 1842 Moepong

On November 12 the Western Cape Region of the Institute of Race Relations released the names of 94 people whom it believed had died in the unrest there. The list was compiled from what the Institute described as overlapping sources. But the Institute could not guarantee absolute accuracy because of what it described as the "official silence on the extent of death and injury."

The 94 names are:

Adams, Sandra Joyce, 24 years, of Kewtown. Killed in Athlone Sept 16. Shot dead while standing on third floor.

Adriaanse, Noel, 13 years, of Oribi New Hanover Park. Died Sept 7. Died of gunshot wounds received near Town Centre. Died Hanover Park, night Sept 8.

Africa, Pieter, 24 years, 49 White Supply, Montagu. Sept 11. Details of death under investigation.

Albin, David Basil, 16 years, Elsie's River. Shot Sept 9. Wounded near home - gunshot.

Allie, Abdurahman, of Piet Retief Street, Parow. Died Sept 18. Shot. Businessman.

Appolis, Christopher, 16 years, Winterberg Avenue, Heideveld. Died Sept 9. Died of wounds received near home. Shot dead in Mannenberg.

Barnes, Isaac, 15 years. Assegaa Avenue, Bonteheuwel. Died Aug 25. Shot.

Bezuidenhout, Isaac. Mosselbay. Died prior to Sept 14. Buried.

Botha, Neville. 7th Avenue, Retreat. Shot Sept 16. Died of wounds received near home.

Carolissen, Gasant, 20 years. Parkwood Estate. Shot Sept 2.

Carolissen, Ronald Charles, 22 years Sept 9. Stellenbosch, CT. 24/9/76. Reported by D. Curry, CR.

Clöete, Joseph Edward, 27 years. Sugarloaf Road, Mannenberg. Shot in Mannenberg Sept 9.

Cook, Faried, 16 years. Mannenberg. Died Sept. Shot.

Dajee, Bhanudey, 37 years. Retreat. Died Sept 10. Shot Shopkeeper.

Daniel, John. Retreat. Sept 15.

Dondi, Sydwel Barki. Guguletu. NY 50 No 135. Shot Sept 16.

Daniels, Kammups, 33 years. 17 Primrose Street, Cleetesville. Sept 7. Shot dead.

David, John, 38. (c) Belinda Walk. Sept 9, 1976. Shot dead.

David, Rachaad, 17 years. 16 Strandroos Close, Kewtown. Sept 17, 1976. Shot.

Dube, Yvene, 45 years. 409 Amstel Hof, Paarl East. Sept 9. Shot dead.

Elliot, I. No details. Dependents.

Essop, Dawood, 5 Tugela Road, Mannenberg. Aug 26, 1976. Shot dead.

Ferdi. ? Age. ? Address of Guguletu. Died Aug 18-20. (25 Sept 76 Cape Times).

The roll of the riot deaths

HERE is the list compiled by Mr Enoch Duma, a reporter on the Sunday Times, after his investigations.

Christopher, 21, Nthile, Isaac Rone; Ntsele, Fraser, 21; (June 17) gunshot wounds of liver and kidney

E

Edelstein, Melville Leonard; Eesterhuizen, Johannes Hendrik.

F

Folhe, Enoch (June 18), shot above the heart.

G

Gincana, Atwell (June 18); Godwe, Jeffrey (June 18)

K

Kalane, George; Kekane, Shadrack; Keokame, Marshall (June 16); Kgampe, Philemon; Kgapule, Edward; Kgongoana, Ariel (June 16); Kgupisi, Herbert; Khumalo, Daniel (June 19); Kobedi, Kabelo (June 25); Kubeka, Johannes, 24; (June 17), gunshot wounds of left leg, died of haemorrhage; Kubheka, Robert; Kumalo, Zolile (June 17); Kumalo, Nehemia; Kunene, Norman, 27, (June 17); Kwinana, Gregory (June 17).

L

Ledwaba, Jacob; Lepota, David; Leroke, Hermina; Linda, Petrus King, killed by bullet; Lengwathi, Patrick Themba (June 12), shot; Lloyd, Jan, 26; Luvatsha, Thembo, bullet wounds below stomach

M

Mabaso, Mathabeni; Mabuku, Gladys; Madzivhandila, Patrick; Magadani, Florence; Mahasha, Daniel; Mahlambi, Paulina; Mahlanza, Raymond, 24, (June 17), shot in hip; Mahapo, Godfrey; Maipa, Simon; Majola, Boy; Makhari, Abraham, 33; Makhabane, Petrus K, shot in stomach and chest, hotla; Manganyi, Victor; March, Phillip (June 20), shot thrice through head and stomach; Masenya, Grace; Masinga, David, 19, (June 16); Mathebula, Jacob Sydney; Mathebula, Josiah; Matome, Mackenzie; Matsapola, E., two bullet wounds; Matsepe, Jeffrey; Matsunyane, James Sello, shot at the back - bullet went through the body; Mayimbela, Siphio; Manale, Herbert; Mbebe, Frank; Mchunu, Moses; Mda, John, 32, (June 17), gunshot wounds of chest and lung; Menwe, Peter; Mevana, David, shot through sternum; Mhlanga, Mhlongo, Felix (June 18), shot - wound involving lung, heart, and spinal column; Mithi, Lily; Mkhize, Tusokwakhe; Mkhohlana, Elias, 43; Mkhwanazi, Israel; Mkhwanazi, Lindiwe; Mlangeni, Lea; Mmutle, D., bullet through the side; Mnculwane, Mantombi, P, shot; Mngemane, Morris, five bullet wounds; Mngoma, Tenson; Mngomezulu, Simon, 29, (June 18); Mphetha, Lawrence; Modukanele, Jacob; Modukanele, Isaac Rasebata; Moerane, Jacob, 23 (June 19); burnt under vehicle; Mogola, Johannes; Mokgatlhe, Moses; Mogapi, Stephen; Mokoena, Moses; Mokoena, Vincent; Moleko, Hendrick, (June 18), shot in the stomach; Montjane, Elijah; Mononyane, Joseph S, (June 18); Msimanga, Mbekiseni; Mthembo, John; Mtshadi, Simon; Mubuya, Bennett; Mukel, Dennis; Mzila, Hezia

N

Ncube, Daniel, bullet wound on the hip; Nda, Herbert; Ndebele, Zuzele; Ndirongo, Michael; Ndlovu, Jimmy; Ndlovu, Leslie; Ndou, Herbert; Ngobho, Thuthuka, 16, (July 15); Ngobeni, Harry, 26; Ngubane, Aaron; Ngwenya, Stanley; Nkabinde, Fanyana; Nkabule, David; Nkomo, Eric, 17; Nkwana, Peter; Nkwe, Joseph; Noge, Cornelius; Nokwana, Nomvula; Noldvu, H J., shot; Ngaba, Wellington, shot; Nyati, Johanna; Nqhopa, Shadrack; Ntanzi, Egu; Ntebele, Francis, 17, (Sept 23); Ntshabele, Daniel; Nthini,

Phakathi, Charles, Peterson, Hector, 13; (June 16), among the first riot victims to die; Patrick, Petrus; Pindela, Nelson.

R

Radebe, Mpikeleli Jeremiah; Radebe, Susie; Raditlhalo, Alfred; Rambuda, Bethuel; Reuters, Harry

S

Sealetsa, Samuel Ntsamo; Segegede, Jan; Selane, Charles, Senatle, Vincent; Shabangu, Doctor; Sihlangu, Elizabeth; Simelane, Benjamin; Sithole Benjamin; Sithole, Douglas; Sithole, Samuel.

T

Taaka, Louis, bullet wound on groin; Taunyana, David; Tefu, Madimetja Lucas; Teisi, Gabriel; Thobejane, Ida; Tokota, Kenny; Tshabalala, Christopher; Tshabalala, Godfrey; Tshabalala, Titus; Tshabalala, Michael; Tshabalala, Sarah; Tshabalala, Veronica; Twala, Thomas, 21; Tyiki, Robert, 15, (June 17), gunshot wounds of heart

People listed as "unknown" by the Johannesburg inquest court and only identified by the following "serial" numbers: 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1559, 1560, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1941, 1997, 1998.

V

Vilankulu, Mangoeng Joseph, shot; Van Rooyen, Aubrey Vincent.

W

Wilson, Margaret, shot.

Y

Yiba, Monde.

Z

Zondo, Simon Gosson, 18, (June 18), gunshot wounds; Zungu, Phillip; Wandile, John, burn wound in abdomen.

THE list of dead obtained from a Soweto undertaker. Causes of death contained in post mortem reports:

Titus Tshwene, 13 died Aug 27 of multiple shotgun pellet wounds of lungs.
Johannes Sibeko, 48, died Sept 7 gunshot wounds of chest and abdomen.
Makhosi Makhotla, 46, died Sept 7 gunshot wounds of abdomen.
Joyce Buthelesi, 16, died Sept 17 shotgun wounds of chest and head.
Sylvester Vusi Maseko, 21, Sept 20 gunshot wounds of the head.
Lawrence Mshelwane, 27, gunshot wounds of abdomen.
Gunstan Kwadi, 32, Aug 26 gunshot wounds of head.
Raymond Mofokeng, 14, Aug 25 gunshot wounds of chest and neck.
Petrus Gule, 15, Aug 26 gunshot wounds of head.
Washington Makate, 26, Aug 25 shotgun pellet wounds of both legs, died of haemorrhage.
Patrick Nkosi, 20, Aug 27 bullet wound through neck with contusion of medulla oblongata.
Sara Maseko, 46, June 17 gunshot wounds of thighs died of haemorrhage.
Samson Fantu Kalakahla, 26, Aug 25 gunshot wounds.
Daniel Nathan Motsweni Sept 25 gunshot wounds.
Undertaker's list of people who died during the Soweto unrest, taken from Government death certificates.
Alfred Sealogo, 23, Aug 10.
Phenius Radebe, 27, Aug 21.
Andrew Shomang, 30 Aug 24.
Joseph Mpinga, 34, Sept 25.
Samson Mabena, 29, Sept 13.
Patrick Mabuza, 24, Sept 17.
Paulos Zwane.
Gideon Mncube, 20, July 15.
Samuel Matlhaku, 66, June 26.
Dominic Letleka, 4, July 18.
Edgar Zwane, 5, hit by car running from police.
Peter Letsolo, 21, Sept 25

31/12/76
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TWENTY-SIX died in the unrest in Cape Town townships at the Christmas weekend, but no one knows what proportion that represents of the overall official death toll since the outbreak of unrest in Soweto on June 16.

On November 29 American Congressman Charles Diggs quoted the Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, as putting the death toll between 250 and 280. Mr Diggs added immediately that he did not believe the figure.

Attempts to get a figure from the Department of Information yesterday were unsuccessful. The Rand Daily Mail was simply referred to the police, from which the department obtained all its information on deaths during the unrest.

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said police death figures on the unrest had been given to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry and were not available to the public.

The Institute of Race Relations has been unable to compile an overall list of deaths for its annual survey in the unrest because of the paucity of official information.

Mr Enoch Duma, a reporter on the Sunday Times, investigated deaths in Johannesburg and came up with 376 names of people, most of whom had died in Soweto. The Cape Times and the Institute of Race Relations in the Western Cape have published similar lists of deaths in Cape Town.

The Rand Daily Mail today publishes their findings: A total of 499 names.

McAnthony Siziba, 11, Aug 26.
Jonathan Siziba, 5, Aug 26.
Eric Mabaso, 18.
Gordon Nkuta, 19, July 25.
Titus Moatse, 15, July 19.
Joyce Hlatshwayo, 4
Jacob Phiri, 28, June 28.
Jacob Twala, 18, Oct 30.
Samuel Tsotetsi, 18, Nov 1.

Another list from a Soweto undertaker accompanied by official death certificates.

Johannes Hlongwane, 43, Sept 12.
Petros Hlongwane, 29, July 25.
Zabulon Kubheka, 47, Aug 22.
Hilton Kubheka, 19, July 16.
Peter Letsholo, 21, Aug 25.
Inspector Laphindo, 24, July 2.
John Leburu, 23, June 18
Mbopha Mlangeni, 18, Sept 14.
Johan Mathobela, 19, Aug 12.
Reuben Mthembu, 19, Aug 2.
George Malindisa, 23, July 31.
Titus Majola, 15, July 19.
John Molefe, 19, June 25.
Monica Nkosi, 6, Aug 1.
Jacob Moerane, 23, June 19 burnt under vehicle.
Norurau Nkonyane, 34, Aug 10.
Timothy Ndlovu, 36, June 18.
Jeffrey Tshabalala, 24, July 17.
Johannes Mashaba, 22, strangulation
Lesley Hastings Ndlovu, 17, June 16 of 7235 Orlando West.

David Mahlaba, 24.
Hector Ndlela, 20.
Vivian Thabethe, 27
Peter Molefe, 21
Oben Ngobo, 17.
Walter Maichetha, 15.

Cases investigated Sunday Times Extra reporter.
Dumisani Isaac Mbatha, 16, Sept 25 at Far East Rand Hospital, detained during central Johannesburg unrest.
Maxwell Mahlinza, 24, June 17 shot in the hip.
Peter Mabena, 18, of 2410 Orlando East, stabbed during backlash of Mzimhlope
Sydney Kabelo Khaje, 47, shot by police at Doornkop Cemetery while sitting in his car.
Selby Mabandlana, 58, chopped about the head with a panga by hostel dwellers.
Arthur Mankayi, 24, chopped to death on Aug 24.
Gideon Mankayi, 39, cut across the head with sharp instrument.
Benjamin Mankayi hit on the head with lethal instrument.
Thomas Witboy, 10, died in petrol bomb attack in his parents' house.
Jacob Mashabane, 22, former Ngoye university student, died

while detained at Johannesburg Fort.

Sinki Witboy, 6, died in petrol bomb attack in parents' house in Zola.

Aaron Mbele, struck by bullet
Sipho Clement Mbatha, 22.
Robert Tseke, 19, shot through the head on Aug 6.

Agnes Moatlhudi, 10 of 168 Zone 1 Meadowlands.
Thomas Sibanyoni, 10.
Seunjtjie Sibanyoni, 5.

List obtained from a Mofolo North undertaker, containing names of people who died during the Soweto unrest:

Timothy Nhlapo, 31, of 767 Dlamini No 1
Vusumuzi Ngubane, 34, of 629 Zondi 2.
Jeremiah Rasmen, 18, of 884b Zola 3.
Jumba Gumata, 26, of 2935 Rockville.
Godfrey Khambule, 12, of 984 Mofolo North.
Stanley Mbengwane, 28, of 774 Zola North.

Simon Mbele, 19, of 1474 Zondi 1.
John Radebe, 35, of 2092 b Zola 2.

The Black Parents' Association, a body formed in Soweto soon after the unrest, committed itself to provide funeral and relief donations which totalled R47 000, for 183 people who either lost their lives or were injured during the disturbances:

There were 107 victims buried in Soweto through the help of the BPA. Among them:

Reginald Luvatsha of 1800 Pimville.
Boas Sydney Masilo of 873a Zola.
Mnyane Jacob Nkofu of 2617 Pimville.
Samuel Shihlomule of 533 Central Western Jabavu.
Abel Jan Matsabu of 10624a Orlando West.
Gustov Kgoadi of 463b Meadowlands.
Doctor Koalana of 10289 Orlando West.
Willy Koalama of 10289 Orlando West.
Johannes Poee of 5504, Zone 4, Meadowlands.
Columbus Khumalo of 1934a Zola 3.
Simon Mpusula of 1384 Mofolo North.
Titus Sibeko of 10709 Mzimhlope.
Hermimah Leroke of 4870, Zone 4, Diepkloof.
Michael Poee of 3849 Orlando East.
Amos Mokoena of 493a White City.
Bernard Maboya of 402 Molapo.

Abrel Lebelo of 6534, Zone 4, Diepkloof.

Aby Masilela of 3498, Zone 10, Meadowlands.

Emmanuel Dlamini of 5196, Zone 5, Diepkloof.

Peter Makgabane of 574, Central Western Jabavu.

Charles Raditlalo of 7517, Zone 3, Diepkloof.

Mphele Mohlabane of 8773 Orlando West.

Richard Mailangwe of 559c, White City

John Sibiya of 2580, Zone 2, Diepkloof.

Obed Ndlovu of 1591 Mofolo North.

Morris Mashini of 1514b, Zone 1, Diepkloof.

David Makgetle of 187d, Zone 2, Meadowlands.

Joseph Mphuthi of 1370, Central Western Jabavu.

Lobian Molapo of 1306, Orlando East.

Samuel Nkata of 1254 Zondi 1.

Lord Miller of 1339, Orlando East.

Martin Tshabalala of 762, Emndeni North.

Philemon Mogotsi of 10179, Orlando West.

Lebogang Shumang of 10177b, Orlando West.

Princess Mbeki of 183a, White City.

Michael Nyelele of 123b, Zone 2, Meadowlands.

Dennis Mmutle of 7507, Phomolong.

Bennet Maboya of 402 Molapo.

Wandile Zwane of 2091 Dube.

Bernard Masimango of 466b Zola North.

Daniel Majoko.

Tennyson Tshabalala of 1567 Jabulani.

Themba Masuku of 1798 Jabulani.

Timothy Nhlapo of 767 Dlamini 1.

Raymond Motokeng of 130, Zone 1, Meadowlands.

Israel Zazayokwe of 8152, Zone 6, Diepkloof.

Ben Mashombo of 1971 Moletane.

Amos Vusi Ngwenya of Mzimhlope.

Paul Sekhukhuni of 9864a Mzimhlope.

Ambrose Nabuka of 67b Naledi.

Samuel Ntuli of 926a White City.

Johan Mooketsi no address.

List of names compiled by a Johannesburg church organisation:

Seakeco Cecil Lopang of 9042 Orlando West shot in the stomach.
Modisane Samuel Oupa of 333b Thekwane Street, Zone 7,

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A tough time for Blacks who buy White

Staff Reporter
SOWETO residents who ignored the buy at home campaign would regret it if found carrying goods bought in Johannesburg, a spokesman of the Soweto Students Representative Council warned yesterday. The campaign has two aims. One is to make White businessmen aware of black grievances and the call for equality. This will be done by boycotting White stores in Johannes-

burg.
The other aim is to introduce a period of mourning for those detained by Security Police and for those killed in township violence since June 16.

Students have asked that during the mourning period no parties be held, no one should send festive cards and other messages, or buy clothes, records, furniture or any of the usual Christmas items.

The students' spokesman gave his warning when he addressed businessmen at a meeting called by the Soweto Traders' Association. He wore a hat pulled low over his head to avoid

identification. He said some Soweto residents had already been stopped and questioned about the goods they were carrying home from the city shops. He said those who continued to ignore the campaign would regret it, but would have themselves to blame because they have been warned.

The spokesman asked that traders stock enough goods to cope with any emergency that may arise and to charge reasonable prices.

He said the SSRC wanted traders to align themselves with the students for a common good.

Mr Don Nsomi, a Dobsonville supermarket owner, appealed to traders to exchange ideas.

An executive committee member of the traders' association, Mr Peter Lengone, said legal aid was needed to remedy the way in which Black traders were taxed. The situation "was tantamount to taxation without representation," said the chairman, Mr Kraai.

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8/12/46 DD
Sabotage: four women freed

CAPE TOWN — A cry of "Praise God" rang out from the gallery of the Supreme Court here yesterday when Mr Justice Diemont acquitted four women students at the University of Western Cape on a charge of sabotage.

The judge said the State had failed to prove Miss Josephine Vincent, Miss Mathilda Morolong, Miss Miriam Klassen — all 22 — and Miss Inocentia Lina, 21, had set fire to a room in the women's residence on August 30.

In his judgment the Judge said there had been considerable tension on the campus during August.

It was clear there was an attempt to burn down the hostel in the early hours of August 30. The difficulty was to find the culprits.

The State's case stood or fell by the evidence of a woman described as an accomplice, Miss Gale Davids.

He described Miss Davids as an untruthful witness, who had committed perjury under oath by making a false sworn statement and then giving different evidence in court.

The State had failed to prove its case and the accused were accordingly acquitted. — SAPA.

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Kruger warns on urban terror

ARGUS
8/12/76

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — The possi-
bility had to be faced that
yesterday's explosion in
the Carlton Centre, Jo-
hannesburg, indicated the
start of urban terrorism
in South Africa, the Min-
ister of Police, Mr J. T.
Kruger, said today.

Mr Kruger urged restau-
rant and other business
owners to make special
arrangements for their
own protection because it
is impossible to have
policemen at every restau-
rant.

He warned the public
also to be on their guard
for anything suspicious
which might indicate such
an attack was being
planned.

Mr Kruger said business
owners should see that
precautions were taken so
that prompt action could
be taken if needed.

SUSPICIONS

Police telephone num-
bers should be readily
available for instant use
so that any suspicious
action could be reported
without panic and the
need for scrambling
through telephone direc-
tories to find the right
number was avoided.

But while cautioning
businessmen and the pub-
lic to be wary, the Minis-
ter said: "I do not believe
urban terrorism can get
off the ground. The police
have got their precautions
and are on the alert."

Meanwhile police are
not prepared to discuss
yesterday's incident when
an unidentified man blew
his hand off with an ex-
plosive device in the Fon-
tana Boulevard Restaurant.

Police are also unwilling
to clear up the confusion
about the type of explosive
used in the blast which in-
jured no one else and
caused only slight damage
in the restaurant.

8/12/76 DD

Restaurant blast rips off hand

JOHANNESBURG — A man blew his right hand off when he walked into a central restaurant here yesterday and ignited an explosive device.

Patrons in a restaurant in Johannesburg's top class Carlton Centre scattered when the loud blast rocked the restaurant, damaging windows and breaking glasses. Nobody else was injured.

Two women saw the man pacing up and down outside the restaurant unconcernedly swinging two sticks of burning dynamite, seemingly undecided where to throw it.

Security guards were alerted and the man then entered the restaurant. Minutes later there was a "tremendous explosion."

The man fell unconscious, his right hand blown off, his left arm injured and with multiple flesh wounds on his chest and legs. He has not been identified.

A woman, being treated for shock, said the man looked in a bad way. "When the blanket fell off his arm there was just this jagged stump."

A security officer said: "We found bits of his hand on the ceiling."

The man was taken to hospital under police

guard. Police cordoned off the area as thousands of shoppers crowded round.

Mr T. Xenopoulos, owner of the restaurant, said the motive for the attack was not clear.

"The man didn't speak. It all happened in about 10 seconds."

Mr Xenopoulos said there were about 40 people in the restaurant at the time. An hour later it would have been packed to capacity by lunch-hour patrons.

Security officers believe the man set off thunderflashes and not high explosives.

By late yesterday afternoon, the unidentified attacker was still unconscious.

Maj-Gen W. H. Kotze, Divisional Police Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, said the man was about 27, slightly built and had a stubbly beard. — DDC-SAPA.

11276 Cafe blast startles shoppers

An unidentified man startled shoppers today when he ran into a restaurant in the Carlton Centre and blew his hand off with a thunderflash.

The man lit the fuse of the thunderflash a few paces outside the Fontana Restaurant before running in.

The blast shattered his hand but the only damage to the restaurant was a cracked window.

Police and Carlton Centre security men immediately cordoned off the area and witnesses were hustled to an office to be questioned.

Police refused to speak to the Press but the Carlton Centre security chief, Colonel Ken Flood said the explosion occurred at 11:45 am.

A thunderflash is a stick-like explosive used by the army in simulated warfare. It is not normally dangerous unless it explodes too close.

LOUD BANG

Said Suzanne Cross, who works in the accounts department of the Carlton Centre, "I heard a loud bang and rushed out of my office.

"At first I thought the air-conditioning had blown up but when I got to the Fontana there were huge clouds of smoke and a man was lying on the floor."

Mr Peter Hierzi, manager of the Fontana Restaurant, said he heard a bang and rushed from the kitchen into the restaurant.

"There was a man aged between 20 and 25 lying on the ground. His hand had been blown off and the window had been smashed by the blast."

One of the waiters was slightly hurt in the explosion. He complained of being deaf in one ear and his leg had been scratched. He was taken to a doctor.

Section 2

(1) יהודים קצרים

בסוף 1969 היה כ- שלושה עשר וחצי מיליון יהודים

בארצות הברית, רוב היהודים רוק הארצות

הבנייה ויש לו מיליון ארבע מאות

היה בני יורק -

אחרי ארצות

רוב היהודים ה

ואחשק אור אל

מיליון וארבע מאות

בארצות הברית יש ארבע

Star 12/76
Arsonists
sentenced
 Own Correspondent

DURBAN— Five students who pleaded guilty to a charge of arson when they appeared in the Durban Supreme Court today were each sentenced to receive three strokes in addition to 12 months imprisonment.

The jail sentences were conditionally suspended for three years. Mandla Pixley Nkabinde (18), two 17-year-olds and two 16-year-olds, were originally charged with sabotage. They appeared before Mr Justice Hefer and two assessors.

After an amendment was made, following an application to quash the indictment, the State accepted their pleas in the alternative charge.

The State found that they had burnt or damaged the library, mattresses, books and papers and a towel rack at Adams Mission earlier this year.

הסאן ע

עם שני מיליון

יש רק שני

יהודים

ועשרה אל

12/76 (332)

יהודים בקצרה יש שני מאות ושבעים אל

שנה וחצי היהודים של צרפת יש קני

אחד מאות ושלושים ואחת אל יהודים

בארצות הברית יש ארבע מאות אל

ובברזיל יש מאה ועשרה אל ובמדינות

יש כשמונים אל יהודים?

