RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES

TRANSVAAL

1976 - 1977
Whites helped to plan Soweto riots—Botha

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — White people were involved in the planning and preparation of the riots in Soweto, which were caused deliberately, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, said in the Assembly today.

Mr Botha said the riots did not occur spontaneously. A great deal of planning and preparation had gone into the unrest. The riots had nothing to do with the language medium dispute. Whites, too, were involved in inciting the people of Soweto to riot, loot and arson.

SCANDALOUS

Mr Botha, who was speaking during the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, defended his deputy, Dr A P Treurnicht, against a "most scandalous political campaign."

He said members of the Opposition and certain newspapers had tried to make out that Dr Treurnicht alone was responsible for the implementation of Afrikaans in Black Schools.

He described the attacks on Dr Treurnicht as "superficial" and made for "cheap political gains."

To loud cries of "Resign, resign, resign!" from the Opposition benches, Mr Botha denied that he had snubbed Dr Treurnicht by not inviting him to the talks held with African leaders in Soweto.

Mr Botha also defended himself against United Party accusations that he had said on June 11 — five days before the rioting began — that he had no knowledge of any unhappiness at Soweto.

He said his department was aware of certain incidents at the Naledi High School, but that these had nothing to do with the language issue.

He added that the Government would continue to implement its policies, with certain adjustments where necessary.
Rioting spreads to homeland

Pretoria Bureau

Rioting today spread to the third largest homeland town, Ga-Rankuwa in Bophuthatswana, when schoolchildren marched and stoned buildings and set vehicles on fire.

Apart from Mamelodi, where three buildings were set on fire, other townships around Pretoria where trouble broke out yesterday remained calm and under police control.

Brigadier "Koppies" van Zyl, Chief of the Northern Transvaal CID, said at midday that a bottle store at Mamelodi was on fire.

Earlier reports from Mamelodi were that a clinic and a shop had also been fired by tension. Schoolchildren were reported not to be involved.

The offices of the Bantu Investment Corporation in Ga-Rankuwa closed when the trouble started.

Attempts to contact the Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, for comment on the rioting were unsuccessful.

However, a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development confirmed that Chief Mangope had been in Pretoria during the morning for talks with officials of the department.

At least 13 people died in yesterday's rioting in the Transvaal, bringing the total death toll since the outbreak of unrest last Wednesday to more than 140. Ten were killed in the Pretoria area and three on the East Rand.

In the townships surrounding Pretoria more than 70 buses were burned out or damaged yesterday and millions of rand's damage done to buildings. Brigadier van Zyl said nine of the 10 death in the Pretoria area were caused by bullet wounds and one by stoning.

Four Blacks and one White were injured. Brigadier van Zyl said that there had been no reports of trouble during the night but residents of Mamelodi said there was sporadic gunfire lasting about 10 minutes shortly after 10 pm.

Bus services from Mahopane were back to normal, but those serving Mamelodi and Atteridgeville were operating only to and from the edges of the townships.

Train services from Mamelodi and Atteridgeville were operating on schedule but many people had to walk several kilometres to the stations.

There were no bus or taxi services and the only vehicles moving belonged to the police.

Mr K P van Wyk, housing director of Pretoria's Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said the board's personnel had been warned to stay out of the trouble areas until
Plea for Blacks in riot inquiry

By ANTHONY HOLIDAY

THE EVANGELICAL secretary of the Ned Coref Kerk in Afrika, the Reverend Willie Cilliers, said yesterday it was essential that Africans should sit on a commission to inquire into the causes of the rioting in their townships.

Gun shops report soaring sales

By MIGNONNE CROZIER

THE RIOTING in Johannesburg townships has led to a rush on Peninsula gun shops, where ammunition sales and applications for pistols and revolvers have increased sharply in the past few days. Mr M Kroesen, manager and director of W M Rawbone and Co, said yesterday that over the past week applications for firearms, mainly revolvers and pistols, had risen by about 50 per cent in his firm, while ammunition sales had soared by 75 per cent. He attributed these increased sales to the “riots” and described the phenomenon as a “psychological thing”.

Mr A J Harrison, director of City Guns, said his ammunition sales and applications for firearms had increased by about 100 per cent in the past few days.

And in an interview from Johannesburg, the Rev D F M Beukes, Moderator of the NGK, revealed that the moderator of the “Moeder Kerk” would be discussing the riots at a meeting in Pretoria today.

Mr Cilliers said he felt it important “that the reality be communicated to the people in decision-making structures”.

Asked what practical measures he thought should be taken, Mr Cilliers listed three points:

1. There should, in the first place, be consultation with the parents of African schoolchildren.
2. The regulations enforcing the use of Afrikaans as a teaching medium in certain Afrikaner schools should be “removed altogether”.
3. Africans should serve on the Government commission which is to investigate the causes of the riots.

“For the Black community a one-man commission of investigation is unacceptable. If a proper investigation is to be made, it is of utmost importance that Blacks should serve on it,” Mr Cilliers said.

Asked what he felt about these suggestions, Mr Beukes said that although he agreed that there should be consultation, he felt certain that there was far more to the causes of the riots than the feelings of the African pupils over teaching in Afrikaans.

He said a liaison committee of the NGK had held talks on the riots yesterday with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Dr Andries Treurnicht.
"We are guilty, says DRC minister"  

Cape Times  
21/6/76

Political Correspondent

THE VAST GULF between Black and White attitudes during the Soweto unrest has been emphasized by the evangelical secretary of the Ned Gerf Kerk in Afrika, the Reverend Willie Cilliers.

Writing in Rapport yesterday, Mr Cilliers said his greatest impression of the past few days had been the "tremendous reality of two worlds, circles which never meet." Even those who over the years had tried to build up communication and understanding had to conclude that they still did not understand this reality completely, he said.

"We saw this catastrophe coming and we did not articulate it enough," he said. "We are therefore guilty."  

Responsible Black leaders, said Mr Cilliers, had told him that the volcano had been opened over the language regulations in Black schools.

"And then all the frustration and the humiliation and the suffering under the regulations and laws of the White man suddenly boiled over.

"We pleaded for years. We used the legal channels at our disposal for years. But nobody listened."

The Black people had said it and not helped to talk to people who had access to authority. "We will no longer do it because we want to talk ourselves."

And during the past week he had heard Whites saying that the Blacks were ungrateful for what they had been given and if they rebelled this should be suppressed. If they rebelled this for trouble, we must shoot."

After referring at some length to various similar Black viewpoints, Mr Cilliers concluded: "When we stand at the ash heap and bow before the judgment of God, we stand at a new beginning."
News of relatives of victims sought

JOHANNESBURG — Teams of detectives were yesterday battling to unravel details of riot deaths and wounded as streams of Africans poured into police stations and mortuaries across the city in a search for missing relatives.

With latest estimates of the death toll now approaching 150, the six days of riots have produced South Africa’s highest civil unrest death toll since 1922. And yesterday a senior spokesman for the insurance industry said the final claim for damage to property caused in the riots would probably exceed any similar claim lodged in the past.

It was hoped that by today the police would have exact figures of those unidentified or the numbers whose relatives were being sought.

Food gifts sent to Soweto

JOHANNESBURG — The first truck-load of food given by the public and several food companies was sent to Soweto yesterday.

The appeal for non-perishable foods was made by the Institute of Race Relations and several churches here on Monday.

The food will be collected by clergymen from the worst-affected areas in Soweto — White City, Jabavu, Orlando West and Meadowlands. — Sapa.

Students charged over slogans

PRETORIA — Three students from the University of Witwatersrand and one from Pretoria University appeared in court yesterday on an allegation of attempting to paint subversive slogans backing the Soweto riots.

The four, all aged 19, are said to have tried to paint the words “Amandla Soweto” (power to Soweto) on the walls of the University of Pretoria on Friday last week. The case was remanded to June 30.

Call to rebuild Soweto

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG — A call for Johannesburg to contribute R2.5m to the reconstruction of Soweto has been made by the leader of the Progressive-Reform Party in the City Council, Mr. Alf Widman.

He will ask councillors to approve the donation of half a million rand in a year for five years, to assist in the replacement of services destroyed in the riots.

Committee to allocate aid

JOHANNESBURG — A committee of Blacks and Whites has been set up by the Western Rand Administration Board (WRAB) to allocate aid given by the public to help people affected by last week’s riots.

WRAB said in a statement released here yesterday that its emergency relief fund would assist people affected by the riots in Soweto, Alexandria, Dobsonville, Krugersdorp and Randfontein. — SAPA

Homelands are quiet

JOHANNESBURG — The riot-torn homelands are reported to be back to normal as all the schools were closed before time to avoid the spread of incidents.

Homelands which were affected by the riots are Bophuthatswana, KwaZulu, Lepobo, Venda and Qwaqwa.

The Chief Ministers of these homelands made a special appeal to their citizens to stop further acts of arson and looting and give the Black leaders time to negotiate with the Government.
THE Nationalist-supporting newspaper Beeld this week hit out at the Government for "sweeping Black opinions aside" and said that the attitude of Dr Andries Treurnicht, Deputy Minister, could lead to more Sowetos.

Beeld's editorial, referred to in the Cape Times leading article today, said:

IN THE wake of the slaughter in Soweto, Alexandra and other Black townships, we must look ahead and take care that such outbursts do not happen so easily again. The real danger is that too many of us will sit back in the facile belief that the police and cold weather quelled the unrest and taught "them" a lesson.

We do not believe that the medium of instruction in schools played by far the dominant role. But neither is the answer to put the blame on agitators.

The compulsory use of Afrikaans by teachers and pupils who are not at home in the language did play a role. So did agitation. But that does not diagnose the disease. These are merely symptoms.

Only people with legitimate grievances are susceptible to agitation on a large scale. Can we honestly say that the hundreds of thousands living in Soweto, alongside the splendour of a rich city, have no reason to be dissatisfied with many aspects of their existence?

Basic living facilities are lacking: Sufficient protection, adequate street lighting, shopping facilities, electricity... Now we hear that the police had to shoot water cannons could not be used against the rioters because there is not enough water!

The authorities who don't supply these services force the people to live there.

On top of this comes something that affects many other matters besides the language issue: A (possibly unconscious) official arrogance. There are many other issues involved, but let us take the instruction medium as the best known example.

For Whites, that quarrel is settled at the polling booth — as far as such matters can be settled in that way. But the Blacks of Soweto have no hope of having a voice like this in their children's education. They are simply told what will happen. Their opinions are swept aside — if anyone in authority has ever listened to them. This year, Dr Treurnicht said in Parliament he did not know how many school principals opposed the language system and that he regarded it as unnecessary trouble to find out.

If this sort of attitude continues we can expect more Sowetos.

Naturally the authorities cannot be expected to correct all wrongs overnight. But much can be achieved immediately if the will and inclination are right: If responsible Black leaders know they will be heard sympathetically, that avoidable conflict points will be set right as quickly as possible and that the unavoidable will be handled with understanding.
SA must change or face new violence

—GRAAFF

The Argus Political Correspondent

SIR-DE-VILLIERS GRAAFF, Leader of the Opposition, today warned that as long as Government persisted on its "dogmatic, blind, deaf, wilful and endlessly self-deceiving" course South Africa stood in dread of new bloody clashes and an escalating chain of violence.

Sir de Villiers was speaking at the start of the Third Reading Debate on the Budget, the last debate of the year's session of Parliament which ends tomorrow.

"Referring to what he calls the tragic events of last week, Sir de Villiers said South Africa could no longer afford the luxury of self-deception or take refuge in "comfortable delusions" of the reality of its situation.

"The good these events may do depends on our willingness to face the facts - and at whatever cost to our political pride and our destroyed illusions, to find the necessary remedies," he said.

INJUSTICE

Sir de Villiers said much of the "injust race discrimination" had spread, and institutionalised, by laws made by Parliament. And in the present session, further restrictions on the South African's everyday life had been imposed.

Many of those who were today endangering the security of the State and public order were no longer motivated by communist ideals, but by a sectional nationalism and a burning sense of injustice, induced by institutional (Continued on Page 3, col 8)
Food main need in riot areas

The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA. — It is still calm in Pretoria's townships following the violence of Monday and Tuesday, and the priority is now to restore food and fuel supplies.

Bread, milk, and meat are in short supply in the riot-stricken areas, and local merchants are running short of supplies.

Brigadier Kappies van Zyl, chief of the Northern Transvaal CID, said today that the situation was calm but police were still keeping a watchful eye on the townships.

He said there had been no change in the figures of 10 dead and 64 arrested. It was still impossible to say how many had been injured or where the bodies were.

A spokesman for the Police said buses were going into Soweto today, but permission from the police was being awaited to send buses into Atteridgeville and Soweto.

Services operating from Mahopane and Gb-Mapumulo to Pretoria were operating normally today.

A spokesman for the Bantu Investment Corporation said two buses had windows broken by stones in Mahopane last night.

ANNOUNCED

Meanwhile, a series of meetings is being held to organize the resumption of administrative services and repair work in the riot-stricken areas of the Witwatersrand and Pretoria.

This was announced in a statement by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha.

Mr. Botha inspected some of the riot areas on the Witwatersrand from a helicopter yesterday.

He was accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. W. A. Crouwsen, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, and Bantu Administration officials.
Quiet but grim after riots

The Argus Correspondent PRETORIA — Even at a glance Mamelodi town-ship, near Pretoria, the Pretoria police's riot-form black township looked relatively quiet but grim today.

Sustained, fearful residents, but them mothers with younger children, sat in their rooms in backyards while others waited at bus stops and parks, shuttered about the sprawling village.

In contrast, groups of charged youths crowding in front of shopping centres, some reportedly damaged by violence and others reaming the streets. Shooting "it's them," they scattered in all directions disappearing into rubble-filled side streets and elsewhere whenever a police vehicle approached.

The venoms from rioters to bowers, awkwardly apparent at administration officers, battle-tire, Police bureau, company, cars and whites.

But in Mamelodi township, the atentiveness rising took a unsettling new twist. In addition to administration buildings, liquor centres and Police bureau, the Black business community as well as medical practitioners was on the young targets.

So, where school buildings, libraries and health centres, they were either gated, smashed and looted, or facing the page which started last month.

Some traders had their businesses completely ruined while others lost entire stock. A mortuary and surgery was broken into and shops of were destroyed.

An explanation for this kind of attack on Blacks by Whites came from some sources. They said, of reprimands.

It was claimed some whites were told by whites. There were also allegations that they worked as "informers" for police.

Traders and the residents interviewed agreed the pillage and looting were not by schoolchildren but grown-up men, specially armed.

Meat and coal supplies were stopped yesterday. Today breed was virtually unavailable in the shops. Meat and coal supplies were drying up.

Moving through the dirt streets criss-crossing the Black township one is struck by piles upon piles from dustbins. It seemed getting a collecting had not been able to work since the rising.


Officials silent
No reply to attacks on Ministers

The Argus Political Staff

The Minister and Deputy Ministers in charge of Black education have adopted a low profile in the face of recent attacks on them by members of the Opposition and Black leaders since the outbreak of violence and riots in Black townships.

Soweto leaders will not yield on language

Soweto leaders are to insist that Afrikaans be scrapped as a medium of instruction in Black schools, when they meet the Secretary for Bantu Education in Pretoria tomorrow.

A delegation of 30 members, led by Mr. Leonard Mzola, has the demand will not yield on the language issue which was the prime reason for the disturbances.

PUPPETRY

Mr. Mzola said the delegation was not against Afrikaans being taught as a language but rejected the enforcement of instruction.

Mr. Mzola has not been called to the cabinet, the bantustans, the provinces of Transvaal, the Bantu Administration and the Bantu Administration.

ORDERS

The Argus Bureau PRETORIA — Mr. Nat L. L. Mzola, a brother of the 30-member delegation, Mr. Leonard Mzola, has the delegation will not yield on the language issue which was the prime reason for the disturbances.

On Monday his livestock and poultry farm near Pretoria was plundered by more than 100 men, who burned down his house and set off all his animals and crops. They stole his two trucks and came running after his wife, her child and himself.

Mr. L. L. Mzola was not the only person in the future to be the victim of violence.

He is staying at present with friends in Mountain View. Mr. L. L. Mzola says it is impossible for residents of the Pretoria area near the township of Mabopane and Witnschoveld to live in peace.

Yesterday, some of his friends — scattered and battered — arrived back at the homestead. A po- lice car was passing along the road and said many of the clerks were not able to return because of the violence.
The Argus Parliamentary Staff

WHITE people were involved in planning and preparation of the riots in Soweto which were caused deliberately, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said today.

Speaking in the Assembly for the first time since the rioting began last week, Mr Botha said the riots did not occur spontaneously. A great deal of planning and preparation had gone into the unrest.

The riots had nothing to do with the language-medium dispute. Whites, too, were involved in inciting the people of Soweto to riot, loot and arson, he said.

There were calls from Opposition benches for Mr Botha to supply names. Mr Botha, who was speaking during the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, defended his Deputy Minister, Dr A. P. Treurnicht, against a "most scandalous" political campaign.

Newspapers

He said members of the Opposition and certain newspapers had tried to make out that Dr Treurnicht, alone, was responsible for the implementation of Afrikaans in Bantu schools.

Mr Botha described the attacks on Dr Treurnicht as "superficial" made for "stupid political gains.

To join cries of "resign, resign, resign" from the Opposition benches, Mr Botha denied that he had snubbed Dr Treurnicht by not inviting him to the talks held with Bantu leaders in Soweto.

Unhappiness

Mr Botha also defended himself against United Party accusations that he had said, on June 11 — five days before the rioting began — that he had no knowledge of "any unhappiness in Soweto."

He said his department was aware of certain incidents at the Naledi High School, but that these had nothing to do with the language issue.

He said the Government would continue to implement its policies with certain adjustments where necessary.

Questions

Earlier Mr Botha pointed out that if language was the issue in Soweto then why did he follow...
Whites involved — Botha

(Continued from Page 1)

sumed by the looting crowds:

- Buses, buildings and beerhalls were burnt;
- School hostels were razed to the ground in the homelands where Afrikaans was not used in schools;
- Students burnt down their own service centre at Turffontein University and farmers molested on their smallholdings.

Arson

Mr. Botha said it was significant how effectively the buildings were set alight. It indicated that professionals were used, who had knowledge of how to go about arson.

He indicated that the Government would apply the 50-50 medium of teaching subjects at Bantu schools in accordance with Government policy.

However, deviations would be allowed, and in most cases schools were teaching mainly in English already, with one subject only being taught in Afrikaans.

The Government was not facing a policy crisis. Instead, it had to contend with "reckless liberals," who were exploiting misunderstandings among Bantu people.
GRAAFF WARNS

(Continued from Page 1)

is'd discrimination on, the
grounds of colour alone... This discrimination was no't only
handicapping South Africa in the battle
between free enterprise and communism, but it was
undermining the loyalty and patriotism of large
sections of the population.