בארצות הברית יש חמש מאות אל ובברזיל

They won't 5/12/76 SUNTIMES get far

By MARGARET SMITH
and NEIL HOOPER

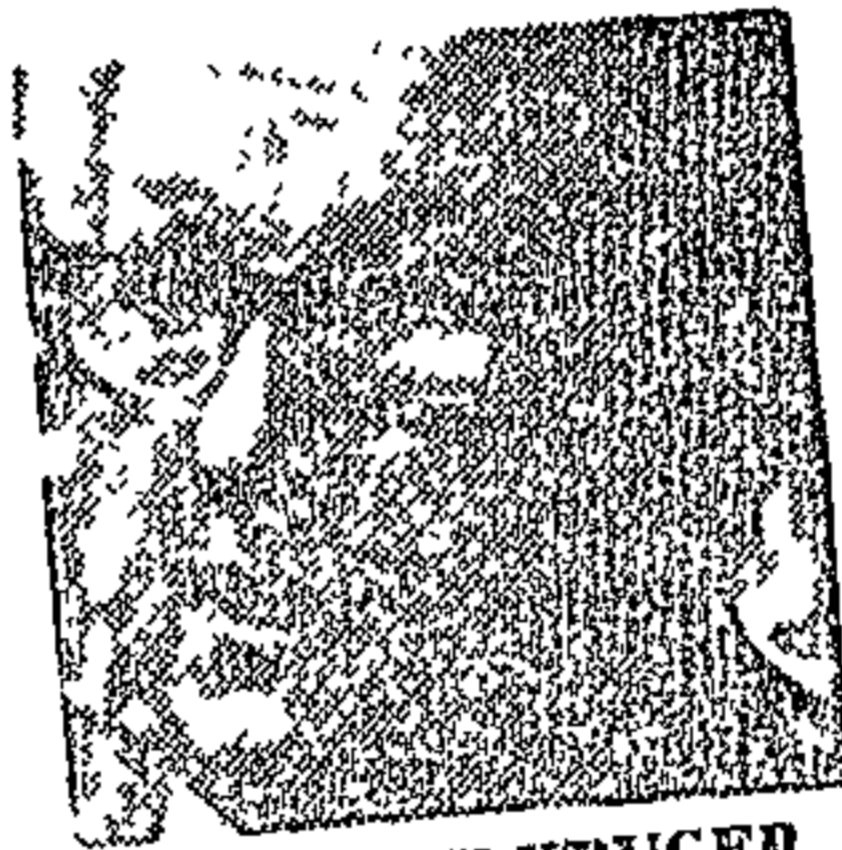
MORE terrorists will try to cross into South Africa — but the police will make sure they don't get very far, says Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Police.

He said the banned African National Congress had recruited local Blacks for military training abroad and was trying to infiltrate them back into the country.

"The police on border patrol face a tricky task, but they are very experienced and effective. Remember that many of them have seen duty in Rhodesia. Of our whole police force, about 75 per cent have had experience in bush border duty, and 90 per cent have been through special anti-terrorist courses.

"They have the situation well in hand. It will not be necessary to call in troops."

Mr Kruger said there was no need for fear, but nevertheless urged Whites to take security



MR JIMMY KRUGER
... we can handle it.

precautions, even in cities.

"Know all the Blacks on your premises, take careful note of any strangers, report any suspicious behaviour and hire workers only through proper channels."

A senior officer of the security police, told the Sunday Times, that since the beginning of the year the police had been systematically

cracking down on cells of a nationwide ANC network which had been recruiting South African Blacks for terrorist training.

So far two separate networks had been uncovered and about 75 people — including senior members of the organisation — had been detained.

The officer said the recruits were smuggled to a depot in Swaziland. From there they were sent to various African states, one Tanzania, for training.

The security police cracked down on the second network three months ago after a suitcase containing a bomb was found near the railway line at Mbabane, Swaziland.

Police linked the case with a group operating from Newcastle, Natal.

81/3321

Agitators began riots, says Yutar

C. T. A. 12 '68

Staff Reporter

DR PERCY YUTAR, who is in charge of leading evidence before the Cillie Commission, has claimed that car loads of agitators instigated the recent Black riots. The agitators, he told a Rotary meeting, had toured the Transvaal, starting fires to draw police attention from one place to another.

He made these remarks at a Rotary Club meeting in Cape Town last week, and his speech was reported in Table Topics, the weekly bulletin of the Rotary Club of Cape Town

Dr Yutar said from Johannesburg yesterday that what he had told the Rotary meeting was based on evidence which the commission had heard so far

'Evidence heard'

The Table Top bulletin quoted Dr Yutar as saying "Evidence heard so far indicates that " when he prefaced his remarks to the meeting.

Dr Yutar, who addressed the meeting while the commission was still sitting in Cape Town, yesterday confirmed that what was reported in Table Topics was "substantially correct"

He also added a few more details to the statements he had made at the meeting

Dr Yutar had said the following

● Agitators who were instructed, advised and counselled by anti-South African elements overseas, took advantage of the genuine grievances of the Black people to foment the unrest,

● The riots did not flare up simultaneously throughout

the country but were instigated by a group of 27 men in three cars who toured the Transvaal, starting fires to draw police attention from one place to another,

● Nothing happened in Cape Town till certain leaders were summoned to Johannesburg — "their fares paid locally" — where they were asked "Why are you so quiet in the University of the Western Cape?"

● From the University of the Western Cape unrest spread to the Coloured townships Evidence was that agitators from the north — travelling in taxis to avoid recognition — arrived in the City to exploit the situation

● Those responsible for the riots were a very small minority — "a rebellious few" — who intimidated children into taking part in protest marches,

● The smallest children were placed at the head of protest marches, in the hopes that if the police killed some of them, there would be an opportunity of whipping up mass feeling at their funerals

Dr Yutar also said that ● The outlook was not as bad as would appear from some press reports,

● The press had created a political climate in which agitators flourished.

Dr Yutar told the meeting

that there still remained a tremendous reserve of goodwill among Blacks and, given a change of heart among the rank-and-file of all races, evolutionary change could be achieved and revolution avoided.

He cited former Prime Minister Dr D F Malan's credo "Trust in God, trust in your people and trust in yourself"

Dr Yutar said yesterday that about 300 witnesses had so far given evidence to the commission; 130 gave evidence in Cape Town.

In private

He agreed that in his Rotary Club speech he had said that there had been no boycott as confidence in the commission's impartiality had grown.

Evidence had been accepted in private from members of the public who feared victimization. Leaders of the Black community had been met in all major centres visited by the commissioner and had used the opportunity to speak freely and openly.

He said yesterday that leaders at the University of the Western Cape had been asked why they were so quiet when universities at Fort Hare, Zululand and the University of the North were demonstrating

Cape police net another 120 suspects

4/12/76 AM

CAPE TOWN — The special police task force that swooped on the African townships of Guguletu and Nyanga arrested 120 people yesterday, bringing the total number of arrests during the past two days to nearly 300.

The task force, consisting of members of the anti-riot unit, members of the Security Police, uniformed policemen and detectives, arrested 177 on Thursday and detained another 30 for questioning.

The task force operation yesterday was aimed at flushing out arsonists, criminals and ringleaders of the race unrest in the Peninsula.

According to a police spokesman, among those arrested on a wide variety of charges were some in possession of dagga and stolen goods.

Brigadier T. M. Bisschoff, the Western Cape Divisional Commissioner, said he was "very satisfied" with the results obtained so far.

Since Thursday's operation no further incidents of unrest had been reported in the Peninsula.

However, an incident of unrest was reported from Grabouw on Thursday night. A spokesman for the Boland Division said four Coloured men had arrived in a car at the small town and thrown two petrol bombs at the offices of a bus company.

Only one bomb had exploded. The flames were quickly doused and only slight damage was done. No one has been arrested yet.

From Uitenhage it is reported that two big explosions rocked the Amanzi Estate, just outside the town, early yesterday.

The explosions were followed by fires which destroyed an office block and a shop. — (Sapa.)

Student tells
of pre-fire ^{3/12/76}
petrol smell _{C times}

Staff Reporter

A UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape student had suspected "something would happen" the night part of the women's hostel on the campus was set alight, the Supreme Court, Cape Town, heard yesterday.

Miss Bernadette Francis was giving evidence at the trial of four UWC women students who pleaded not guilty to a charge of sabotage, alternatively arson, alternatively malicious damage to property.

The women are Josephine Vincent, 22, Mathilda Morolong, 21, Inocentia Linda Kathar, 21, and Miriam Klassen, 22.

Their appearance follows a fire which started in Room 16 at the hostel in the early hours of August 30.

Miss Francis told the court that after the Rector, Professor Van der Ross, had issued an ultimatum that the students return to lectures by August 30 or face suspension, conversations in the hostel centered on the situation on the campus.

Miss Francis smelt petrol in the passage on the third floor of the residence and saw a chair propped against a window in the dining hall. She became even more suspicious when she saw Miss Morolong and Miss Kathar enter the hall.

Heard noise

She and three friends kept watch to prevent anything happening. About 2.30am Miss Francis heard a noise and glass breaking. Someone shouted that Room 16 was on fire.

The case continues today.

Mr Justice Dismont was on the Bench. Mr C du Plessis prosecuted. Dr W Coopel, instructed by A M Omar and Co and assisted by Mr B Kies appeared for the students.

283
80
80

BLINDED BY SHOT

A BLIND MAN told the Gillie Commission of Inquiry yesterday he felt no hatred towards the police for their action during the recent unrest which cost him his sight. 'It was my misfortune,' he said.

Mr Eksteen said before he was shot with birdshot, he had heard the police calling for the crowd to disperse. He said he didn't worry about it because he was on his way to see his friend.

he said: 'If peaceful and orderly protest of the kind described was permitted, as is the case in most countries of the Western world, much bloodshed and suffering could have been spared.'

REPORTER

The 200th witness to give evidence before the Commission was Mr John Battersby, a reporter on The Argus.

Mr Battersby told the Commission of an incident on August 4 when, he said, he believed the riot police had 'a show of force' at UWC. This was at the time when protest was on the wane.

He said Professor R. E. van der Ross, Rector of UWC, was 'visibly upset and angry' and hurried to speak to Colonel A. F. van Zyl, head of the anti-riot squad.

The police told him they had been summoned to the campus because there was trouble and assured him of their assistance if ever he needed it to restore order.

ASKED TO LEAVE

The police were asked to leave the campus and they agreed to do so.

In order to do so, however, the squad, numbering nearly 80 armed with machine guns and batons and with dogs, had to drive through the campus and pass the cafeteria.

The effect of the riot police convoy on the students was quite electric. They jeered and booed and hurled abuse at the police. They kicked the police vans as they drove down the avenue and bashed the sides of the vans with their fists and other objects.

'What amazed me was that this show of force (on the part of the police) far from having a deterrent effect, seemed to unite the students in a new effort of protest.

It had the effect of throwing fuel onto dying embers,' Mr Battersby said.

Referring to the peaceful march by Black school children on September 1,

Mr Battersby then told the commission of a baton charge which occurred on the Parade on September 8. He said before this, the group of students had been conducting a peaceful demonstration.

A MISTAKE

'I believe the police made a mistake to chase the youths in the direction of the city centre at the height of a lunch-hour rush. They could have chased them either towards the station or towards Sir Lowry Road which are both exits from the city.'

Mr Battersby then referred to the protest march by 'Black' students last Saturday November 27.

'I followed the marcher accompanied by Argus photographer Mike Mackenzie. After the youths were dispersed for the second time in Plain Street we entered Barrack Street — and the white man who had earlier driven into the youths rode up to Mr Mackenzie, got off his bike and approached him threateningly.'

He said something about the men on the order.

A policeman then told Mr Mackenzie he would have his camera confiscated, and that he had no right to be there.

'I told him we were from The Argus and were reporting the incident.'

He warned us we would be locked up for hindering the police in their duty and told us to get back to our office.

'I thought this was an unreasonable threat and I took the policeman's number — 31719.'

He then told the man on the motorcycle to see to Mr Mackenzie. I don't know what his exact words were but this was the gist of what he said,' Mr Battersby said.

Sabotage: 4 students in court ^{2/12/76} oo

CAPE TOWN — Four women students at the University of the Western Cape appeared in the Supreme Court here yesterday on a charge of sabotage arising out of the setting alight of the women's residence on the campus.

The women all pleaded not guilty to the charge as well as to the alternatives of arson and malicious damage to property.

They are three post-graduate students, Miss Josephine Vincent, 22, Miss Mathilda Morolong, 21, and Miss Miriam Klassen, 22, and a social science undergraduate, Miss Inocentia Kathar, 21.

In his opening address, the prosecutor, Mr C. du Plessis, said that during the early hours of August 30, Room No 16 at the residence was set alight.

Miss Vincent and Miss Gale Davids shared the room.

Mr Du Plessis said Miss Davids would testify that she and Miss Kathar swapped rooms in the middle of August, but on the night in question she, however, did sleep in Room 16.

She would further testify that at about 1 am the four accused women were all in Room 16 and they had petrol containers.

Miss Morolong and Miss Kathar then decided to set fire to Room 16, and newspapers were thrown on the floor and petrol was poured over the papers.

Mr Du Plessis said Miss Davids and Miss Morolong then set fire to the baggage room.

Mr Du Plessis said another witness would be Miss Bernadette Francis, a resident, who had raised the alarm after the fires had broken out.

The case continues today. — SAPA

600 SAP

clean up

township

2/12/76 STAR

Hoped

The police hoped this operation would prevent further destruction of property and renewed rioting and also help them to solve a number of outstanding criminal cases.

Small groups of youths were gathering at various points mainly in the townships of Guguletu and Nyanga earlier today. No further trouble has been reported, however.

Violence

Violence flared yesterday for the third day in succession. Trouble began shortly after a large crowd of youths held a meeting in a church hall in Guguletu.

Police arrived at the hall shortly after the start of the meeting and the crowd scattered into back streets.

Own Correspondent

Cape Town

A task force consisting of nearly 600 members of the anti-riot unit, members of the security police and detectives launched a large-scale "clean-up" operation in Guguletu here today.

Stoned

Minutes later a large lorry belonging to the Bantu Affairs Board was stopped, the petrol tank smashed open and the vehicle set alight. The occupants fled for their lives.

About 30 youths stoned a police patrol van forcing it to a halt. Two uniformed policemen opened fire on the crowd after being surrounded, and two youths were shot dead.

Police opened fire with shotguns on at least two occasions yesterday.

This follows three days of renewed unrest in Guguletu in which at least 19 houses, two schools and five vehicles were severely damaged or burnt by roving mobs of African youths. Two youths were also fatally wounded by police gunfire.

It is understood that the operation, which started about 10 am, was aimed at youths suspected of having been responsible for the wave of arson, people suspected of being responsible for a large number of common-law crimes, loiterers and won't-works

1/12/76 DD

Arson victims did not testify riot probe told

CAPE TOWN — A police officer told the Cillie commission of inquiry yesterday that none of the occupants of the houses damaged by arsonists in Guguletu on Monday night had testified before the commission, nor were they members of the police.

Times, had given evidence about an alleged incident at the Guguletu police station when a young black boy was caned

Maj Mouton said he asked Mr Duggan for more information necessary to pinpoint and investigate the incident. He had received written information from Mr Duggan only yesterday morning, and on this information it was possible to conduct a thorough investigation, as was requested at the time Mr Duggan gave his evidence

Maj Mouton said he would conduct this in-

The police were at no time aware Mrs Naidoo intended giving evidence.

Maj Mouton said Mrs Naidoo had told a newspaper reporter she intended giving evidence in camera. She had also said before she gave her evidence that she expected to be arrested at any time.

Her detention shortly after she gave evidence was purely coincidental.

Referring to the evidence of a previous witness that members of the anti-riot squad had in-

The officer, Maj C. Mouton, is in charge of investigating allegations of incorrect conduct by the police which have been laid before the commission.

He has attended the commission hearings since it began its sitting here

Maj Mouton referred to a front page report in the Cape Times yesterday which said that five houses had been destroyed in Guguletu by mob arson on Monday night.

The report also quoted a police spokesman as saying that it was believed that some of the occupants were policemen and others had given evidence before the Cillie commission.

Maj Mouton said the report was incorrect in several respects.

He said none of the people whose houses were damaged had given evidence before the Cillie commission, unless they had done so in camera, in which case he would not know about it. One of the occupants was a witness in a criminal case which was sub judice.

No police spokesman had given such information to the Cape Times, or to any other newspaper, and he was prepared to withdraw his accusation if the name of the spokesman could be supplied by the Cape Times.

Referring to the detention of Mrs Jean Naidoo, Maj Mouton said witnesses who gave evidence in camera before the commission were only identified to the commission, and the nature of their evidence was known only to the com-

adequate training to cope with the unrest, Maj Mouton said he accepted that new methods were developed daily.

He wished to point out that this witness had based his observations on his training in the army.

At no stage had the army been called in to help with the unrest and he left it to the commission to decide whether the actions of the army would not have been harsher than those of the anti-riot squad

Mr Justice Cillie: "Do you know of any photographs taken by the police which should have been placed before the commission and have not been?"

Maj Mouton: "There are many pictures which have been taken. To the best of my knowledge all relevant photographs have been handed in to the commission."

Mr Justice Cillie: "The commission has asked you to investigate a number of incidents. Have you had the co-operation of the people involved in these incidents in the course of your investigations?"

Maj Mouton: "They have given their co-operation, but could supply no further evidence than that which was already available to the police. Therefore, it is the view of the police that many of the allegations were not substantiated."

Referring to allegations that official police death figures were incomplete, Maj Mouton said the police had not included people killed as a result of criminal actions or other actions.

vestigation and submit his findings in writing to the commission at a later date

He said what Mr Duggan might not know was that many women arrived at the Guguletu police station, armed with their own weapons and asked the police to chastise their children

He said it was lawful and that any citizen could request police help to discipline their children if they were not capable of doing so themselves. —
SAPA

81 'Cool-it' squads for 30/11/76 nm unrest idea

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Police here were urged at the end of August to consider using a plain-clothes squad to control demonstrations, the Cillie Commission was told yesterday.

Professor Alexander Hare, professor of sociology at the UCT and an international expert on riot control and rioting, said the squad would be modelled on the "civil disobedience" squads in the United States.

Professor Hare, an American, told the Com-

mission that during August Brig. Michael Harbottle, a former chief of staff of the United Nations forces in Cyprus, had held talks with military officers at The Castle as well as with Brig. Theo Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police in Cape Town.

In a memorandum, Professor Hare said that, at the talks, "we discussed the military experience with conflict control with which Brig. Harbottle was familiar and the civilian experience that I was familiar with from my research on protests and riots.

"We urged Brig. Bisschoff to consider the use of a plain-clothes squad that might be first on the scene as a protest was developing or even before, if there was advance notice.

"Their task would be to ensure through discussion, consultation, and warnings that the protests stayed within acceptable limits. They would be alert for counter-demonstrators or provocateurs who might want to turn a non-violent demonstration into a violent one," Prof. Hare said.

"If the police felt that violence might erupt, the riot squad in full gear would wait out of sight of the crowd.

"The riot squad would be called as soon as it was needed, but first the plain-clothes squad would be given a chance

to do its work," he said.

Prof. Hare said that to give some indication of the frequency of each type of protest over the period June 24 to October 25, descriptions of 153 instances of unrest were categorised from descriptions appearing in the newspapers.

"Since police action often seems to be a prerequisite for newspaper coverage, the non-violent actions may be under-reported," he said.

Prof. Hare told Mr. Justice Cillie, chairman

of the one-man Commission, that the Press played a part in creating a climate of encouraging demonstrators. The Press and TV provided the media for communication.

At the start of his evidence, Prof. Hare said his memorandum was to provide the Commission with "some social-psychological perspectives for the analysis of the interaction between groups of people involved in protests or riots and the police."

The hearing continues.

JOHANNESBURG — The black American congressman, Mr Charles Diggs, yesterday accused the Department of Information of propagating a "great deal of misinformation" on the death toll in the township unrest.

Diggs: many more died in riots

One of the top South Africans interviewed by Mr Diggs during his visit to South Africa was the Minister of Information, Dr Mulder, who, in his capacity as Minister of Interior, agreed to grant Mr Diggs a visa.

Mr Diggs was also sceptical about official figures on the number of detentions and missing people, describing them as a "matter which ought to be of concern to the outside world".

Pressed on the reasons for his scepticism, Mr Diggs declined to give details about his sources of information, except that he was satisfied with their authenticity and that it amounted to "ample evidence" in his mind.

The "actual" death toll was "hundreds more" than the figure of between 250 and 280 quoted to him by official sources, he insisted.

He was also surprised that the Government did not realise the meaning of the presidential election.

"Surely they have enough intelligence information that we are talking about a new policy in the United States" he asked.

On the positive side, however, he felt that the spirit of Soweto represented a constructive development in the evolution of blacks' self-determination. He believed it was going to result in something positive.

Referring to American investment in the homelands, he said this was even "worse" than Homelands were an attempt to divide the population. — SAPA

"We have reason to believe that a great deal more people should be on the casualty list," he told reporters shortly before leaving Jan Smuts Airport for Lesotho.

Eight
Sowetos
needed
-lecturer

**Sacking absentees
supported Govt,
businessmen told**

30/11/76
CT.

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Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Even

if apartheid was as much as 50 percent successful, eight cities the size of Soweto would have to be built in the next 24 years to house South Africa's urban African population.

This was one of many warnings that Mr David Dewar, consultant, planner and senior lecturer at the University of Cape Town, gave yesterday on the opening day of the Business Men's Conference on the Quality of Life of Urban Communities in Johannesburg yesterday.

An expert in urban and regional planning, Mr Dewar said: "The reality of the situation is that as long as major differences in opportunities for personal advancement exist between regions, large-scale migration (to urban areas) will continue regardless of legislative measures to prevent it."

Job shortage

More than 200 000 Africans were now coming on to the job market every year but in the past 15 years only 120 000 jobs had been created for the outside the major cities.

In 15 years about half of one year's job requirements had been created (outside the cities) and the majority of these had been in the border areas which were parts of the major metropolitan centres anyway, Mr Dewar said.

Referring to further increased pressures on South African cities he said: "The largest centres will continue to grow and the majority of the new inhabitants will be poverty-stricken."

"Any increases in poverty will inevitably result in increased misery and in social and political disruption."

'Practical action' is needed

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr D P de Villiers, chairman of Nasionale Pers, said yesterday that action of a practical, urgent and on-going nature was the aim of the businessmen's conference on the quality of life of urban communities.

In his opening address Mr De Villiers stressed that the conference — which has attracted businessmen from all over the country — was aimed at practical solutions and that it was not intended to be a forum

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Manas Buthelezi, chairman of the Black Parents' Association, yesterday attacked a conference of top South African businessmen for supporting apartheid by withholding wages and sacking workers during the recent Soweto stay-aways.

'Quality of life of urban communities'

Riot damage: Call for cash

JOHANNESBURG. — A top West Rand Bantu Administration Affairs Board (WRAB) official yesterday made a plea here for more funds from the Government to cover riot damage and climbing costs confronting the urban townships.

Mr C P Venter, deputy chairman of the WRAB, told the Quality of Urban Life Conference that "housing and community needs of Soweto and other residential areas in the area of the West Rand, particularly in the wake of the disturbances, are such that a good look should be taken by the State at the sources of revenue of my own and other boards."

Housing priority

"These financial problems will just have to be overcome as adequate housing, in number and standard, must, from a national point of view, receive top priority if peace and contentment are to be established and maintained," he said.

Mr Hans Hallan, immediate past president of the Institute of SA Architects, told the conference that more effort and skill was put into making advertisement than into designing some of the Durban townships.

He said there were innumerable tales of how badly the planning of some townships had been handled

Mr Hallan suggested.

- The avoidance of too many large, monotonous and instant projects;

- Help for many small and diverse experiments in housing methods, ownership and design

Job crisis

Dr Erich Leistner, deputy director of the Institute for African Affairs, said the present state of affairs in South Africa was untenable.

Recent research had shown that within 15 years at least 500 000 "White collar" jobs alone would go begging unless other races were trained to fill work gaps vital for industrial expansion, he said — Sapa

Addressing about 160 delegates at the opening day of the businessmen's conference on the quality of life in urban communities, Dr Buthelezi said that by their actions, businessmen had used their positions as employers to uphold the political system.

"I call on you to pay the money you stopped and re-employ the people you sacked during the stay-away," he said

In the hardest-hitting speech of the day, Dr Buthelezi said the Soweto riots were a turning-point in South African history "We're not here to decide whether change will come — but how it will come."

No choice

Dr Buthelezi said he had no choice but to introduce politics into the conference although the conference had asked that the speeches and discussions remain non-political.

"I bring with me the totality of the Black man's experience. For us politics is not just a profession or an academic discipline. It is part of the totality of our experience," Dr Buthelezi said.

Any Black initiative for peaceful change was named by the Government as being subversive and its participants detained

Triumph of justice

Dr Buthelezi then called on the conference to

- Strive honestly for peace in the interests of everyone.

"Those who sincerely want justice will ultimately triumph over others, even though they may be stronger, who want to retain injustice."

- To act to stamp out wage and job discrimination.

- To provide money for the legal defence of the hundreds of detained Black children.

- To encourage and recognize the African trade union movement to ensure a contented labour force.

for attacks against Government policy.

Political attacks were not wanted. What was needed was a search for common ground and for co-operation.

He said the organizers of the conference had been concerned for sometime about the quality of life in urban communities, especially Black communities. Concern had been felt before the recent unrest, which had underscored the need for action — Sapa



Chanting protest songs and carrying placards a group of African youths march across Darling Street on Saturday morning. The poster held by the two girls reads "Are Whites the only people created by God?" Minutes later they were dispersed by a police baton charge.

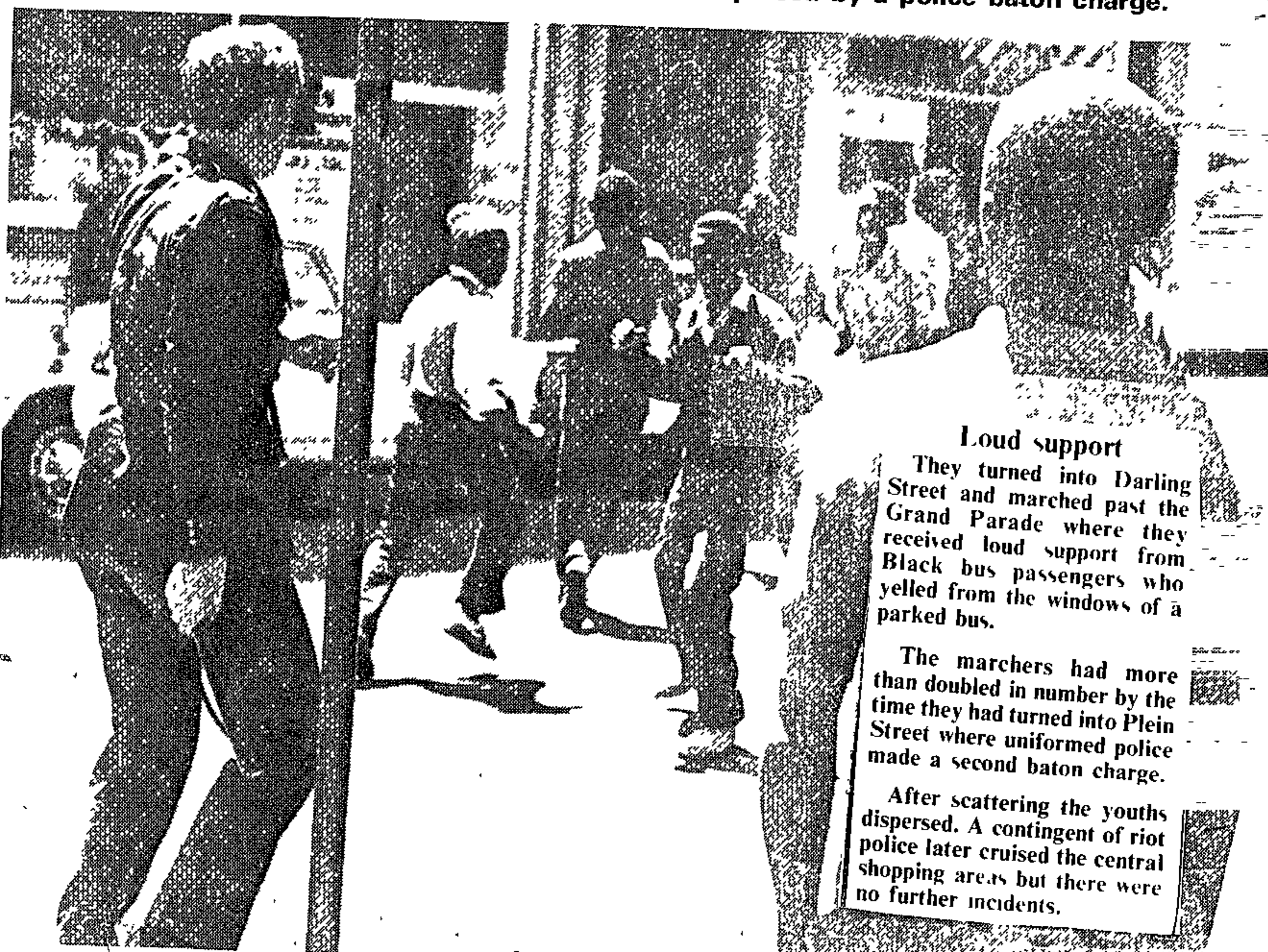
Police disperse City protest

Staff Reporter

CHANTING African youths, marching through central Cape Town carrying placards and giving clenched-fist salutes, were dispersed twice in an hour on Saturday morning by police baton charges.

The marchers, about 100 in all, were first seen in Burg Street at about 10.30am. They were dispersed near Greenmarket Square by uniformed police using batons.

Soon afterwards a small number of African youths and girls reassembled in Adderley Street and marched in the roadway, forcing traffic to halt.



A Black youth faces up defiantly to a uniformed police constable in Upper Plein Street on Saturday morning as police move in to break up the protest.

Loud support

They turned into Darling Street and marched past the Grand Parade where they received loud support from Black bus passengers who yelled from the windows of a parked bus.

The marchers had more than doubled in number by the time they had turned into Plein Street where uniformed police made a second baton charge.

After scattering the youths dispersed. A contingent of riot police later cruised the central shopping areas but there were no further incidents.

Baton police

Sun Times • 28/11/76.
disperse

marchers

By NORMAN WEST

POLICE baton charged and dispersed a march of about 150 African pupils in central Cape Town yesterday.

The pupils walked at a brisk pace holding placards reading 'Go hell with Bantu education', 'Are we not human beings?' 'We want majority rule' while they sang the African hymn 'Nkosi sikelele e Afrika' ('God save Africa').

They marched up Adderley Street, watched by thousands of Saturday morning shoppers.

Scattered

They turned into St Georges Street, then up Wale Street and down Burg Street towards Greenmarket Square.

On the corner of Hout Street, police jumped from three vans in a swift baton charge.

Onlookers scattered and the demonstrators apparently eluded the police in the confusion.

Few demonstrators were struck by batons at this stage.

Most of the pupils scattered towards Greenmarket Square where they re-

grouped after the police had driven off.

They rolled open their placards and restarted their marching and singing, again in the direction of the city centre.

By now, they were followed by about 1000 Blacks. Whites scattered into nearby shops.

The marchers turned up Plum Street and brought the traffic to a standstill.

Patrolled

By this time, about a dozen police squad cars and patrol vans rolled out of their Caledon Square garages and converged on Plum Street, sealing it off at two points.

The baton charged the marching crowd, and scattered them in all directions.

The marchers did not regroup again.

Police in vans and squad cars continued to patrol the streets. The situation appeared normal again by noon.

None of the Black pupils was prepared to discuss the march with reporters.

The marchers were from the Peninsula's three African townships, Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu.

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525

Police deny starting Soveto allegations

21/11/76
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21/4/76

332

THE SUNDAY EXPRESS continued to receive startling reports from Soweto residents this week alleging indiscriminate police action in Soweto — as well as emphatic denials from the police themselves that there is any such campaign.

The Express has been unable to verify the allegations that have been made to it and to other organisations. Many have been made anonymously by residents who say they are afraid to give their names for fear of police reprisals.

Other residents, though also claiming to be fearful, have given their names as a demonstration of good faith.

The Express outlined the allegations to Brigadier Jan Visser, the chief of police in Soweto, who repeated earlier denials that there was any police campaign of the kind alleged.

But he pledged that he would personally investigate the allegations. He said the residents should bring their evidence to him.

When told that the residents appeared to be afraid to go to the police with their complaints, Brigadier Visser said they would receive "all the protection the law offers".

He said he had received an "overwhelming response" to his appeal last week that people should come forward and discuss their problems with him.

But he said he had not received a single complaint about indiscriminate police action.

In the circumstances the Sunday Express has decided

to publish those allegations, where the informants have given their names.

But it does so with the specific warning to readers that it has been unable to verify the allegations.

It believes publication is in the public interest — because the fact that such allegations are being made is indicative of the mood in Soweto today, where an atmosphere of fear, possibly tinged with hysteria, is leading parents to evacuate their children and has already caused the flight of nearly 1000 residents into the neighbouring territories of Botswana and Swaziland.

In summary, the allegations made by these residents are that:

- Men in camouflage uniform are conducting raids and arrests in a commercial van with "Simba Chips" lettered on the side.

- A White Valiant Regal car — registration number TJ 165-237 — occupied by men in camouflage uniform is said to cruise through the township conducting raids.

In one incident, automatic rifles are said to have appeared from the windows and shot seven youths in Mda Street, Orlando West.

- A green Chevrolet, which changes number plates or carries none at all, is also said to conduct raids in Soweto.

Last Sunday, men in camouflage uniform are said to have shot a youth dead from the Chev's windows.

Mr Siphon Mthunzi, 20, an employee at a leading Johannesburg hotel, said he was playing soccer with eight other youths outside his home in Mda Street, Orlando West, on the afternoon of August 21.

Call for police probe

Political Editor

THE PRP has called on the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to investigate "totally irresponsible" police action in Soweto.

The call came from the party's national congress in Johannesburg this week after its Women's Action Group had reported what it called "a frightening picture of indiscriminate police violence."

But I'll investigate, promises Brigadier Visser



● Brigadier Visser . . . not a single complaint.

"I saw a White Valiant turn the corner into our street," he told the Express. "Three White men in camouflage were inside the car. Suddenly rifles appeared out of the windows and moved up and down the block shooting."

Mr Mthunzi and six other youths were shot, two of whom died instantly. He was shot in his right foot.

His story was supported by Mrs Miriam Maile, also of Mda Street, whose son, Filemon, 20, was among the soccer players involved in the incident.

"After the shooting," Mrs Maile said, "the police used a radio in their car to call two ambulances."

"Filemon had been shot in the back and was taken to Leratong Hospital. He still can't walk and is having physiotherapy."

During our interview, Mrs Maile extracted from her handbag a piece of blue paper on which she had written the number of the white Valiant. The number was TJ 165-237.

The Express checked this

number with the Licencing Department of the Johannesburg City Council, and found that the car is registered as a police vehicle.

Mr Patrick Muse, 20, a student of Diepkloof, told the Express he was in the yard of his home last Sunday at 7 am when a youth he knew only as Lawrence walked past in the street.

A green Chevrolet, which he described as an LTD model, approached, occupied by four White men in camouflage uniforms.

Rifles appeared from the windows and "a lot" of shots were fired.

Mr Muse said that Lawrence tried to run, but dropped to the ground "about five metres" from where he was standing.

The car stopped. The men got out. One of them took an axe from the boot and dropped it on the ground next to Lawrence.

Mr Musi said he heard one of the men using the words "Black Power". As the car drove away, he approached

Lawrence, and found he was dead.

The Rev Cornelius Mphaki, of Dube Village, told how his 12-year-old son, Leonard, was wounded outside the gate of his home on August 25.

A friend Leonard had been talking to died in the shooting.

The Rev Mphaki said police had opened fire on Leonard and three others. The boys tried to run away, but Leonard and one of his friends were felled by bullets.

"When I tried to go and help my son, one of the policemen threatened to shoot me," he said.

Leonard and his friend were taken by ambulance to Leratong Hospital.

"Leonard had bullet wounds in his head and back," the Rev Mphaki said. "He spent six weeks in hospital. His speech is affected and he is still going for treatment. The other boy died."

Mr Gabriel Madingwane and Mr David Moeketsi, both of Zone 3, Diepkloof, gave an account of how Mr Madingwane's 11-year-old son, David, was killed after police had opened fire while they were standing inside his yard on September 14.

The shots were being fired by policemen in two cars. People in the yard ran into the house, but heard someone outside shouting about a child.

Mr Madingwane went out to investigate and saw David on the ground. By the time he had been taken to hospital he was dead.

Mr Alfred Mkize, of Msimanga Street, Mofolo, said he sent his 18-year-old son, Reginald, to buy bread

at a nearby shop on the Thursday of the first stay-at home (August 26).

"While he was gone," Mr Mkize said, "I heard four shots and thought, 'My God, it's happening nearby.'"

"About five minutes later three other boys carried my son into the house. He was conscious but in great pain. Both his arms, his hands and his back were perforated with shotgun pellets. It was clear he had been shot from behind."

Mr Mkize's son told him he had stopped outside the shop to watch a group of people returning from work under police escort.

When a police van appeared, Reginald and other youths panicked and were shot as they ran away.

Mr Mkize said his son used to play the organ in a band, but now had the use of only one arm and was unable to use his hands at all.

The strangest of all the reports made to the Express was one by numerous residents claiming that the police were using a vehicle with "Simba Chips" lettered on the side to conduct raids and arrests in the township.

The van has been seen in different places and at different times, and independent reports claim it is always occupied by men in regular or camouflage uniform.

Mr A Greyvenstein, group managing director of Simba-Quix, the company which markets Simba Chips, denied that any of his company's vehicles could be used by the police in Soweto.

"I am shocked at these reports," Mr Greyvenstein said. "All our trucks are accounted for, even those we sell."

(B5)
(255)

Blacks may sue over Soweto shootings

10/11/76

Sunday Times Reporter
SEVERAL Soweto Blacks are planning legal action against the police over recent deaths and shootings in the township.

Eighty Blacks met in Johannesburg on Tuesday to make statements about alleged police action.

Many were advised to consult attorneys. In at least three cases legal steps are being taken.

This information was given to the Sunday Times against the background of a growing credibility crisis about what is really going on in Soweto — with alarming allegations from Blacks on the one hand and police denials on the other.

One case involves the death of two young Blacks and the wounding of two others six weeks ago after shots were allegedly fired from a car.

The second involves the death of a young Black who was standing in the yard of his house with his father and two friends. Shots were allegedly fired from a passing car.

'Buried'

The third involved a young Black man who failed to return from work. Three weeks later a policeman arrived at his parents' home to say he was dead and had been buried.

The parents are seeking to have their son's body exhumed and reburied.

These cases emerged this week as rumours spread of alleged atrocities in Soweto. Many are so bizarre they border on the incredible.

Because of reports of overcrowded jails, packed with Black detainees, the Sunday Times asked the prison authorities to allow a visit to Modderbee Prison to check on the allegations.

The request was turned down. A spokesman for the Department of Prisons denied the allegations.

Dr Selma Browde, MPC for Houghton, who has received scores of complaints from Soweto residents, said: "It is urgent that steps be taken to stop police harassment in Soweto and that the residents be reassured by positive action."

She said she had been told that people are arrested as they leave Baragwanath Hospital.

No leniency for young offenders

19/11/76 C.T. — Judge President

THE Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice Van Zijl, said in the Supreme Court yesterday that youths found guilty of sabotage and similar crimes should not expect the courts to make an exception and treat them differently.

They would be punished in the same way as adults, as was the case with juveniles who were guilty of liquor and drug offences.

He imposed a sentence of five years for each of two counts of sabotage on Bertram Consalves, 18, a

postal worker, and on Rudolf Leonard Knight, 19, a UWC student.

They had been found guilty of setting alight the Good Hope Primary School, in Bellville South on August 9, and causing R16 000 damage

They also set the Kasselsvlei Post Office alight on August 11, where the damage was R1 800.

Four years of the 10-year sentences will run concurrently and the two youths will serve a total of six years each.

Five years

Two other UWC students, Frank Leo Coutries, 19, and Lesley Ivan Seleka, 22, who were found guilty of setting the Kasselsvlei Post Office alight on August 11, were each sentenced to five years.

The Judge President told the four youths that, like all other South African citizens, they were entitled to express their political dissatisfaction

They did not give them the right to resort to violence and the destruction of property. Actions like those of which they had been found guilty alienated people and did not contribute to good race relations

By burning down two classrooms, Consalves and Knight had deprived members of their own community of facilities to acquire an education.

The crimes were deplored all the more in the case of Consalves who had been a pupil at the school, and was in the employ of a post office department.

Theological students

Knight was a BA law student who aimed at taking up a career to protect the rights of people and also to protect them against violence.

Coutries and Seleka were theological students who wanted to become spiritual leaders, but had resorted to violence to show their dissatisfaction with things.

The Judge President said that Basil Frantz, who had given State evidence, had done so satisfactorily and was accordingly discharged.

Sitting as assessors with Mr Justice Van Zijl were Mr J W Greunen and Mr M R Hartogh. Mr J Slabbert prosecuted.

Mr H Levy, SC, assisted by Mr B M Kies and instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for Mr Consalves and Mr Seleka. Mr C Rogers instructed by Essop and Co, appeared for Mr Coutries. Mr A Motala, instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for Knight.

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2 000 have boycotted Matric

17/11/76

JOHANNESBURG. — At least 2 000 African Matriculation candidates have boycotted examinations as a result of the unrest in townships throughout the country, according to Dr Kenneth Hartsthorne, chief education planner for the Department of Bantu Education.

Last year, about 9 000 African matriculants sat for the final year examination. The expected increase for 1976 was 3 000.

But two thirds of that increase was "lost" mainly because of the unrest in urban townships, Dr Hartsthorne said yesterday.

The financial cost of the loss in potential matriculants was estimated by Dr Hartsthorne to be about R300 000.

Under normal conditions the increase in Standard 8 or Junior Certificate candidates would have been about 8 000 — on the total of 50 000 pupils who sat for the Standard 8 examination last year.

But the anticipated increase has been cut by at least 4 000 by the unrest in townships, — triggered by the protest against compulsory instruction in Afrikaans by Soweto pupils on June 16.

The cost of educating African high school pupils

was about R150 a year for each pupil, Dr Hartsthorne said.

The loss of at least 2 000 African matriculation candidates and 4 000 African junior matriculation candidates was therefore in the order of R900 000, Dr Hartsthorne said.

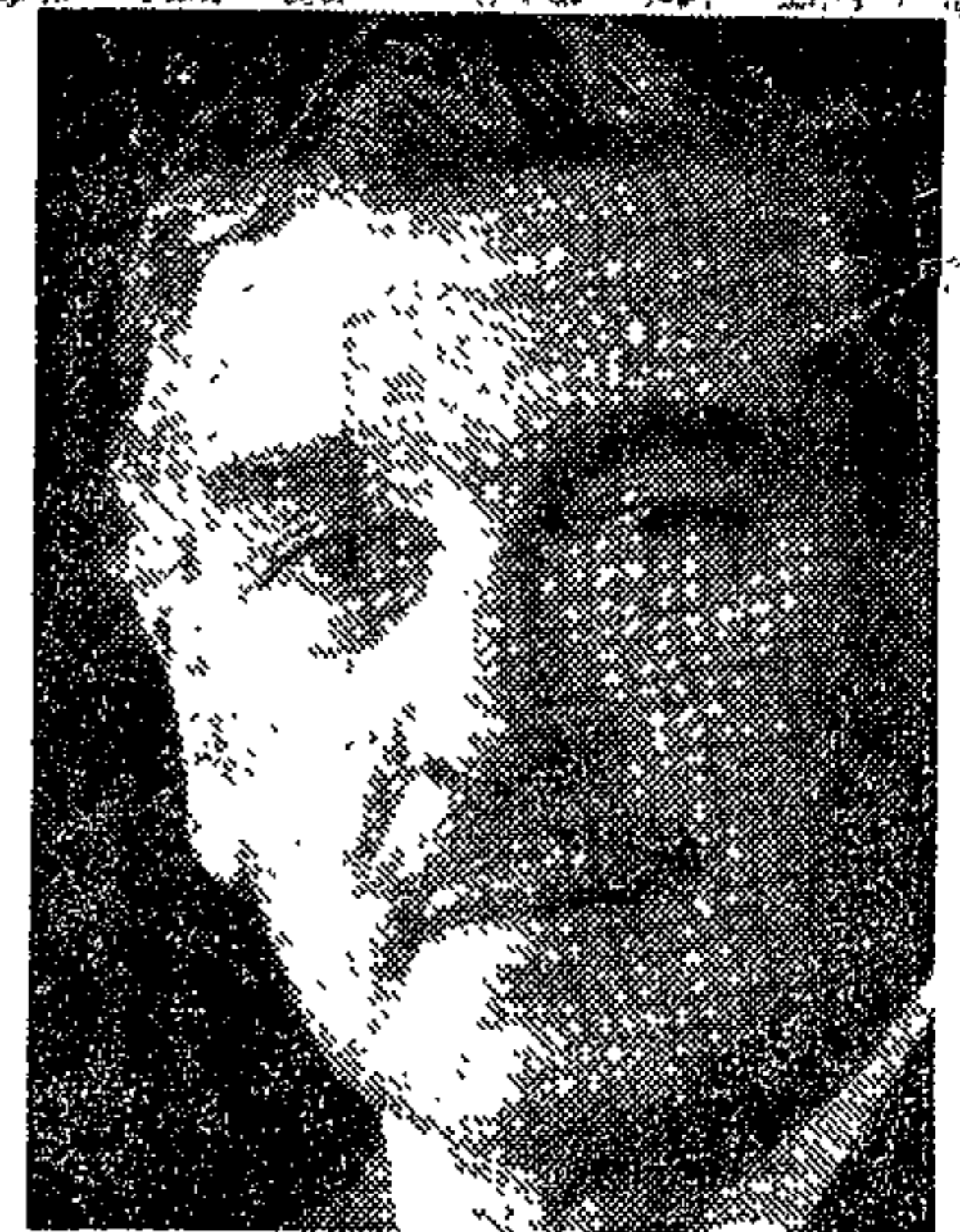
But when the unknown number of African pupils who had boycotted Standard 8 examinations was added, the cost to the Department of Bantu Education was at least R1-million.

GRAAFF: DESPITE VORSTER'S CLAIMS,

THE COUNTRY KNOWS WE HAVE A CRISIS...

Our 'lowest ebb since Blood River'

STAR
17/9/76



SIR DE VILLIERS GRAAFF

'On the brink of ruin'

Political Reporter

The Government has combined apartheid with "monumental stupidity and incompetence" which had brought South Africa to the brink of economic and financial ruin, Sir de Villiers Graaff charged last night.

The seriousness of the financial and economic position, he said, was still not fully realised despite the continuing spiral of prices and the rapidly eroding standard of living.

"We must make no mistake about this. The country really approaches financial ruin — not merely a crisis," the Opposition leader told the head committee of the United Party at a closed meeting.

How close South Africa was to financial ruin, he said, could be judged by the fact that the country's net gold and foreign exchange reserves were down to R680-million.

To grasp this it must be realised that in every Western country the safety margin between solvency and bankruptcy was considered to be the reserve sufficient to pay for three months' imports.

South Africa's loan account was vulnerable because much of it was now on short term, which meant it must repeatedly call on its creditors for loan renewals. But these would last only as long as confidence continued.

Rising unemployment — now increasing by more than 20 000 a month — was causing great hardship and social dangers, Sir de Villiers said.

The United Party leader said he found it astonishing the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had claimed on Monday night that the low unemployment in South Africa was a sign of the country's economic strength.

In reviewing the economic trend of the last two decades, Sir de Villiers concluded that the Government's failure to link industrial growth with productivity, combined with undue reliance on a higher gold price, were largely responsible for the need to devalue currency.

"There is no shadow of doubt South Africa is heading for as serious an economic situation as in 1972 and is now in for a further substantial devaluation."

Without adequate corrective measures, high inflation was the inevitable outcome. The trading position had reached the point where net reserves were insufficient to cover one month's imports.

Pointing out that a 6,4 percent growth rate in the economy was needed to absorb 20 000 additional workers a month, Sir de Villiers said last year's growth was only four percent and this year's was running at minus 2,2 percent.

"Is the Prime Minister so ill-informed of conditions in the country, of which he has been at the helm for 10 years, to claim that although unemployment was serious in the United Kingdom and in America, the lack of unemployment in South Africa was a sign of the country's economic strength."

"Small wonder that the Prime Minister goes on repeating that there is no crisis."

Sir de Villiers said the Government periodically claimed that the South African Black was economically better off than Blacks in other parts of Africa—but in fact the Stellenbosch Bureau of Economic Research had proved that in terms of income a head of population, the Blacks in this country did not rank among the top 10 in Africa.

refused to accept any longer the system which many of their elders had patiently endured. It was a delusion to think that things would return to normal.

The violence was rational neither in its cause nor in its consequences, but it was likely to continue until men of goodwill came together to support law and order by providing overriding motives for peace.

Mr Vorster's refusal to make more than marginal concessions would do nothing to end the tragic confrontation.

Disillusionment

The Prime Minister's speech had been party-political in content and purpose and had disillusioned many who had looked to him for a statesman-like approach to the grave problems threatening South Africa.

Instead of creating a Black middle class, the Government had created tsotsis and was now blaming its own creation for the disorder in the country.

"Instead of accepting the fact that the urban African is part of the economic and socio-political environment, it has job reservation, and by disrupting the free movement of labour resources it has perpetuated a condition of low productivity — the lowest in the western world"

breadth of the country there have been riots, burnings, protest marches, shootings, strikes. Many people have died and much of value has been destroyed.

"These things came at a time when South Africa was in the midst of economic stress, and at a time of critical difficulty in our African and international relations," Sir de Villiers said.

Faced with this responsibility, the Prime Minister had on Monday night provided a "sorry spectacle" of an old-fashioned stryddag.

Sir de Villiers said he had become convinced

that the events of the past 12 weeks had not been designed to achieve temporary effects but were in essence a revolution by a new generation of young people.

The young people had

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**Tim Patten
Political Reporter**

Despite what the Prime Minister says the average South African knows that the country is headed for political disaster, the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, said last night.

In a powerful speech to the United Party's head committee in Johannesburg on the eve of the party's Transvaal congress, Sir de Villiers spelt out just how serious South Africa's political and economic problems were.

In addition to a renewed call for a broader based opposition, the United Party leader called for the resignation of both the Ministers of Finance and Economic Affairs because he said they had deliberately concealed from the country the seriousness of the economic crisis.

Common knowledge

Sir de Villiers concentrated much of his attack on the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, for allowing South Africa's race relations to sink "to the lowest ebb since Blood River."

"Let Mr Vorster repeat as often as he wishes that there is no crisis. If he is not yet aware that we are in, or even past, the critical stage in South Africa's economic affairs, the businessman does, the man in the street does and everyone else in South Africa does."

"Even if the Prime Minister and the whole of his Cabinet do not know that we are heading for disaster, the average South African does," he said.

Yes men, too

What the average South African did not perhaps yet realise was the seriousness of the crisis.

The Prime Minister and "nondescript band of yes-men" in the Cabinet would have all the more to answer for when the moment of truth finally arrived.

"Over the length and

6 Minute to minute? report 1

Staff Reporter

COLONEL ANDRIES VAN ZYL, the commander of the anti-riot unit in the Western Cape, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that 92 people were killed by police action in the Peninsula riots — 27 of them on the first day of the unrest.

Colonel Van Zyl addressed Mr Justice Cillie, and his three local advisors, Mr J F Malherbe, Mr D R Ngo and Mr P M Som, from a thick memorandum which he and his unit had prepared.

The memorandum contained a comprehensive report of every disturbance which occurred during the riots.

This was the result of a "minute to minute" record which was kept by a member of each riot section. It recorded the number of people who had died or been injured in every incident.

Photographs

Photographs, and placards bearing slogans and newspaper clippings, were handed in by Colonel Van Zyl as evidence.

Colonel Van Zyl told the

inquiry that August 11 was regarded by the police as the day that the riots began in the Peninsula.

Students massed in huge demonstrations in Nyanga and Guguletu.

In one case, a crowd of about 6 000 gathered, giving the Black power salute. They were mainly youths, but there were adults among them, Colonel Van Zyl said.

'Peaceful'

They carried a banner which read "This is a peaceful demonstration."

The Colonel said that the riot police were called, and they took control of the situation. The crowd, who were marching on a police station, were warned to disperse.

Finally, he said, teargas was fired into the crowd from a signal pistol and the march was broken up into small groups.

On the same day, unrest broke out at the Langa High School where the pupils refused to go to school. Many of them were armed with sticks.

They too gave Black

power salutes, and teargas was used. At one stage, the crowd at Langa High School surrounded Colonel Van Zyl's police vehicle and punctured a tyre.

He said it was on this day that live ammunition was first used.

That afternoon, he said, "we were attacked by a crowd who stoned our vehicle. Some of them had pipes, and even though the window of our vehicle was protected, they tried to break the windows."

Fired shots

He said he fired three shots at the crowd and the driver had fired 10. He did not know if anybody had been injured in their fire.

At about midnight bottle stores were being set alight in Guguletu and Nyanga.

Colonel Van Zyl was asked by Dr Percy Yutar, who led the evidence at yesterday's inquiry, if alcohol had played a role in the disturbances.

"Yes, I think it played an intensive role in the unrest," Colonel Van Zyl replied.

He said he felt alcohol had made the people further

inclined to try to burn down buildings.

The Colonel said 27 people had died that day.

Twenty six of them had been shot at bottle stores, he said, where they were looting.

He told the inquiry the details of every disturbance the police had encountered — from August 11 till the unrest had been quelled.

He said a crowd had marched on a police station in Langa on August 12, demanding the release of several people who had been arrested in the riots.

The crowd massed outside the police station. Police noticed a youth wearing a white shirt. He was throwing bricks at the police station and at one stage, he threw sand on a tear gas canister which the police had thrown.

Placard

Colonel Van Zyl said the student wearing the white top was then seen to hold a placard towards the police station, which read: "Release our fellow students or 799."