It would be foolish to
assume that the tragedy of Soweto was not a con-
sequence of the failure to
 tackle this problem expedi-
tiously.

The Government and its
propaganda organs, in ad-
vance of the findings of the judicial commission of
inquiry, alleged that the en-
tire disaster was engineered by pro-
vo-
cateurs to coincide with Mr Vorster's visit to
Europe.

There may be some
truth in that theory, though it raises questions about
the masters' effi-
ciency of the agitators
and the incompete-
tence of State security that stagger
in imagination, he said.

"QUESTIONS"

"Whatever the spark
that caused the fire, it is
perfectly clear that it fell
on material that had been
highly inflammable. For
many years,"

Sir de Villiers said he
would be the last to call
the done violence a means
of settling any dispute
because it could not red-
press a military wrong en-
remedy a simple, unfair-
ness.

Few could, however,
still believe that the in-
dependence of the Trans
kei, or other homelands
would halt the growing
frustration in the Soweties,
Malabans, Kwa Themas
or, in any urban Black community.

The immediate cause of
the riots, the language in-
situation in certain schools,
was well known for
some time, with growing
discouragement, and with no
intervention by the Minis-
ter of Bantu Administra-
tion, Mr M. C. Botha, or
his deputy, Dr A. P.
Trettmann.

"CAUSE"

"Speedy and proper in-
formed action could do
much to restore the situ-
tion to normal and repair
losses of confidence in re-
spect of justice and the
separation of church and
state. It cannot be
questioned that the grant-
ing of self-government
and home ownership
would be a great step in
the right direction and
the restoration of the status and dignity
of the Bantu and Deport

Minister seemed absolutely
essential. I cannot see how they
can live down the attitude
they have adopted in this
matter.

Mr Botha's claim that
there had been a mis-
understanding of his
policy after all those
months of interlude is evi-
dence of incompetence too
gross to tolerate.

Neither Mr Botha nor
Dr Trettmann were pres-
bent in the chamber
during Sir de Villiers spoke
and there were cries from
the Opposition benches of
"Where are they?"

Sir de Villiers said the
question of citizenship for
those Xhosas and Sothas
who had become socially
economically detached from
their tribal origins was fraught
with difficulties and ripe for
the creation of new conflict
situations.

UNDER SIEGE

The free enterprise
system was under siege and
steps should be taken to
ensure that South Africa's
Black people accept and
defend the system.

The relative Black
independence to, and in,
some cases, approval of,
the emergence of new states
supported by communist
military and economic aid.
South Africa's borders
showed that many of
South Africa's Blacks did
dot believe that a Black
socialist system could be
worse than what they now
had to accept within the
private, enterprise system.

POWER STRUGGLE

South Africa had become
involved in the "world power
struggle." That, essentially,
was why the United States had taken
South Africa's off the back-
burner and why Dr Riebenburg and Mr Vorster
had found it necessary to talk.

The confrontation be-
 tween the communists and
the "free world" was no
longer concerned so much
with ideologies as with
power and influence.

South Africa's deficiency,
from the free world's point of view, was that it was
seen as a political liability.

While there were advan-
tages to decentralisation of
dowling economic opportu-
ity to the homelands,
the immediate priority
should be the granting of
deep citizenship and equal
opportunity to those blacks
and brown communities who
would be left with the whites.

Sir de Villiers said the
federal system had its
desirable merits.

He again called for a
council of state and tribal
leaders of all communities
could serve.
Police stand by in 11 areas, as calm holds

Staff Reporter

POLICE remained on standby in African townships throughout the Reef last night, as the uneasy calm following last week's widespread riots was punctuated by sporadic incidents of arson and rowdyism.

The police peacekeeping force was on the alert in Pretoria's still-troubled Mamelodi and Atteridgeville townships, as well as in seven more previous troublespots on the East and West Rand and at Klerksdorp and Stilfontein.

A woman was shot in the leg in Joubertia, near Klerksdorp, early yesterday, when police opened fire after a small group of Africans stoned a police patrol car. She was the only casualty.

A rowdy group set fire to a church pulpit in Stilfontein's African township on Wednesday night, but no violence was reported. Police were on standby in both townships last night.

Life in the East Rand's riot-ta\dcaged townships yesterday appeared to be slowly returning to normal. There were no serious incidents, apart from sporadic attempts at arson, said Brigadier Gordon Polson, Divisional CID officer for the East Rand, yesterday.

Arsonists tried to set fire to the health clinic in Daveyton – 200 m from the police station. They smashed a window and started a fire which burned only a part of one room.

As a Rand Daily Mail reporter toured the township, an African screamed at him with clenched fist: "There is no peace. This is the beginning of the end." But police reports indicated a general "all quiet."

At Heidelberg, police are probing the possibility of arson after a shed on Dr. S. Bosman's farm "Be\def\d\defontein," burnt down on Wednesday night.

At Vosloorus, near Boksburg, one of the heaviest incidents, school pupils had returned to their favourite pastime – playing soccer. At Randfontein, where beerhall was set on fire three times, vehicles stoned and where children rioted, policemen on standby played football with Africans.

All was quiet at the West Rand troublespots of Kagiso and Munsieville in Krugersdorp and Mokhachong, near Randfontein.

Meanwhile, reports from various sources indicated that damage in the riot-hit areas already totals at least R2.5 million.

53 riot dead still to be identified

By MERVYN REES
Chief Crime Reporter

A TOTAL of 53 bodies – victims of the bloody Soweto and Alexandra Township riots – have still to be identified, Brigadier J. F. Roos, the Witwatersrand's CID Chief, said yesterday.

While teams of detectives investigated every death, casuály and damage to property yesterday, Brigadier Roos said it was a slow and difficult task to trace relatives and missing people after the seven-day riots.

"We have injured in hospitals stretching from the Johanneseburg General to Boksburg, Tembisa, and Baragwana. We have bodies in the Hillbroov and Boksburg mortuaries apart from the larger numbers arrested and being held in different police stations," he said.

To date, six bodies have been released for burial by relatives and detectives are working overtime to identify and trace the families of the dead.

People who feared that relatives might have died in the riots were asked to go to the Hillbroov and Boksburg mortuaries.

Missing people now in custody could be traced by asking at the police station in the area in which they disappeared.

Meanwhile, police in Johannesburg yesterday warned relatives of riot dead to be on the lookout for people who have been demanding R200 from families in order to get bodies released from the mortuaries.

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Nat editor worried

By DIRK REZELMAN
MR. DIRK, Richard, editor of Die Vaderland, said yesterday that Nationalists accusations in Parliament that the English Press and a section of the opposition were agents for Moscow were evidence of emotion rather than thoughtful response to the recent riot.

In his regular column, Na my mening, Mr. Richard takes all those to task who have allowed their emotions to govern their thinking over the riots. Mr. Richard says South Africa cannot continue along the old road of race relations "as if nothing has happened."

He says he is worried that the general reaction to the riots has generated a "poisons reaction against the Press in general."

He also says allegations that opposition members of Parliament, are agents of Moscow are unworthy. "To accuse the APR and the English Press of being lackeys of Moscow is proof rather of, not-headedness than of the truth," he says.
"SA is unwilling to make any drastic changes to the broad concept of separate development at a time when the policy is coming to fruition" — Hilgard Muller, Bonn, Monday

A prescription for disaster

The fruits of the policy of apartheid are frustration, injustice, and hatred. Among its latest consequences are arson, rioting, and slaughter. If it is continued, the end result may well be revolution.

It is a policy which is rejected by the broad mass of the African people. Yet they are being subjected to it with a remorseless insensitivity that can only invite disaster.

The horrifying events in the townships last week were thus not unexpected. Indeed warnings that children detested being made to study mathematics in Afrikaans had been sounded again and again. They were ignored. Now at least 140 people are dead and we face the consequences of another Sharpeville.

Soweto was a riot waiting to happen. The language issue was merely the match to the gunpowder. The rapidity with which the violence spread to the rest of Soweto and then to other parts of the country shows that there were explosive situations there too. One spark, and years of pent-up grievances were aflame.

This is the first point to be noted. The second is that the children had to take to the streets to make themselves heard. The third is that they, and their parents, said they objected to Afrikaans not only because it was difficult but also because it was the language of their oppressors.

The fourth point is that, ugly as it was, the destruction was not mindless. It was in the main purposefully directed at Bantu Administration liquor stores, vehicles, and offices; at Bantu Education schools; and at Putco buses — White property and symbols of White authority. Houses were not destroyed.

Why do the children reject Afrikaans? Why do Blacks set fire to government property? Why should the riots have spread so quickly? The answer does not lie simply in the authorities' insensitive handling of the language issue. It goes to the very heart of how White SA and the government it has elected treats Blacks.

In short, the events of the past 10 days are the inevitable result of apartheid, of a philosophy which seeks to divide — and polarise — a country rather than unite it.

Blacks no less than Whites have made SA the prosperous country it is today. They have tilled the soil, reaped the maize, paved the roads, built the railways, constructed the cities, dug the gold. But they are denied a fair share of the rewards. The White man has decreed that all but 13% of the country belongs to him, and that Black people are welcome there only as workers.

When unification took place in 1910, Black people had limited voting rights on the common roll. Even these were obliterated. In the early Sixties their two main political organisations, the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress, were banned. Inevitably, they went underground and turned to violence, which until then they had shunned.

The result is that today Blacks in the cities and towns have no say in the political decisions which affect their lives, their jobs, and their children's education. Since it is the White man who decides, he inevitably puts his own interests first. Because Blacks have no vote to use against it, faceless officialdom has inevitably developed an attitude of mind which expects Black meekly to do exactly as they are told. When they do voice objections, they are brushed aside and branded as agitators. So, once again inevitably, when they want to be heard they have sooner or later to take to the streets.

To city Blacks it is the Department of Bantu Administration and its agents, the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards and Bantu Affairs Commissioners, who symbolise this system of rule by decree. It is they who unilaterally push up rents, administer the pass laws, herd people into compounds, and sometimes even set fire to homes, as happened in one of the squatter camps near Cape Town.

And the police, of course, are always at hand to enforce the White authorities' decisions.

Every day of the year they arrest hundreds upon hundreds of Africans who fall foul of the pass laws. These laws are feared and loathed. Occasionally they are applied only to men; when they were imposed upon women too they provoked violent resistance. Nor should it be forgotten that Sharpeville started with a peaceful protest against passes.

Then there is the migratory labour system, which separates men from their families and compels them to live in compounds — huge heartless places without any of the comforts of home. No smiling wife or charming kids to greet father on his return home from work; only long bleak evenings, frequently drowned in drink. This system too has sent out warning signals: endemic violence in the mere compounds, which has cost 170 lives in the past two and a half years.

Significantly, many Africans refer to urban townships merely as "locations". Freehold rights once existent, but were stripped away. The leasehold concession recently announced has been virtually nullified by the condition of Bantustan citizenship attached to it.

Instead of having incentives to create real communities with tidy streets and to take pride in homes and gardens which they can own, township Africans are still officially regarded as "temporary sojourners". Most locations are situated far out of town, so that people have to rise before dawn to get to work on time. Commuting is tiring and costly. Here too the warning lights have been flashing, with bus boycotts.

The issue of Bantustan citizenship is another potential flashpoint. The great majority of city Blacks are just that — city people. They work with modern machinery, wear modern dress, listen to Western music, play Western sports, and read Western books. They no more regard themselves as Bantustanians than Afrikanders regard themselves as Hollanders. Government's determination to force them to become Bantustan citizens...
Plot or a powder keg blast?

KEVIN STOCKS

The evidence in favour of a conspiracy theory is:
(1) On Tuesday, June 15 The Star was tipped-off that 10,000 schoolchildren would march the next day in protest against the use of Afrikaans as a teaching medium in Soweto. The march actually took place and led to the first rioting.
(2) The Star was told during the rioting that the prefects from the four schools initially involved attended a meeting on the day before the march. The source was one that should have known but there has been no confirmation.
(3) According to some sources, certain White students were involved for weeks in helping organise protests in Soweto on the language question.
(4) On the day before trouble began at the University in Zululand the Daily News in Durban was told there would be an outbreak there. The prediction was fulfilled.

Visit
(5) The Daily News was also warned that the rioting would trouble in certain Natal townships. This did not happen but at the time rioting was supposed to break out in the townships there was a disturbance at the University of Natal medical school.
(6) Some Black school students visited the offices of the Witwatersrand SRC on the day rioting broke out in Soweto.
(7) According to some policemen on riot duty, agitators in T-j cars and vans travelled to townships away from Soweto to stir up trouble after the initial Soweto rioting.
(8) According to reports from The Star's Limpopo Bureau trouble only broke out at a local teachers training college after agitators from Black universities visited the college.
(9) According to one unconfirmed source, a member of the British Communist Party warned a South African in London to delay her return home. This was at least three days before the trouble began.

The problem with most of this evidence is that it is open to different interpretations.

Undoubtedly, the march of 10,000 schoolchildren was organised but it cannot be taken as read that the organisers intended the march to end in rioting.

The students had been protesting and striking against the use of Afrikaans as a teaching medium for weeks and the march could have been intended as no more than a continuation of the protests.

It can, however, be argued that any sort of intelligence anticipating would have foreseen that serious trouble could arise from an assembly of 10,000 volatile and excited students. This raises the further question that the organisers, without actually planning violence, foresaw the possibility and were prepared to take the risk.

Initiative

Mr Jimmy Georgiadis, former president of the Wits SRC, says anyone who thinks Wits students were involved gives them too much credit for initiative, enterprise and organising ability. In his experience they are not capable.

He is also quite open about the visit of Black students to the SRC offices. They wanted to discuss the situation as they were worried it was getting out of hand.

The Black students wanted members of the SRC to go with them to Soweto but it seems they all refused. Mr Georgiadis said he had not heard of any Wits students being involved in organising Soweto protests and if they had been involved they would have to be members of some highly secret "cell." He had never heard of such a cell.

Most Blacks are adamant that if Saso had heard of White students intervening in the language protests they would have hounded them from Soweto in short order.

Many Black schoolchildren are members of Saso's junior wing, the South African Students' Movement which means that the senior organisation would have been almost certain to hear of any White involvement.

The speed with which Wits students reacted to the riots struck many as suspicious. Hardly was The Star on the streets with the first news, than Wits students had organised a protest.

However, students say they had an early warning as a Black university employee phoned them from Soweto as the first police shots were being fired.

Once the riots were underway there was little doubt that militants tried to seize control of events.

However, the sporadic nature of the rioting and the fact that many areas had little or no trouble suggests there was no prepared plan and no existing organisation.

It seems certain that agitators did fan out from Soweto to other areas but if the rioting had been organised in advance cells would have been ready in all areas and there would have been no necessity for agitators to travel and to take the risk of being picked up by the police.

Both Saso and the Black People's Convention kept a low profile during the protest and riot periods. The BPC line was that the students had no moral support but that the movement was not involved.

Spokesmen overseas for the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress have hinted darkly at being involved and it seems likely that their supporters within the country were among the militants who tried to spread the rioting.

It also seems possible that whatever their reaction when violence had started, they were as surprised as the authorities.
The title of the article is "Women of Mercy". The article appears to be a discussion or narrative about women in a Mercy setting or context. The text is not fully visible due to the cropping of the image, but it seems to be discussing the role and impact of women in some capacity.

The article starts with a quote or a heading that reads: "Women of Mercy."

There are also visible English words such as "Women of Mercy" and "CART BLANCHELLE" at the bottom of the page. The text is mixed with some visual elements like images and possibly graphs or charts, indicating a multimedia presentation of the article.

The overall context suggests a focus on the contributions or significance of women, possibly in a religious, charitable, or community setting, given the title "Women of Mercy".
BONN — Some church leaders were involved in the Soweto riots, Mr. Vorster said at an international Press conference here yesterday.

He was replying to questions at the last official function of his six-day visit to West Germany.

In Cape Town yesterday the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, released correspondence between Mr. Vorster and the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt. Rev. Timothy Havir, which, he said, exposed the attitude of English-speaking churchmen.

The Prime Minister told more than 100 newspaper, TV and radio journalists in Bonn, that the riots had not been spontaneous and he described a United Nations report last 1,000 people — and 164 had been killed as "merely ridiculous.

The riots had been caused by the failure of the police to stop the growth of the "plunder of black organisations and trade unions." They led to the black community's support for the "political" programmes of the South African National Congress.

"Some church leaders were involved to a lesser or greater degree. A resolution was passed recently that I should not come.

"But it was necessary in the interests of South Africa that I should come.

He was asked if 246 killed was blowing it up.

Mr. Vorster replied that he requested the death, but said it should also be remembered that Black leaders had killed Blacks.

However, a senior German newspaper, the "Süddeutsche Zeitung" said the writer of the letter had not visited Germany.

Mr. Botha, speaking about the church attitude during the Third Reading debate of the Budget in the Assembly, said he was quoting from correspondence with Mr. Vorster.

From ORMEN DE PULL, who is travelling with Mr. Vorster

from the correspondence with Mr. Vorster's permission, and said it would be released to the Press.

The letters concerned a resolution adopted by the diocesan synod of the Anglican Church urging Mr. Vorster to call a "national convention for the acknowledged leaders of the South African community to come together on how best to evolve a just and open society.

This was forwarded to Mr. Vorster on June 3. He wrote back a week later asking who, in Bishop Bava's view, the acknowledged leaders of the various sections of the South African community were.

The Bishop replied on June 13 that he had consulted with the inner of the resolution, who had said the word "acknowledged" was more important than the leaders whom he regarded as having been imposed upon blacks, Coloureds, and Indians.

Bishop Bava said:

"If I appreciate that it is obviously difficult to determine, just who the acknowledged leaders are, if they are not those who are officially recognised.

"It has, however, been suggested that possibly some of them are among those who have been branded or detained." Mr. Vorster wrote back saying this reply did not warrant an answer, and he would release the correspondence in view of the publicity the official synod resolutions had received. He called it a "purely political manoeuvre to embarrass the Government and to cause dissatisfaction.

"Mr. Botha said that to his knowledge Bishop Bava was not even a South African citizen.

Mr. Botha said the Prime Minister had also received a telegram following a meeting of leaders of the South African Council of Churches after the Soweto riots.

After hearing first-hand reports of the disturbances, the telegram said, they had adopted a resolution calling on Mr. Vorster to postpone his overseas visit.

Mr. Botha said it was interesting to note that the London Sunday Express had said in a leading article that the Soweto riots were not spontaneous, but designed to sabotage Mr. Vorster's meeting with Dr. Hissinger.

"Mr. Vorster," at the Bonn Press conference yesterday also said that everyone concerned, with peace in southern Africa was doing his level best to achieve it.

Sapa-AP reports from London that Britain accepted an American request to join in the search for a peaceful formula in southern Africa, but said it would take no initiative in Rhodesia until the Government of Mr. Ian Smith stepped down.

This was disclosed by the spokesman for Dr. Hissinger after a one-hour conference with the British Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan.

At the conference, Dr. Hissinger briefed Mr. Callaghan on his talks with Mr. Vorster. He also asked the British Government to play a major part in the search for Black-White peace.

The spokesman said Mr. Callaghan had indicated that "the United Kingdom accepts her full responsibilities in this regard."

See also Page 15.
176 killed in riots, says Kruger

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday that 176 people were killed during last week's riots in Soweto and other areas.

Statements that more than 700 people died in the riots and that Citizen Force reserve troops were employed and used .22 bullets were irresponsible and devoid of all truth, Mr Kruger said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday.

No Citizen Force units or any Army unit or any other group except the police were in action in Soweto, the Minister said.

"Regarding the casualty figures it must be pointed out that the official body count found 176 people of all races killed during the riots," Mr Kruger said.

Meanwhile, Mr Kruger has extended a ban on unauthorised public meetings from June 29 to July 7, according to a notice published in yesterday's Government Gazette. — Sapa-UPI.
Riot death toll set at 176

PRETORIA — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, announced here that the official casualty toll in last week's rioting was 176 dead, 1,139 injured and at least 1,298 under arrest.

Mr Kruger said "many black people were killed by black rioters and many of the casualties among rioters were caused by .22 calibre bullets," which he said were not used by police.

The leader of the student march that sparked the riots was definitely not a student, Mr Kruger said.

"The leader of the mob was not a student at all, as we later found out," he said. "He took up a very, very threatening attitude."

Police felt their lives were in danger and shot the man dead, Mr Kruger said. He did not name the alleged leader but said he was thought to be aged between 25 and 30.

He said black police first opened fire on rioting students in Soweto and said a total of 22 police were injured in the disturbances.

Police did not come under gunfire during the violence although two blacks were arrested in Soweto with .22 calibre pistols. It had not been established whether the guns had been fired recently.

Mr Kruger gave an account of the confrontation on June 18 between police and students protesting at the use of Afrikaans in black schools.

He said an officer and 30 black policemen, some armed with guns and others with batons, approached a group of about 2,000 demonstrators.

"The police tried to talk to them and the riot (escalated) to such an extent that tear gas was thrown — as you will appreciate, in the open air tear gas does not have a very good effect," Mr Kruger said.

Then they baton-charged, and finally opened fire.

The rioters dispersed and began attacking whites.

Defending the police actions, he said minimum force was used and the police were always non-partisan. He thought between 30 and 40 per cent of the total casualties resulted from police bullets. The rest were caused by black fighting black. — SAPA.
Church leaders involved in riots

— Vorster

By ORMANDE FOLLOK

Bonn. — Some church leaders were involved in the Soweto riots, the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, said at an international press conference in Bonn yesterday.

He was replying to questions at the end of his six-day visit to West Germany. He arrives home today.

Mr. Vorster told more than 100 newspaper, TV and radio men that the riots had not been spontaneous. He described a United Nations report that 1,000 people had been killed as “smrt” (rubbish). The riots had been blown up out of “all proportion”, but they had failed in their main purpose, which had been to stop him coming to Germany. “They didn’t want me to come,” he said.

“Some church leaders were involved to a lesser or greater degree. A resolution was passed recently that I should not come. But it was necessary in the interest of Southern Africa that I should have come.”

Mr. Vorster said he regretted the deaths in the riots, but it should also be remembered that Blacks had killed Blacks.

However, a senior judge was to investigate the entire matter as a commission and he did not want to comment further.

Later, in totally rejecting the United Nations’ findings on the riots, he invited “anybody with better evidence” than the judge would have to come forward and present it.

Mr. Vorster said his meeting yesterday with the West German Chancellor, Mr. Helmut Schmidt, had not been linked with his talks with Dr. Kissinger. South Africa’s economic relations with West Germany were good and would continue to be good, he said.

In London yesterday Dr. Kissinger briefed the British Prime Minister, Mr. Callaghan, on his talks with Mr. Vorster.
167 tried in prison court.

PIETERSBURG - Altogether 167 Black students, detained by police during rioting at the University of the North a week ago, appeared in a makeshift court in Pietersburg's prison grounds yesterday on charges of public violence, a police spokesman said.

The reason for holding the trial in prison was because the magistrate's court was too small, he said.

Newspapers were not allowed to attend. The court adjourned to August 6. - Sapa.
A MESSAGE FROM SOWETO WRITTEN IN BLOOD

Legacy

The Grim
My vision...

DEAN TUTU believes, as his prayers for a miracle in South Africa have been answered. "I feel that freedom is coming for all of us."

The Dean told me this week that the belief came to him while he was kneeling at the vigil held at St Mary's Cathedral.

"I don't know when or how, but I know God is giving us an opportunity of making a fresh start. And maybe I'm whistling in the dark, but I believe there is still a possibility of freedom coming peacefully."

Dean Tutu still believes the Government must implement the three reforms he suggested to the Prime Minister to defuse the situation:

- Free hold property rights for urban Blacks.
- The repeal of the pass laws.
- A national convention to lay the foundations for a non-racial, open and just order.

This week he put forward a fourth point: The release of Robben Island prisoners.

He explained: "They should be brought back into the political arena. The people would listen to them."

The Dean described what Blacks regard as their inalienable rights.

"It really boils down to the right to choose. Freedom is also the choice of the mother to decide where her child will be born, the choice of mate, the choice of where to live, the choice of work, of education and where to obtain it.

"Freedom is also to determine political life style, and the freedom to bargain over labour."

With freedom came the acceptance of responsibility and obligations.

Freedom for Blacks would set Whites free.

"By limiting my freedom, you are limiting yours, because you always have to watch me to make sure I am staying within the limits you have set. You can't enjoy a freedom you deny me."

Whites had extremely high divorce and suicide rates and White homes had to be protected by burglar-proofing.

"Whites are distorting other areas of their lives by denying freedom to Blacks," he said.

Township tension would have been eased if the Government had expressed sympathy for the innocent victims of the riots and suspended the Afrikaans language requirement, said Dean Tutu.

"It would have shown that they achieved something."

Calm would return to the townships, but it would be "hattle and superficial" unless there were changes.

He added: "We must not underestimate the anger in Black hearts — the smoldering anger that exists. It doesn't help that Mr Kruger praises the police. It is going to take a long time for Blacks to love them."
Why Blacks destroy symbols of the system

By OBED KUNENE, Editor of Ilanga

WHENEVER there is rioting in South Africa and there is a heavy loss of life and property, the question invariably asked by many disbelieving Whites is: "Why do the Blacks always destroy facilities provided for their own use?"

Another favourite cry is: "Look at them. We Whites have to look after them and then they burn them all down.

It's a typical reaction from people who do not always understand the issues involved, or if they do, choose not to see the situation for what it really is.

Blacks do not destroy facilities. They destroy symbols of the entire system devised by Whites for them. The system entails: the pass laws with all their repugnant manifestations, 'Bantu' education, job reservation, unequal pay for equal work, no security of tenure, no kind ownership rights, poor living conditions, migrant labour, an inequitable distribution of the country's wealth and a denial of the democratic right to participate.

It is a system that has virtually ruined the fabric of Black society, especially in the urban areas. It is abhorred, resented, despised and hated almost to pathological limits. And the blame is squarely on the Whites who consider their divine right to order and regulate the lives of Black people.

Leadership mockery

The Nationalist Government in its wisdom prescribes a policy of separation. Blacks, it rules, shall remain in their areas, free to determine their own affairs. But do they? No.

Instead, the White man retains full control of all the executive powers in the Black townships, and a mockery is made of Black leadership. The Urban Bantu Councils are nothing but glorified advisory bodies with inconsequential powers. They make resolutions which always disappear somewhere along the bureaucratic pipeline.

Blacks are fully aware of these things. They talk about them among themselves and with trusted friends. But they are powerless to do something about it because they do not have the vote. There's nowhere they can turn for succour. Thus frustration, despair, anger and a frightening venegativeness build up.

And when riots come, as they did in Soweto and elsewhere, all the institutions and services that bear the stamp of White authority become prime targets.

Mr Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board, made a significant remark in a radio interview at the height of the Soweto uprisings. "They are destroying all the White man's properties," he said of the Blacks who had gone on the rampage.

I fancy Mr Mulder would have been nearer the point if he had said: "They are pulling down the White man's economy..." For, let's face it, that's exactly what it was. In most Black eyes, those properties represent an economy from which they benefit little.

It is hard for the average Black man to reconcile White opulence, almost sinful in its abundance, with the pain of poverty and deprivation in which he has to live virtually all his life. He yearns in the midst of plenty.

The late Zulu king, Cyprian Bhekuzulu kaDlamini, speaking at a public function in Durban more than 30 years ago, observed that the city had come a long way from its early bush days to the era of skyscrapers and neon lights. He remarked that in building it, the White man with his technical know-how always had the Black man with his physical toil.

Silent suffering

"And yet my people cannot live in the fine buildings they help to build," was the king's final comment.

One wonders if Whites ever stop to reflect that what they desire for themselves by way of material and other creature comforts, the Blacks also wish for themselves. After all, they are just as human.

What about the stoning and the burning of the buses and the libraries, and the attempts to interfere with railway lines? Have they got to work to earn a living for their families, don't they?

Far be it from me to condone violence and senseless acts of vandalism. But spare a thought for the township dweller who has to leave his home before dawn to catch the earliest train or bus to work. He doesn't get back home much before 8 p.m. The conditions under which he has to commute are often indescribable.

Sometimes the buses are not there, or the train service breaks down, as often happens in Durban. This results in unemployment. It's a serious matter for the worker who can be sacked outright, and he has no trade union to turn to for redress.

Remember, too, that the Blacks never asked to be placed in residential areas far from their places of work. It all adds to the daily frustrations which they suffer in silence... until the riots come.

As for the libraries they are part of a system of education which the Blacks did not ask for. It was foisted on them and they have never stopped resenting it.

Black anger, I suppose like any other type of anger, does not always pave to rationalism. It knows few barriers. The killing of Dr Melville Edelstein, the Johannesburg social worker, was a shameful, tragic business.

But I doubt if those who so brutally ended his life knew who Dr Edelstein was, or if they knew of the good work he had done for the people of Soweto.

It seems a reasonable deduction that, as far as they were concerned, Dr Edelstein was just another White face. He had to pay for the sins of others.
My five-point plan to defuse the race bomb

27/6/76
S TRAB

THE INITIAL SHOCK of the bloody riots that roiled this country a week ago is over and South Africans, predictably, are settling down again to their own lives.

Whites have gone back to their privileged positions and Blacks are back to square one — their own for — a lifetime of desolation and second class citizenship.

It happened after Sharpeville. The shock and impact of it then prompted many to predict that South Africa would be never the same again. But after the smoke had cleared, the need to learn a lesson from the disasters of 1980 was quietly vanished.

Now the situation could be the same. Everybody is settling back into their cozy positions. Those who firmly believe that guns are now packing them away — only for them to be stolen to increase the gun-ltoing populations of the townships dramatically.

Everything is well. The Security Branch, no doubt embarrassed that they did not anticipate the disturbances, will respond with more dramatic raids and more Blacks will find themselves facing indeterminate periods of detention.

In other words, our traditional way of life will go on as if nothing happened. Nothing at least for the moment . . .

Yet the Soweto riots must have shown South Africa the intensity of the Black man's impatience. Whereas Sharpeville claimed nearly 70 lives, last week's death toll will be much higher on the final count.

The rioters made no mistake, unless something is done to defuse the situation, these riots will be a permanent and permanent feature. What's more, they may not necessarily be confined to the borders of the townships for a flashpoint may just happen in the middle of a city.

What can be done to defuse the situation?

We must agree straight away that at the heart of our problems lies the fact that basically, South Africa has a racist society. And in all racist societies, tensions are naturally high among peoples of various groups.

Whether we want to call our official policy apartheid, separate development or the more recent banner Lesotho-Wonderland description, differentiation, what it all amounts to is that we are pursuing a policy designed to entrench White privilege and perpetuate Black deprivation.

We will not have even started coming to grips with the situation unless our countrymen — Whites — realize that their very future and existence depends heavily on their sharing equally with their Black fellowmen the basis of mutual respect.

For in the final analysis, Whites must realize that they either come together with us what they have, or lose everything. I would therefore suggest a five-point plan by which Whites can immediately defuse the situation, show their goodwill and preparedness to make South Africa a home for all.

* The Government must suspend immediately all discriminatory legislation that causes friction among people and differentiates between them on the basis of colour.

* Take effective steps to grant immediate freedom, rights to Blacks wherever they are, without insisting on the absurd provision that they produce homeland citizenship certificates.

* Appoint a constitutional convention to work out a federal system of Government since the homeland policies has advanced to a stage where it is difficult to undo.

* Introduce immediate compulsory education for all children, giving their parents the right to choose the type of education and institution of their choice.

* Lastly, Mr Vorster must call a national convention of all South Africans, representative of all political shades and views, to work out a national constitution in which the rights and security of all South Africans will be guaranteed.

I am well aware and appreciate the fears of my fellow South Africans that the removal of racial discrimination may well result in chaotic conditions.

The white worker, for example, will fear that the removal of job reservation will result in his being displaced by Black and cheaper labour. But then the Government must ensure there is no cheaper labour and must insist on the rate for the job. How long must the economy be burdened by incompetent White labour merely because the White worker is protected from active competition with Black workers?

Home ownership is the first and major prerequisite to the development of any secure and orderly society. Riotsars burned all those public buildings in Soweto and they will continue to destroy property wantonly, because they have no meaningful stake in such properties.

For all they cared, Soweto could have gone up in flames because benevolence stands as a monument of their shame and desolation. We would never destroy what is meaningfully ours — under any circumstances.

We have consistently warned that separate development, far from solving the country's problems, was going to compound them. Nobody can now undo the homeland setup. Chief Kaizer Matlakina has now had a taste of the trapings of power and there is no way in which Whites will persuade him to step down and surrender the Transkei.

He would, however, be receptive to a federal system of Government, in which he would accept the autonomy of the Transkei would be guaranteed but tied to a common South Africa, to which we share one national loyalty.

A National convention is something Mr Vorster and his government will have to call one day. Better to do it in an atmosphere of peace and calm, rather than be forced by circumstances and bloody riots.

Mr Vorster must wake up to the fact that such a convention must include representatives of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, the South African Students Organisation and the Black People's Convention.

And whether we like it or not, we will have to talk to Nelson Mandela and other Robben Island prisoners.

The ball is clearly in Mr Vorster's court, if we are to avert a major calamity that this country might never survive.

By PERCY GOBOZA, Editor of World
By SEAN O'CONNOR

A SOWETO father is heartbroken and frightened.
His life has been ruined by the death of his son, who was shot dead in last week's riots.
But on top of this, Mr Albert Ngoma is scared.
"I live in more fear of the White man now after all this violence. I think most people in Soweto feel the same way," he said.
Mr Ngoma is married, with four children. He is a clerk at a Johannesburg television company.

At his three-roomed home in Jabulani this week, he told me.
"We Blacks don't know what is going to happen to us now — we don't know where we stand. Perhaps the Whites will really strike harder on us. Maybe they will punish us for what we have done."

Mr Ngoma spoke bitterly about his son's death.
Tennyson was 20 and had set his heart on getting a good education. He did not take part in the riots and had no grievance about being taught subjects in Afrikaans.

He was killed by a stray police bullet as he tried to avoid a gang who were looting a shop. Tennyson was the finest man in our family. He left school in Std 6 and worked for two years. But he decided he needed a better education and on his own accord returned to school," Mr Ngoma said.

Mr Ngoma first came to Soweto in 1947. He lived in an iron shanty. In 1968, he moved into a house with his family.

"I have watched Soweto grow, I can remember in the 50's there were no leaders to voice our dissatisfaction. But gradually they cropped up and began to tell us that we should not be living like we were. They told us we were being pushed around by the Whites and ever since then I have seen these riots coming."
"And finally it was the education issue which caused the violence."
"I am shocked that the riots developed to such an extent — I am not sure they are over," Mr Ngoma said.

Mrs Caroline Ngoma sits in her house, deep in mourning for her son, shot in the Soweto riots. She will stay in the room until the funeral. The candle indicates a member of the family has died. With her is a grandchild.

Picture: DANIE COETZER

And the breaking of a father's heart...
Scared Soweto is slowly healing

By SEAN O'CONNOR and SHEILA WING

Soweto was a mass of scars this week as normal life crept back into the city's sprawling townships.

Children played in charred buildings, clambering over burnt furniture and tinking with bits of debris.

Wrecked cars and buses marked where rioters had massed.

Glass, stones and bricks scattered many roads.

Indian and Chinese traders gathered in groups to shovel burnt merchandise from their shops. Nearby, others made do by selling their goods from trucks.

This was Soweto, ten days after some of South Africa's worst riots.

But day-to-day living is almost back to normal. The road blocks to the townships have gone.

Wholesalers and suppliers are beginning to make deliveries again.

Pulco has resumed services into the heart of the townships and trains are operating to all stations.

Mr Sam Moss, M.P.C., said only people who had lost someone in the violence would not readjust.

"Events hold a grimmer reality for them than those left untouched by the riots," Mr Moss said.

"Life is returning to normal. Life is going to carry on," he said.

Dr Kin Bensusan, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council Health Committee, said: "We believe all our records have been destroyed. But until we can get into Soweto, it is not easy to assess the situation. Unfortunately, we do not keep duplicates of the records at our Johannesburg offices.

"These records may take years to replace — we will have to start from scratch.

If any of the records can be salvaged, we will do so," he said.

Dr Bensusan said all clinics in the townships had been closed.

"We hope to resume services early next week.

Mobile clinics — two are available — will have to be introduced to perform inoculations, family planning clinics, pest control services and general health measures.

"There is no immediate danger of epidemic, but if

A child perches on a wrecked cash register in a burnt-out greengrocer's shop in Moroka, Soweto.

Picture: DANIE COETZER

BJ digs paper, Botha buries it

Express Reporter

THE MINISTER of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, this week attacked the Fleet Street Sunday newspaper which his own Prime Minister last week praised as an example of "objective reporting."

In a television interview in Bonn last Sunday, Mr. Vorster singled out the London Sunday Express for its coverage of the township riots.

This newspaper, the Prime Minister said, had shown itself to be far more responsible in assessing and reporting the riot situation than many of South Africa's own newspapers.

But in Parliament on Friday, Mr. Botha, who is acting Prime Minister while Mr. Vorster is in Europe, attacked the Sunday Express for calling Afrikaans "the symbol of an arrogant, ruling minority."

Overseas newspapers, he claimed, took their "propaganda" directly from some South African newspapers or journalists.