He said the youth had then

Cillie Commission Riots Inquiry

taken off his shirt and showed that "he would cut our throats". This evidence Colonel Van Zyl read from a statement by a Constable Botha, who was in the police station at the time.

Constable Botha said in the statement that he saw the youth throw a half brick. He shot the youth with his service revolver. He had seen the youth fall.

Clippings

On August 16, police found a collection of placards on the noticeboard of the Grassy Park High School.

The placards were presented to the commission as evidence.

The words, "We sympathize with them", was written on one of the placards and on the others

were newspaper clippings from Car newspapers about 1

On August 17, it found in the Area School in Bontebok was taken away by P

Also in Bontebok police received info that the head boy of in the area was going to class to urge a boycott their class August 19

In answer to Colonel Van Zyl said derstood the teachers school did not try to the students from d the posters

Roadblock

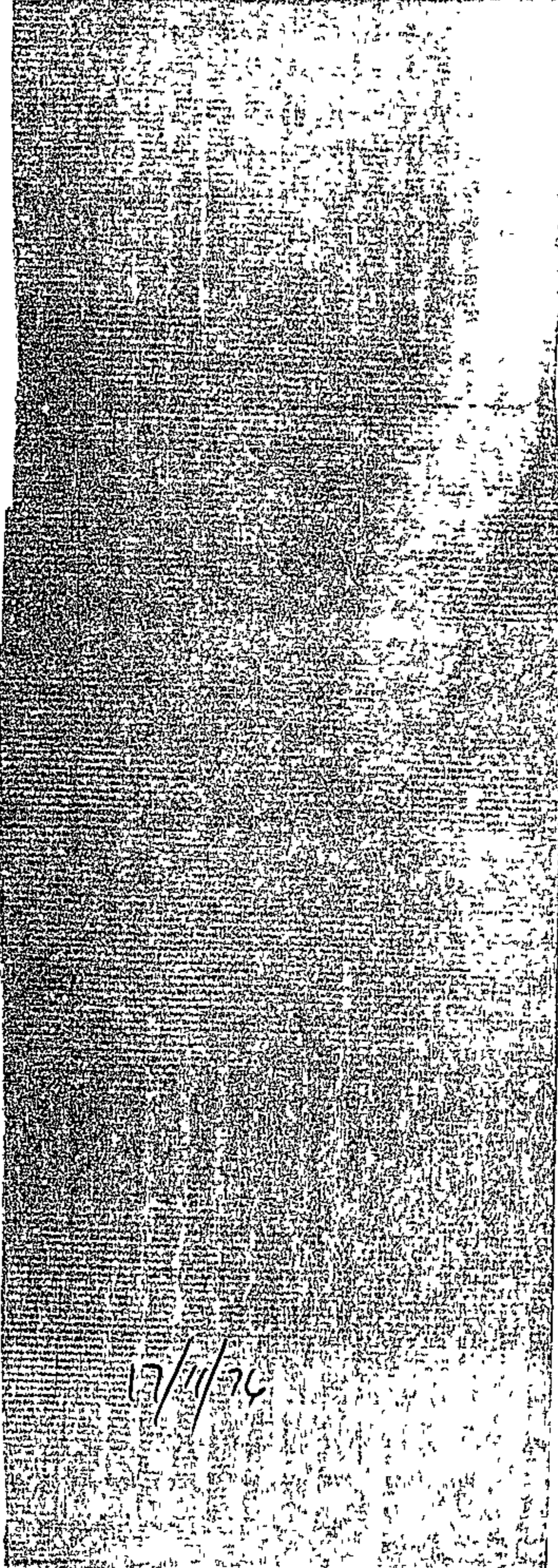
Giving evidence rioters had tried roads, he said they this with drums, piec motors cars, and ol

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The one-man commission
is sitting till November 20.
During this time, the com-
mission will hear evidence on



most intense incidents of un-
rest in Bellville occurred in
Bellville-South. This is where
the University of the
Western Cape is located.

He showed the commis-
sion on the map which were
the main routes to the Black
townships. He also said there
would be a lot of evidence
later in the inquiry of the
University of the Western
Cape.

Airport

Dr Yutar asked Major
Mouton about the stone
throwing incidents which
had broken out near the D F
Malan Airport, off Settlers
Way.

Major Mouton said there
was public violence along the
road near the airport during
the unrest and also stone
throwing.

But evidence later in the
inquiry would show there
were no stones at the side of
the road, the commission
was told.

The second witness to give
evidence was Major
Lourens, who has been with
the SAP for 35 years.

On June 18, Major
Lourens said, students of the
University of Cape Town had
held a mass demonstration to
show their solidarity and
sympathy for Soweto stu-
dents.

This meeting was held on
De Waal Drive, Cape Town,
near the university campus.

'Soweto bleeds'

Two of the placards that
the students had held at the
demonstration, Major
Mouton said, read "Soweto
bleeds", and "South Africa
bleeds".

Major Lourens said that
before the UCT meeting,
there was peace and har-
mony between the different
race groups in the Peninsula.

He said there was no fric-
tion between the race groups
and that the relationship
between the police and the
different races had also been
good.

was thought, Port Elizabeth

Hired cars

Evidence was that the man
hired motor cars for his
journeys to different centres
and that he never drove the
same car.

Major Lourens said
in answer to a question, that the
number plates on the cars
had not been false.

The commission was told
by Major Lourens of a
meeting of students at the
University of the Western
Cape in July.

At the meeting, a man,
who cannot be named, urged
the students to draw up a
plan of action as the UWC
was the only university which
had not shown its sympathy
for the students of Soweto.

The next day, students of
the UWC expressed their
"solidarity" with Black stu-
dents by boycotting their
classes for a week.

Spotlight

The feeling of the students
at UWC was that they felt
they had to do something to
fall under the spotlight to
show their sympathy for the
students of Soweto.

There were several out-
breaks of arson on the night
of August 5, and on following
nights, Major Lourens said.

Also on August 5,
pamphlets, entitled, "UWC
Soweto," were distributed.

This pamphlet was read to
the inquiry by Dr Yutar.

Dr Yutar said that the
pamphlet had already been
found objectionable by the
Directorate of Publications
and requested that the
pamphlet should not be
made available for publica-
tion.

But after consultation with
his advisers, Mr Justice Cille
said he was not prepared to
make any ruling on whether
the pamphlet should be
published.

Dr Yutar said then that he
would not continue with his

November
1954

81/54

Police informer tells of arson in Bellville-South

A POLICE "informer" on the activities of University of the Western Cape students, Mr Kelvin Voskuil, yesterday told the Supreme Court, Cape Town, that he played an active role with five other youths, three of them students, in the arson at Kasselsvlei Post Office in Bellville-South.

Mr Voskuil, 18, whose uncle is Captain A Voskuil of the Special Branch, was

giving evidence in the trial of four youths charged with sabotage.

Bertram Leon Consalves, 18, and three UWC students from Johannesburg, Frank Leo Couties, 19, Rudolf Leonard Knight, 19, and Lesley Ivan Seleka, 22, pleaded not guilty to two charges under the Sabotage Act, alternatively under the Terrorism Act, alternatively arson.

The charges arise out of incidents on August 9 and August 11 this year when two classrooms of the Good Hope Primary School and the Kasselsvlei Post Office, both in Bellville-South, were set alight by arsonists causing damage estimated at R16 500.

Mr Voskuil, who has been in the employ of the police since June, said in evidence that on August 10 the four accused and Mr Basil Frantz told him they had burnt down the school.

Mr Consalves later told him about plans to burn down the Kasselsvlei Post Office that night. He reported to Bellville police station.

After Mr Frantz asked him where they could get a container for petrol, Mr Voskuil said he had one at home which they fetched. Petrol was siphoned from a parked car.

They walked to the post office where they broke in, poured out several litres of petrol and Mr Consalves set fire to it.

The case continued today.

Mr Justice Van Zyl was on the Bench with Mr J W Greunen and Mr M R Hartogh sitting as assessors. Mr J Slabbert prosecuted.

Mr H Levy, SC, assisted by Mr B Kies and instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for Mr Consalves and Mr Seleka. Mr C Rogers, instructed by Eason and Co, appeared for Mr Couties. Mr A Motala, instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for Mr Knight.

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by Cape riot squads



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They had set fire to the tyres. Pictures were given in as evidence of this.

On September 2, masses had converged on the centre of Cape Town, the Colonel said.

The crowds came from all over the Peninsula. They were warned to break up the march.

Adderley Street

Colonel Van Zyl said damage was done to buildings in Adderley Street, and he had to use teargas to break up the crowd.

"Everything came to standstill," he said.

Colonel Van Zyl said that if there had not been so many bystanders in the centre of Cape Town, it would have been a different story. He said that the police had to use teargas to break up the crowd.

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the streets and bystanders had been injured.

The offender, a 19-year-old man, jumped into the throng of spectators when the police approached and denied that they were part of the rioting masses. This made arrests difficult for the police.

The Cillie Commission began its sitting just after 10:00 yesterday morning. There were about 50 people in an auditorium at the H F Verwoerd Building when Mr Justice Cillie made his opening address.

Three witnesses were called. They were Major Cornelius van Reenen Mouton, a staff officer of the Divisional Headquarters of the South African Police, Major Louis Petrus Lourens, of the Security Branch of the SAP, and Colonel Van Zyl.

November 30

Dr Percy Yutar, the former Attorney General of the Transvaal, is being assisted by Mr E S J van Graan and Mr A M Hlungwane.

The commission

the Peninsula, as well as that in Montagu, Robertson, Worcester, Ceres, Pinedar, Hamlet, Paarl, Wellington, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Fish Hoek, Malmesbury, Vredenburg and other surrounding areas.

Major Mouton began the day's proceedings by giving the commission a detailed breakdown of the population figures for the four different race groups living in the areas where unrest broke out.

Large map

He showed the commission on a large map where the trouble areas had been. They included the centre of Cape Town, Woodstock, Guguletu, Nyanga, Langa, Bonteheuwel, Bishop Lavis, Bridgetown, Hanover Park, Manenberg, Fish Hoek, Retreat, Bellville-South and Kewtown.

Major Mouton said the most intense incidents of unrest in Bellville occurred in the University of the Western Cape.

Major Mouton said the most intense incidents of unrest in Bellville occurred in the University of the Western Cape. He also said there would be a lot of evidence later in the inquiry about the University of the Western Cape.

Airport

Dr Yutar asked Major Mouton about the stone-throwing incidents which had broken out near the D F

terth. Evidence was included the names of a number of people in Cape Town.

Mr Justice Cillie ruled that the names of the people should not be used as many of them had been detained and may, at a later stage, face charges.

Saso leader

Major Lourens told the commission about a leader of Saso — the South African Students' Organization — who is also a part-time student at Unisa. His name may not be mentioned.

Major Lourens said that the man had been seen several times at places where unrest had broken out.

He described the man as a roving ambassador for Saso who travelled the country canvassing support for Soweto students.

He went all over South Africa and visited, among other places, Durban and, it was thought, Port Elizabeth.

Hired cars

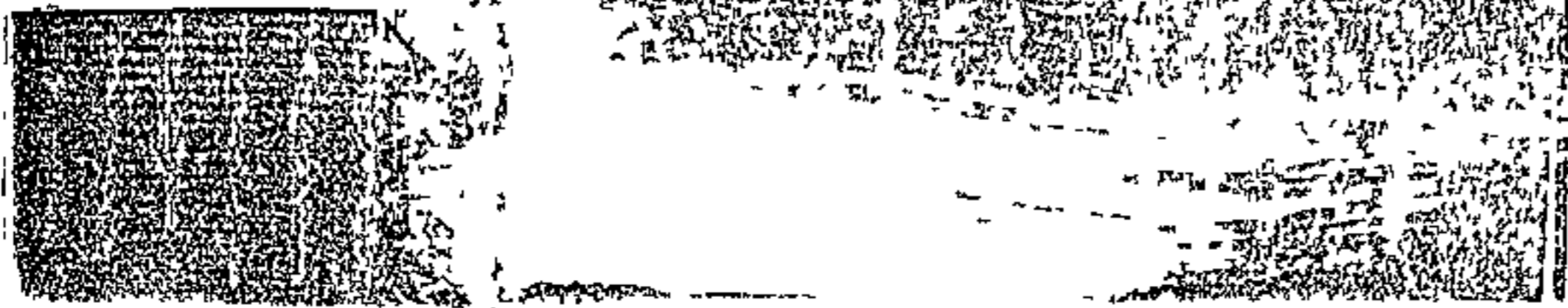
Evidence was that the man had hired cars for his

Major Lourens

answer to a question about the number of plates on the cars had not been false.

The commission was told by Major Lourens of a meeting of students at the University of the Western Cape.

At the meeting, a man



325/332

BUREAU FOR ARREST QUERIES

16/11/76
NM.

PRETORIA — Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP, said here yesterday the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, had given her a firm undertaking that a special police bureau would be set up soon to answer African parents' queries on the arrest or disappearance of their children.

She said Mr. Kruger had presented an "intransigent" attitude on police activity in African schools, but had made "minor concessions" on information about arrests.

He had said the bureau would consist of a senior police officer with a direct and open telephone number. He would give the latest information on arrests and would answer parents' questions.

Mrs. Suzman said she had information that police were going from house to house in Soweto with school registers, arresting matric and Standard 8 pupils who had not written their examinations.

"Apparently they equate failure to write exams with 'militancy,'" she said. — (Sapa.)

Problem for nearby states (332)

15/11/46 Star

12

630 pupils

have fled

The Star's Africa News Service

Gaborone

More than 630 Soweto school-children have fled to neighbouring states, it was revealed today.

A spokesman for the office of the President of Botswana said today that the number in that country was "in excess of 500."

The United Nations Commissioner for Refugees in Southern Africa revealed earlier that there were 130 in Swaziland and an unknown number, believed to be small, in Lesotho.

The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, has meanwhile revealed that the police would set up an information bureau to answer parent's queries about missing children. (See adjoining report.)

Speaking of the refugee children, the Botswana spokesman said: "What can be done for them is now a problem for Botswana."

No plans

"Some will obviously move on to Zambia, but others have nowhere to go and no plans have been made for them to write their examinations."

The Botswana statement has gone some way towards resolving the mystery of the hundreds of schoolchildren missing from their homes in

Inquiry bureau to be set up

Political Reporter

The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, has given a firm undertaking to Mrs Helen Suzman MP, that a special police bureau will be set up soon to answer Black parents' queries on the arrest or disappearance of their student children.

This undertaking was given today during a heated hour-long meeting Mrs Suzman had with Mr Kruger in Pretoria, in which the fears and near-panic of some Soweto parents was spelled out to the Minister.

Mrs Suzman said in an interview immediately after the meeting that Mr Kruger had presented an "intransigent attitude" on police activity in black schools, but had made the "minor concessions" on information about arrests.

Mr Kruger said the bureau would consist of a

Soweto.

● Top police officers said "some" children under 16 had been arrested on criminal charges in police sweeps through Soweto. But they denied that any were being held on "ideological" grounds.

● Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, today said she had information that police were going from house to house in Soweto with school registers, arresting matric and Standard 8 pupils who had not written their exams.

"Apparently they equate failure to write exams with student militancy," she said.

● A social worker, Mr Ben Nteso, says few children are to be seen on Soweto streets. "Those you do see are small groups of young children. There are hardly any teenagers at all."

Homelands

Apart from the pupils who have left the country, Soweto sources say worried parents are sending their children to relatives in the homelands and the servants' quarters of white homes in Johannesburg.

Senior police officer with a direct and open telephone number. He would give the latest information on arrests and would answer parents' questions.

RADIO BANTU

An announcement on the establishment of the bureau will be made on Radio Bantu shortly, he said.

Mrs Suzman urged that the police stay away from Soweto schools to lesson a dangerous situation, but Mr Kruger said bluntly that it was his job to clean Soweto, that he would do it his own way and would not be told by anyone how to do it.

She also discussed the question of children under the age of 16 held incommunicado, often for weeks, without their parents or lawyers knowing their whereabouts.

Mr Kruger assured her that this was not the case.



Students 'fleeing SA' intercepted

11/11/76
SAP Crime Reporter

A carload of Soweto students allegedly bound for Botswana was intercepted near the border yesterday, General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the Security Police, said today.

Eight youths who apparently intended to jump the border and seek political asylum in Botswana were detained by security policemen, he added.

The arrests spotlight the growing number of black students fleeing to neighbouring states as police step up their drive to eradicate militant elements among the youth.

A conservative estimate puts their number at 150. Security Police are investigating the possibility that some of them have left to undergo military training outside South Africa.

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Stayaways — STAR 9/11/76 union pleads for caution

Labour Reporter

A black trade unionist has appealed to employers not to judge black workers too hastily and harshly for obeying student calls to stay away from work.

"They should treat every case on its merits after a full investigation," said Mr. Emma Mashinini, general secretary of the

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union.

In Mofolo Village, Soweto, for example, many residents stayed away from work last week because their township's shebeens had been raided on the day before the stayaway was to have begun. Elsewhere workers had less reason to be afraid.

One of the members of her union, Mr Arthur Mithebula (47), a breadwinner with four dependents, said he stayed home last week, because his house was looted and damaged when he failed to obey a previous stayaway call.

Mr Mithebula was dismissed when he reported for duty at John Orr's department store in Johannesburg yesterday.

The store's general manager, Mr K Broderick-Clarke, denied that Mr Mithebula was dismissed for obeying the stayaway call.

"He was dismissed because of his lack of effort. Furthermore, he was seen in town at the time of the stayaway when he claimed to have been at home," Mr Broderick-Clarke said.

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JOHANNESBURG

Black pupils have received

926 pupils punished

JOHANNESBURG — Black pupils have received punishments ranging from eight cuts to five years in jail for taking part in disturbances since June.

Figures released yesterday by the South African Institute of Race Relations show that of the 926 juveniles tried up to October 31, 528 have been given corporal punishment, 397 suspended sentences or fines, and one has been jailed.

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Opposition party blamed for riots

MAFEKING. — The opposition BophuthaTswana Party and certain Black and White organizations were largely responsible for recent unrest in the homeland, a Black official told the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the country-wide riots, here yesterday.

The official, whose identity may not be disclosed, said organizations such as the Black Parents' Association, Black People's Conven-

tion and the banned African National Congress, had taken part in riots in the homeland

A man from a Johan-

nesburg township had told a relative of his here that he was a member of the South African Students' Organizations and was fleeing from the police.

He also told the relative that the card he carried had been given to him by an English speaking White man who was financing him and others to go to East Germany and other countries for training. They would return to liberal South Africa.

Schoolchildren too

Schoolchildren who had to BophuthaTswana recently were on their way to Tanzania and had probably obtained money in the same way, the official said.

He added that the issue of independence for BophuthaTswana was probably another cause of the unrest in the homeland. Bantu discrimination and Bantu Education were also to blame.

The Afrikaans language, he said, had played very little part in BophuthaTswana unrest as pupils were taught in English.

Mr. Captain Sentleto, principal of the Bantshok Senior Secondary School at Itsoeng, near Lichtenburg, said there were people who seemed to be against independence for the homeland.

Ready mob

Many were interested in the riots for their own sakes and had found a ready mob of hooligans to use for their own purposes, such as looting.

There were also people who had vested interest in the situation, but in the disruption of examinations because they had not studied during the year.

Asked what remedies he could suggest, he said teachers should be taught to be more responsible and should be paid higher salaries.

Certain responsible teachers should be given firings, he said. Whites also carried a great responsibility. Parents should teach their children to develop a spirit of brotherliness and eradicate the feeling of superiority in them. — Sapa.

Inquiry told whites sending blacks abroad

6/11/76 DP

MAFEKING — Several organisations — including white South African opposition parties — were sending black students to be trained for the liberation struggle, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

A senior Bophuthatswana Government official who may not be named told the commission of two incidents in which black children were sent abroad for training — one to Tanzania and the other to Europe — "so that afterwards they can come back and liberate South Africa."

Asked by Mr E. van Graan, leading evidence, whether the ANC was involved, the official replied: "Not only the ANC. There are many organisations like the Black People's Convention Even opposition parties, black and white, are taking part."

He told of an Alexandra

schoolboy who came to relatives in Mafeking while on the run from police.

"He told them he was a Saso member and had been given a ticket by an English-speaking white man who was financing his trip to Europe."

The boy said he would undergo training in Germany and other European countries and then come back to liberate the people in South Africa.

The witness told of another incident in which a schoolgirl gave up her studies and went to Botswana from where she flew to Tanzania. Her mother followed her.

Certain organisations must be supplying these children with money because they could never afford to do these things alone, he said.

The witness believed both black and white opposition parties were in-

involved because of their opposition to the homeland policy and the independence of Bophuthatswana.

He said the anti-independence attitude was also a major cause of the riots that flared in the Mafeking district.

People opposed independence because they thought the Bophuthatswana Government was accepting separate development. Most people were against that, he said.

A black headmaster said black students believed violent revolution was the only path to liberty.

Chief Mofet Sentlebe, headmaster of the Balishoki Secondary School near Laethenburg, said black students had studied the French Revolution and discovered the concepts of liberty, fraternity and equality.

They believed they would never enjoy these rights in South Africa without the same violent revolution, he said.

These "half-baked" political ideas were a major cause of the rioting.

"When black children study the French Revolution they learn about liberty, fraternity and equality, then they also wish to be free of what they consider the yoke of oppression."

"They see the white man as a symbol of oppression and believe getting rid of the white man is a way of achieving liberty," the headmaster said.

Mr Sentlebe said the children were too immature to realise these things would come in South Africa by evolution, not revolution.

Mr Sentlebe said police acted too leniently in quelling the riots near Laethenburg. DDC

'Students link riots to French revolt'

5/11/76 STAR

Staff Reporter

MAFEKING — Black pupils studying the French Revolution were coming to think that violence would bring about liberty, equality and fraternity in South Africa, a black school principal told the Cillie Commission today.

Staff Reporter

MAFEKING — A black school principal giving evidence today to the Cillie Commission, elected to allow his name to be published despite fears of repercussions.

Mr C L B Sentletse said he realised there was a possibility that people who thought he was opposed to them might cause trouble for him.

But, he said, "I want simply to speak the truth. I have not been unfair to anybody"

Mr Justice Cillie responded: "I presume it (your evidence) would carry more weight. People would then know you have the courage of your convictions."

The commission then adjourned its public sitting to hear black witnesses speak in secret.

Mr Sentletse deplored the pay women teachers received. "If there has to be discrimination it should be in favour of women rather than men — women are sometimes more dedicated."

He criticised the lack of parental discipline in black society. "Parents cannot control their children. Over the years they have tended to leave discipline too much in the hands of teachers."

"Our children would not have been easy prey to those from outside who came to organise them if there had been more discipline," he said.

Students now drank — "which we did not do" — and mixed with bad elements. Teachers sometimes asked students for alcohol.

Mr Sentletse attacked police action as having been too lenient during the riots. Police should have "waded into the kids with rubber truncheons and teargas."

● White parties "played role in riots" — Page 5.

Mr C L B Sentletse, head of the Baitshoki senior secondary school near Lichtenburg, said children applied French revolutionary principles outside the classroom and some teachers told them South Africa was in the same situation as France before the 1789 revolution.

Pupils thought "Liberty means we must be completely free from what they (the pupils) consider as the yoke of oppression. To pupils the white man symbolises this yoke."

Pupils associated the principle of fraternity with the abolition of discrimination and that of equality with one man one vote.

TEACHERS' PAY

Speaking on "half-baked political philosophies," Mr Sentletse said: "these poor children are only importing those ideas and do not realise that ultimately liberty, equality and fraternity will come about by evolutionary means in South Africa — a very slow process that can take a long time."

'I want to speak the truth'

Tears at UN debate 5/11/76. STAR on riots

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A 21-year-old Soweto student, Miss Sikose Mji wept yesterday as she told the United Nations special political committee of disturbances in black areas of South Africa, earlier this year.

Miss Mji, who said she left the country in September, was one of five people who addressed the committee during its debate yesterday on the race policies of South Africa.

Speaking on behalf of the Black Consciousness Movement, she said she hoped the committee would see in her "the mood of the dying youth of South Africa" and also a determination by young black South Africans to free themselves of white domination.

Appealing to the committee to "help hasten the triumph of justice," Miss Mji wept as she added: "I am free here today. But what of those who are detained? What about those who have died?"

White parties 'played role in riots'

5/11/76
STAR

Staff Reporter

MAFEBING — A senior Bophuthatswana Government official today accused black homeland opposition parties and white parties of playing a part in recent riots.

Clear evidence before the Lucas Commission of Inquiry into the date of the riots, who said the riots were also

such as the banned African National Congress, the Black Parents' Association and the Black People's convention had taken a part.

He said that one Matlame family had been told by a male relative from Alexandra, Johannesburg, that he was a S.A. man fleeing from police.

The man said the card he was carrying had been given to him by a white English speaking man who was financing him. Money was being provided to enable people to go to Germany and other countries

for training and then return to liberate South Africa.

"That information is quite true," the official said.

Local schoolchildren who recently fled to Bophuthatswana with the aim of going for training in Tanzania must have been financed by some organisation.

The official added that outside agitators were responsible for unrest in Bophuthatswana. "There are people who come from Johannesburg and other places to incite our children."

ENGLISH TUITION

Most students involved in the riots were from Swaziland.

The official said that opposition to independence for Bophuthatswana was perhaps also the cause of unrest in the homeland (the Commission had heard evidence that the Lucas Mangope, the homeland chief minister, was pro-independence).

He told about any other reason for unrest, the official said. "They speak of many things. They speak of petty discrimination and Bantu education — and that to me is the cause."

"They all say they are sympathising with their arrested and shot friends in Swaziland."

The Afrikaans-language issue had played little part in Bophuthatswana unrest. Pupils were taught in English, the official explained.

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4/11/76

2 youths sentenced for arson

EAST LONDON — Two Mdantsane schoolboys were told by a Regional Court magistrate here yesterday that had they been adults he would have jailed them for 15 years for their part in the burning of the Nyameko Secondary School in August this year.

Sentencing the youths, aged 16 and 17, each to a fine of R50 (or 50 days) and 12 months imprisonment (suspended for 3 years) the magistrate, Mr S. van Zyl, said he agreed with defence counsel that no purpose would be served in jailing them.

While agreeing that the parts played by the two in the burning were small, Mr van Zyl said that had they been adults he would have jailed them for 15 years.

The burning of the school on August 26 resulted in an estimated R14 000 damage.

The youths had pleaded not guilty to a charge of arson, attempted arson alternatively malicious damage to property. Both were convicted on the arson count only. — DDR

SAP general warns of new unrest

Opening a symposium on Management Foundation, emergency planning the Minister said this had arranged by the National Development and spheres not involving the use of force — at least as far as the Republic was concerned.