"They get it from their agents here in South Africa," the minister added, "the traitors who crawl around here in the night."

Townships are quiet

THERE were no new outbreaks of riots yesterday in Black townships on the Witwatersrand as police stood by on alert because of the banned ANC's "Freedom Day."

But in Cape Town, anti-riot police stormed a flat in Retreat and routed a gang, armed with pangas and knives.
Sunday Express
27 June 1976

Riot killing of informers is nonsense

By TIM CLARKE

THE COMMISSIONER of the SAP, General Gert Prinsloo, has dismissed a statement that several Black Government "informers" were liquidated during the Witwatersrand riots as "utter nonsense".

The allegation was made at the United Nations Security Council by the Director of Foreign Affairs of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr David Sibeko.

-- the people are picking up the pieces.

"The African people are very resilient," they will bounce back and make the most of what is available at the moment.

"We will just have to start building again and go forward with positive thinking. Now, it's a problem of management. The West Rand Administration Board is busy working things out," Mr Moss said.

He estimates it will take five years and R30m to restore Soweto to its pre-riot condition.

Meanwhile, it is feared that all health records for Soweto were destroyed in the riots.

Riot killing of informers is nonsense

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THE COMMISSIONER of the SAP, General Gert Prinsloo, has dismissed a statement that several Black Government "informers" were liquidated during the Witwatersrand riots as "utter nonsense".

The allegation was made at the United Nations Security Council by the Director of Foreign Affairs of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr David Sibeko.

Krugers feared White backlash

Express Reporter

THE Government was "very worried" about a White backlash during the township riots, according to the Minister of Justice and Police.

Mr Kruger told foreign newsmen in Pretoria he had been specially concerned about sealing off Johannesburg's Alexandra township because it was surrounded by "exclusive White suburbs."

"The last thing we wanted was a White backlash," the Minister said. "We were very worried about a White backlash."

Mr Kruger also revealed that the death toll of the riots now stood officially at 175. All but two of these victims were Black.

Police killed between 12 and 16 schoolchildren, the Minister added, and between 30 and 40 per cent - 56 to 70 - of the 175 dead.

He denied as "irresponsible and unfounded" overseas reports that the Government had allowed White vigilante groups to enter Soweto and "murder" Blacks.

"Reports from the United Nations Committee on Apartheid, claiming that more than 1,000 Blacks had been killed in the riots, were also "devoted of all truth."

Mr Kruger said the Government expected sporadic outbreaks of violence to continue until the excitement dies down and things would return to normal.

Giving for the first time the official police version of how the riots started, the Minister said the first confrontation between students and police happened in Soweto at 7.40 last Wednesday morning.

An armed White officer and 30 Black policemen, not all armed, had tried to talk the group of about 2,000 angry students into dispersing.

"They adopted a very threatening attitude indeed," Mr Kruger said, "and the crowd's leader was shot dead then."

He turned out to be a "non-student", aged between 25 and 30.

Earlier, Mr Kruger said, a baton and teargas charge on the students had proved ineffective.

"It would definitely appear the riots were planned and timed to coincide with Mr Vorster's meeting with Dr Henry Kissinger."

The Minister told the newsmen gasoline, paint and paraffin, sometimes carried in "balloons", were used in the arson campaign that erupted simultaneously in separate parts of Soweto "when the police were not expecting trouble."

More than 150 buildings, most of them Government offices, had been gutted.
A NEW BREED of riot police was born in South Africa last winter.

Every police division in the country — there are 80 — was ordered to reorganise its riot control section "to fit into the changing patterns".

The move came after an in-depth study of rioting and crowd control round the world.

During the past two weeks the "new" riot squads demonstrated the efficacy of their improved methods in quelling the arson, looting and destruction that swept the Black townships.

I watched the Johannesburg riot section in action at the height of the riots that gripped Alexandra last Friday.

Despite the apparent chaos, the members of the squad operated like a well-oiled machine. Discipline was stringent and during one skirmish with looters I heard a senior officer threaten a member of the team with disciplinary action for using undue force to arrest a looter.

And each time the police convoy stopped in the township, the men moved with amazing swiftness to cordon off the affected section. One point I noticed immediately was that guns were not used unnecessarily. The moment a mob had been put to flight or it was possible to use batons or dogs instead, the order to cease fire was given.

And after each encounter, every man had to account for shots he had fired to an official recorder attached to the squad.

This week, Col H O Eksteen, who is attached to the Riot Squad Head

quarters in Pretoria, explained how the "new" squads were born and outlined the intensive training they must undergo.

"During winter last year every police division in the Republic was ordered to reorganise its riot control section to fit into the changing patterns," he said.

The men selected to serve in the squads were all carefully screened and had to meet certain requirements. "Discipline" and an ability to "control their emotions" under stress were essential.

Selected from all sections of police

The members were selected from all sections of the police force and include filing clerks, financial clerks, computer programmers and radio operators.

The men do not serve full-time in the riot squads and do normal duties at police stations around the country when not in action.

But all are on call and can be fully mobilised within hours in an emergency, as the recent riots showed.

Squad members have to do an intensive training course during which they study the background to riots and learn how to quell disturbances.

Their subjects include:

- The psychology of crowds;
- the legal aspects of crowd control;
- investigations;
- civil unrest;
- riot prevention and control;
- planning and training for riots;
- physical control of crowds;
- aids used for crowd control, such as rubber batons and tear smoke;
- strikes, which are handled differently to riots.

Each man is told under what conditions he may use a gun — and faces disciplinary action if he transgresses the order.

An order on the use of firearms from the Commissioner of Police, General G L Prinsloo, says: "Less dangerous weapons must always be used before firearms."
This sometimes acts as a deterrent when rioters see how well organised the police are:
- verbal persuasion;
- use of water, if available;
- use of tear smoke;
- use of dogs;
- a baton charge;
- firing at specific targets which are pointed out to sharpshooters;
- use of shotguns;
- and finally, "full fire force".

But, the orders say, the police must always make sure there are "escape routes" for the crowd to leave the area. And it says the police must always tell the crowd where these "escape routes" are in order to avoid panic or a stampede.

Replying to criticism that police should have used rubber bullets — as in Northern Ireland — Col Eksteen said: "Our policy is to use minimum force and by the time we shoot, we have to."

He said extensive investigations into the use of rubber bullets "throughout the world" had shown that they were ineffective for riot control.

"It is accepted all over the world that this type of ammunition only tends to incite a crowd more because it has no real effect."

Col Eksteen said water cannons had not been used in the townships because of poor water supply and low pressure.

"But water is effective for controlling a peaceful crowd, not a violent one."

The riot police, Col Eksteen said, tried to keep up-to-date with "all the best methods of crowd control" and constant "reading and studying of new methods is done".

Among these new methods is audio-visual television, which is still in the experimental stages. It would be used to identify the leaders of a riotous crowd, as court evidence and as a training aid.

The order goes on to say that weapons may only be used when it is essential — and "the moment there is no more use for firearms, their use must be stopped immediately." And it is made clear that "if there is any doubt, firearms must not be used."

Col Eksteen, who was in charge of operations in the Atteridgeville township near Pretoria during the riots, said: "Our whole policy is to use minimum force and our actions are prescribed by the situation which faces us when we arrive at the scene.

"The men may only fire when their OC orders them to or if their lives are endangered and they are legally entitled to shoot... and then that person must prove that he had to open fire."

According to Col Eksteen, every shooting incident is investigated by the CID.

Organisation acts as a deterrent

But, he stressed, the use of guns is a last resort.

Again he referred to Gen Prinsloo's orders which map out police action when dealing with a riot.

They are:
- a show of force;
- the formation of sections in drill se-
The iron squad in action last Friday at Battle Township.
**Soweto:**

**Church official detained**

The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA — An official of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference, Mr Victor Gallini (35), has been detained in the city by security police in connection with the recent disturbances in townships near Pretoria.

Colonel J. C. Broodryk, commander of the Pretoria branch of the security police today confirmed the detention and said there was a possibility of further arrests.

Mr Gallini, according to a spokesman for the conference, which is the highest administrative body of the Roman Catholic Church in Southern Africa, was an administrative secretary to the Commission for Social Communication and the Commission for Ecumenism of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference.

He was detained by the Security Police at about 2.30 pm on Thursday last week at the bishops' conference offices at 140 Visagie Street.

**PLAY BANNED**

Meanwhile, tonight's performance of Gibson Kente's play How Long? in aid of victims of township rioting has been banned by the Acting Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr Louis Francis. The Argus correspondent reports from Johannesburg.

Charity performances of the play were scheduled for tonight, tomorrow night and on Friday in the Donaldson Community Centre, Orlando.

The taking were to be in aid of riot victims.

Acting in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, Mr Francis declared the performances "prohibited gatherings."

The ban will stay in force from 7.30 pm today to 7.30 pm on Friday night.

How Long? has a strong political theme, and police officers apparently feared it would inflame emotions in Soweto.
Police urged: Release names of riot dead

Staff Reporter

PUBLICATION of an official list of the names of people killed in recent riots was in the public interest, Dr Manas Buthelezi, chairman of the Black Parents' Association, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the statement by General W. H. Kotze, Witwatersrand Divisional Commissioner of Police, that no official list would be released by the police.

"I feel it is not in the public interest not to release the names of the dead," Dr Buthelezi said.

"The Black Parents' Association is trying to help and locate relatives of the dead to render whatever assistance to them it can. Sometimes it is very difficult to find them. They keep indoors nursing their sorrow."

The association yesterday gave further details to the Deputy Chief Magistrate in Johannesburg of its plans to hold a mass burial on Sunday of the Soweto dead.

Details were requested after an earlier application for permission had been made.

Dr Aaron Mathlare, another key member of the Black Parents' Association, said: "I see no problem in granting permission. We Black people respect death."

There will be no violence," Dr Mathlare is compiling a list of the dead in Soweto as and when their relatives are tracked down. His list stood at 28 yesterday.

The Association has launched a fund to help relatives of dead meet burial costs.

Donations or enquiries should be directed to Dr Buthelezi at Diakonia House, 80 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg. Dr Mathlare, 676 Naledi (surgery), PO Box Kwa Xuma, 1868 in Soweto or Dr N. H. Mathlana's surgery at 1401 Dube or Diekelof Zone 1, Soweto.

Damage to board buildings, 'bottle stores, beer halls and other installations was still being discussed with insurance assessors.

The total extent of the riot damage should be known next week, he said.

Meanwhile, the board had given a priority to the restoration of its revenue earning services, and of its administration buildings and machinery.

Most of the bottle stores and beer halls, and the board buildings, had been substantially damaged by fire.

"All services, however, are virtually back to normal, including health services, rubbish removal and the technical repair services," Mr Kotze said.

Pretoria's two African townships, Mamelodi and Atteridgeville, have simmered down to "near normal", the director of the Bantu Administration Board for the central Transvaal, Mr C. H. Kotze, said yesterday.

The synodal commission for Christian Service of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk in Africa (Southern Transvaal) had decided to make relief funds available for people and families who had suffered in the recent unrest, the chairman of the commission, the Rev E. M. Matashe, announced yesterday.

He said that any such people, irrespective of their church affiliation, should apply for assistance to the N. G. Church in Africa in their area, who would forward applications to the commission for consideration.

The Judge-President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice P. M. Cillie, said yesterday he had not yet been notified of the terms of reference of the commission of inquiry into the Soweto riots.

Mr Justice Cillie is to head the commission, assisted by Dr Percy Yuster, the retiring Attorney-General of the Transvaal.

He said he expected to be notified shortly what the commission's terms of reference were to be.
Jo'burg council uproar over Soweto aid

20/6/16

After Johannesburg city councillors belo\'wed political insults at each other last night, the council turned down a motion that a R2.5 million grant (over five years) to riot-torn Soweto be considered.

During the uproar the manager, Mr Monty Sklar, threatened to eject certain councillors.

Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC (UP), chairman of the management committee, said: "People created a bomb in search of a fuse. If not this, it would have been another. The Progressive Reform Party is not blameless."

He added: "If people are told to lose their chains, you are sowing the seeds of revolution."

During the ensuing commotion he pointed to PRP benches and said: "Your representatives have done so."

He said of Dr Selma Browda, MPC (PRP): "If I had to tell you of her actions in Soweto, you would know what I mean." He voted against the PRP motion and in favour of a National Party motion because the board was the administering body in Soweto, he said.

Mr Sam Moss, MPC (PRP) said Mr Oberholzer's attack was "mean, contemptible and despicable."

Mr Widman, MPC (PRP), accused Mr Oberholzer of "gutter politics."

Mr Carel Venter, NP leader in the council and deputy chairman of the West Rand Board, said he opposed the PRP motion because it was premature."

"Planning has not yet progressed far enough," he said, and added that when plans were ready, the board might ask the council for R1 million — or nothing."

The council earlier approved R50 000 be given to a mayoral emergency relief fund.

Putco plan is rejected

Recent riots, when Putco buses were burnt, have been given as a reason against the siting of a Putco depot at Johannesburg's Wembley Stadium.

This was put forward at yesterday's Johannesburg Council meeting by the United Party which has gathered 2 000 signatures in an organised campaign against a Putco application for a depot on the Wembley site.

Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC (UP) chairman of the management committee, said Blacks had burnt buses — "we Whites have not burnt buses."

Mr Athanass Widman, MPC (PRP) leader in the council, accused the UP of "whipping up White feelings against Blacks."

The National Party supported the UP and the council voted to recommend that the Administrator of the Transvaal prevent the Putco proposal.

Johannesburg's plans for a new rugby stadium at Ellis Park have been threatened by a new snag.

Mr J F Oberholzer said one of the conditions agreed to by the council last year, had been rejected by the Transvaal Rugby Football Union.

The council had agreed it should give Ellis Park to the TRFU, buy the TRFU ground at Springfield for R2 million, and give council land at Moffat Park to the TRFU.

However the Moffat Park side of the deal was subject to the ground, which was under mining title, being freed by the Mining Commissioner.

Mr Oberholzer said this condition was not acceptable to the TRFU.
No ruling on mass funeral

A decision has not yet been made on the application to hold a mass funeral for victims of the Soweto riots. The application is still being considered.

The decision was expected yesterday.

But the deputy Chief Magistrate in Johannesburg, L. P. Francis, said today he had asked for further particulars from the funeral's organisers.

"I will not be able to make a final decision until after receiving these," he added.

THE DATE

The funeral is being organised by the Black Parents' Association.

The date has been set for Saturday.

The association's executive committee is to meet tonight.

Dr Montwedi Matlhape, a trustee of the organisation, hopes a decision on the application will be made by then.

Although plans for the funeral are still under way, at least 10 victims have already been buried.

However, many bodies are still waiting to be claimed from mortuaries.
AFRICANS HOPE FOR REFORM AT RIOT TALKS

JOHANNESBURG — African leaders from Soweto and neighbouring townships meet the Secretary for Bantu Administration, Mr. L.P. van Onselen, in a second round of post-riot talks.

TEACH BLACKS AFRIKAANS ‘AFTER TALKS’

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Dr. Hennie Terblanche, the chairman of the Genootskap vir die Handhaving van Afrikaans (Society to Promote Afrikaans) said that Afrikaans should be taught in African schools, but that the arrangement should be made after reasonable discussion with Black teachers.

He said that South Africa was a bilingual country and that education authorities must take this into account.

"In an independent State the authorities can decide what the language medium shall be."

"In South Africa, African schools must consider the policy and requirements of the Government, especially as the Government supplied the schools and the subsidies for African education."

"It is basically wrong to reject the hand that gives education," and this must be considered when the Soweto protest against Afrikaans as a medium of instruction is judged.

"But I feel that unnecessary coercion in the question of language choice ... is undesirable."

The first round occurred on Friday when African leaders met the Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr. G.J. Rosseau.

A three-man delegation was elected to meet the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M.C. Botha.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration said yesterday there was no fixed agenda and that African leaders would be free to raise any issue for discussion.

The Mayor of Soweto, Mr. T.J. Makanya, has already given an outline of some of the key issues which Africans will raise in their bid to bring about reform.

The controversial ruling limiting participation in the 22-year leasehold scheme to urban Africans in possession of homeland citizens' certificates will figure prominently.

Infirmary control and the position of township businessmen who have to take out homeland citizenship in order to continue trading are certain to be raised as well.

Mr. van Onselen was not available for comment yesterday, but judging from an earlier interview he will have at least one item to add to the agenda — repair to the damaged townships.
IN the wake of the Black township unrest PROF HENRY watersrand, looks at what sociologists know about riots in general.

NOW that the worst of the riots appears to be over, we can attempt to take stock of the situation in the light of the existing knowledge on riots. The early writers on the subject were concerned with passing moral judgments on riots and this influenced the way they analyzed the situation. Later, by the middle of the book, The Crowd, he argues that crowds were irrational and it was in their nature to destroy property and persons (not society, but society in general). He also suggests that riots are a symptom of dissatisfaction with the situation. But while the black youth in Los Angeles or the white youth in the South African townships has a source of dissatisfaction, there is no indication that he has a method of bringing about a change in the situation. He is therefore unable to resist the violence and to mitigate it...


Several factors are involved in the causation of riots. One of the factors is the dissatisfaction with the situation. Another factor is the existence of a group of people who are satisfied with the situation and who are willing to take action to bring about a change. A third factor is the existence of a group of people who are not satisfied with the situation and who are willing to take action to bring about a change. A fourth factor is the existence of a group of people who are satisfied with the situation and who are willing to take action to bring about a change.

Social scientists are generally agreed that there are the following characteristics:

1. They involve mass activity
2. They are usually spontaneous and unplanned
3. They involve physical violence either as persons or to property
4. They are not the result of a project or an action of the government
5. They are not institutionalized and are of comparatively short duration
6. There are many theories concerning the causation of riots. The problem of one leading authority has a basis in the absence of explanations but rather the absence of proof.

Riots are symptomatic of the inadequacy of existing social institutions. One of the important ways of institutionalizing and regulating conflict is found in our system of parliamentary democracy. A great deal of electoral and political activity in South Africa since 1948 has been a unification of the conflict of interests between English and Afrikaner. Instead of letting the streets and hitting the ear on the head with briars, their errors have been fairly well regulated and channelled into a socially acceptable form.

Unfortunately we have excluded Africans, Coloureds and Indians from the parliamentary process and have instead given them a minority voice in parliamentary conflict. Conflict can therefore be expected to be of a non-institutionalized form. In other words, riots are the ease in which we pay the price to achieve co-operation.
Afrikaans – 'but no force'

Staff Reporter

UNNECESSARY coercion over the choice of language in schools is undesirable, says Dr Henrie Terblanche, chairman of the Genootskap vir die Handel van Afrikaans (society to promote Afrikaans), and could create resistance to education generally.