It was true that for several years South Africa had been obliged to counter rural terrorism on a limited scale on the northern border of South West Africa. It was also true that there had been isolated incidents of sabotage and bombing in urban areas, but the main efforts had been in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres.

Disturbances

"Latterly, as even now, we have been experiencing internal disturbances according to a demonstrably co-ordinated pattern. This latter phenomenon, specifically, is the cue for civil defence.

"In referring to the wave of violent demonstrations in Black and Coloured townships, I wish to state, without jeopardizing the commission of inquiry's report, that I do not want to ascribe them to communist machinations only.

Grievances

"I do not question the existence of some grievances — whether real or imaginary — but I doubt that they gave rise to spontaneous demonstrations, or even that they were indeed at the root of the disturbances.

"The Government has declared its intention, and is taking vigorous steps, to remove friction in identified areas and to clear away justified grievances to the maximum extent to which this is compatible with the other important national considerations at stake," he said. — Sapa

PRETORIA. — Continuation and even escalation of the township unrest was being planned, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Major-General D J Kriel, said here yesterday.

Addressing a National Development and Management Foundation symposium on planning for Emergencies, General Kriel said it appeared numerous subversive organizations had claimed responsibility for the so-called success achieved in the disturbance so far.

Bottlestores, schools, certain Government buildings and also private homes had been the initial targets of rioters in Black townships, he said.

But the intention to disrupt or even paralyze the national economy had soon emerged.

Lack of protection

If the target areas were to be changed, it could be expected that the new objectives would be industrial or business areas.

General Kriel said there was a serious lack of protective measures. "Because of inadequate

manpower, the police could not be expected to guard all businesses, houses and factories. It was the duty of each citizen to protect his own property and to co-operate in the national defence effort, General Kriel said.

But he urged against formation of citizens' armed vigilante groups to patrol residential or other areas.

"Any such action will only serve to incite violence, cause confusion and hinder or obstruct the police," he said.

Need for planning

As subversion might increase, there was need for advance planning.

General Kriel said subversion was an outstanding characteristic of modern warfare and was directed against the civilian population.

"It is not only restricted to

physical action against people and property, but is directed along the widest possible front such as culture, religion, morals, the economy, labour and human relations," General Kriel said.

Among measures that should be taken to protect establishments such as factories from malicious attack, he cited appointment of security officials, erection of security fences, installation of alarms systems, appointment of guards with or without dogs, strict control of people entering the property, identification of employees and fire prevention and control measures.

General Kriel said the protection of employees was of the utmost importance because the undermining and intimidation of workers was a potent weapon — Sapa

CT
4/11/76

4/11/76

'South Africans lack will to survive'

PRETORIA — South Africans appeared to lack the determination and will to survive and continue to exist as a nation, the deputy Chief of Defence Staff Personnel, Rear Admiral R.A Edwards, said here yesterday.

Admiral Edwards told a symposium on civil defence that this was underlined by the lack of interest in civil defence and the failure to appreciate the gravity of the situation.

The primary purpose of any terrorist onslaught was to undermine the ability of the target country to resist, to create circumstances in which this country would over-react and mobilize its forces unnecessarily so that its economy was hit and the national will tested.

Pertinent question

'We must thus ask ourselves a very pertinent question, namely, in the onslaught against us, how determined we are as a nation to survive and continue to exist, or has the determination and the national will to survive been eaten away by the good life and White-anted by the psychological onslaught?'

Admiral Edwards said an emergency manpower plan had to be drawn up for civil defence, as natural disasters such as floods or earthquakes could not be predicted. Duties also involved combating civilian disruption during a state of emergency, including internal riots or as a result of sabotage.

Boycott of exams: A year is lost

ARGUS 3/11/76

The Argus Education Reporter

NONE of the 103 Black Senior Certificate candidates from state schools in the Peninsula has turned up to write the 1976 examinations which began with the English paper on Monday.

This means that 103 Black matric pupils have lost a full year's schooling and will have to attend school for another year if they wish to enter for the 1977 senior certificate examinations.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Education said only three of the 2 700 pupils eligible to write the 1976 standard five examinations had turned up for the first examination yesterday.

According to the school boards office in the townships, not one pupil had turned up at the 13 higher primary schools where the examinations were to be written yesterday.

ELIGIBLE

On Monday 482 Black pupils will be eligible to write the first examination in the Form III (standard eight) timetable.

Senior certificate, Form III and standard five are the only external examinations set by the Department of Bantu Education. Internal examinations are set for Forms I, II and IV and the lower primary classes.

At Langa High School yesterday a handful of private students wrote the senior certificate English examination while riot police stood by outside the school to restrain would-be intimidators.

Cape Times 3/11/76

Riot month casualties

Ambulance figures up by 75pc

By TONY ROBINSON

DURING SEPTEMBER, when rioting in the Cape Peninsula was at its peak, Cape Town ambulances conveyed nearly 500, or 75 percent, more casualty cases to hospitals than in September last year.

This emerges from figures given in the monthly report for the Cape Town ambulance service which was submitted to the City Council's Amenities and Health Committee yesterday.

Mr E E Riese, chairman of the committee, said that this was presumably a consequence of the civil disturbance. "I think it's obvious," he said. "You can draw your own conclusions."

But Mr Riese warned against comparing the figures for September this year with those for September last year as this would not necessarily give an accurate reflection of the situation as casualty figures were rising in any event.

He said that the ambulance service did not keep special figures on riot victims.

The monthly report lists four classes of patients conveyed by the ambulances — casualties, motor accidents, assaults and Workman's Compensation Act cases.

Private vehicles

Compared with September last year the number of motor accident cases dropped from 657 to 618; assaults decreased from 1 452 to 1 416 but Workman's Compensation Act cases rose from 30 to 82.

The fourth class of patients — "casualties" — rose from 640 in September last year to 1 124 — a difference of 484

In addition to riot victims who were conveyed to hospital by ambulance dozens were conveyed by private vehicles.

Mr Riese said the ambulances suffered very little damage during the riots and the ambulance men had experienced no bother whatsoever.

The committee was told by the Town Clerk, Mr H G Heugh, that damage to property under the control of the committee during the riots amounted to R23 313.

Hardest hit was the library service where losses through damage to books and buildings amounted to R10 749 and the health services where damage to buildings alone amounted to R8 005.

Damage to equipment of the health department in Guguletu and Langa amounted to R2 500 and in Athlone it amounted to R725.

3/11/76

2 The Cape Times, W

Student mob hijacks vehicles

PRETORIA. — A mob of 150 students hijacked two vehicles in Sibasa, east of Louis Trichardt, on Monday, and destroyed matric examination papers at two schools, police here said yesterday.

Eight pupils of the Ghufuli Tshivase High School were arrested after they tore up their papers and commandeered a light delivery van from the Donald Fraser Hospital and another private bus.

Major-General D J Kriel, the Deputy Commissioner of police in charge of riot control, said the rioters had travelled to the Mpaabhadhi High School where they tore up more question papers.

The chief invigilator at the Mamelodi High School, the Rev Phomane, reported yesterday that there was no trouble on Monday at the old beerhall which was converted into a temporary examination room.

Police used teargas to disperse a crowd of Black youths and adults at Kagiso near Krugersdorp early yesterday, General Kriel said.

Passenger hurt

The adults claimed the youths were trying to stop them going to work, he said.

Two vehicles were stoned in Kagiso early yesterday. Several windows of a bus were broken and a passenger in a car was taken to hospital with light head injuries.

Attempts were also made during the night to burn down two schools in the Sebukeng and Heidelberg districts.

Teachers at the Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto who were detained recently had been released but pupils from the school were still being held, General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the Security Police, confirmed.

Police were investigating two explosions which wrecked parts of the railway line between Pietersburg and Tzaneen, the acting commissioner of Railway Police, Brigadier J J Claassen, said in Johannesburg.

Fort Hare students from the Western Province will be able to complete their studies this year and write their examinations in January it was announced in Alice yesterday.

This is the result of an urgent delegation which went to Cape Town from Fort Hare and met with the active student body at Guguletu at the weekend. — Sapa

Soweto exams collapse

Cape Times

~~2/10/76~~
3/11/76

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JOHANNESBURG. — The annual school examinations in Soweto had "collapsed", Mr T W Khambule, the headmaster of Orlando High School, said yesterday when he summed up the situation in the area.

He said the matriculants should have started their examinations on Monday with the first paper in English. He had expected 300 pupils to write, but not one turned up.

He said that with such a situation, "the examinations have collapsed around Soweto".

Mr H H Dlamenze, the headmaster of Vulamanzimbuko Higher Primary in Diepkloof, said, "We may just as well forget this year and look forward to a better 1977 with the necessary adjustments having been made."

No pupils

Mr Dlamenze said the Standard Five pupils were scheduled to start their examinations at 8am yesterday. But when no pupils turned up, it became obvious that the examinations have collapsed.

Mr M E Nkabinde, the principal at Senaone Secondary School, admitted that the situation was critical. He said he would know on Monday whether his junior certificate pupils would sit for their examinations.

There was near chaos in Alexandra primary schools yesterday when an armed band of youths disrupted the writing of the annual examinations.

A spokesman at Pholosho Community School said pupils were about to start writing their second paper when suddenly a rain of stones smashed classroom windows.

Teachers and pupils at the school reportedly retaliated,

and pursued the youths. The attackers were reportedly armed with sticks, stones and knives.

Five other schools in Alexandra were attacked.

School officials report that although attendance of examinations candidates was not 100 percent, a considerable number of pupils reported to write their exams.

Uncertain

One of the attacking youths threw a brick through the office window of Mrs L Phoswayo, secretary of the local school board. Her office is part of the Skeen Community School complex.

Mrs Phoswayo said the position was very uncertain, but that the school inspectors had advised them to continue with the examinations today, with

those students who do attend.

But she said the students were very reluctant to continue, after yesterday's attack.

Mr M J Mitchell, Circuit Inspector for Bantu Education in the Cape, said fewer candidates turned up for the examination at the two test venues yesterday.

At Langa High School, riot police guarded the school, the venue for the examination. No incidents were reported.

Mr Mitchell said the pupils would have to repeat their classes if they did not sit for the examinations.

"They are fully aware of the possible congestion next year if they do not write the examinations. However, it seems they don't care," he said. — Sapa-OC

54/333

Alice students return after ^{Cape Times} 30/10/76 threats

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — About 50 students of Lovedale Teachers' College at Alice, were leaving for their homes in Cape Town last night following threats to their lives and their parents' homes if they did not return immediately.

The threats were apparently made to their parents by groups of Cape Town pupils who have not been attending classes for the past few months.

The principal of Lovedale, Mr G Theron, said yesterday afternoon he sympathized with the students. All were due to write their end of the year exams at the end of this month, and many would have qualified as teachers.

Mr Theron said that he had received phone calls and telegrams during the past few days from anxious parents in Cape Town asking that their children be allowed to return home as soon as possible.

He said the threats were viewed seriously by the students and he could not stand in their way if they wished to return home.

Mr Theron said final year students would have to repeat a whole year of studies.

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3/11/76
nm
**30 face
sabotage
charges**

Mercury Reporter

DUNDEE — Thirty Africans have appeared before Dundee Magistrate Mr. M. J. Rynders on charges arising from rioting in Sibongile township last Thursday night.

No evidence was led and they were remanded until November 15.

A spokesman at the Magistrate's Court said yesterday that they had provisionally appeared on sabotage charges.

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Cape Times 3/11/76
Two jailed for stoning car

SIDNEY SITHEMBILE, 24, was sentenced to 30 months and Mandeli Maduna, 19, to two years by a Cape Town Regional Magistrate yesterday after they were convicted on a charge of malicious damage to property. Both men were acquitted on a charge of public violence. They pleaded not guilty to throwing rocks at a passing car in Crossroads, Philippi, on August 12, breaking the windscreen. A passenger in the car, Miss Katherine Hindon, received severe facial injuries, including a broken jaw. Both men admitted previous convictions. Mr A J Burger was on the Bench and Mr J J B van Zyl prosecuted.

Riot chase ended in arrest under bed

Cape Times
3/11/76

DURING the Peninsula unrest two months ago, Constable Pieter Stegmann saw a teenager in a crowd throwing a stone at a passing car in Klipfontein Road, Athlone.

He leapt from his riot vehicle to arrest the youth, who broke away from the crowd and sped up a side street. Constable Stegmann ran after him.

The teenager dashed into a house more than a block away from the rioting and crawled under a bed.

In seconds, Constable Stegmann arrived at the house. He went inside, and saw feet sticking out from underneath a bed.

Constable Stegmann pulled the youth from his hiding place and arrested him.

This was evidence at the Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday when a youth of 16 was sentenced to seven strokes with a cane for public violence.

Constable Stegmann told the court. "The procedure is that we always try to arrest the leaders of a rioting crowd and it looked as if this youth was encouraging others to throw stones."

The magistrate, Mr M S Knox, described Constable Stegmann as a "brilliant witness".

Man acquitted on public violence charge

ALFRED JANSEN, 20, was yesterday found not guilty of public violence.

Mr Jansen was alleged to have been part of an illegal gathering in Bridgetown on September 16 and to have blocked a public road with burning tyres.

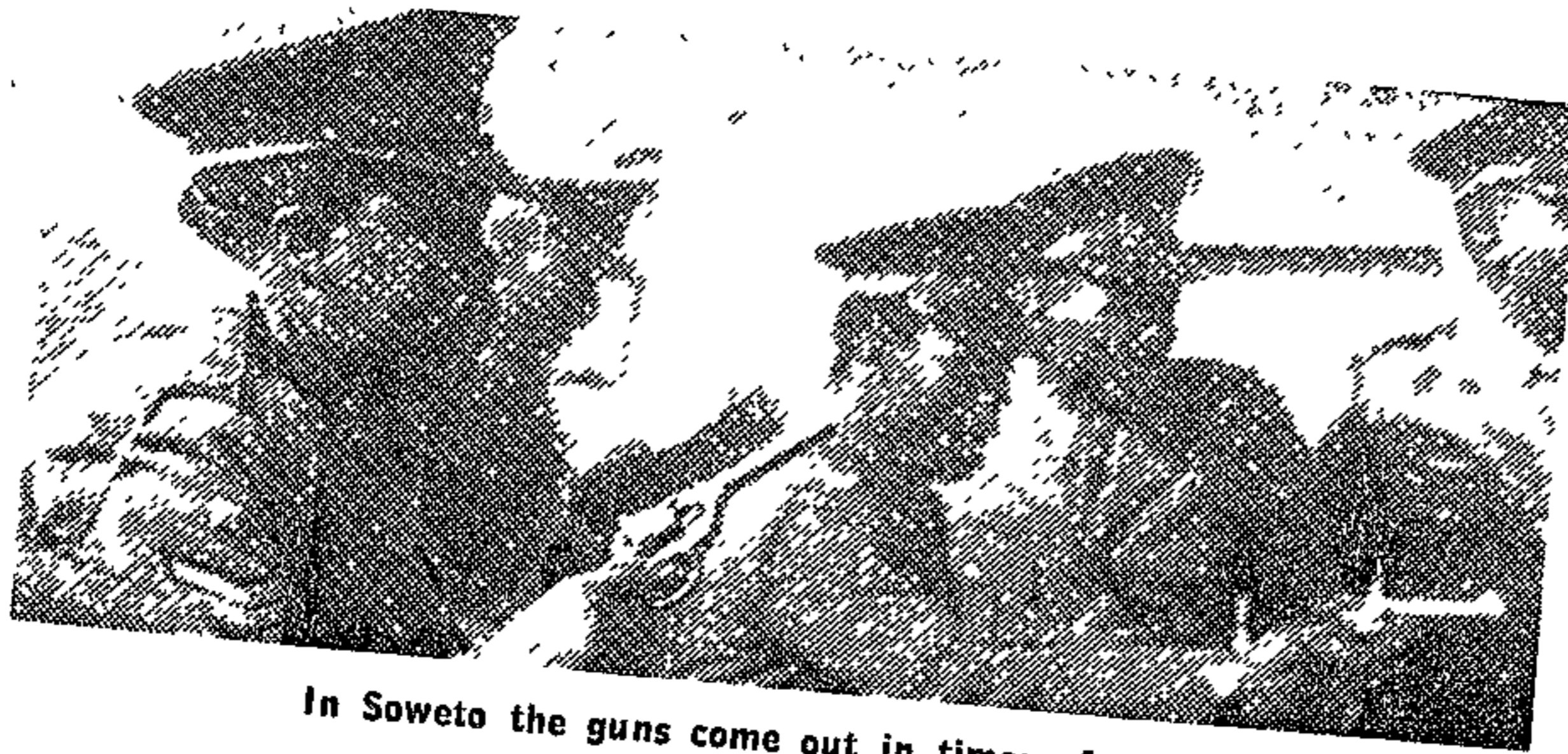
Sergeant C W Wilhelm said in the Wynberg Regional Court that someone had pointed out Mr Jansen and said he had committed these offences. He arrested Mr Jansen, but the person who pointed him out could not be found.

The magistrate, Mr J H Krige, said there was not enough evidence to convict Mr Jansen.

Mr F Silbert appeared for the State.

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When even old wives' tales can lead to trouble



In Soweto the guns come out in times of trouble.

Take a group of young White men.

They will be drawn largely from rural areas.

They will be imbued with a particular White superiority outlook and accustomed to an authoritarian attitude towards Blacks.

Give them uniforms and guns.

Reinforce the Whites with Blacks drawn mainly from rural areas and alienated from urban Black society by background and identification with the White-run system.

Give them uniforms and guns.

Bring the two groups into contact with a crowd of urban Blacks, thousands strong and emotionally charged...

A crowd with a vast antipathy to police uniforms which they have always identified with the enforcement of discriminatory laws.

THE TALES

Add the fact that the ancestors of both sides fought and died for each other for 300 years.

Add the fact that the tales heard at their knees of the heroism of their ancestors and the outrages of the other side.

The recipe spells trouble.

It can be argued that this lies behind the charges and counter-charges made over time there is a gulf between police and Black demonstrators.

The final analysis is really irrelevant.

whether a police-fired shot or a Black-thrown rock sparked any particular incident.

What is relevant is that both sides seem so willing, even eager, for a clash.

A prominent Black businessman probably went to the heart of the trouble with this comment:

"What is so tragic is that for the youngsters in the police and the youngsters in the townships it is really just a glorified game of cops and robbers with neither having much idea of what is at stake."

THE CLAIMS

The troubles at the Mashabane funeral illustrate the point.

Blacks there claim the police fired without warning and without being attacked.

Their version is backed up by reporters from three newspapers, The Star, The World and the Rand Daily Mail.

All say they heard no warning.

On the other hand, police claim they were stoned by the crowd.

Reporters say they saw no stoning although they confirm that in the crowd some were giving the Black Power salute and it seems certain the police were taunted.

THE AREAS

What really happened?

It is unlikely that even an impartial inquiry could arrive at the truth.

It could only listen to both sides, sift evidence and decide who to believe.

With a crowd estimated at anything from 2 000 to 7 000 and with police concentrated at points around the cemetery any single incident at any of a dozen points could have sparked the trouble.

It needed only one policeman to clash with one Black and for one shot to be fired.

That shot would panic or anger the crowd and leave police

elsewhere uncertain as to what was happening and whether they were about to be attacked.

It is the old story of fire and water.

They were two elements present that could not mix.

The problem is easy enough to state.

A solution is more difficult.

The police cannot withdraw from the townships and make them no-go areas subject to either the violent rule of criminal elements; or liberated areas controlled by political militants.

THE SQUADS

Such abdication of authority was once tried in Northern Ireland when the British Republican Army to set up no-go areas in Roman Catholic districts.

The solution led to further trouble with the no-go areas being used as bases for further assaults on authority.

Given the fact that authority is not prepared to abdicate, the

police have to try to control the townships.

The question is whether they are going about it the right way.

Men with guns and little else have almost no option but to use their guns when trouble occurs.

And South Africa still seems to resist buying sophisticated riot equipment used overseas.

The French, with their tough special riot squads, adopt a different approach.

The squads have a reputation for violence, but seldom shoot anyone.

They crack heads rather than kill.

The British in Northern Ireland do make free use of guns, but they face an armed and ruthless enemy.

South Africa has not reached that situation.

THE SPACES

It has, however, to be admitted that Paris and Belfast are very different from Soweto with its many open spaces that make it easy for crowds to scatter and regroup elsewhere.

Nonetheless a government should have some answer other than firepower to unruliness among its citizens.

The answer may ultimately have to be specially trained Black riot squads under Black officers.

That at least would avoid the fire-and-water-don't-mix situation that occurs when White faces Black.

**A GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE SOME ANSWER
TO UNRULINESS OTHER THAN GUNS, SAYS KEVIN STOCKS**



In Paris a rioter is down, but alive. French riot police crack heads rather than kill.

Unrest: Head thanks parents

Cape Times

26/10/76

Staff Reporter

AT THE annual prize distribution ceremony of SACS last night, the headmaster, Mr N M Paterson, thanked parents for their assistance during the recent unrest, when they voluntarily guarded the school premises at night.

Prizes were awarded by the guest speaker, Prof E V Axelson, to Michael Lomborg, Erich Potgieter, John Currie, Steven Hall and Avid Nathan-Maister.

At a prize-giving ceremony at Camps Bay High School, the principal Mr B Shepherd, said that the school had grown to the point where the range of opportunities offered to the pupils could be favourably compared with those of other schools in the Peninsula.

After welcoming Mr and Mrs G Young as guests of honour, prizes were awarded to a number of pupils. The Gush Dux trophy was awarded to Jennifer Fields.

Prizes were also awarded last night to girls at the Ellerslie High school after an address by Prof S J Saunders. The Dux was won by Arona Feltenstein and the Matthews Cup for the best all-rounder in sport to Wendy Wheeler.

Mulder: Most SA Blacks ^{Cape Times} against ^{26/10/76} rioters

LONDON — The majority of Black people in South Africa did not support those who had taken part in waves of riots that had spread through the country since last June, the Minister of Information and the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, said here last night.

"We know that the majority of Black people in these areas are not supporting this whole concept of riots or intimidation," Dr Mulder said in an interview with BBC Television.

The Minister continued: "These people (the Blacks) and we live in peaceful co-existence and are prepared to carry on that way."

The leaders of the Black Parents' Association had never been elected, he said.

Asked why a dozen or so reporters had been arrested recently, he said: "The press are not locked up because of the press. We will arrest anybody who resists law and order in our country. We are not clamping down on the press."

Dr Mulder was asked where South Africa stood over the controversy on whether the "Kissinger package" was negotiable.

He replied that South Africa was only an interested observer. "We are not a part of this whole set-up. We arranged the circumstances for Dr Kissinger and Mr Smith to meet. South Africa is not a part of the whole set-up. We are an interested observer."

Asked what South Africa would do if the White Rhodesians were in a position where they looked like being crushed, Dr Mulder said that this was a hypothetical question and that South Africa would decide at the time what is in the interests of South Africa. — Sapa

Unrest can't last — Kruger

Cape Times 6/10/76

LONDON. — Unrest in South Africa's Black townships could not continue "for any very long length of time", the South African Minister of Police and Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said in an interview broadcast here yesterday.

Interviewed by BBC Television, Mr Kruger said he expected some recurrence of the violence which left several hundred dead since last June, but the police were in control.

Mr Kruger said the riots had been inspired by supporters of the American Black Power movement led by communist agitators.

"The riots in South Africa actually indicated that our people are not so unhappy as the outside world thinks," he said, noting that most African townships remained quiet.

Mr Kruger said he hoped to see non-Whites in South Africa receiving a more equitable share of the national wealth.

He said 103 people were in detention under the Internal Security Act. He did not know the number detained under the Terrorism Act "because people are coming and going".

● Police are aware of illegal pamphlets in circulation

forecasting further civil unrest in South Africa this month, Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, chief of the Security Police, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He said the pamphlets were being investigated and police had the situation well under control.

General Geldenhuys criticized people spreading rumours of unrest that created alarm and referred to a report in an Afrikaans newspaper about the formation of Black "suicide squads" as "absolute nonsense". — Sapa-Reuter, OC.

Police aware of illegal pamphlets

6/10/76

JOHANNESBURG — Police were aware of illegal pamphlets in circulation forecasting further civil unrest in South Africa this month, Maj Gen M. Geldenhuys, chief of the Security Police, said yesterday.

Gen Geldenhuys said the police had known for some time about the existence of the pamphlets. They were being investigated and the police had the situation under control.

He criticised people spreading rumours of unrest that created alarm and referred to a recent press report in an Afrikaans newspaper which spoke of the formation of black suicide squads as "absolute nonsense."

Those types of reports

and rumours, he said were irresponsible and unnecessary.

In an interview broadcast in Britain yesterday the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Kruger, said unrest in South Africa's black townships could not continue for any length of time.

He expected some recurrence of the violence but the police were in control.

Mr Kruger said the riots had been inspired by supporters of the American Black Power movement led by communist agitators.

The rioters had certain legitimate grievances, which were now being investigated, but the silent majority of blacks had not taken part. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

PM, Blacks to discuss unrest

PRETORIA. — The recent Black unrest in South Africa is expected to be among the main items of discussion when the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, meets homeland leaders here today.

The meeting was called for after representatives of seven of the eight homelands gathered at Jan Smuts in August to discuss the unrest in Black townships. The Transkei was not represented.

It is not yet known how

C. T. 8/10/76
many of the homeland leaders will attend today's meeting, the third with Mr Vorster. The previous two were in March 1974 and January 1975.

A joint statement issued after the Jan Smuts meeting said the Government bore a major share of the blame for the unrest, having failed to heed warnings by homeland leaders at previous talks with Mr Vorster on permanent rights for urban Blacks and the issue of Afrikaans as a medium of school

instruction.

The homeland leaders stressed their continuing belief in non-violence but, with the exception of Bophuthatswana, rejected the Government's offer of homeland independence.

They called for the abolition of discriminatory laws, recognition of the permanency of urban Africans, an end to influx control and the introduction of free and compulsory education for Blacks. — Sapa

TALKS ON RIOTS AT PRETORIA SUMMIT

8/10/76

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—Crucial summit talks between the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, and eight homeland leaders were held here today at which the underlying causes of recent racial confrontations came under the spotlight.

The homeland leaders submitted a memorandum ahead of today's meeting in which they called for round-table, all-race talks to sort out an agreed constitutional future for the country.

They urged the abolition of race discrimination and full recognition by the Government of the human dignity of people from all groups.

URGENCY

The spate of disturbances which began with the Soweto riots in June was expected to be a focal point of the talks. It was a subject which gave this round of discussions a sense of urgency far greater than in previous summit meetings.