But he still believes that Afrikaans should be taught in African schools — after reasonable discussion with Black teachers.

Dr Terblanche said in a statement: “South Africa is a bilingual country and the education authorities must take this into consideration and carry it out effectively.

“Apart from that, it is important in the use of a language medium to consider practical education aspects like expressiveness, comprehension and lucidity.

“In an independent state, the authorities can decide what the language medium shall be.

“In South Africa, African schools must consider the policy and requirements of the Government, especially as the Government provides the schools and the subsidies for African education.”

Dr Terblanche said it was “basically wrong to reject the hand that gives education”, and this had to be considered when the Soweto protest against Afrikaans as a medium of instruction was judged.

Afrikaners formed the “majority of the Government” and Afrikaans was an official language, he said. Black children should realise that Afrikaners had great value for them and should have a proper place in their schools.

No Soweto tours yet

Staff Reports

POLICE patrols are back to their pre-riot normal, but it is “still very dangerous” for tourists to go through Soweto.

West Rand Administration Board officials will decide today when to lift the suspension on their daily bus tours through the townships.

Soweto has been out of bounds to tourists since violence flared 12 days ago. Tours scheduled for this week have also been cancelled.

“A booking officer said yesterday provisional bookings were being accepted for next week.

“It’s still very dangerous to go through Soweto, you know”, she said...

General W. H. Kotze, Divisional Commissioner of police said yesterday most of his men were back on normal duties in Johannesburg with guards at buildings we regard as possibly vulnerable to attack”.

Brigadier S. W. de Roux, Divisional Commissioner for Soweto, said the number of patrols had been reduced from last week, but many men were still on instant recall for riot duty if needed.

Yutar chosen

DR PERCY YUTAR, the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, has been appointed to present evidence and arguments before the commission of inquiry into the recent riots in Soweto and other places, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, announced in Pretoria yesterday. — Sapa.
First riot trials next week

BY HELEN ZILLE

THE FIRST trials arising from the recent riots are due to begin next week, the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court’s senior public prosecutor, Mr K. von Lieres, said yesterday.

He could not say how many of the 1,280 arrested during the riots had been charged.

Colonel C. Maritz, who is in charge of investigations in Soweto, said 250 people were still in custody there. All had been charged Mr Von Lieres confirmed.

Most will appear on theft charges as a result of looting. Others will appear on allegations of murder, assault and arson.

Major P. A. Laubcher

of the Alexandra police division refused to give details for his area.

Mr Von Lieres, who will be controlling all prosecutions arising from the riots on the Witwatersrand, said many of those charged would not be prosecuted.

“Cases arising from riots are particularly difficult to investigate because of identification problems,” he said. “People in hospital have to recover sufficiently to identify their assailants and the police have to identify those arrested in rioting mobs.”

Mr Von Lieres said he expected the load on the courts to be heavy. Few applications had been made for bail — and they had been refused.
No names of riot victims, say police

R.W. 27/6/72
Staff Reporter

The Witwatersrand District Commissioner of Police, General W. H. Rotte, said yesterday that no official list of names of people who died during the riots would be released by the police.

Names of the dead could be obtained from relatives if they were prepared to tell the Press — and this would be a private matter, not an official one.

The total number of people identified at the mortuaries so far would be released in due course by the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said General Rotte.

See Page 3
CALM, BUT SEARCHES CONTINUE

Mercury Correspondent NM 26/6/16.

PRETORIA — Motorists leaving or entering Mamelodi township had their cars thoroughly searched and inspected by armed White policemen at the main entrance of the township.

Mamelodi, where about 10 people were killed during the height of the riots on Monday and Tuesday, is the only Pretoria Black township where police roadblocks are still maintained.

Police checked particulars of vehicle registration and looked into the boots of cars.

While the police checked at the entrance of Mamelodi, the residents of the township saw one of the biggest funerals recently when a local businessman, Mr. Samuel Mabunda (46), was buried yesterday.

Mr. Mabunda was one of the victims of the violent riots in Mamelodi on Monday evening. He was shot through the head while he was chasing after a young looter...

Blacks in Cape-Town’s Langa township stormed the post office in Washington Street early on Saturday, breaking windows and attempting to burn down the building.

The mob who torched the building threw burning wads of newspaper through broken windows, but other than several broken panes and slight scorching, the post office was not seriously damaged.

Other townships throughout the Cape Peninsula were relatively quiet.

The official death toll of 176 in the Reef and Pretoria township riots makes it the most violent episode involving Africans and police in South Africa since the formation of Union in 1910.

The bloodiest incident before these “riots occurred at Bulhoek, near Queensboro, where the Smiths-Government defied the use of force against a religious sect for defying an order to move from a piece of land. The death toll was 163.

Between then and the outbreak of ‘riots in Soweto on June 19, there were recurring clashes between protesting or defiant Africans and police.

Among the most important were:

- The death of 82 Irishmen in 1922 at Bondelswarts in South West Africa for refusing to pay a dog tax.
- The death of nine striking African miners in Johannesburg in 1946.
- The “May Day” riots of 1950, which resulted in the death of 18 Africans.

The 1976 riots differed in at least two respects from previous violence — they were spread over a wide area stretching from Kloof on the West Rand to Duduzo on the East Rand and taking in townships about 95km north of Pretoria and much of the violence was inflicted by African on African.

According to the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy KrugPIX, police bullets only accounted for between 30 to 40 percent of the casualties.
A White Sunday for Blacks

By Doc Ritty

... customers had to go back and find theirs and return those that were lost. There was a general strike at the plant. The workers at the plant were on strike, demanding better wages and conditions. The company management did not respond to their demands, leading to a standoff. The workers continued their strike, refusing to return to work until their demands were met.
Riots — SA's worst episode since 1910

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The official death toll of 176 in the Reef and Pretoria township riots makes it the most violent episode involving Africans and police in South Africa since the formation of Union in 1910.

Among the most important were, in chronological order:

- The death of 62 African miners in 1923 at Bondelswars in South West Africa for refusing to pay a dog tax.
- The death of nine striking African miners in Johannesburg in 1946.
- The May Day riots of 1990, which resulted in the death of 18 Africans.

- The death of 67 Africans at Sharpeville in 1960, after police opened fire on a crowd during anti-pass law protests.

The 1976 riots differed in at least two respects from previous violence.

They were spread over a wide area stretching from Kagiso on the West Rand to Duduza on the East Rand and taking in townships about 35 km north of Pretoria.

Much of the violence was inflicted by African on African.

Police bullets

According to the Minister of Police, Mr Jimny Kruger, police bullets accounted for only between 30 to 40 percent of the casualties.

Some of the casualties had 22 bullet wounds.

Police do not use 22 calibre weapons.

Commenting from London, Prof Julius Lewin, former Professor of African Government at the University of the Witwatersrand and author of several books on race relations, described South Africa as a "sick society."

"Great changes are overdue but they are evidently impossible to bring about," he said.

"These tragic days have proved that the South African Government has learnt nothing since Sharpeville, and that nothing about African rights and wrongs and nothing about crowd control..."

"Soweto is far more significant in scale and pattern than Sharpeville, which was a kind of accident."
Rioting was the bloodiest since 1910

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE OFFICIAL death toll of 176 in the Reef and Pretoria township riots makes it the most violent episode involving Africans and police in South Africa since the formation of Union in 1910.

Until then the bloodiest incident occurred at Bulhoek location, near Queens-town, when the Smuts Government ordered the use of force against a religious sect for defying an order to move from the location. The death toll was 163.

Between then and the outbreak of riots in Soweto on June 16, there were recurring clashes between protesting and/or defiant Africans and police. Among the most violent were:

- The deaths of 62 Bondelswarts tribesmen in 1923 in South West Africa for refusing to pay a dog tax.
- The deaths of nine striking African miners in Johannesburg in 1946.
- The May Day riots of 1930, which resulted in the deaths of 18 Africans.
- The deaths of 67 Africans at Sharpeville in 1960 after police opened fire on a crowd during anti-pass law protests.

The 1976 riots differed in at least two respects from previous violence. They were spread over a wide area, stretching from Kgado on the West Rand to Duduza on the East Rand and taking in townships about 35 km north of Pretoria. Much of the violence was inflicted by Africans on Africans, say the police.

Commenting from London, Professor Julius Lewin, former professor of African government at the University of Witwatersrand and author of several books on race relations, described South Africa as a "sick society."

"Great changes are overdue, but they are evidently impossible to bring about," he said.

"These tragic days have proved the South African Government has learnt nothing since Sharpeville... nothing about African rights and wrongs and nothing about crowd control."

"Soweto is far more significant in scale and pattern than Sharpeville, which was a kind of accident. The events of past weeks will be mourned for a generation."

"Africans are virtually leaderless if we define leaders as men who have many followers and who are free to express Black opinion. In these circumstances Africans cannot distinguish long-term from short-term gains."

Urging immediate reforms, Prof Lewin listed abolition of the poll tax — "a measure which will be immediately understood by all Africans" — and legal recognition for African trade unions as priority reforms.

"There is no revolution, round the corner, but White South Africans must learn to live in a situation in which there is neither tranquillity nor chaos, neither racial war nor racial peace."
The Star Bureau
LONDON — On the hottest Sunday on record a rally of more than 8,000 people marched through London’s West End as a token of solidarity with the dead and injured of Soweto.

Earlier, representatives of several freedom movements, black students and members of the Black South African community in London met to draft a resolution.

This called for co-operation between exiled, conflicting groups in condemning the Soweto killings and in declaring total support for the “revolutionary actions” by the South African people against the repressive regime.

EXPLAINED
The earlier demonstration made a unanimous call for “total political, moral and material support for the immediate liberation of the oppressed and exploited majority of South Africa.”

The resolution added: “We call upon the liberation movements to hasten the process of unity and the formulation of a political strategy in order to intervene effectively in South Africa for the recovery of our land.”

The Hyde Park rally, supported by more than 80 organisations, was organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement. It started, with an arduous march in scorching heat behind a coffin symbolising the dead of South Africa’s black townships.

Messages of support and sympathy poured in from trade union leaders and politicians.

In an address, Miss Joan Lastoc, called for rapid economic disinvestment from the South African economy.
The riots – by the man

Message from the

The most important message to emerge from last week's bloody violence in Soweto is that young blacks are determined to live in a society totally different to the one known to their parents.

It is a message that white South Africans cannot afford to ignore, says Mr Leonard Mosala, the man who warned two days before the riots that another Sharpeville was imminent unless the sensitive language issue was defused.

In an interview this week Mr Mosala, a member of Soweto's Urban Bantu Council, said adolescent blacks wanted a non-discriminatory society – one in which their grievances would be given a proper hearing.

Schoolchildren had shown they were prepared to die for this cause.

"The events of last week, their intensity and the way they spread spontaneously throughout the country must not be seen as the result of political agitation or the work of irresponsible people."

"We must be realistic and take them for what they are – a spilling-over of long- pent-up feelings of discontent, frustration and possible hatred."

Mr Mosala said he issued his Sharpeville warning when it became clear the build-up of resentment had reached explosive and uncontrollable proportions.

His warning went unheeded. Two days later the violence erupted.

"To me this was a clear indication the children had decided unequivocally that the dual medium educational system was simply too much of a burden to bear."

Mr Mosala said the position had been aggravated by certain factors:

- Parents had failed in their fight to alleviate the children's burden.
- Various organisations had made unsuccessful representations to the Department of Bantu Education to have the system changed.
- Those of us who were here at the time of Sharpeville and had witnessed all the conditions that led up to that event fully understood what would happen if there was a confrontation between the police and the children.

"To the children, Sharpeville was no more than an event in history. They did not have any experience of it and as such there was nothing to inhibit their actions."

"On the contrary, what happened at Sharpeville probably acted as a motivation to the children. They wanted to go down in history as people who tried to achieve something."

Mr Mosala said the children – because of their high level of education and intellectual sophistication – were much more sensitive than their parents to the effects of discrimination. As a result their level of frustration was considerably higher.

"It was the recognition of these factors that prompted me to issue the Sharpeville warning. I appealed to the authorities to keep the police away from the children."

Mr Mosala said he remained convinced that if his appeal had been heeded, the riots would have been averted.

Mr Mosala said it was now vitally important to do something to meet the real aspirations and expectations..."
collaborators'

Urban blacks are demanding the right to vote and some of the urgent changes. First time his view of the full background to the new municipal government, he asked his fellow councilors as collaborators, spelled out for the team. On the people's behalf, he and his fellow councilors interviewed Mr. Mosia and his efforts. In this outspoken Sharpeville was impossible, this outsider, Leonard Mosia, warned that another Sharpeville is on the horizon. Just a month before last week's riots...
By PETER BUNKELL

of Black people in all spheres.

"Concrete programmes to eliminate the causes of Black discontent and frustration must now be planned and implemented."

According to Mr. Mosala, these are some of the things that should be done:

- Grant Black parents the right to choose the medium of instruction for their children.
- Make Black education free.
- Scrap political ideology from the educational system and stop using it as an excuse for enforcing unwanted political policies.
- Reconstruct the constitutions of the school boards so parents have effective representation. (This would avoid such practices as the wholesale sacking of teachers, a major cause of pupil discontent).
- Put an immediate stop to the dismissal of school board members who disagree with Bantu Education field officers.
- Reconsider the status of Black teachers and give consideration to bridging the wage gap between Black and White teachers.
- Eliminate all discrimination at university level and open all universities to Blacks.
- Recognise the right of qualified Blacks to be appointed on merit to high positions at universities.
- Grant independent charters to existing Black universities and create the possibility for them to be placed in the hands of qualified Blacks.
- Mr. Mosala said these aims, and methods of achieving them, would be raised at coming meetings between Government officials and deputations of urban Blacks.

He told me he believed the two most unfortunate aspects of last week's riots were:

- The fact that Black children had to pay with their blood for efforts to bring about changes in the system.
- The fact that the violence erupted over the language of a people who, more than any other people in the world, understood what it meant to have another man's language forced down their throats.

On a more positive note, Mr. Mosala said he believed the township violence might convince the authorities of the need to increase the powers of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council.

He agreed one of the major problems in the townships was that there was no leader accepted by all the people. Government policy prevented the emergence of a universally acceptable leader.

"Urban Blacks still regard Nelson Mandela and Robert Sobukwe, as their leaders. The UBC is rejected by the people because it has no power."

Mr. Mosala said the UBC was a Government-created platform. Members of the council were subjected to a large amount of abuse from their own people who regarded them as "collaborators".

An examination of election results provides clear evidence of Black rejection of the UBC. In the last election two years ago, more than 84,000 were entitled to vote. Only 12,000 did so, a 14.32 percent poll.

When the Government decides to increase the powers of the UBC, no special law will have to be passed.

In terms of the 1961 Urban Bantu Councils Act, considerable authority is envisaged for the councils. But the powers for the councils contained in the Act have simply never been granted.
Pupils flee Soweto gangs
Whites quit township

Soweto pupils streamed out of school today as arson attempts by gangs at two schools in the townships sent panic waves through residents.

At the same time heavily armed police patrols were out in several areas of Soweto. White township officials hurriedly left their posts and cleared out of the area.

The Bantu Education Department has also withdrawn their White officials.

The latest arson attempts were at schools in Moletsane and Mofolo South where, gangs of youths tried to set fire to the buildings and frighten ed the pupils out of the school.

Attacked:

At Free State School in Mofolo South a gang of about 30 youngsters, said to be members of the school attack the school and many of the pupils fled in panic. The principal then spoke to the attackers and persuaded them not to set the building alight.

The pattern at the school in Moletsane was the same, according to Brigadier S. W. le Roux, Soweto's police Commissioner.

Called:

A Soweto high school student leader, Mr. Taliwa Mabutha, today called on Soweto pupils to return to school and not to loiter in the streets.

Last night and early today, six more schools on the Reef and in Soweto were damaged by arsonists bringing the number of schools fired in the townships this week.

At the same time, the majority of Soweto pupils had returned to school by today and things appeared to be getting back to normal, according to principals.

Crisis

A senior member of the Urban Bantu Council, Mr. Leonard Mosala, has called for urgent talks between Soweto's pupil leadership and the Government and other bodies, to resolve the crisis that is threatening following the walkout of thousands of pupils from classes today.

The Sundumbili Secondary School at Nyoni in the Soweto area was the latest target for arsonists when they allegedly set fire to a classroom and destroyed books and furniture worth R545 last night, reports The Star's Maritzburg correspondent.
Inspectors must go — Soweto teachers

Johannesburg. — A spontaneous meeting of nearly 400 school heads in Soweto yesterday called for the immediate removal of Mr. A. C. Ackerman, the Regional Director of Education in the Western Transvaal, and four senior school inspectors.

The meeting was called following poor attendance in most schools in Soweto yesterday.

The press was barred from the meeting but a statement was issued afterwards by the presiding chairman, Mr. N. J. H. Disalmeze, Secretary of the African Teachers Association of South Africa.

Senior school inspectors are Mr. S. M. de Beer, Mr. G. N. T. Tshabalala, Mr. D. B. Shit and Mr. G. Gbiley.

Soweto schools will open on 29 June.
Waging same cost of riots

The Star Friday 23/4/76
Staff Reporters

Black schools on the Witwatersrand and Pretoria opened today for the first time since the pupil demonstration of June 16 which erupted into violence, but few pupils turned up. Principals felt the absence of pupils was the result of the short notice given of the decision to open today and was not a boycott.

There were isolated outbreaks of arson at schools stretching from Soweto and the Western Transvaal to Nelspruit, but in most cases damage was confined to individual classrooms.

A spokesman for the Bantu Education Department in Pretoria said all schools in the Transvaal, including those in Witbank and Middleburg which were closed yesterday after the outbreak of violence there, had opened today.

A classroom of a Nelspruit location primary school was gutted last night after arsonists started a blaze, police said today.

The remainder of Thandulwazi Primary School was undamaged. All is apparently quiet in the location today.

Desks burnt

Desks were burnt at two Soweto schools last night, but residents living nearby put out the flames before damage could be caused to the schools.

Police in the area said a desk was burnt at Jopho School in Moroko. An identical fire was started in a desk at Pholomela School in Soweto.

In Soweto all was quiet as few pupils visited the schools.

At the Pretoria Junior Secondary School in Orlando West, where the boycott of classes over the medium issue began, no pupils had turned up.

A teacher did not think this was significant as he felt little notice had been given of the boycott.

At the nearby Bantu, Pholokwe and Emfuleni Schools — which were in the middle of the period of protest — and the pupil demonstrations — there were few pupils, but principals said they expected full classes by Monday.

In areas near Pretoria there was a similar situation.
a classroom of a Nelspruit location primary school was gutted last night after arsonists started a blaze, police said today.

The remainder of Thandulwazi Primary School was undamaged. All is apparently quiet in the location today.

Desks burnt

Desks were burnt at two Soweto schools last night, but residents living nearby put out the flames before damage could be caused to the schools.

Police in the area said a desk was burnt at Mathini School in Melomega. An identical fire was started in a desk at Hillview School behind Mbekela Notla.

In Soweto all was quiet as a few pupils drifted into school.

But at Philben Junior Secondary School, in Orlando West, where the layout of classes over the medium of instruction issue began, no pupils had turned up.

A teacher did not think this was significant as he felt little notice had been given of the opening.

At the nearby Ikwele, Thabaform and Emboshemli Schools—where the medium of instruction issue had started and the pupils demonstrated that there were few pupils, but principals said they expected full classes by Monday.

In areas near Pretoria there was a similar situation.

In Hamloba, there was a small trouble last night. The Minister of Justice, Mr. Amos, said he had ordered the reopening of Soweto schools because of the developments of West Rand township leaders. He had met recently with Premier Hani.
Few pupils as schools since 1976 reopen

From Page 1

the assurance that the opening would "take place in an orderly fashion."

"I have been given an assurance at this meeting — which was very repre-
sentative and took place in a spirit of cooperation — that the people with
the co-operation of the parents, would see to it that the reopening will
take place in an orderly fashion," he said.

Mr. Kugor was also asked by the township representatives to lift the
ban on public meetings.

He said he was not yet prepared to do this.

He would consider the
ban as soon as he was
satisfied there would be
no further trouble.

The township representa-
tives also met the De-
puty Minister of Rural
Administration, Mr. Cruy-
swagen.
VIOLENCE yester-
day spread to
seven African town-
ships in the Pre-
toria-Witwaters-
rand complex and
isolated incidents of
arson occurred in
four of South Afri-
ca's eight home-
lands.

Ten Africans were kill-
ed in townships near Pre-
toria and along the East
Rand, the Minister of Pol-
ice Mr Jimmy Kruger,
anounced last night.

The provisional toll of
death and injured since the
start of the riots in Se-
eto last week was 140 dead
and 128 injured, Mr Kru-
ger said.

He added: "We cannot
tolerate any extension of
unrest. The police will
have to act to contain these
disturbances."

Three Pretoria town-
ships—Atteridgeville, Ma-
molodi and Mabopane—and
two East Rand town-
ships—Kwa-Thema, Da-
veyton, Dudusa and Watts-
ville—were affected in
the latest wave of riot-
ing.

Rioting in Atteridgeville
and Mamelodi started
when students of local
high schools refused to at-
tend classes after morning
prayers. Slogans were
yelled across school walls,
among them "Long Live
Aznas" and "Viva Soweto."

The students then mar-
ched through the town-
ship, collecting pupils
and adult residents as
reinforcements. The demon-
stration degenerated into
violence, as buildings and
vehicles came under at-
tack.

The Mamelodi offices of
the local Bantu administra-
tion board were set on fire
and looted. The Mamelodi
post office also attracted
the attention of arsonists.

Bottle stores were looted.

In Atteridgeville the Ba-
tsu administration
board was stoned and a
bakery burnt.

According to eye-witnes-
es, the rioting started
when a group marched
from the nearby Winter-
veldt squatter settlement
and Soshanguve to the lo-
cal Bophutatswana bus
depot.

The depot was set alight.
Police were called and
opened fire. Police con-
firmed that two people
were shot dead. One was
identified as Ilengane
Boykie Baloyi, 21, of Ma-
bopane.

Among the injured was
10-year-old George Mabo.
He was taken to Ga-Ran-
kwa Hospital.

Demonstrators outside the
Bantu administration
board office. A similar
demonstration took place at
Dudusa.

Vehicles at Kwa-Thema
were stoned. At Dudusa
pupils were joined by ad-
ults and attacks launched
against official offices. Po-
lice opened fire in both
townships. Five people
were injured.

At Daveyton, near Be-
noni, pupils who were sent
home from school stoned
a vehicle driven by a
White. Then a delivery
van was set on fire and a
truck smashed. Police fir-
ed tear gas and bullets to
disperse the mob.

A schoolboy was found
lying dead in a Daveyton
road. Senior police offi-
cers denied he had been shot
during unrest. A bookshop
burnt down at Sibasa.

Venda and a mob to fire a
school at Witlaashe in
QwaQwa was thwarted by
police.
Strike schools' pleas were refused

Staff Reporter

THREE of the Soweto schools which went on strike before last week's riots had had applications for Afrikaans exemption turned down by the Department of Bantu Education in April last year.

They were Belle, Thulare, and Emthonjeni Higher Primary schools where pupils had already started striking over the Afrikaans issue in the third week of May this year.

These schools had been asked by the Orlando-Diepkloof Zulu School Board to implement 50-50 teaching from the beginning of this year.

The departmental circular read: "Should practical difficulties arise in giving instruction in half of the subjects through the medium of one or other of the official languages, department approval must be obtained for any deviation from the above decision."

"Department approval in such cases will be dependent largely upon the availability or non-availability of teachers competent to teach the particular subject through the official language concerned."

Mr Thys de Beer, who is circuit inspector for all three schools, was reported to have said he was "satisfied" that teachers were competent.

"I know my teachers. I did go to some of them—not each and every one. I spoke to them in Afrikaans," Mr De Beer said yesterday.

Asked whether he had heard any of the teachers conduct lessons in Afrikaans he said: "I am not going to explain anything. I did my duty."
Police quell rioting pupil

Mercury Correspondents

JOHANNESBURG — Police, using teargas and firing shots in the air, quickly brought rioting pupils under control at Middelburg yesterday.

Riots later erupted at Lyndelle township, 30km from Witbank, where teargas was again used.

The night before, trouble flared briefly at the Molokwane and Mphumulo townships, near Randfontein.

Before, the police action in Middelburg's Mhluzi township, just before lunchtime, 150 pupils marched through the township, stoning cars and chanting slogans.

A milk lorry was forced to stop and its driver fled to a cafe.

Some of the youths climbed on the back of the vehicle and began to throw full milk bottles at passing cars.

A tractor and trailer also taking milk to the township, was attacked by stone throwers.

Escaped

A Bantu Affairs official, Mr. Lawrence Wheeler, had his light delivery van forced off the road but he escaped to a nearby building.

The pupils continued their march, hurling stones at the clinic, Bantu Affairs office and police station charge office, all of which had damaged windows and doors.

Police closed roads to the township, causing queues of vehicles for most of the morning.

Police confirmed later about 150 children had been involved and that the six schools in Mhluzi had not opened yesterday.

Children at the Hendrina School were sent home by police and school officials after an arson attempt on the school early yesterday.

The main building suffered little damage but the storeroom and principal's office were burned.

The Botha Phelo training centre, 5km from Middelburg, attended by many students from...
Soweto, was calm and opened without problems. At Township, police with tear gas waded into Africans "wielding" placards.

Entrances to the township were closed.

In the centre of the township reported that hoards of Blacks had been stoning their shops.

Mr. Ismail Abdal, a store owner, said: "There are Blacks all around my shop hammering against the windows with sticks."

A Black store owner speaking on the telephone from his shop said that rioters had blocked the roads and were stopping anyone who refused to give a Black Power salute.

"I know of at least one person who has been shot," he said.

Mr. Dave Stavn, the town clerk of Witbank, who visited the township yesterday afternoon, after being told that several municipal buildings were ablaze, said he saw at least two being burned. On a second visit last night he saw at least two more shops on fire.

A reporter turned away by security police said police at the township described the situation as "safe."

He said he saw Blacks lining the streets chanting and egging the police on.

"I saw a man brandishing a club wade into scores of onlookers before being overpowered by Blacks," he said.

Commando units in Witbank were placed on full alert.

At St. Chad's African high school, near Ladysmith, students stoned the kitchen building.

Police were called about 11.30 a.m. on Monday, but no arrests were made.

Yesterday, 120 boys chose not to attend classes and two buses were sent to take them to Ladysmith.

Some of the 110 girls decided to stay and the school will remain open.

The students are from Natal and the Transvaal.

Col. S. J. H. Pretorius, District Commandant at Ladysmith, said the trouble started when some boy pupils were late, taking their place at dinner. The prefects rebuked them and the students retaliated by chasing them into the kitchen building.

The pupils helped the girls break 17 panes of glass, the only damage.

Col. Pretorius said he mustered the police at Ladysmith and sent a detachment out under the command of LT. Col. J. A. Kruger.

The students were told to disperse and go to their dormitories, which they did without trouble.

Police remained on standby throughout the night.

At Mohlakeng, a primary school was set alight and two classrooms were partly destroyed on Monday night, a police spokesman said yesterday. An attempt at arson was foiled by police in the Western Transvaal when they arrived in time to put out a fire in a school at Hartebeesfontein early yesterday.
Two die in youth rampage

21/7/76 STAR

Black schools were shut today in the wake of a ‘youth rebellion’ which swept Witbank, Middelburg and Carletonville late yesterday, claiming at least two lives and leaving scores injured.

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On the other occasion, a detachment tried to arrest an agitator who was inciting the crowd to violence. The crowd charged when they moved in, and they were forced to shoot.

When the rioting died down, police found a youth lying dead with a bullet wound in his head. At least nine others were injured.

Brigadier Trollip said a young boy was knocked down and killed by an administration board vehicle when the driver applied the brakes.

The trouble in Lyndville started at 2:10 pm, according to Brigadier R P Trollip, acting divisional commissioner of police for the Eastern Transvaal.

Set fire

“A mob of Africans — all students as far as we know — gathered near the Indian business district and set fire to a Highveld Bantu Administration Board vehicle.

“Then the mob set fire to a Bantu Administration store room and the local offices. Both buildings were gutted.

“The Indian community centre was burned down, and terrified Indians fled when the mob set fire to two shops and a house in their area.”

Schools

The rampaging mobs also gutted two schools and at least six vehicles, said Brigadier Trollip.

“Police were compelled to open fire on two occasions,” he said.

“A handful of policemen aboard a patrol Administration truck were surrounded by a mob when they tried to reach a petrol storage depot. The situation became threatening, and they were forced to shoot their way out.

Violence flared in three areas — at Lyndville township near Witbank, Mhluza, near Middelburg and Khutsong, near Carletonville.

At least eight White people, including a four-year-old girl, were injured when roving mobs stoned cars on the Pretoria-Witbank highway.

An attempt was also made to burn down a school in the Western Transvaal hamlet of Coligny.

Black schools in Transvaal country districts reopened after the winter vacation yesterday. All those involved in the disturbances are said to be schoolchildren.

Police sources speculated that the riots were timed to coincide with a rumoured uprising on the Witwatersrand. Rumours of the killing, said to have been planned for yesterday, were denied.
Two deaths in youth rampage

From Page 1:

Trouble at Mthuli started at 10:15 am, when 300 youths 'marched' on the township's administrative centre.

Police adopted a restrained approach, and repeatedly dispersed the demonstrators without firing a shot. Police vehicles were stoned on several occasions, a beer depot plundered and a bus set alight, but damage was slight and there were no injuries.

Brigadier Trollip said 18 suspects were arrested.

Small bands of stone-throwers started moving around in Khatsonj near Garstonville after dark last night, stoning schools and buses and setting fire to selected targets, including three schools.

Police and firemen reacted speedily. The fires in the schools, a beer hall, and a Ethiopian church were extinguished before they caused much damage.

A Greyhound bus was gutted, and two Government vehicles stoned.

Police in all three areas said there were hints that outside, 'agitators' were directing the rioters.

Police spokesmen said no whites were involved in the disturbances.

All was quiet in Soweto and Alexandra today. Police reported isolated incidents of bus-stoning last night, and policemen on patrol were taunted by youths, but no serious incidents took place.
New riots break out in Transvaal

In the Mthulzi Township near Middelburg, yesterday morning, about 150 students marched through the streets, setting fire to a bus, stoning cars and chanting slogans. A 16-year-old boy, Philemon Mekouma, is believed to have been slightly wounded in the thigh when warning shots were fired to control the mob.

Six schools, due to reopen yesterday, remained closed while panic-stricken parents rushed to fetch their children home.

The demonstrators — who said they were marching to demand the release of all Soweto schoolchildren arrested during the riots last month — hurled rocks at the clinic, Bantu Administration offices and the police station charge office.

They forced a milk lorry belonging to a local farmer off the road, and when the driver fled to safety in a nearby cafe, several youths boarded the lorry and began hurling full bottles of milk at passing cars.

Mr Lourens Wheeler, an official of the Bantu Administration Board, narrowly escaped injury when his light delivery van was forced off the road by the mob. He escaped to a nearby building as rioters attacked his car.

In Soweto and Alexandra police patrolled the streets, but reported that everything was “exceptionally quiet.”

Johannesburg. — Renewed rioting broke out in the Transvaal yesterday. Last night 3,000 Black youths attacked Indians, Coloured people and Whites in Witbank.

In nearby Middelburg all was reported quiet after violence which began with a march by 150 high school pupils. Police had to be called in to use warning shots and teargas to stop the demonstration.

The army and police reserves were on standby at Witbank last night, and as far as was known, three Indian shops had been burnt down, as well as the Indian community centre.

A Black man was killed, and several Whites were injured in attacks on cars on the Pretoria-Witbank highway.

Witbank's entire Indian population was evacuated, and they have been moved to Pretoria where they are staying with friends.

A special riot squad from Pretoria has been moved to the area.

A four-year-old White girl was among the injured when the car in which she was travelling was stoned. She was thrown through the windscreen. The extent of her injuries is not yet known.

About 20 people were injured in the Witbank area.

The Highveld Bantu Administration offices were attacked and about 15 vehicles several of which belonged to the board, were completely destroyed by fire.

Brigadier Trollip, Acting Divisional Commissioner of Police, said that the police were forced to fire shots into the air after being threatened by a mob when they tried to make an arrest.

Fort Hare meeting

Own Correspondent

Fort Hare and Lovedale College, where unrest broke out on Monday, were both quiet yesterday.

It was announced in Durban yesterday that the University of Zululand, burnt out in students riots last month, will open in 1977. The date will be announced later.
Blacks in talks on citizen issue

A delegation of Africans representing the urban bantu councils and advisory boards of West Rand townships today were meeting the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. Cruywagen, for talks on township disturbances and the controversial issue of homeland citizenship.

The meeting was at the Deputy Minister's office in Pretoria, behind closed doors, and a spokesman said it was not intended a statement would be issued after the talks.

But it is known that one of the issues high on the agenda was the issue of homeland citizenship as it affects urban Blacks.

Since the Government announced last October that Blacks had to take homeland citizenship before they could build or buy their own homes in urban areas, Black leaders have expressed bitter opposition.

MINISTER

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, has made it clear that urban Blacks will be forced to take out homeland citizenship if they want "preference" in housing and jobs.

Another hot issue which the delegation would have mentioned is the regulation promulgated on Nov. 7 which rules that as from the beginning of next year all Black traders and professional people hiring premises in urban areas will have to take out homeland citizenship to get their licences renewed.

The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafrec) is also due to meet the Deputy Minister to discuss among other things the issue of citizenship.
Man dies as riots spread

JOHANNESBURG — At least one schoolboy was shot and a man killed when violence erupted in a number of Transvaal townships yesterday.

One black man has been killed, and several whites were injured in attacks on cars on the Pretoria-Witbank highway.

Trouble was reported from the Middelburg-Witbank area and from the West Rand. The giant Soweto township remained quiet, although administration officials there stayed away from work yesterday.

Teargas and shots fired in the air brought unruly scholars under control in Middelburg's Mhluzi township just before lunchtime yesterday. Earlier 150 of them had marched through the streets of the township stoning cars and chanting slogans.

Philemon Mokoana, 16, was slightly wounded in the thigh when police fired warning shots.

A milk lorry owned by a local farmer, Cmtt K. Erixson, became the first target of the scholars. They forced the driver to stop and when he fled to the shelter of a cafe some of the youths climbed on the back of the vehicle and began to throw full milk bottles at passing cars.

The students were demonstrating for the unconditional release of all students arrested during the unrest in Soweto schools last month.

Late in the afternoon, riots erupted at the Lynnville township 2 km from Witbank.

In the swirl of burning buildings and looting, police used tear gas against hordes of blacks wielding placards. The township was cordoned off.

Some 3,000 black youths attacked Indians, Coloureds and whites.

The Army and police reservists are on standby, and as far as is known, three Indian shops have been burned down, as well as the Indian community centre.

The entire Indian population has been evacuated and moved to Pretoria where they are staying with friends.

A special riot squad from Pretoria has been moved to the area.

Indians living in the centre of the township told a Dispatch correspondent by telephone that blacks had been stoning their shops.

Mr. Ishmail Abdul, a store owner, said: "There are blacks all round my shop hammering against the windows with sticks." A black store owner, speaking from his shop, said rioters had formed road blocks and were barring anyone who refused to give a black power salute.

"I know of at least one person who has been shot," he said.

The Highveld Bantu Administration offices just outside Witbank were attacked and about 15 vehicles, several of which belonged to the board, were completely destroyed by fire.

On the Pretoria-Witbank highway a four-year-old white girl was among the injured when the car in which she was travelling was stoned. She was thrown through the windscreen. The extent of her injuries is not yet known.

About 20 people were injured in the Witbank area.

A train was also stoned. A school was set alight at Hendrina, south-east of Middelburg, on Monday night, razing the principal's office and a storeroom.

Another school, this time in Mokaleng Township near Randfontein on the West Rand, was also set alight on Monday night, burning two classrooms. Attempts to burn a school at Hartebeesfontein failed.

There were demonstrations at the Khutsong township near Carletonville last night and attempts were made to set some buildings on fire.

In Soweto, no white officials of the West Rand Administration Board turned up for work yesterday and hundreds of people were unable to pay rents.

All was quiet in Soweto as heavily armed police, some in camouflage uniforms, patrolled the streets. — DDC-SAPA
Johannesburg — Police were concerned about what was said about them at the weekend while keeping a close watch for possible trouble in some Black residential areas.

I suddenly found myself surrounded by four White policemen inside a White-owned cafe in Springs on Saturday night.

It was shortly after I had finished phoning through a story about my observations on police activities in Reef townships which I visited from the West to the East Rand, including Soweto and Alexandra.

I had phoned within the hearing of Whites inside the cafe, using a public phone situated on a counter.

One of the White policemen, wearing a camouflage uniform, demanded to "know why I had mentioned that police were "manning road blocks."

"I explained to him that whoever had informed him about what I had said over the phone must have definitely misunderstood," I handed to him a copy of the story I had dictated and asked him to read it.