The Prime Minister was assisted at the talks by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, and his three Deputy Ministers, Dr F. Hartzenberg, Dr A. P. Treurnicht and Mr W. A. Cruywagen, as well as the Secretary for Bantu Administration, Mr I. P. van Onselen.

Only the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was absent from the homeland leaders line-up because of the Transkei's pending independence later this month.

The only homeland newcomer to the talks was Chief Dlamini from the Swazi homeland.

(332)
(323)

Botha threatens black teachers over boycott

21/10/76 DD

PRETORIA — The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, has threatened to withdraw the salary subsidy from black teachers whose pupils are boycotting schools.

He said pupils were at liberty either to attend or to stay away.

The department, however, had financial obligations towards school boards and teachers.

If pupils no longer wished to attend school, the department could not be expected to continue subsidising the salaries of teachers while their services were not being utilised.

In such cases it would be necessary to come to an

arrangement with school boards to have teachers transferred to posts at other schools in the same school board area, or even to schools under the control of other school boards where conditions were normal.

Should it not be possible to find other posts for such teachers, and pupils continued to stay away, it

could not be expected that the department would provide subsidies for teachers who were not teaching.

Mr Botha urged that where parents and pupils were genuinely interested in education, the pupils should return to school without delay. This was important, too, because of the coming examinations.

— DDC.

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400 for 4/10/76 riot ^{STAR} trials

At least 400 people will appear in magistrates' courts throughout the country this week on charges stemming from the June riots and subsequent unrest in Black areas.

In Soweto Regional Court 107 people are due to appear tomorrow on charges of public violence, theft and arson. Of these 26 are children.

It is expected, however, that most of these cases will be postponed after brief hearings.

In Kwa Mashu, Natal, 278 school pupils will appear on Friday under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Since the June riots, at least 1 400 Black children have been charged with public violence, arson and theft.

Of these 1 000 are still to be sentenced.

It is not known how many children are still being detained without being charged.

Of the 461 children already sentenced, the heaviest penalty has been three years, for arson. Most have been given cuts and discharged.

CANED

In Port Elizabeth where 271 pupils were charged with attending an unlawful gathering, boys were given eight cuts each with a light cane, and sentence on girls was postponed for two years.

The ages of the children who have been charged throughout the country ranges from 8 to

After the attempted September 23 march in Johannesburg 223 children and adults were detained at an East Rand prison.

The Star received a list of their names. Last Thursday, a week after the march, 50 of these children were released without being charged.

Thirty-three children arrested on September 23 were handed to the Bantu Children's Commissioner the next day from where they were taken to place of safety at V. Rijn's Deep until the parents could be traced. Most of these have been released

Buckshot more lethal

4/10/76 STAR

There is a big difference between the birdshot and buckshot, used increasingly as anti-riot weapons by the police.

Birdshot can kill at a distance of about 15 m, though it has a painful sting over much great distances.

Buckshot causes a much

more serious wound and is often lethal.

Both suit the police better in riot control than the killing power of the FN rifle.

"If you shoot at a crowd of people standing close together, an FN rifle bullet will kill a man," said a senior police spokesman.

"A spray of buckshot

pellets there are 42 in one BB cartridge — can hit as many as 20 to 40 people and wound them.

We simply arrest them when they go for treatment at a clinic or hospital — a case of several birds with one shot," he said.

According to Major General D J Kriel, deputy commissioner in charge of

riot control, police use size nine birdshot and size BB buckshot.

A Star reporter saw an accuracy demonstration of both and came to the conclusion that from 50 m a man would have no chance of surviving a buckshot blast while from 30 m birdshot would probably penetrate sufficiently to require light surgery.

CAPE TIMES 27/9/76



Dr Connie Mulder

We'll get tough, warns Mulder

VEREENIGING. — Dr Connie Mulder, the Minister of Information and of the Interior, said here on Saturday night that serious consideration was being given to the use of stronger measures to stop Black unrest.

Speaking at a National Party rally, Dr Mulder said: "At present the police have only used a soft hand in dealing with the riots."

Dr Mulder warned that the Army may be called in if the riots continued.

"It is necessary for Blacks, and some of the Whites with them, to realize that they can only push us so far," he said.

Dr Mulder said riots were also having a serious effect on the economy.

"Overseas countries think that we cannot control our internal affairs and this is affecting our trade and investments."—Sapa

(1) 325 - Detention
(2) 352 .

5 200 held in riots 21/9/76 DP

JOHANNESBURG — The Christian Institute disclosed yesterday that it had records showing that at least 5 200 people had been arrested since June 16 and that more than 300 people were being held under security laws.

The institute yesterday released a 55-page dossier on political detentions and trials and asked in the introduction to the report: "Has South Africa reached the point where it can be called a police state?"

The report says 80 or more people, mostly leaders of black organisations and intellectuals and students, are being detained under the new Internal Security Act, while more than 200 are

being held incommunicado — also without recourse to the courts or legal representation.

The report details:

The names of 280 people held under security laws.

The 46 security laws introduced by the Government since 1950.

Names of 116 people under banning orders, in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

Names of 25 people who have died while in the custody of the Security Police since 1963 — including three in the past six months.

Eighteen types of torture by the police alleged by political detainees and prisoners in court cases.

The events in the major political trials held during the past three years including the Saso/BPC trial in Pretoria, now in its second year; the SA Student Movement (SASM) trial in Grahamstown; the African National Congress trial in Pietermaritzburg; the National Youth Organisation, and Nusas trials both in Johannesburg.

Two earlier reports by the institute, the last at the end of April, were banned by the State.

In a letter prefacing yesterday's report, the Director of the Christian Institute, Dr C. E. Beyers Naude, said there were three reasons for publishing the reports:

To enable the Christian community to exercise their moral responsibility by giving spiritual and material care to detainees and their families;

To convey the conviction that preventative detention or detention without trial "can never resolve the current crisis — the root cause whereof has to be sought in our inhuman and unjust racial policies," and

To ensure that full factual information is at hand regarding the hundreds of detainees.

Buthelezi: Violence will gain nothing

CAPE TIMES 8/9/76
Staff Reporter

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, yesterday called on South Africans to end their "stupidity" and to cease "hating, burning and shooting". No one would gain from South Africa's present course, he said.

Addressing the annual dinner of the Leo Marquard men's residence at the University of Cape Town, Chief Buthelezi said: "Racial distrust is now giving way to racial hatred . . . Instead of words and wisdom we have the match and the stone. Instead of mutual acceptance of patriotism we have apartheid.

"For the sake of God, let us end our stupidity. No man can gain anything whatsoever from South Africa's present course. We must cease hating, burning and shooting. We must talk to each other with the kind of talking that opens the doors of love."

End of road

In 1973, he said, Leo Marquard predicted that South Africa's race policies were "reaching the end of the road". Now, no one in South Africa, after the events of the past three months, could doubt that he knew what he was talking about.

There was a time, the chief said, when Blacks listened to voices such as that of Marquard. That time, however, was rapidly passing.

" . . . When a nation has lost its ability to listen, when it has lost its desire to regain that ability, it has lost all. It is a very degenerate society which suffers that loss. I do not believe that Blacks in South Africa are degenerate. I do not believe that reason will not be heard. I do, however, believe that there is little reason which can be heard"

New law will protect riot defence killers

RIOTERS and looters will soon be fair game for property owners.

Far-reaching legislation granting civil and criminal indemnity to business-men and private individuals who kill or maim others in the course of protecting their property from rioters and looters is expected to be introduced when Parliament meets next year.

The legislation will almost certainly be retrospective to cover those who may be affected by the current wave of violence.

I understand that the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger gave these assurances to representatives of organised commerce and industry during a recent meeting in Cape Town.

The businessmen had asked him to clarify what he meant when he told Free State Nationalists last week that there were not enough police and that people in commerce and industry would have to regard the protection of premises as their own concern.

It is believed that Mr Kruger told them carefully prepared legislation along the lines of that in force in Rhodesia would be introduced if necessary.

He apparently assured those at the meeting that they need have no fear of a new piece of legislation which would protect property owners who kill or maim others in the course of protecting their property from rioters and looters.

BY HUGH MURRAY
Political
Correspondent

themselves or their interests.

Opposition politicians are mainly sceptical about the move, fearing that such legislation could mean a licence to kill unnecessarily.

According to Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, similar measures were passed after Sharpeville to protect the police.

I would therefore not be surprised if Mr Kruger introduced such legislation this session," she told me

"Negotiate"

"But to give carte blanche in matters of this kind is bad — particularly when these rights are given to people with no discipline and training. This could exacerbate bad relations between Black and White."

Mrs Suzman added: "There is far too much reliance placed on the use of firearms and force generally, and not nearly enough on negotiation."

Other opposition politicians agree with Mrs Suzman, emphasising that so many Africans in the country were

own firearms and fewer than one firearm in a hundred is bought by Coloureds' say gunsmiths.

Between 600 and 700 people a day are visiting my shop to make inquiries and buy," said a gunsmith in Cape Town's central business district, adding that he had sold every handgun in the shop.

Legal issues aside the subject is highly contentious — and Mr Kruger's eagerness would seem to indicate that he is not unaware of this.

He told me yesterday: "The whole thing is premature at this stage. We have not had to deal with problems of that kind yet and the scope of the legislation you talk about will depend entirely on circumstances."

"I'm not prepared to comment on it now."

Colonel P. A. Cerff, staff officer to the Divisional Commissioner, has warned people who have bought guns that the police will investigate every case in which a firearm is discharged, warning that they may use their guns in the protection of their property only when absolutely necessary.

I understand the police are disturbed at the relatively high incidence of "vigilante" actions alleged to have taken place, such as one in the Cape in which a roofer was

325 - General
2 332

(1) 80
2, 337

Kriel to provide riot death figures

MAJOR GENERAL D.J. KRIEL, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, said last night in Pretoria that he would provide the press with detailed figures of casualties resulting from the current unrest in the country *15/9/76 GT.*

"I undertake to give honest and true figures of all casualties on a daily basis," he said. "I will also enumerate the various incidents that occur."

General Kriel said there was no truth in reports that he had instructed hospitals not to divulge casualty figures.

"What the hospitals decide is their concern," he said.

"As far as I am concerned it is a domestic matter which they must decide. There is nothing from my point of view against obtaining casualty figures from the hospitals. There will, however, be no need for you to do so, since I will be providing you with the figures myself."

General Kriel was reacting to expressions of concern among pressmen generally that accurate casualty figures were difficult to obtain.

"I want to co-operate with the press," he said. "I will do my best to do so. I have tried to do so in the past and I will continue to do so."

(1) 80
(2) 332

Insurers to meet on riot claims C.T

By GORDON KLING 21/9/76

EFFORTS to resolve the multi-million rand question of insurance payouts for riot damage are to culminate in an emergency meeting next week of all major insurance companies in South Africa.

This was disclosed by insurance industry officials in Cape Town yesterday who said country-wide claims worth in excess of R15 million were at stake as a result of confusion over policy clauses affected by the disturbances.

A reliable source in the insurance industry told the Cape Times that court decisions would probably be necessary to determine the extent of insurance responsibility for riot losses.

Facing ruin

The lack of specific guidelines has resulted from policy wording based on English law which does not hold in South Africa. This has left many businesses and individuals facing ruin if their claims for compensation are not met.

I understand from insurance sources that many small Coloured businesses in the worst hit riot areas of the Cape are likely to close down because the owners had not been able to afford insurance on premises which they could also not afford to repair.

A survey of major insurers

indicated that people suffering minor damages such as dented cars and broken windcreens would likely be reimbursed unless the disturbances continued. One company official said in an interview from Johannesburg that the companies were reserving their rights in meeting these claims for which they had not accepted legal responsibility.

Excludes civil war

Riot cover usually provides for damage caused by spontaneous outbursts but excludes commotions amounting to civil war.

Meanwhile, industrial losses resulting from the unrest have yet to be quantified in the Cape. Most clothing manufacturers concede that they lost two days production last week or 10 percent of the monthly total. Worker productivity was low in the atmosphere of tension for weeks prior to the two-day stay-away.

Employees will feel the first affects of the stay-away when they receive reduced pay packets later this week. Some of the few employees dismissed for failing to report

to work were yesterday trying to get their jobs back.

An appeal for reinstatement by suspended employees of the Department of Bantu Affairs was forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Mr A MacLachlan, who said each case would be decided on its own merits.

28/10/76

2 The Cape Times, Saturday, August 28, 1976

Black call to end job reservation

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

BLACK leaders gave warnings in Cape Town yesterday of continued unrest in South Africa if the industrial colour bar is not removed and if more positive steps are not taken to create more job opportunities for Blacks in and outside the homelands.

Mr F M Phatudi-Mphahlele, representing the Government of Lebowa at a seminar at Newlands on change-orientation and planning, concluded his warning by saying: "Empty stomachs know no laws!"

The warnings followed a statement at the seminar by the general secretary of the Spoorbond, Mr D J Jacobs, that "job reservation is good for everyone; it's there to protect every worker," and that "the rate for the job is a fallacy."

Mrs L Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, who is from Soweto, said job reservation had "blurred the image of this beautiful country," and that "if I were White I'd feel ashamed if a job had to be reserved for me."

Mrs Mvubelo said it had been estimated that 10 million workers would be needed in South Africa by the turn of the century, and she added: "If that is so, where are these workers to

come from if we don't abolish industrial restrictions now?"

Professor H W E Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, and Chief Minister Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei also called for greater employment opportunities for Blacks.

Industrial peace

Professor Ntsanwisi said removal of the industrial colour bar was a pre requisite of industrial peace in South Africa.

"It is time to stop philosophizing about separate development and to start doing something about homeland development," he said.

The homelands, said Professor Ntsanwisi, had a "great job" ahead of them, with little money with which to do it.

Plea to Whites

He wanted to renew his plea to the Whites to move further towards "constructive co-existence, in a spirit of mutual trust."

Chief Sebe said a country, or a homeland, could not be developed when the youth of that country were continually moving away from it, for lack of opportunity at home. Training programmes for workers in the homelands should be accelerated, he said.

Mr J R Altman, general secretary of the National Union of Distributive Workers, said job reservation was acting as a brake on the full use of South Africa's available manpower, and that the worker should be able to fill any job for which he was qualified.

The seminar leader, Professor R R Tusenius of the Graduate School of Business, University of Stellenbosch, said: "If we want to avoid unemployment, we must get away from job reservation."

UWC students disrupt classes

STUDENTS marched into lecture rooms at the University of the Western Cape yesterday to harangue others who were attending classes in defiance of their boycott.

A mass meeting decided on Thursday to boycott classes till all their demands were met by the authorities. It was the third time in less than a month that they had decided to boycott.

A group of about 30 students marched from room to room, disrupting lectures and criticising those inside. Soon afterwards a notice was circulated by the Rector, Dr R E van der Ross, announcing that they would be summarily suspended if they failed to attend classes on Monday.

He said students who did not attend classes would be barred from living in the campus hostels. No meetings could take place on the campus without the permission of the Rector, said the notice.

No violence

Yesterday's disruption of classes was by a relatively small group, Professor Van der Ross said last night. He

did not think there had been any violence. "There was some horseplay, but nothing serious."

"Attendances at classes were lower than on Thursday," he said. He was still determined to back the decision of the university senate in ruling that any student who failed to attend lectures from Monday would not be allowed to write the end of the year examinations.

"The university had taken a clear and firm stand," he said. "It was now up to the students."

Professor Van der Ross's four-page reply to the student demands has been rejected as "evasive". They claim it merely explained the rules and regulations and did not attempt to answer their grievances.

Among the demands are the unconditional reinstatement of all suspended students, the extension of the academic year, permission for all detained students to write examinations and the declaration of all examinations written between August 9 and August 27 as invalid.

28/10/76



Police load a specially adapted rifle with a tear gas cartridge during the clashes at Bonteheuwel on Thursday.

Botha, make p

PRETORIA. — Many misunderstandings were identified and resolved in discussions between the Minister of Bantu Administration, Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, and the Executive Committees of the Mamelodi and Atteridgeville Advisory Boards yesterday, according to a joint statement by the Minister and the Executive Committees issued after the discussions.

Among the recommendations submitted by the Black leaders in a memorandum to Mr Botha was that the Government must scrap or modify the Influx Control Regulations. The leaders said Africans regarded the Influx

Traffic men on standby

Staff Reporter

THE Settlers Way artery leading from Cape Town, flanked by the troubled Peninsula townships, was open and traffic moved freely yesterday but all available Cape Town traffic officers were patrolling the highway.

Many more were on emergency standby to be at trouble spots if the road was threatened, according to Cape Town Traffic Chief, Mr John O'Connor. Most of the traffic staff would be on standby throughout the weekend to keep traffic flowing smoothly. Mr O'Connor was confident that officers on standby could be at trouble spots within minutes.

Roadblocks could be set up to divert or stop traffic on the freeway in seconds. All equipment and men to man the roadblocks would be on hand throughout the weekend.

Mr O'Connor said there were isolated incidents where traffic officers and cars had been stoned yesterday but none of his men had been injured since Thursday's stoning in which a traffic officer was hurt.

Exco to seek riot solution

THE Executive Committee of the Cape Town City Council will meet on Tuesday to consider what it can do to defuse the situation in the townships that have been rocked by rioting and violence.

The meeting will take place a full five days after the City Council unanimously authorized the committee to assume "the widest possible powers" to calm the situation in the townships.

The debate in the Council on the riots this week was marked by the note of urgency which came across clearly in most of the speeches.

Mr I Ospovat, chairman of Exco, said yesterday: "These things take time to arrange. They can't be done off the cuff. The Town Clerk has to give us a lead."

In the meantime council officials and staff were co-operating with the police to protect property in the townships. "They are doing everything they possibly can," Mr Ospovat said.

He stressed that the main problem facing the Council was that it lacked power to implement decisions taken in discussions with Coloured leaders and management committees.

"But we are doing everything in our power to carry out the wishes of the Council," Mr Ospovat said.

At Thursday's council meeting several councillors said talking had failed and people were resorting to violence but violence would not succeed.

They stressed that they were aware of the hardships and injustices suffered by the Coloured people.

Mrs E D Stott who, as chairman of the Housing Committee, has more contact with the Coloured people than the other members of Exco, said that the only solution lay in giving human, civil and political rights to the Coloured people.

Bonteheuwel stocks up

DELIVERIES of groceries, bread, meat and milk to Bonteheuwel went on as scheduled yesterday, in spite of police warnings that vans entering the troubled township did so at their own risk. Wholesalers said most orders had been met and van drivers reported no stoning incidents.

Bonteheuwel shopkeepers said they had enough supplies for the weekend.

Violence 'could set SA alight'

Political Correspondent

THE LEADER of the Democratic Party, Mr Theo Gerdener, has warned that unless the apartheid system is changed South Africans will be forced to live with an endless recurrence of disturbances which could ultimately "set the whole country alight." In a letter to a newspaper Mr Gerdener said that a truly plural society of White and Black states was the answer to the country's constitutional problem.

It was high time, he said, for Whites to "unconditionally accept that there are fundamental and deep-seated Black grievances which cannot be obliterated by simply enforcing law and order or by giving grand assurances that future unrest will be dealt with more effectively and expeditiously than in the past."

It was also time for Whites to accept that these grievances would be exploited as long as they existed by an increasing number of agitators.

"South Africans who prefer to believe that the situation can now be safely left in the hands of the Government, and that major changes are on the way, are fooling themselves."

Black leaders progress at talks

Control Regulations as their public enemy number one.

The joint statement said: "Matters discussed at today's meetings included the gap in the salaries and wages paid to Whites and Blacks, the status of Advisory Boards and Urban Bantu Councils, citizenship certificates and home ownership, the financing of services and the provision of housing in the Bantu townships as well as the difficulties experienced in the administration of Influx Control Regulations.

"During the discussion many misunderstandings were identified and resolved. The Minister gave the committee members the assurance that

some of the points they had raised would be brought to the notice of the authorities concerned while his two departments would attend to the matters falling under their jurisdiction respectively.

"The Minister will consider the recommendations made by the Executive Committees and will in due course reply in writing through the Bantu Affairs Administration Board concerned," the statement said.

In their memorandum to Mr Botha before the meeting the Black leaders said the general dissatisfaction of the Africans in the urban areas had resulted in the country-wide riots. — OC and Sapa

Soccer on as stoning stops

RIOT police stopped a minor stoning incident in Guguletu yesterday with teargas and batons as the situation in most areas appeared to have cooled after the week's rioting.

The police were called after reports that youths were stoning cars in the township.

Earlier, a small group of schoolchildren marched to the Guguletu police station and asked to see fellow pupils who were arrested earlier this week. A senior police officer told them that the pupils had not been harmed. The group dispersed and gathered later on a nearby field. The stoning incident followed soon afterwards.

In Bonteheuwel — the scene of some of the worst clashes during the past few days — all appeared quiet. Police patrolled the township and no incidents were reported.

Outside the Guguletu police station about two dozen boys of various sizes took advantage of the opportunity to kick, elbow and occasionally trip a group of riot policemen in a friendly soccer game.

Their speed and nimble footwork often sent the larger policemen tumbling on the rugged "playing field". They were supported by enthusiastic fans on the sidelines and by about 14 amateur and unashamedly biased "referees."

(1) 255

(2) 80

(3) 332

Kruger

warning

ARGUS 8/9/76

on

property

The Argus Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Minister of Justice and of Police, Mr. J. T. Kruger, warned here today that the 'day is past when people can sit at home thinking the police would protect their property. There are not enough police.'

In a tough speech to the Free State National Party congress, Mr. Kruger warned businessmen and industrialists that the protection of their premises was primarily their own concern, and he appealed to the public to go inside shops and shut the door or stay at home when disturbances were expected, so there was no difficulty through their being in the way when the police had to do their work.

NO CHOICE

The Minister said the public were entitled to ask how long the disturbances would still continue but his answer was: 'I have no choice but to say I do not know. But I will not run away. It does not matter how long it goes on, because there is a principle at stake, that violence is not a solution.'

Mr. Kruger made it clear the Government was looking for people of goodwill and was ready to reach an accommodation with the Blacks, Coloured people and Indians, but we are not prepared to bury the White man in South Africa.

There was a widespread organisation responsible for the disturbances and the matter did not concern grievances.

'It concerns our country,' as Oom Paul Kruger said, the Minister added.

Soweto: Sebe plea to Whites



Staff Reporter

THE CHIEF MINISTER of the Ciskeian Government, Chief Lennox Sebe, above, on Saturday night appealed to the Whites of Southern Africa for change: "in order to avoid confrontation and further Sowetos."

Chief Sebe was addressing a private gathering of invited guests in Cape Town.

He asked whether the White community of South Africa could come to understand the terrible sense of frustration of the Black man.

Chief Sebe said that while there was rioting, the White man had his moment of fear but he would soon dismiss the ugly incidents from his mind and memory.

Frightening situation

"It is indeed a frightening situation, this overwhelming sense of complacency," Chief Sebe said.

The Black man was beginning to question the sincerity and integrity of the Government's master plan for homeland development, "through which, it is now becoming obvious, the central Government hoped to solve all its inter-racial problems without disturbing the status quo and without calling for too much sacrifice on the part of the White electorate of South Africa"

30/8/76

CT Equal opportunity

He said there was little time left to escape from the threat of communism.

"The only escape route to survival requires to be unlocked by the White Government and people of South Africa."

"As the head, the elected leader, of a million Ciskeians, I have this message for White South Africans:

"Heed the call from the Western nations, who would be your friends and allies: Change your defiant, granite-like indifferent attitude to the millions of fellow Black citizens of Southern Africa and demonstrate to them your humanity. Remove the great oppression of discriminatory laws which weigh down heavily on every individual having the misfortune to be born with a Black skin in South Africa."

"My appeal is an earnest one for changes in attitude, changes that will clearly and unequivocally demonstrate to the rest of the world a humanity from White South Africa to Black South Africa."

August 1976

333

81

STRIKE

WE SHALL OVERCOME

WE SHALL NOT OVERCOME IF WE
DESTROY OUR OWN EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS.

WE SHALL NOT OVERCOME WITHOUT
PERSONAL INCOME FOOD AND
EDUCATION.

STRIKE A BLOW FOR
FREEDOM B.Y.

RESPONSIBLE
ACTION

DO NOT BE MISLED BY THE ACTIONS
OF A FEW PEOPLE WHO ARE
USING US FOR THEIR OWN ENDS

WHO WILL SUFFER?

WE OR THOSE FEW?

SUPPORT OUR ACCEPTED AND
ELECTED LEADERS IN THEIR
NEGOTIATIONS FOR A BETTER FUTURE.

FOR ALL OF US !!!

Calm will

25/8/76
follow

STAR

backlash

Kruger

The developing backlash against intimidation in Black urban areas could calm the situation as Black people took steps to protect themselves, their homes and their jobs, Mr Kruger, Minister of Justice and of Police, said in Pretoria today.

He said that while the reaction in Soweto and other areas was already an indication of this, police could not allow it to develop into counter-violence.

"The general situation seems to be crystallising into a backlash of annoyance by people who are being physically intimidated by students.

"People are entitled to protect themselves against physical intimidation, but the police are careful not to allow it to become counter-assaults.

Mr Kruger said the rioting was hampering government efforts to deal with legitimate Black grievances.

A SHOW

"I think the rioting is, to some extent, a show of force for people outside, such as the United Nations.

"On the other hand, I want to concede that there will be legitimate grievances, for which rioting is quite unnecessary.

Mr Kruger said he was prepared to speak to any legitimately elected Black leaders, but not to self-appointed groups.

"As I see it, there is a struggle between the activists and their leadership against the proper, chosen leaders of the townships whom the activists consider to be stooges. They are not stooges." — Sapa

The Cape Times

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1976

Black Power?

THE homeland leaders, who met at the weekend to discuss the unrest in the country, were insistent in denying that the Black Power ideology, imported from America, can be held responsible for the disturbances. Latterly the Minister of Justice and other Nationalist apologists have tended to minimize the legitimate grievances of urban Africans and to make a convenient scapegoat of "Black Power", citing as evidence the clenched-fist salute essayed by protesting school-children. Our own feeling is that Black consciousness rather than "Black Power" is at issue here. It is undeniable that the younger generation of urban Africans — and a section of the younger Coloured intelligentsia — have absorbed Black consciousness as a life-style. This involves an attitude that "Black is beautiful" and that Blacks are as good as anybody else. Obviously, this means a heightened awareness of being a separate group — and a pride in membership of that group. In Black consciousness, the new generation of young Africans in particular are finding self-respect and pride. It is the doctrine of separate development, more than anything else, that has implanted this sense of separateness from the rest of the South African community. This, in fact, has been the whole aim and object of Nationalist policy, as we understand it, and only latterly has this growing Black consciousness been reinforced by the attitudes and life-style of American

Blacks. "Black Power", on the other hand, is identified with the extremist tactics of radical American Blacks and is the equivalent philosophy of the White *baasskap* which still has many adherents among South African Whites, reflecting an arrogance of race and a studied intolerance. This distinction is readily acknowledged by the more thoughtful Nationalist commentators such as Dawie of the Burger, and even by a current affairs specialist on SABC TV on Sunday night.

This is one of the reasons why the use of preventive detention against the leadership of Black consciousness organizations such as the BPC and SASO can avail little. To the extent that Black consciousness is relevant it is in the realm of ideas and there is no doubt that the idea is already established, to a great extent in consequence of the Nationalist Government's own actions in separating people and promoting the philosophy of separation.

If the Nationalist Government wishes to prevent further outbreaks of unrest it would be advised to seek the underlying causes of Black resentment and frustration and to examine the effects of its own policies in the lives of the urban African masses. If this is not done, it will be only a matter of time before a relatively benign Black consciousness is indeed transformed into a vengeful and irrational "Black Power".

Extended probe into Black riots

AM. 24/8/76
Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The terms of reference of the Cillie Commission, appointed last month to investigate recent Black riots, will be extended to include unrest in townships outside the Transvaal, it was learnt in Pretoria yesterday.

It is expected that the amended terms of reference will soon appear in the Government Gazette.

The present terms of reference appear in the Government Gazette to investigate township unrest in June.

This would confine the Commission to unrest in the Transvaal — mainly in Soweto and Alexandra townships and in Atteridgeville and Mamelodi in Pretoria.

At a recent Press conference the chairman of the Commission and Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr. Justice Cillie, said the Commission hoped to start hearing verbal evidence on September 7.

PM blamed for unrest

23/8/76 DD

JOHANNESBURG — Homeland leaders have described the unrest in black townships as a "cry of frustration and despair" and called for an urgent meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

The statement accused the Government of dealing a severe blow to the philosophy of non-violence as a viable formula for change.

By denying fundamental rights to blacks until forced by confrontation to make concessions, the authorities had shown that the only language they were prepared to listen to was violence, the statement continued.

Simultaneously, failure to heed representations from officially recognised black leaders had undermined both the credibility of the leaders themselves and the statutory bodies from which they operated.

Stressing continued commitment to non-violence, the homeland leaders warned that neither gifts lavished out of Calvinist duty nor piecemeal change for the sake of window-dressing was sufficient to bring

Meanwhile, Coloured and Indian leaders yesterday supported the urgent "call for freedom" by homeland leaders.

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon, said the Government had been warned before, and he warned again, that the only alternative to eliminating grievances of black people was more and more violence and unrest.

A member of the executive of the South African Indian Council, Mr I. F. Mayet, said the ordinary human freedoms taken for granted and enjoyed by all individuals in the western world must be accorded to all black people in South Africa.

It was difficult to see how stability and peace could be preserved in a country where the majority of the people were deprived of these freedoms, he said — DDC

Their call came after an emergency summit meeting of representatives of seven of the eight homelands here at the weekend.

The purpose of the meeting with the Prime Minister was to discuss the unrest and the holding of a national conference at which detained black leaders would be present, a statement released after the summit said.

The summit was convened by Prof Hudson Nt-sanwisi, of Gazankulu, and the Transkei was the only homeland which declined to send representatives.

Identifying themselves as "part and parcel of the liberation movements, the summit representatives described the present situation as the product of a highly dangerous confrontation between Afrikaner and black nationalism.

Their joint statement pinned a major share of the blame for the unrest on Mr Vorster and, in particular, on the shabby manner in which he had treated representations from homeland leaders in March 1974 and January 1975.

"If the Republican Government had heeded our words of warning concerning the granting of permanent rights for urban blacks and the imposition of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction, this confrontation which engulfs the whole country would not have taken place."

about lasting reconciliation between white and black.

"We demand full human rights for blacks and not concessions, as concessions no longer satisfy the aspirations of the black man," the homelands leaders said.

With the exception of the Bophuthatswana representatives, the leaders rejected the offer of homeland independence as a solution to the ills facing the country.

Urgently needed changes included abolition of all discriminatory laws, recognition of the permanency of urban blacks, scrapping of influx control and introduction of free and compulsory education for blacks.

Commenting on the view that the unrest had shown homeland leader to be irrelevant since they were powerless to check the violence, Prof Nt-sanwisi said: "The Government itself has contributed to the accusation that we are irrelevant by ignoring the genuine representations that we have made for our people."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said: "Who has been relevant? Even those who regard themselves as relevant have not been able to defuse the situation."

"The government itself would like to stop the unrest, but it has not been able to do so. I don't see why we should be singled out."

The Cape Times

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1976

MC's insensitivity

THE wave of unrest that has swept through Black township after township might never have happened as far as Mr M C Botha is concerned, if one is to judge from the Minister's most recent remarks. His speech to the Institute for Public Administration is a model of insensitivity and unawareness of the true cause of Black bitterness. For in it he went out of his way to repeat the most offensive of his statements uttered in Parliament BEFORE the riots began. He said that urban Africans who accepted citizenship of homelands were "more welcome in White areas than those who did not" and that they would enjoy "greater privileges and preference". Africans were allowed to remain in White areas solely to "sell their labour and for nothing else". Such lack of feeling from the man who controls the destiny of 18-million Black South Africans is a disastrous comment on the quality of Nationalist leadership. Instead of seeking to assuage the resentments that are a direct result of Government policy, he rubs salt into newly-opened wounds.

Mr Botha probably does more damage to Black-White relations than any other single politician in South Africa. Not only has he failed to perceive that the old Verwoerdian for-

mula of treating urban Blacks as adjuncts to Bantustan populations is no longer viable. He is apparently also unable to understand that urban Africans, by their very ferment over the past few weeks, are refusing to bow to the sort of threats and ultimatums that he still persists in dishing out. They are not merely labour units, as he suggests. They are settled communities in their own right and as deserving of as much consideration as White city dwellers who, if it comes to that, are also here "to sell their labour". Why should they be harassed and victimized and forced to relinquish their South African citizenship, third-class though it may be, just because the Government has set up political machinery in homelands 500 miles and more distant?

Mr Botha has consistently shown himself to be unfit for the demands which a rapidly-changing Black situation is making. He is totally out of tune with urban Black thinking. He cannot see the need to soften the old hard-line approach, let alone make major adaptations. And, in his public statements at least, he lacks simple humanity. The sooner he is dismissed from his post, the better the chances are of resolving the urban African crisis peacefully. Dr Andries Treurnicht, his Deputy, should naturally accompany him.

Preventive detention

THE Minister of Justice disclosed at the weekend that more than 50 people are being held in terms of the preventive detention provisions of the Internal Security Act. There need be no suggestion that any of these people have committed any offence. It is enough that the authorities in their

their detention is in the interests of maintaining the public peace. It is superfluous to repeat the arguments against jail-without-trial. What is obvious, however, is that detentions did not prevent the current disturbances and will be of little avail in preventing similar outbreaks in the future unless the root causes of unrest are rapidly identified — and eradicated.

1 58
2 332

Riot cover ends on State-owned township property

S EXP 22/8/76

By MARTIN
SCHNEIDER and RAY
JOSEPH

NATION-WIDE rioting has now left at least 247 people dead — and insurance companies have cancelled all cover on Government property in Black townships.

In fact Santam, the insurance company heading the group covering most of the country's 22 Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, cancelled its riot cover as long ago as July 21.

The company cancelled all cover on Thursday this week.

CLAIMS

A new consortium is now believed to be offering the Government only limited risk coverage.

But claims relating to the period before cancellation of Santam's insurance cover may lead to heated dispute between the company and the Government.

A clause in the policies stated that if damage was a result of an uprising against the Government, Santam would not be responsible.

Teargas fired at riot man's funeral

RIOT police fired teargas into unruly crowds at the funeral of a Black youth killed during the disturbances in Cape Town.

Gangs of youths, defying appeals by the family of a dead 18-year-old student to disperse, marched on the cemetery, which the police had cordoned off, and riot squads were brought in to chase the chanting crowds into the streets.

Two attempts were made to burn schools at Langa yesterday. — UPI.

Any dispute over claims is likely to be resolved only after publication of the Cillie Commission report on the riots

While politicians are sharply divided on what they believe are the causes of the riots and whether they constitute "an uprising against the Government," political scientists this week refused to comment.

They say comment may infringe the Commissions Act, and be construed as contempt of the Cillie Commission.

Confirming the cancellation of its insurance cover, a

Santam spokesman yesterday declined to enter the dispute on the controversial riot clause, but added: "We are still waiting for proper submissions of claims."

"Before then we cannot do anything."

He disputed claims in certain newspapers that Santam faces a R10-m bill from Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Boards.

"Amounts so far in the Press are all based on estimates and in the insurance business people always overestimate," he said.

He added that Santam had reinsured itself in South

Africa and with overseas companies.

The death toll in the riots has risen to at least 247.

Since violence broke out in Soweto on June 16, more than 2 000 people have been arrested on charges ranging from sabotage to public violence.

The arrest yesterday, under the Internal Security Act, of Mrs Fatima Meer, a Durban sociologist, has brought to 52 the number of people held under this law.

As violence spread to other parts of the Transvaal, the Peninsula, Port Elizabeth and the Transkei, the property toll included:

- The BophutaTswana Legislative Assembly, razed to the ground, the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, and the Universities of Zululand, the Western Cape and Fort Hare, all extensively damaged.

- Government offices damaged or destroyed number at least 93, schools 106, beerhalls and bottle stores 71, shopping complexes 6.

- More than 100 buses and at least 170 vehicles have been damaged or destroyed, as well as 51 shops, nine homes, nine banks, six libraries, eight hostels, six clinics, two hotels and one factory.

BACK OF THE RIOTS BROKEN KRUGER SAYS

AM Mercury Correspondent

20/8/76

PRETORIA — The back of the unrest in African townships had been broken, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said in Pretoria yesterday.

"Indications are that the disturbances are coming to an end because we have caught most of the organisers and leaders," he said.

The police, the Minister said, were engaged in a nation-wide investigation into the background of the unrest. Court cases resulting from the disturbances had already begun, and it was possible that new facts in connection with the unrest would be revealed.

The commission of inquiry into the riots would focus attention on the causes and the people involved, and a complete picture of the unrest and violence would probably emerge from the court cases, police investigations, and the report of the commission.

The Minister said although most of the organisers and leaders had been arrested there were always people who were ready to carry on with the organisation of unrest.

However, the co-ordination between the organisers and the leaders had now been disrupted.

Mr. Kruger said he expected incidents of sporadic violence here and there until the end of August.

He added that the organisers of the unrest would do their utmost to do the maximum damage to South Africa's image abroad, at least until August 31, the United Nations deadline for South Africa to withdraw from South West Africa.

Buses back until dark

BUS SERVICES resumed in the townships for the first time in a week yesterday and continued to shuttle workers in and out under the watchful eye of riot police until 6pm.

Buses were withdrawn at dusk at the recommendation of police.

Yesterday the mop-up operation included removal of burnt-out trucks and cars which remained slewed across roadways since the height of rioting on Wednesday night.

Life returned to a fair degree of normality with no violence or protest reported by police.

Schoolchildren returned to schools in heavy rain yesterday and attendances at most schools was reported to be up to about 70 percent.

The rain helped "put a damper on things" and few people were seen on the streets for most of the morning, police reported.

Every liquor outlet has been destroyed or gutted. Police maintain checks on vehicles suspected of carrying illegal liquor bought at shebeens although Blacks entering with bottle-store purchases have not been stopped.

Investigation into the riots continue under Brigadier C I F Pienaar, Divisional C I Officer for the Western Cape, who said yesterday that a list of the dead and injured had not yet been fully compiled.

Several of the 30 dead have not been identified and police appealed to township families to come forward if there is a possibility that a family member was injured or killed in the rioting.

Arsonists raze Tembisa school, damage another

Own Correspondent

18/8/76 CT

PRETORIA — Arsonists attacked two schools in the Hammanskraal area on Monday night, it was revealed by the police in Pretoria yesterday. One school was destroyed and the other was damaged.

Tempa Primary School was razed to the ground. It is believed that agitators were behind the fire attack on the school. There were reports of several strange cars having been seen in the area at the weekend.

Kgetsejatsie secondary school was damaged in an attack by youngsters. It is believed that the administration offices were extensively damaged by the fire.

In Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a bus was attacked by rioters. There were no arrests and nobody was hurt in the incident.

Burnt to death

Sapa reports from Durban that three children were burnt to death and two women are in a serious condition in hospital after an arson attack on their Kwa Mashu home early yesterday.

Police said yesterday that one of the women claimed she knew the man who poured petrol through a window of their home about 2am before setting it alight. An early arrest is expected.

In Port Elizabeth police used teargas to disperse more than 500 pupils of Kwazakele High School here yesterday after they staged a demonstration on a rugby field.

They chanted and sang freedom songs, watched by scores of policemen, including some in riot vans.

University to stay open

SOVENGA — The retiring Rector of the University of the North, Prof J L Boshoff, assured students yesterday that the university would not close again during the rest of the academic year. The university reopened last Wednesday. — Sapa

Lebowa student boycott

SFSHEGO — Most of the 300 students at the Madekoti Technical College in the Lebowa homeland capital were boycotting classes, the principal, Mr T J Horne, said yesterday. — Sapa

Money for riot damage

HOOPSTAD — Money from Whites would not be used to repair damage caused by unrest in Black townships, Mr W A Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, said this week.

He said that most of the money held by Bantu Affairs Boards came from Blacks. — Sapa

Durban boycott ends

DURBAN — Students at the University of Durban-Westville end their week-long boycott of lectures today, it was announced yesterday. This reverses a decision by the 1 600 boycotters yesterday to continue their protest in spite of threats from the university administration. — Sapa

Resettlement survey

JOHANNESBURG. — A survey would be undertaken of all people in Alexandra Township who are to be resettled, the Minister for Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations, Mr H H Smit, said in a statement here.

Coloured people in Alexandra would receive first priority. — Sapa

No delay for exams

PRETORIA. — The Department of Bantu Education has rejected a plea from Soweto parents to delay public examinations at the end of the year, as results would not be available in time for pupils to be admitted to university in 1977.

18/8/76 . 332

Student body

A demonstration by almost the entire student body of Dower Training College in Bethelsdorp, a Coloured township in Port Elizabeth was disrupted by police and traffic officers yesterday near the college campus

More than 400 students began their march after handing a statement to the Rector, Mr F Fisher

The unsigned statement read (in part) "We the students of Dower Training College wish to express our sympathy with all the oppressed people, whether Black or White, in this country

"We sympathize with all the families who have lost relatives in the cruel shooting throughout the country. We trust that God will see to those who kill and oppress"

P.V. reboffs Graaff's policy on riots

18/8/76 PM

Hand in hand with these changes there should be a concerted effort to stimulate productivity and restore growth in the economy so as to reduce inflation and unemployment.

"If the Prime Minister were to accept these proposals, or substantially similar proposals, the Opposition would give him its full support.

"I am afraid, however, that the Prime Minister does not propose to make any fundamental adaptations at all. His Government will continue to apply the apartheid policies of the National Party.

"It will persist in saying that the policy is beneficial to the peoples concerned and that it will, if necessary, turn all South Africa into an armed camp to enforce that policy."

The fact was that the Government had run out of ideas and had failed to produce any new initiatives.

Their promises had either been broken or remained unfulfilled.

"We are not a people who easily panic, but we are certainly a people who know when enough is enough," Sir de Villiers said.

Eight weeks ago in Parliament he had, among other things, warned that if the Government persisted on its course, so long must South Africa stand in dread of new bloody clashes and an escalating chain of violence.

The deaths and destruction had continued and had spread to four quarters of South Africa, and there was no sign as yet of any real attempt by the Government to remedy the real causes of the disaster. — (Sapa.)

EAST LONDON — Prime Minister Mr. John Vorster has told Leader of the Opposition Sir de Villiers Graaff he has no intention of changing his policies — riots or no riots.

This emerged from a Vorster-Graaff meeting in Pretoria which Sir de Villiers had asked for.

He told the opening session of the Cape Provincial Congress of the United Party yesterday he had sought the meeting to discuss the riots, looting, arson and civil disorder, and possible remedies for them.

The Prime Minister would not budge, he said. Apartheid stays.

Unless Mr. Vorster was prepared to make the necessary changes, the outlook for racial harmony in South Africa was bleak, Sir de Villiers said.

The United Party's federal policy would be the right solution. But even if the Prime Minister was not prepared to go as far as that — as indeed he was not — there were certain minimal changes and adaptations he could make which would immeasurably improve the position and which the official Opposition would support to the hilt.

"Of course, law and order must be re-established and maintained, and there must be adequate protection for law-abiding citizens of all races and their rights and property in the affected areas.

"But at the same time there must be immediate consultation with all communities on a meaningful representative basis to diffuse the present situation and to find an agreed basis for continued deliberations."

There should also be policy changes such as the removal of statutory discrimination based on race and colour, freedom of choice of citizenship of Blacks, permanently domiciled outside the homelands when these gained independence, specifically now with regard to the Transkei, and equal economic opportunity for all.

Dr Treurnicht warns the riot-makers

WINDHOEK — The South African Government would in future take strong action against instigators of unrest in the Black townships, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, said at Tsumeb at the weekend.

Addressing a National Party meeting, Dr. Treurnicht said the South African Government was prepared to meet a number of demands made by Black leaders in talks with Government representatives after the riots.

But the Government would not bow to people who used riots as a lever to political ends.

Dr. Treurnicht said he was not pessimistic, but more problems could be expected in future and South Africans should prepare themselves for it.

"But I assure you that the Government will act strongly against those who are instigators behind the unrest in South Africa."

On South West Africa, Dr. Treurnicht said: "We are determined that terrorists should be totally eliminated, and I am thankful to see that ruthless action is being taken against them."

policy that each population unit should have its own facilities in its own area. There could be no political self-determination if people were forced upon one another in fields such as sport and recreation.

The National Party had now come to a challenge on whether to move away from social integration or not, he said.

South Africa faced a

new kind of imperialism by Black leaders who claimed the whole of the country for everybody. This meant they were not satisfied with their own territories and they did not grant the Whites their territory.

There was a move to integrate urban Blacks into the politics of the Whites, which would mean Whites having to sacrifice their own right to self-determination. — (Sapa.)

On National Party and Government policy, he said it remained one of equal development for all but on parallel lines.

The National Party did not regard the Republic as a unitary State wherein all the different nations living within it should have a say in Government matters concerning the country as a whole.

That political philosophy belonged to the days of the Empire and, in modern times, to the Progressive Reform Party and the United Party, he said.

The National Party and the Government stood for the development of the Black nations within their own territories, where they could further self-determination.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, had said, according to Dr. Treurnicht, that every nation had the right to keep to itself if it chose to do so, while granting other nations the same right.

It was National Party

Warnings of trouble in summer

Mercury Correspondent AM 13/8/76

PRETORIA — South Africa faces the threat of a long and troubled summer unless the economic plight of urban Africans, Coloureds and Indians is swiftly and greatly relieved.

This is the view of labour and other authorities spoken to yesterday, who warned that racial riots and violence, as had been shown in the United States and Britain, were rooted in economic causes and were more likely to break out in summer than at any other time of the year.

The director of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations, Mr. Fred van Wyk, said raising the living standards of urban Africans was an essential part of any solution to unrest and violence in urban townships.

Of immediate and compelling concern was the snowballing numbers of workless in the townships, he said.

This was because of redundancies resulting from the slow down in commerce and industry as well as the fact that large numbers of Africans came from the homelands into the so-called White areas in search of work every year.

"Unemployed, hungry and badly housed people must always be a threat to peace and good order, particularly if superimposed on this explosive mixture are political grievances," Mr. van Wyk said.

Senator Anna Scheepers, the United Party's spokesman on labour in the Senate, said the major causes of discontent in the townships were

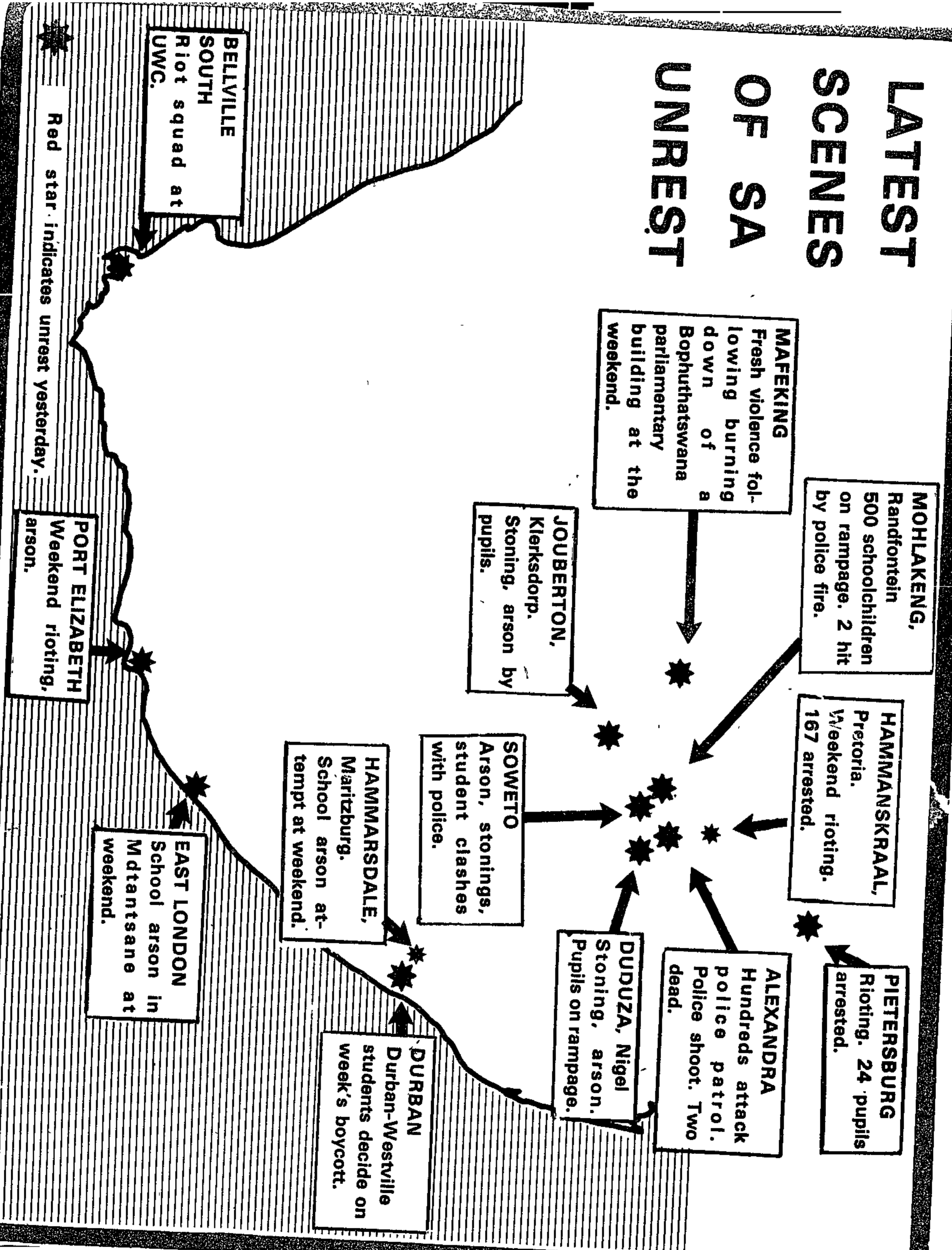
- Legislation which prevented Africans from earning a reasonable living;

- The fear of unemployment including the ruthless application of the Physical Planning Act;

- And the effort to force homelands citizenship on to urban Africans.

"At present it is reliably estimated that at least 8 percent of African women eligible for work have no jobs. There are thousands of African men with no work," she said.

LATEST SCENES OF SA UNREST



Red star indicates unrest yesterday.

Violence spreads to many areas

Two dead as mobs rampage

CT.

Vorster:
'We can cope'



JOHANNESBURG. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has told the weekly magazine "To the Point" that the Government was coping with the situation confronting the country.

Breaking his silence on African unrest, Mr Vorster said the Government was able "very definitely" to give the assurance that it could cope with the situation. At the same time it could not at any time permit a break-up of law and order.

"This will not be tolerated. If there are grievances, the door is open to hear those grievances but the Government will certainly not be railroaded into panic action," Mr Vorster said.

He did not interpret the present combination of external and internal pressures on South Africa as critical or even grave,

"At the utmost it can be said that it is serious." —Sana

After a quiet period yesterday morning, rioting flared again and more cars were set alight.

According to the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Northern Cape, Colonel Krige, the house of the Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana, Chief Mangope, and the houses of other Ministers in the Montshioa township were under heavy guard.

At Pietersburg at least 24 pupils were arrested by police at the Khaiso secondary school near the town yesterday after an outburst of rioting and stonethrowing, a police spokesman said.

He said a mob of students was dispersed by the police, who fired into the air. Nobody was injured. Several school windows were broken.

Shots fired

The superintendent of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr D Sampson, said the students started throwing stones at him early yesterday morning. He ordered an official to fire shots into the air and the mob dispersed.

Three pupils, one of them

Continued on page 2

JOHANNESBURG. — Two Blacks died and three were wounded by police yesterday as mobs of youths rampaged through African townships in various parts of the country. In the Transvaal estimates put the damage total at many millions of rands.

Schools and other buildings were fired, petrol bombs hurled at police, vehicles stoned and burnt out and tear gas used to break up riots.

At Alexandra township near Johannesburg, police shot three men as two schools were set alight and buses were stoned. Two of the men later died in hospital.

General H W Kotze, Divisional Commissioner for Police for the Witwatersrand, said last night that the two Africans shot in Alexandra were men, not schoolchildren.

They were critically wounded after police opened fire when several hundred Africans attacked a police patrol in the township, he added.

They were taken to the Alexandra clinic and later to the general hospital where they died.

When the mobs attempted to prevent people leaving the townships to go to their places of work, some workers retaliated and routed the youths. In neighbouring Kew, factory workers did the same when they were stoned by rioting schoolchildren.

In Soweto police used tear gas against youths who set fire to two schools and made several other arson attempts.

Mobs also stoned people trying to leave for work, set up roadblocks and commandeered taxis and private vehicles.

Parliament complex

At least two teenage Blacks were wounded by police during rioting at Mohlakeng Township, Randfontein. About 500 schoolchildren stoned a school and the offices of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board.

Later the situation was brought under control and latest reports said all was quiet. Injured were a youth of 18 and a girl of 15.

Over on the East Rand, the civic centre at Duduza Township, Nigel, was set alight and trucks and buses were stoned and burned. This happened after children walked out of their classrooms in mid-morning.