He was satisfied after reading the last sentence in the story which said that no road blocks were held by the police. He then handed the copy back to me before he and his colleagues left the cafe.
KRUGERSDORP. — A second West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board official has died following a shooting incident in the board's offices here on Thursday.
Mr X T J van der Merwe, 50, died in a Krugersdorp hospital.
A gunman shot dead Mr J L Roos, the board's manager in Krugersdorp, and then wounded Mr Van der Merwe in the back.
A man aged about 34 is at present under police custody in the Leratong Hospital, Krugersdorp. He has a bullet wound in the leg. — Sapa
Police are keeping a low profile in Soweto this weekend after fears yesterday that the tightening up of measures to prevent a recurrence of last month's riots might spark another wave of violence.

The huge township's complex was quiet today, a police spokesman said.

No roadblocks were set up to keep Whites out of Soweto, despite reports that they would be put up early this morning.

The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that it was also quiet in the Black townships around the city. There was "no serious crime in the city or in the Northern Transvaal division last night."

Meanwhile, 14 Black schoolchildren, detained in connection with the unrest in Soweto, were released into the care of their parents yesterday after a hearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Four detectives who, on Thursday, went to investigate information that a crime suspect was hiding at a recreation hall in Jouberton, near Klerksdorp, had to defend themselves against an aggressive mob of about 50.

An African man was shot and taken to hospital.
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Strong police patrols probed the streets of Soweto today as a police standby order came into force in Pretoria and the Reef, aimed at preventing a recurrence of township riots.

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said the move followed wildfire rumours circulating in Johannesburg and other areas that there would be 'trouble' next Tuesday, the scheduled reopening date of Soweto schools.

He also pointed out that intensive police investigation had not brought any conspiracy to light. Meanwhile Soweto was 'quiet and relaxed' today, according to residents and the police.

A new wave of security arrests could follow the proclamation of the new Internal Security Act, which makes provision for preventive detention for up to a year.

Key members

The Security Police rounded up members of the African National Congress (ANC) in Soweto yesterday, and have also been on the lookout for members of the new United Democratic Front (UDF) and the South African Students Organization (SASO). At least one key member of the South African Student Movement and the Black People's Convention is in detention.

Permits

A spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board today confirmed that no further permits for Whites to enter Soweto would be issued.

Existing permits will also be withdrawn, he said. Permit holders are being informed of the decision individually.

'At this stage we cannot guarantee the safety of people in Soweto,' he explained.

New permit applications may be granted under exceptional circumstances, he said.

(Continued on Page 8; col 4)
Rand shooting:
Second official
dies in hospital

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A second West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board official has died following a shooting incident in the board's Krugersdorp offices yesterday.

Mr X. F. J. van der Merwe, a labour official, died in Paardekraal Hospital, Krugersdorp, last night after doctors tried for hours to save his life.

A gunman shot dead the board's Krugersdorp manager, Mr. J. L. Roos, and then shot Mr. van der Merwe in the back.

During the shooting the alleged gunman was shot in the leg. A man was later admitted to Leratong Hospital, Krugersdorp, where he is under police guard and in a satisfactory condition. He is aged about 34.

After the shooting, the gunman ran outside the offices, waving his arms in the air and shouting: 'Hey, lekker, hef, lekker.'

HAD GRUDGE

The gunman, who is believed to have had a grudge about accommodation or the reclassification of his wife, arrived at the offices yesterday to see an official, but the official was not on duty. He was then shown into Mr. Roos's office.

About five minutes later Mr. Roos's secretary, Mrs. J. Lindeque, heard two shots from behind the closed office door. A man holding a firearm came running out.

Mr. Roos was found lying dead at his door with bullet wounds in the head and arm.

A police spokesman said the man then struck a

member of the public over the head with the firearm, but his victim was able to disarm him.

The gunman then ran out of the building.

Several inspectors fired shots at him and two of them overpowered him after a chase.

Colonel Karel Coetzee, divisional CID officer, West Rand said the 0.45 firearm used in the shooting and an 0.32 pistol found in a suitcase the gunman left outside Mr. Roos's office were reported stolen from a Krugersdorp house earlier in the day.
Kruiger

The West Rand Advertiser

A new wave of security measures could follow the decision for up to a year.

Security Act which makes provision for "pre-emptive proclamation today of sections of the near industrial areas of security areas could follow the

Strong police patrols watched the streets of

in Soweto

Police alert

Patrols on standby in streets
move

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, today warned that Black schools on the Reef and in Pretoria would remain closed "till the Blacks show a willingness to use schools for the right purpose.

Ban hits Soweto weekend

The ban on all public gatherings in Soweto has hit weekend sports heavily in the township.

The West Rand Administration Board today ordered that all sporting events scheduled for Soweto this weekend be postponed.

• This ban hits: the Johannesburg and District amateur boxing championships which were to have been staged at Jabulani Hostel tonight and tomorrow night.

• The Johannesburg African lawn tennis junior championships which started on Wednesday and were to end tomorrow.

• All soccer matches organised at grounds throughout the township by the Johannesburg Bafruit Football Association.

• The inter-city cycling and athletics championships which were scheduled Meadowlands stadium on Sunday.

Mr J D Muller, deputy director of the West Rand Board, said the organisers of all these sporting events had been advised to postpone them "for a week or two.

"We are responsible for the safety of the people of Soweto and have merely asked that all sports be postponed for a week or two during which time we hope things will return to normal," Mr Muller said.

Expanding on the drastic steps he announced last night, Mr Kruger said he would be guided in his decision as to when the schools could reopen (they were to have opened on Tuesday) by information from several different sources, including from the Blacks themselves.

The Minister made it clear:

• The decision to keep Black schools closed after the holidays applied only to schools on the Witwatersrand and in Pretoria.

• The preventative detention clause of the Internal Security Act — brought into force for the first time — would apply only in the Transvaal,

• The renewed ban on open-air meetings would apply for one month from yesterday, effective country-wide.

PROCLAMATION

These drastic steps had been necessary, he said, because political agitators and total elements in large numbers were still at work, especially in Soweto.

The preventive detention clause had been brought into force to enable the police to hold people responsible for the agitation, but the application of the clause would be de-proclaimed as soon as conditions allowed.

The proclamation was due to be published in the Government Gazette today. No one had yet been arrested under the terms of the preventive detention clause, but the powers were now there to be used "when needed.

"It will depend on the situation whether it is used, but we will use it if it is required," Mr Kruger said.

Police said: The Star power units throughout the Witwatersrand and in Pretoria had been placed on standby.

The move, he said, followed reports circulating in Johannesburg and other areas that there would be "trouble" next Tuesday, scheduled reopening date for Soweto schools.

Reaction

There was mixed reaction from Soweto over the news that schools would not re-open next Tuesday.

Mrs Sally Motana, president of the National African Housewives League, said today that the Government was disrupting the education of the Black child.

"We are not the cause of the riots, they caused them, I abhor the attitude of the authorities," she said.

Miss Lily Nyana, a Soweto social worker, welcomed the ban and said some parents were apprehensive about rumours of disturbances planned for next Tuesday.

She was, however, worried about the disruption of classes.

Mr Ben Phu, chairman of the Johannesburg branch of the social workers' association said what worried parents was their children were going to be idle "and idleness causes a number of problems like vandalism and crime.

Probe

General Prinsloo said intensive police investigations had not brought any conspiracy to light.

Some government sources today criticised the Government's decision not to reopen the schools next week, describing it as a "panic reaction."

The security police round-up of key members of Black consciousness movements in Soweto is continuing.

A spokesman today confirmed:

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Police on alert

From Page 1 [STAR]

The arrest of Mr. Jarrilis Kolongo, a former regional secretary of Sasoc, at least nine key members of the South African Students' Organisation, the South African Students' Movement and the Black People's Convention are now in detention.

A spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board said today that no further permits for Whites to enter Soweto would be issued. Existing permits will also be withdrawn, he said.

"At this stage we cannot guarantee the safety of people in Soweto," he explained.

New permit applications may be granted under exceptional circumstances.

General Prinsloo said the sections of the Internal Security Act which made provision for preventive arrest would be proclaimed today. As yet no such arrests have been made.

Soweto was "relaxed and quiet," according to residents and policemen.
Gunman with 'grudge' slays official

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A man with a stolen gun and a grievance yesterday killed a West Rand Bantu Administration Board official and wounded another in a wild shoot-out with board inspectors in their Krugersdorp office complex yesterday.

The Krugersdorp manager, Mr Johannes Ludwiku Roos, 62, of Premier Street, died with .45 bullets in his head and arm.

Mr X T J van der Merwe was shot in the back and taken to Aardkraal Hospital in Krugersdorp where his condition last night was critical.

A police spokesman said later the man claimed he had a personal grievance against Mr Roos because he had not been allocated a house.

Reclassified

He also said he was angry because his wife had been reclassified.

He did not elaborate on this.

The gunman, carrying a suitcase, fired on Mr Roos and was allowed to see him by his secretary after Mr Roos had finished a telephone call.

He shot him, burst out of the office, shot Mr Van der Merwe and ran into the board's general office.

Several board inspectors, who carried guns, fired at him.

A bystander, named by police as Mr Victor, grabbed the gunman's revolver and hit him over the head with it.

The man had been wounded — apparently in the stomach — and was arrested by inspectors.

Colonel Carel Coetzee, divisional CID officer for the West Rand and the Vaal Triangle, said Mr Roos had been shot with a .45 revolver.
Black schools to stay shut, Kruger rules

With the re-opening of Black schools postponed, a ban has been imposed on gatherings from today and preventive detention is to be used to counter agitation in African areas.

This was announced in Pretoria last night by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger.

He said the measures were being taken because of continued agitation and intimidation in Soweto and other areas. This was aimed at starting renewed rioting when schools reopened, despite the fact that the language issue had been resolved.

Black schools, due to reopen next Tuesday, would remain closed until the agitation had ceased, he said.

Mr Kruger expressed regret at the suffering this would cause to law-abiding pupils and parents and said strong police units would be on hand to deal with anyone trying to cause a disturbance.

"These units will have instructions to protect law-abiding citizens and property at all costs and to do so with all the means at their disposal," he added. "No disorder will be tolerated."

Mr Kruger did not announce any duration for the prohibition of gatherings, but said it was similar to the one imposed under the Riotous Assemblies Act which ended on July 7.

The 1950 Suppression of Communism Act, amended during the last session of Parliament and renamed the Internal Security Act, now includes provisions for preventive detention.

This is believed to be the first time these provisions have been used.

"People are being intimidated and threatened with assault should they not do what these agitators want them to do," Mr Kruger claimed.

"Some residents, workers and children have been scared by agitators and by rumours and are apprehensive of what might happen on Tuesday."
New prohibition

"In these circumstances the Government had decided on the following measures:

1. A prohibition on meetings similar to the one that ended on July 7, imposed with effect from today.

2. Sections of the Internal Security Act, authorising the preventive detention of people engaging in activities that endanger the maintenance of public order will be brought into operation immediately.

3. Black schools will not reopen on Tuesday, but will remain closed until agitation has stopped.

Mr Kruger said: "Agitators who do not cease their activities immediately will be prevented from continuing with it by being placed in detention in terms of the internal security act.

"Similar steps will be taken in respect of the manipulators who send out others while they themselves remain in safety out of the public eye."

Law-abiding

The Government was conscious that many law-abiding pupils and parents who worked hard to help their children through school, would suffer.

"They will, however, realise that this state of affairs has been brought about by subversive elements misusing scholars and threatening residents for their own peculiar selfish ends," said Mr Kruger.

"The government will do everything in its power to eliminate these elements and to restore school facilities to the residents of affected areas as soon as possible."

Residents and pupils could contribute by not allowing themselves to be intimidated by a handful of criminals and by calling for police assistance when they were molested by such people.

They should also note that, with the school language issue resolved, agitators were now trying to inflame the people by spreading rumours about children under arrest as a result of last month's disturbances. — Sana
"Blacks turn to violence because..."

It is a psychological fact that violence and aggression are features of a community of people forced to live in a semi-human state — as is the case with Blacks in South Africa. When the possibilities of communication break down and understanding disappears, aggression and violence take over.

These remarks were made by Dr. Ramsay Karelse, a top psychiatrist at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town.

He was reading his paper "Black Perspective" at the conference of the Institute of Black Studies at Witsvlei Fellowship Centre.

Deeds of violence in South Africa, he said, were performed readily by those (Blacks) trying to establish their self-esteem, defend their self-image and demonstrate that they too were significant. As long as people remained in a semi-human state, aggression and violence could not be abated easily, he said.

BLACK EGO

The electorate confined and defined the Black man by the colour of his skin, geographically and opportunistically he has a black ego with all its implicit and explicit inferiority status.

The electorate decides for him what is wrong and right and how he should be treated. The electorate is White and he has a white super ego," he added.

The Black mother — who had to reflect a society to her infant, was forced to treat him (the infant) ambiguously: suppress his masculinity and prepare him for a subordinate place in the world — unwittingly became the motivating instrument of oppressive society.

However, Blacks did not direct their violence against Whites only. Angry Blacks often displaced their hostility on to safer targets.

A good example of this, noted Dr. Karelse, was the burning down of administration buildings, beer halls and bottle stores during the recent disturbances in Black townships.

Earlier Professor Nthabi Mabha, one of the three South African expatriates attending the conference, said despite continued domination by minority groups in Africa, Blacks proudly preserved and retained their identity.
Move on Black agitators

Schools to stay closed

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, last night announced a postponement in the re-opening of Black schools, the imposition of a ban on gatherings as from today and the immediate operation of the preventive detention sections of the new Internal Security Act to counter agitation in Black areas.

Mr Kruger said in a statement here that the measures were being taken because of continued agitation and intimidation in Soweto and other areas, aimed at starting renewed noting when schools reopened, in spite of the fact that the language issue had been resolved.

Black schools, due to reopen next Tuesday (July 20), would not open until the agitation had ceased, he said.

Mr Kruger was quoted as saying, "The flow of information to the schools and their parents and guardians has shown that the numbers of teachers and students in Soweto and other areas are not sufficient to deal with the situation."

"These units will have instructions to protect the property and all costs and to do so with all the means at their disposal, "Mr Kruger said.

"No disorder will be tolerated," Mr Kruger said.

He did not announce any duration for the prohibition of gatherings, but said it was similar to the one imposed under the Riotous Assemblies Act which ended on July 7.

Intimidated and threatened

Mr Kruger said agitators were active in Soweto and other areas inciting residents towards renewed noting on July 20 when schools were due to reopen.

"People are being intimidated and threatened with assault should they not do what these agitators want them to do."

"Some residents, workers and children have been scared by agitators and by threats and are apprehensive of what might happen on Tuesday," Mr Kruger said.

"In these circumstances, it is our duty to move on Black agitators," he added.
on the following measures:

- A prohibition on meetings similar to the one that ended on July 7 has been imposed with effect from Friday, July 16.
- The sections of the Internal Security Act, 1950, authorizing the preventive detention of persons engaging in activities that endanger the maintenance of public order will be brought into operation immediately.
- Bantu schools will not reopen on Tuesday. They will remain closed until agitation has stopped.

Mr Kruger said the provisions of the Internal Security Act would be used to curb agitation.

"Agitators who do not cease their activities immediately will be prevented from continuing with it by being placed in detention in terms of the Internal Security Act," he said.

"Similar steps will be taken in respect of the manipulators who send out others while they themselves remain in safety out of the public eye."

The Government was conscious that many law-abiding scholars and parents who worked hard to help their children through school would suffer because schools would not reopen on Tuesday.

Mr Kruger said the detention of juveniles was being used by agitators seeking to incite new disturbances.
Police free 14 riot children

At least 14 Black children who were arrested after the disturbances in Soweto and other townships have been released, says Soweto's CID chief, Colonel J P Visser.

At the same time, Colonel Visser said he was not certain how many more children were still being held. But even if he knew he would not tell the Press, he added.

Last week The Star reported that children as young as eight years old were being held in cells at John Vorster Square after the riots which began on June 16.

After this report Brigadier J F Roots, divisional CID officer for the Witwatersrand, said only 33 children, the youngest being 15, were still in custody and were able to see their parents.

In a report in an Afrikaans newspaper today, Mr. Klaus von Lieres, the Chief Prosecutor of Johannesburg, was quoted as saying most of the children held since the riots had been released from jail.
Riot damage 'staggering'

Staff Reporter

A MONTH after the Soweto riots, which left 176 dead, thousands wounded and millions of rands damage, Black businessmen in the township are beginning to count their losses — and are staggered by the magnitude of the destruction.

Mr T. J. Makhaya, "Mayor" of Soweto and chairman of the Urban Bantu Council, said yesterday in a telephone interview from Johannesburg that he was "very worried and concerned" about the damage done to Black businesses, especially those which rendered essential services to the people of Soweto.

Completely destroyed

On a partly completed list of businesses damaged or destroyed in the riots, Mr Makhaya said that out of 31 shops, most were completely destroyed.

The shops include fish shops, eating houses, dry cleaners, grocers and general dealers.

In many cases, expensive equipment and stocks were destroyed, even if the shop was not burnt down, Mr Makhaya said.

"We are staggered by the amount of damage done and see this as a great drawback for the development of Black business."

Mr Makhaya said that the UBC, shopkeepers and officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, were still trying to ascertain the amount of damage done to Black-owned shops.

No completed figures were available yet because reports were still being received as owners worked out their losses, but it would "certainly be many thousands of rands".

"We are especially concerned about the shops which provide essentials to our people and are trying to provide temporary premises and stocks so that business can carry on."

"For many shopkeepers, their businesses were their only livelihood, which they and built up over many years. "Some were insured, but insurance companies are refusing to pay out for riot damage."

"The task of rebuilding the shops is a huge one. The Department of Bantu Administration is being very co-operative in helping this reconstruction — we must give them this credit."

Mr Makhaya appealed to businesses in South Africa to assist Black entrepreneurs to recover from their losses.

"By helping shopkeepers in Soweto, businesses would be helping the whole community and it would make many people very happy."
SA's problem not racial—Botha
There are several Black nationalisms and nobody can deny it. This is the crux of the matter and the basic question is how to accommodate the differing nationalisms. And this is what my Government has been trying to do under very difficult circumstances. With Mozambique, South Africa has managed this fairly well in peace with a Government that differs, not in colour — we were not interested in the colour of the Government — but in ideology, very, very far from us. I think South Africa has played a constructive role.

My Prime Minister personally took visits to several African heads of state. My Prime Minister did a lot, to create an atmosphere amenable for talks, for discussion. And in South West Africa you have a problem area where there is a conference continuing between Black and White, they're sitting around a table discussing their political future. These things were not thought possible two, three years ago. I would appeal for in-depth understanding of the real issues in Southern Africa. Nobody is going to change the situation by trying to change it by force. It is just not possible. Force will find no answer by force and it will continue. And you will eventually get an escalation of conflict, the consequences of which will be disastrous for both Black and White. What we've got to do is to arrange a situation where the White nationalism and the Black nationalism can come to an agreement with one another. You must first get political stability. You must remove the fear of domination of the one nationalism from the other. This is what we are trying to do, but we are receiving

Q: Be forced by whom?