A school was stoned at Jouberton, Klerksdorp, and a library set alight. Police soon reported the situation under control and said there had not been any injuries or serious damage.

A week-long boycott of classes was called for by students at the University of Durban, Westville.

In the Cape, about 300 students of the University of the Western Cape marched on the administration building in an attempt to persuade other students to join a boycott. The marchers presented a memorandum to the Rector.

At Mafeking there was more unrest yesterday after the main building of the Bophuthatswana Parliament complex had been burnt down by rioting students on Sunday night. About 10 Government vehicles, a police car and several private cars have been destroyed by fire.

(1.80)
2 (332)

CAPE TOWN — Police-
men throughout the
country have been
instructed to stay home
and within an arm's
length of a telephone this
weekend as a stand-by
measure in case of vio-
lence or rioting in the
townships.

This was confirmed
yesterday by Colonel J.
H. Vorster, District Com-
mandant for Athlone,
who said the measure is
"merely precautionary"
and police are "fairly
certain," today and
tomorrow will be quiet.

The stand-by instruc-
tion was part of a
nation-wide order to all
police districts including
Black townships and
large non-White areas
within their boundaries.

STAY NEAR PH POLICE ARE T

7/8/76 nm

Colonel Vorster said
policemen in Cape Town
and suburbs had been
told to stay home but
had not been mobilised
or placed on immediate
stand-by.

"If we were expecting
trouble we would have
mobilised and grouped
police forces into one
area," he said.

A spokesman for the
Athlone police district

said it appeared the stu-
dents at the University
of the Western Cape and
other institutions were
more likely to be "proble-
matic" this weekend
than township Blacks.

"We are keeping an
eye on them, too," he
said.

Official police figures
yesterday put the death
roll in Soweto at six dead
— three of them from

bullet wounds — and 30
wounded during the
three days of unrest and
rampaging.

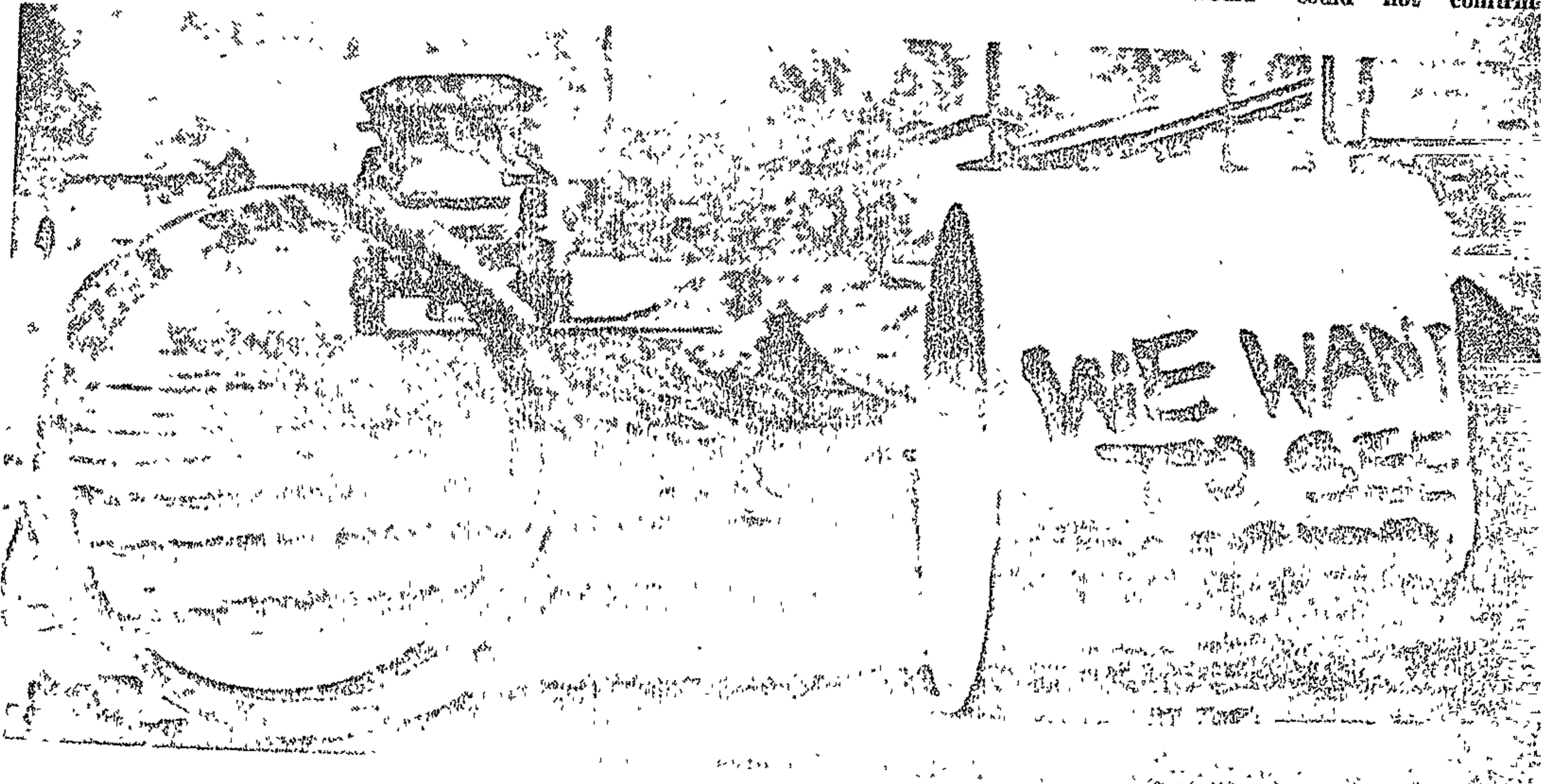
Speaking from police
headquarters in Pretoria
yesterday, Brigadier D.
J. Kriel said that of
those killed by bullets
in Soweto, only one could
at this stage be posi-
tively ascribed to the
police.

Post mortems would

say whether the
two were also
police bullets.

Other deaths
were that two died
falling under a train
another teenage girl
of a broken neck
believed the girl
have been trampled
during a stampede in
riots.

Brig. Kriel said he
could not confirm



A POLICE Hippo noses towards a barricade set
by Black students yesterday during the third
of rioting in Soweto.

(1) 80
(2) 352

TAY NEAR PHONE, POLICE ARE TOLD

7/8/76 nm

Vorster said in Cape Town that the police had been mobilised on immediate action. He said they were expecting a situation would have developed and grouped into one area for the police district.

said it appeared the students at the University of the Western Cape and other institutions were more likely to be "problematic" this weekend than township Blacks. "We are keeping an eye on them, too," he said. Official police figures yesterday put the death toll in Soweto at six dead — three of them from

bullet wounds — and 30 wounded during the three days of unrest and rampaging. Speaking from police headquarters in Pretoria yesterday, Brigadier D. J. Kriel said that of those killed by bullets in Soweto, only one could at this stage be positively ascribed to the police. Post mortems would

say whether the other two were also from police bullets. Other deaths reported were that two died after falling under a train and another teenage girl died of a broken neck. It is believed the girl may have been trampled on during a stampede in the riots. Brig. Kriel said police could not confirm a

reported figure of seven deaths, as it was difficult to separate normal deaths in the townships from those that resulted from the unrest of the past three days. Two more houses of members of the police were set on fire yesterday, said Brigadier S. W. le Roux, Divisional Commissioner of the Soweto Police.

One was in Mofolo and another in Molapo. The brigadier did not give the extent of the damage done. This brings the number of policemen's houses burnt in Soweto since the beginning of the new disturbances on Wednesday to five.

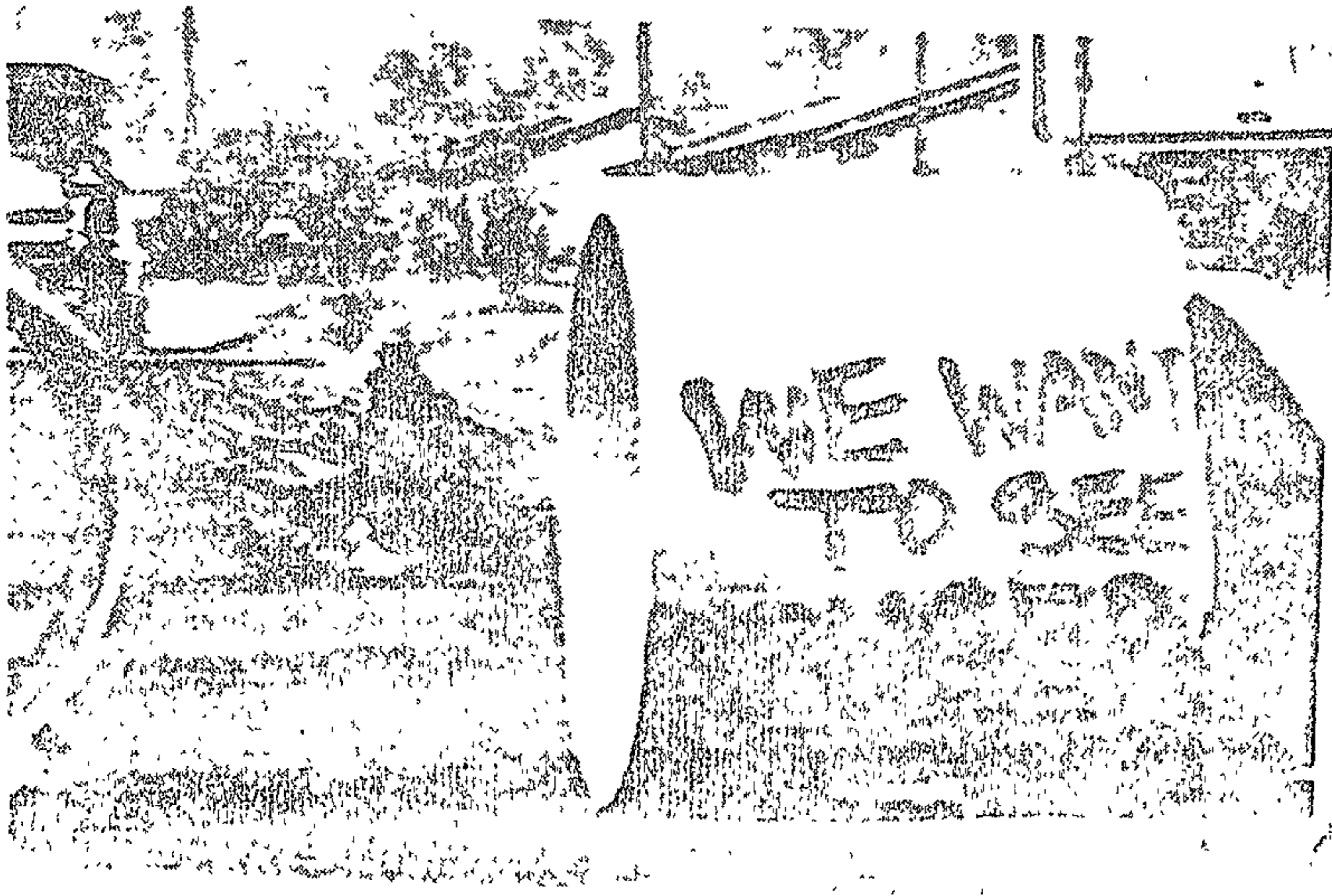
According to Brig. le Roux, apart from 30 wounded a further five cases of tear gas poisoning were reported.

Brigadier le Roux said that yesterday four Blacks were wounded by police following further disturbances during the morning when demonstrators gathered at various points and prevented people from going to work.

They had hijacked four Puma buses and used the vehicles to set up blockades. Stones had also been thrown and police were forced to use tear gas to disperse them, he said.

Brig. le Roux said last night that rumours were continuing to circulate in

MEMPHIS



A POLICE Hippo noses towards a barricade set up by Black students yesterday during the third day of rioting in Soweto.

1.50
2. 332

STAY HANDY, POLICE TOLD

THROW STONES

the township and his men would remain on the alert throughout the weekend in case of further trouble.

Police in East Griqualand converged on the Marlazell Mission High School and began questioning students after an attempt to set fire to the school failed early yesterday morning.

Priests at the mission fled after students began stoning the building and smashed all the windows shortly after midnight.

The police were alerted and arrived on the scene an hour later and managed to extinguish a

fire in a class room before it spread throughout the buildings.

By late yesterday afternoon the situation had returned to normal, and although no arrests had been made about 200 students were being questioned a police spokesman said.

Damage to the Ohlanga High School at Inanda, where the hostel was destroyed by fire on Thursday night has been estimated at R7 000.

A police spokesman said the fire apparently began after a candle fell over and set a bedroom alight.

no-one was injured.

A crowd of about 200 people, mostly pupils,

marched on the Daveyton Magistrate's Court yesterday where 10 men were appearing in connection with the riots in June.

The march was orderly, and broke up near the court buildings after police addressed them.

Three of the men, who appeared on charges of arson, were remanded to the Germiston Regional Court and will appear again on August 18.

The other seven, all of whom appeared on charges of public violence, were remanded to the Benoni Magistrate's Court on August 12.

Students are believed

to be behind an attempt to burn down a building at the Hewat Training College, Athlone, yesterday afternoon.

The fire broke out in a pre-fabricated gymnasium used by girl students at the teachers' training college.

Police were called and an investigation showed that an inflammable substance — almost certainly petrol — had been used to douse gym apparatus, furnishings, walls and the floor.

A spokesman for the college said damage was estimated between R500 and R1 000. — (Mercury Reporter, Mercury Correspondents.)

7/8/76 mm



1/19/76

1/10/76 First steps in a new deal for urban Blacks

THE MINISTER of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, is to take the first step this week towards granting Blacks in urban areas control over their own city councils.

In an interview with the Express yesterday, Mr Kruger said he would be having meetings with officials of his department to thrash out the basis of the new deal. The first indication that the Government was think-

**By HUGH MURRAY
Political Correspondent**

ing along these lines came last week when Mr Kruger spoke at Koster in the Marico constituency. The Minister said then that Blacks in White urban areas should be given control of their own civic bodies.

Mr Kruger told me he would be able to give a more detailed explanation of his proposals at the end of this

week

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Willem Cruywagen, has told me that his department had been working towards similar objectives for some time, and that since its responsibility was different from the Department of Justice, he and Mr Kruger were liaising closely.

He was not yet in a position to disclose what he had in mind since discussions were still pending with the Black people involved.

"We are working together. In fact I have been busy with some of these matters since last year. But we haven't finalised our view yet and I'm not prepared to say anything at this point," Mr Cruywagen added.

Asked whether Minister Kruger's proposals would only include matters affecting justice, Mr

Cruywagen said: "That is possible, yes."

"Matters such as judicial authority for these areas is not for me to decide. That is for the Minister of Justice."

"Nor can I tell you whether the changes envisaged will be dramatic before I have discussed them with the people who have a direct interest in them."

Mr Cruywagen said his department hoped to make an early decision on the matters within its jurisdiction.

CHILDREN played in the streets of Soweto this week as thugs continued to set fire to schools throughout the township.

At one stage this week only four of the 242 schools in Soweto were holding classes.

As children roamed the streets, Black leaders started expressing concern that their continued absence from school could cause serious social problems.

A senior police officer said this week that gangs of tsotsis were preventing the children from going back to school.

**PICTURE:
Robert Tshabalala**

Another Soweto trouble warning

1/8/76

S EXPRESS

By PETER BUNKELL

THE MAN who warned two days before the outbreak of the Soweto riots that another Sharpeville was imminent yesterday issued another warning

Mr Leonard Mosala said the Government would be making a grave mistake if it failed to make basic changes in its policy on urban Blacks

And he revealed for the first time some of the demands which urban Black leaders made at their series of confidential meetings with members of the Cabinet and top Government officials

These are: • An immediate abolition of the Government's plan to force Blacks to become citizens of a homeland.

• That Blacks be granted a meaningful say in the administration of their own affairs

• A complete restructuring of the Bantu education system

• A re-examination of school legislation, particularly in so far as it relates to the mobility of labour

• Improvement of Black wages

• That Blacks be allowed trade union representation

• The creation of improved business opportunities

• Property ownership for Blacks

"Until we receive a state-

ment on the Government's attitudes to our demands, we will not know what course Black action will take

"What I am prepared to say is that unless Blacks are given a greater stake in the country, there will continue to be trouble"

Mr Mosala said a decision on the Black demands would have to be at Cabinet level. He hoped an official statement would be made during the next Parliamentary session

"One of the most important developments to emerge from the recent unrest in Black townships is the greater recognition the Government is now giving to urban Blacks.

"The authorities have seen the need for stable leadership in the townships and they have realised the dangers inherent in a leadership vacuum

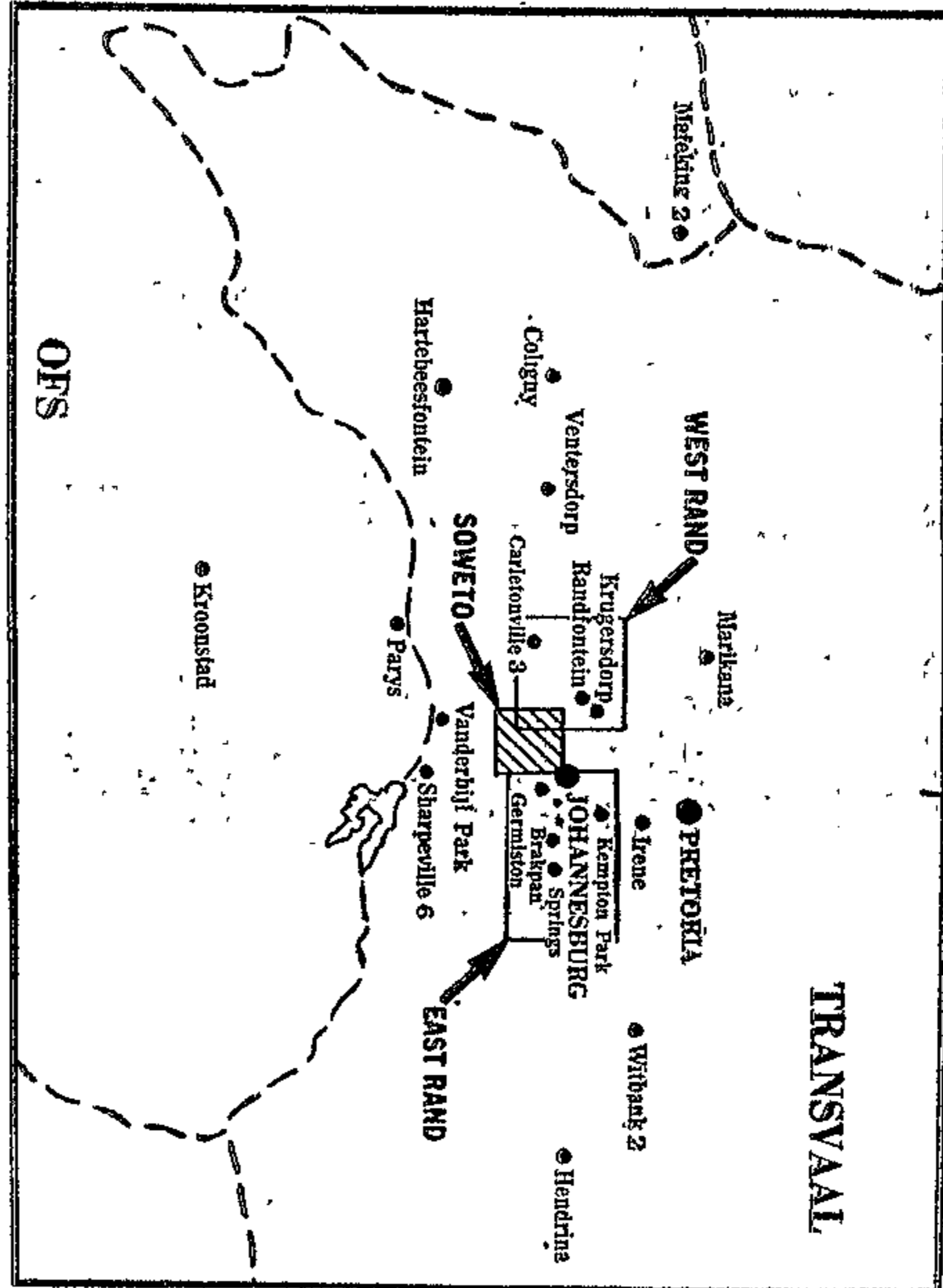
"I am convinced that much of the violence and bloodshed could have been averted had there been strong leadership at the time of the recent rioting."

Mr Mosala said it was hoped at least 30 000 people would attend today's mass meeting at the Jabulani Amphitheatre

Called by the committee of 30, the meeting will be used by Black leaders to report back on the achievements that have been made during recent talks with Government officials.

50 schools burnt in 10 days

31/7/76 STAR



Arsonists have left a swathe of destruction across South Africa. In the last 10 days, at least 54 cases of arson or attempted arson have been reported in Black areas — all but three at schools. Hardest hit was Soweto where 16 fires were reported, followed by East Rand townships (six fires) and West Rand townships (seven fires). In nearly every case, the arsonists struck after dark and the fires were often brought under control before they caused much damage.

More than 50 schools including a TEACH school, have been damaged by fire in Black townships in the Transvaal, Natal and the Free State in the past 10 days.

But now there are hopes that the arsonists' terror reign over children and parents in the past few days will be broken after meetings planned in Soweto this weekend.

The first meeting — intended as a mass get-together of civic leaders, students and parents — is scheduled for the Jabulani Amphitheatre tomorrow morning.

PARENTS

The second meeting has been organised by the Black Parents' Association, the body which has been co-ordinating efforts in the townships to assist families of victims of the violence. It will be held at 2 pm tomorrow at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Moroka.

TEACH

Altogether, 14 schools, a recreation centre and a surgery were damaged by fire in Soweto over the past 10 days. One of the schools, Isuhle Primary in Zola, was a TEACH school.

No estimate of the damage caused to schools is available.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Councillor of kwazulu, has agreed to postpone a prayer meeting scheduled for Soweto tomorrow until tension in the township has been defused.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been telephoned by the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, advising him that Soweto's Urban Council wanted the postponement.

The UBC felt while it welcomed the prayer meeting, it would first prefer to hold meetings to reduce tension.

Principals in Soweto mention three elements as possibly being responsible for the wave of school burnings which frightened children away from many schools in the townships these past few days.

Efforts by radical students to keep the schools closed until they force a re-think over "Bantu education."

TSOTSIS

Gangs of tsotsis who resent the fact that others are getting an education.

University students, particularly those from the University of Zululand which has been closed for the year, who argue that their action in firing their own university was done in solidarity with the Soweto pupils who should not return to school while the students are unable to go back to university.

332

Handwritten signature and scribbles.

Police to patrol as bus fares increase

20/3/76

DP.

EAST LONDON — Police will be out in full force at Mdantsane on Thursday when increased bus fares come into effect.

The Minister of Justice in the Ciskei Government, Chief W. Maqoma, said police would be on duty to see there were no disturbances.

He appealed to all Mdantsane residents to use the buses.

Addressing a Ciskei National Independence Party rally at Mdantsane, Chief Maqoma said a clear line would be maintained between the public and the bus loading area.

Anyone who tried to prevent people boarding

the buses in any way, even by shouting slogans, would be charged with incitement.

The Minister of Education, Chief D. N. Jongilanga, told the meeting prices of petrol, liquor, cigarettes and many other things were going up and there was a good reason why bus fares had to go up.

He said the Ciskei Government had done a lot to keep the increase to a maximum of two cents a journey.

On the question of Ciskei-Transkei amalgamation, Chief Jongilanga said there was a good case

for Xhosas to come under one government. But the Ciskei people had to be given a chance to decide for themselves.

He challenged the Transkei Government to scrap Proclamation R400 and to conduct proper elections if it wanted to be joined by the Ciskei.

He said the Transkei was going to independence against a decision taken by a summit of homeland leaders at Umtata.

"We shall never join the Transkei unless the Matanzima brothers retire," Chief Jongilanga said. —
DDR

(2) 320
(3) 705

Siyo warning to bus boycott instigators

EAST LONDON - The Ciskei Minister of Health Mr L. I. Siyo, has confirmed that he has appealed to the Minister of Justice, Chief L. Mafoma, to apply Proclamation 400 to people instigating a bus boycott.

He said he knew the instigators were people from other homelands.

Meanwhile scores of pirate taxis and taxis,

operating between East London and Mdantsane, were stopped by police, railway police, provincial traffic officers and municipal traffic officers on Monday afternoon and yesterday.

"I have ample proof there are people instigating the bus boycott but I am not prepared to give the names. If the Transkeians feel I am referring to them, let them have it like that," Mr Siyo said.

This was in relation to press reports that Mr Siyo had told a meeting of the Ciskei National Independence Party that Transkeians were instigating the boycott.

The organising secretary of the Transkei National Independence Party denied the Transkeians were instigating the boycott.

The taxi blitz, which is believed to be intended to anticipate any moves by the public of Mdantsane to boycott buses when fares are increased tomorrow, left many workers who normally used taxis to work, stranded at the main terminal in the township.

Others gave up and joined the long queues for the buses but others still managed to find the few taxis which had not been written off in the blitz.

But the blitz was denied by the senior provincial traffic officer in King William's Town. He said if there were any men from his department operating between East London and Mdantsane, they were carrying out routine duties.

The Officer Commanding Railway Police in East London, Col. C. Scott,

said if any special operation was being done by railway police it would be his six men on the Road Transportation Board unit.

He was not aware of any special blitz, but if there were, he would only know later as the unit made monthly reports to his office.

The District Commandant, Col. G. Odendaal, confirmed there was a check on pirate taxis.

"I can only say it is a blitz of course, unlawful and being investigated," Col. Odendaal said.

He said they had received many complaints from various sources about the operation of pirate taxis and they had decided to take action to stamp the practice out.

Col. Odendaal confirmed a combined operation on the matter was being carried out by police and other traffic officials.

The Chief Traffic Officer in East London, Mr N. Bosch, said there was no blitz on pirate taxis.

"It's ordinary routine work on pirate taxis and unroadworthy vehicles. We are assisting police in a combined effort," he said.

On the merging of the Transkei and Ciskei, Mr Siyo yesterday called on the South African Government to publicly proclaim that amalgamation was purely a matter between the two homelands.

His call came in the wake of reports that the South African Government was pressuring the Ciskei to agree to amalgamation.

The reports had been given impetus by two recent statements from Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei and his brother, Chief George Transkei, Minister of Justice.

Chief Kaiser told the annual congress of his ruling Transkei National Independence Party that amalgamation was closer than many people realised, while Chief George said it was a weekend matter.

(1) 105
(2) 320
(3) 9A 313