A: By the arguments that are being used by you. I said before there is Black nationalism and there is White nationalism.

There is no way to force this artificial unity but through force. So it's either got to be done by forbidding the Whites into it or it's got to be done in a way to respect the nationalism of both. As you remove the fear of domination — and let me say it here, there's no use beating around the bush — surely, surely, does the White man think that with the one-man, one-vote system he would lose? He would lose straightaway and that would be the end.
No earlier international agreements have been finalized with the United States. The American government has been working on international agreements with a number of countries, including the United States, in an effort to establish a framework for the peaceful resolution of international disputes. The United States is a major player in the international community and has a significant role to play in the international order. The United States is working to ensure that its interests are protected and that its values are advanced. The United States is a major contributor to the United Nations and is an active member of various international organizations. The United States is a major player in the global economy and is a major trading partner with many countries. The United States is a major player in the international community and is a major contributor to the global economy.
It is hoped that the Transkei issue will now be relegated to where it belongs i.e., near the periphery of South African politics, with formidable attention is focused on the political and other aspirations of the growing millions of urbanized Blacks who have diminishing ties, or no ties at all, with the homelands. This is the real issue, and it should be treated as such. If it is neglected, chaos could result. — Cape Times editorial, June 11, 1976.
Soweto funerals quiet.

 OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG. — A police helicopter hovered in the distance as Dobsonville buried its dead from the riots that hit Soweto and nearby areas last weekend.

Mass funerals were banned but the dead were being buried side by side as services were being held at the same time and near each other.

Road blocks were set up on all roads leading into Soweto by members of the South African Police, the West Rand Administration Board and the Johannesburg City Council's Traffic Department.

The same spades were being inter-changed from one grave to another as the last rites were being said over the deceased. Many people had travelled from Soweto to the graveyard waiting for hearses as they went through the gates.

Before the funerals, a symbolic Requiem Mass was held at Regina Mundi, in Rockville and from Botswana. Reliable sources said a prayer meeting was held in Gaborone's town hall attended by refugees and sympathizers.

Other funerals were held yesterday in Soweto, Dobsonville, Alexandra township and Tembisa.

In spite of the directive to ban mass funerals, the undertakers and people in charge of the cemeteries made this a mass funeral occasion by having the graves side by side and also at the same time.

People came from as far afield as Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.
R839,000 damage in East Rand riots 9/7/76

Staff Reporter

DAMAGE to three townships on the near East Rand in the recent riots amounted to R839,000, the chairman of the East Rand Bantu Administration Board, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, has announced.

Worst hit was Tokozal township near Alberton with damage of R333,000. Damage to buildings and vehicles in Tembisa has been estimated at R44,000 and at Katlehong R62,000.

Wherever possible, the machinery and equipment had been removed from the troubled townships, said Mr Van der Merwe.

People had supplied food and refreshments to police and board officials on duty during the unrest, proving their willingness to assist the authorities, he said.

The chairman of Germiston's management committee, Mr Sarel Hahingh, said Germiston civil defence had supplied 2,600 meals to men on duty in the townships.

Putco did not have any buses damaged in these three townships.

Although 122 Putco buses were damaged or burnt in other Reef areas, the situation in the Germiston area had been anticipated and buses had been removed in time.

The situation in Katlehong and Tokozal was virtually back to normal this week.

Police patrols were back to what they had been before the riots.
Sack Treurnicht and Botha demands Sebe

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr. L. Sebe, has returned from overseas at the weekend. He said that in 1974 Mr. Vorster had been asked to remove Afrikaners and to have Mr. M. C. Botha amend the Bantu Education Act. He said that the Afrikaners could be taught as a language, not as a black, to be given a vehicle of knowledge for black children.

"Do we have to pay in bloodshed for our children? Does blood have to flow from our children for our rights?"

"The death of people in Soweto shows that you cannot suppress the needs of people indefinitely," Mr. Sebe said.

Though there was a full in Soweto the issue had not been settled and "Mr. Vorster must sacrifice two ministers."

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Soweto riot writers detained

PRETORIA — The chairman of the commission investigating the Soweto riots, Mr. Justice P. M. Cillie, said yesterday two detained Johannesburg reporters writing a book about the Soweto riots had not approached him. He did not think their arrest was connected with an approach that had been made to him by another person.

Speaking at the first public session of the commission, he said newspaper reports could give the impression that the two, whom he did not name, had been arrested because they had approached the commission.

This was not so. Anybody who wished to approach the commission in confidence would be protected.

Mr. Justice Cillie said a newspaper report had stated the two journalist had been writing a book on the riots and had approached him to try to arrange a consultation.

The facts were that a person connected with a newspaper had approached him, but he, was not one of the two journalists arrested.

The person who had telephoned was to write a book on the Soweto events, and wanted to discuss the evidence that would be available.

The person had been referred to the commission secretary.

"The secretary arranged for a meeting between him and me some time tomorrow," Mr. Justice Cillie said.

(Saga.)
makes Nats Wriggle

question that

Urban Blacks: the

What top Govt Supporters Say about Rats
Judge tells of riots inquiry

PRETORIA. — The venue for hearing evidence in public by the one-man commission of inquiry into the riots in Soweto and other places last month would be the Old Synagogue in Pretoria, the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice P M Cillie said here yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr Justice Cillie said the synagogue had been chosen because it was the most central place, considering the different places the riots had occurred. Sitting of the commission might, however, also take place at other places if it was deemed necessary.

It was not possible to say when the commission would begin hearing evidence, but it would be at the end of the month. It would depend on when sufficient witnesses were ready to give evidence.

Newspapers

Mr Justice Cillie said letters had already been sent to the editors of all the major newspapers requesting them to submit the reports, including photographs, which had appeared during and after the riots.

It might also be necessary to ask reporters who had witnessed incidents, or who had conducted interviews in connection with the riots, to submit anything that might assist the commission in its task.

Referring to the powers of the commission, Mr Justice Cillie said they appeared in the Commissions Act of 1947 and the regulations promulgated today.

"Shortly, these powers are for practical purposes the same as those of a Supreme Court in relation to the fixing of a venue, the summoning of witnesses, the hearing of evidence in public, the exclusion of the public or part of the public where deemed necessary, and the production of documents and related matters."

In reply to a question, Mr Justice Cillie said people could be summoned to give evidence, but naturally the commission would prefer witnesses to give evidence voluntarily.

The commission would give a witness every protection which a witness received in the Supreme Court.

For the guidance of the public and newspapers, Mr Justice Cillie drew attention to certain provisions of the Commissions Act and the regulations promulgated.

From the Act he quoted a section dealing with "hindering or obstructing a commission:"

"Any person who wilfully interrupts the proceedings of a commission or who wilfully hinders or obstructs a commission in the performance of its functions shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R100 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment."

From the regulations, Mr Justice Cillie quoted as follows:

"If any person who gave, or is giving, evidence before the commission, or has been summoned to give evidence, to requests by the commission, no person shall publish in any manner whatever the name or address of such person or any information likely to reveal his identity."

"No person shall, except insofar as shall be necessary in the execution of the terms of reference of the commission, publish or furnish the report of the commission, or a copy or part thereof, to any other person unless and until the report has been laid on the tables of the Senate and the House of Assembly."

"No person may insult, disparage or belittle the commission, or a member of the commission, or prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of the commission."

Mr Justice Cillie said the date of the first sitting of the commission would be published later.

New unrest?

Asked what the situation would be if further unrest occurred, Mr Justice Cillie said the terms of reference only referred to riots that had taken place during June, 1976. Should further unrest take place a further proclamation would be required to instruct the commission also to investigate them.

Mr Justice Cillie said that as had already been announced, evidence would be adduced by Dr Percy Yutar, Attorney-General of the Transvaal, assisted by Mr P B Jacobs, an advocate, but there was a strong possibility that more legal officers would have to be appointed.

The secretary of the commission is Mr D Jacobs of the Department of Justice and the Assistant Secretary, Mr L Viljoen. — Sapa.
the confidence of people of all races and this threat more distant in East Asia and the Islamic world, which must be addressed.

"The same time the free trade

Weighting the

damage

How will the news affect business? Some of SA’s top executives

whether he believes the next 15 years will be as problematic as the last 15 is

Caution — yes, pessimism — no. He
gathers his business and national finances, 176 were killed. When has been the activity to prevent the country from

a right enough can an extent possible. Volatility is likely in the assembly — and this

year on day to day basis, market

likely to say 90% do the jobs no doubt that Mr.

We’ll see how much more surprising people would find. Post-Crisis investment

country would greatly collapse. Households would grow slower to spend,

concern about foreign trade and investment links, it is set for the long run. SA’s exports

and the core of the world is no longer,

and the core of the world is no longer.

another Shambaugh, some executives

give their views.
groups.

"Great strides have been made in busi-
ness towards improving human and race
relations. Tongaat in particular has made
great efforts but we sometimes forget that
people tend to express themselves dif-
ferently when trying to say the same
thing.

"People who have traditional business
ties with SA know our problems and
have learned to live with them. Besides,
sider any of its policy decisions just
because of the riots.

He makes the point, however, that
government's economic policies will
ensure that business experiences difficult
times over the next six to nine months,
riots or not. "I am afraid that this will
hurt the Black man — which won't help
matters."

Like Du Plessis, Herber believes SA
must take a long hard look at the under-
Barlow Rand's chief executive Mike
Roebert believes the root causes of the
riots are "many and complicated." He
hopes Mr Justice Cillie's one-man Com-
mission of Enquiry will come up with the
answers.

"It becomes imperative that to avoid
further recurrences of this nature, and for
the sake of normal good relationships
between Black and White and indeed all
sections of the SA community, that ade-
quate machinery for dialogue and good
communication be set up without delay.
Such machinery must allow for full represen-
tation."

Ascom's director, Raymond Par-
sorsh, believes both political and eco-
nomic factors lie behind the riots. Ascom
welcomes the Commission of Enquiry
and is itself "studying the economic
aspects carefully to see what adaptations
can be recommended. Soweto represents
capitalism in a microcosm. Organised
commerce is therefore anxious to give
Blacks a bigger stake in the performance
and preservation of the private enterprise
system."

Errol Drummond, director of Seifsa, is
among the more confident of SA's indus-
trial leaders. He believes the riots will not
affect investment and that the steel and
engineering industries "have been moving
so fast over the past three years that we've
beaten the pistol."

SA Breweries is not changing any of
its investment decisions, reports manag-
ing director Dick Goss. "It's too early to
tell, but business has apparently returned
to normal." Goss holds the view that
"well informed foreign investors, who
have been doing business in SA over a

Dolling, Pickard, Du Plessis, Drummond . . . pondering the lessons of Soweto

there are other great worries such as
Angola and Rhodesia," says Reid.

Fred du Plessis, chairman of Senbank,
is less sanguine — perhaps because he
was nearer the scene of riots. His bank
has not detected any concrete evidence of
harmful overseas business reaction. Non-
theless he himself is greatly con-
cerned at the turn of events.

"The economic implications," he
avers, "depend on how the government is
going to handle the situation. Does it see
it as an isolated incident — or as some-
thing that needs attention?

"My personal view is that it is serious
enough for government to take a hard
look at the basic causes. If nothing is
done about the situation in the townships,
and there is more unrest, then clearly
there will be a negative effect on the eco-
nomy.

"Businessmen could take a more
pessimistic view of SA," says Du Plessis.

Lawrence Herber, president of Great-
termans, also emphasises that the
immediate effect on business has been
small. His firm's sales suffered a minor
setback in the worst three days up to
Saturday June 19 but have since recov-
ered. His board has no mind to recon-

Financial Mail July 2 1976

15
STAAJKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

At *Nasionale* by die Pressenterre Geregistreer

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Vol. 133]
PRETORIA, 2 JULY 1976

[No. 5207

PROKLAMASIE
van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No 123, 1976

KOMMIES VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE OPROER BY SOWETO EN ANDERE PLEKKE IN DIE REPUBLIEK GEDURENDE JUNIE 1976

Krigeins die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet, 1947 (Wet 8 van 1947), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalinge van daardie Wet van toepassing is op die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die Oproer by Soweto en ander Plekke in die Republiek gedurende Junie 1976 wat ek op die 24ste dag van Junie 1976 aange stel het, en vaardig ek hierby die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan vervat wat betrekking het tot genoemde Kommissie uit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seal van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Koppiespad, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Junie tussentydse Nevenhondertend Swe-seweek op tien.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident
Op Lys van die Staatspresident er-rade

J. T. KRUGER.

BYLAE
REGULASIES

1. In hierdie regulasies is het uit die aangelaag anders blyk, beteken—

"beperk" iemand in die volydsre diens van die Staat wat ongetuig of aangehys is om die Kommissie by die uitvoering van sy werkzaamhede behulpas te wees;
"document" ook 'n boek, pamflet, aanteekening, by, omskrywing, plan, plakkaat, maak, publikasie, telering, portret of pien.
"Kommissie" die in hierdie proklamasie bedoelde Kommissie van Onderzoek na die Oproer by Soweto en ander Plekke in die Republiek gedurende Junie 1976; indien dit van die Kommissie is.
"Oproer" ook, indien wat van die Kommissie ingestel word.
"polis" ook groot, 'n gebou of bouwerk, enig geval van 'n gebou of bouwerk, 'n voorwerp, voorwerp, bouwerk, bouwerk, bouwerk of bouwerk.
"Voorlader" die Voorlader van die Kommissie.

SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Commission;
"Commission" means the Commission of Inquiry into the Riots at Soweto and other Places in the Republic during June 1976 referred to in this Proclamation;
"document" includes any book, pamphlet, record, list, circular, plan, placard, poster, publication, drawing, photograph or picture;
"inquiry" means the inquiry being conducted by the Commission;
"member" means a member of the Commission;
"officer" means a person in the full-time service of the State who has been appointed or designated to assist the Commission in the performance of its functions;
"property" includes any land, building or structure or any part of a building or structure, any vehicle, conveyance, vessel or aircraft.
2. De Voorzitter laat de engste tyd een of meer persone wat nu wêrener voor bywondere kennis van enige aangeheenheid, plek of redel held, kome, kommer om die Kommissie met betrekking daaraan en ontvangende bevoegde blyk te gee, wie.

3. Vir versameling van die Kommissie word genoemde op die wyse en deur die Voorzitter bepaal.

4. (a) Iemand wat nie member of aangeskry is om die versameling van die Kommissie in coöperasie in die werk na bevolking of besighede en die wyse of mens daarvan aangestel of opgenomen, te transkribeer, moet sowat in eie bevoegd om die volgende vorm aanvul.

   (i) A.B., verklaars onder eed/vervloeting en verklaars-

      (a) dat ek getuig en na my beste vermoe die versameling van die Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Wyse en deur die Voorzitter van die Kommissie gelei.

   (b) dat ek enige snelskif-aantekening/meegenaamse opname van die versameling van die Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Wyse en deur die Voorzitter van deur die Kommissie gelaat, word geëxecuteer op die wyse wat van die Wyse van deur die Voorzitter van deur die Kommissie gelaat.

   (2) Geen snelskif-aantekening/meegenaamse opname van die versameling van die Kommissie word getranskribeer nie behalwe op las van die Voorzitter.

5. 'n Deur die Voorzitter daartoe aangewese beaampl kan die aanbod van by die kommissie van die onderzoek aanwezig waars en getuigs en argumente wat op die onderzoek betrekking het, aanvaar.

6. Die Voorzitter of 'n beaampl die Voorzitter in die algemeen of spesiaal daartoe geneem, 'n getuie wat voor die Kommissie verskyn, die eend of een van hom 'n bevestiging af.

7. 'n Getuie wat voor die Kommissie verskyn, kan slegs deur 'n persoon in kruisverhoor geneem word indien die Voorzitter toebied dat dan deur daardie persoon gedoen word omdat dit na die Voorzitter se oordeel in belang van die werksoorte van die Kommissie nodig is.

8. Indien 'n persoon wat getuig, voor die Kommunale afgelê het of af of op voorwerp of op persoon geweest is, die Kommissie aldaar verskyn, moet die persoon of daardie persoon gedoen word omdat dit na die Voorzitter se oordeel in belang van die werksoorte van die Kommissie nodig is.

9. 'n Getuie wat voor die Kommissie verskyn, kan deur 'n advokaat of mylde omhoog gedoen word slegs in die mate waarin die Voorzitter dit toesta.

10. Die Voorzitter of 'n beaampl kan te alle redelhede tye enige persoon vir die doelendes van die Kommissie onderzoek betek in burger en enige dokument wat op sodanige persoon is bewaar word, opereer en in beslag neem.

11. Elke persoon wat diens doen deur die uitvoering van die Kommissie se werksoorte, indien idool kennis van enige genoemde of wat aangestel of aangetoon is om die Kommissie van die onderzoek aangestel of op meganume wyse geopen, is, te transkribeer, moet in aanvyn van enige aangewende napien of metgene van die vervolging van sy pligte in verband met buite die werksoorte van sy kennis, fungiese en sommige behandelinge, help bewaar, behalwe enige soorten beheersing van sodanige aangeheenheid of ignisering vir die doelendes van die Kommissie se verlag nodig is, en elke sodanige persoon.

2. The Chairman may at any time co-opt one or more persons who, in his opinion has or have special knowledge or, any matter, place or area to assist the Commission in relation thereto in an advisory capacity.

3. The proceedings of the Commission shall be recorded in the manner determined by the Chairman.

4. (1) Any person appointed or designated to take down or record the proceedings of the Commission in shorthand or by mechanical means or to transcribe such proceedings which have been so taken down or recorded shall at the outset take an oath or make an affirmation in the following form:

   (a) A.B., declare under oath/affirm and declare—

      (a) that I shall faithfully and to the best of my ability take down/record the proceedings of the Commission in shorthand or by mechanical means or to transcribe such proceedings in the Republic during June 1976 in shorthand/argument mechanical means as ordered by the Chairman of the Commission;

   (b) that I shall transcribe fully and to the best of my ability any shorthand notes/mechanical record of the proceedings of the Commission in shorthand/argument mechanical means as ordered by the Chairman of the Commission.

   (2) No shorthand notes or mechanical record of the proceedings of the Commission shall be transcribed except by order of the Chairman.

5. An officer designated thereto by the Chairman may be present at the hearing of evidence at the inquiry and adduce evidence and arguments relating to the inquiry.

6. The Chairman or an officer authorised generally or specially thereto by the Chairman, shall administer to any witness appearing before the Commission an oath or affirmation.

7. Any witness who appears before the Commission, may only be cross-examined by a person if the Chairman permits it to be done by that person because it is in the Chairman's view necessary in the interests of the functions of the Commission.

8. If any person who gave or is giving evidence before the Commission or has been summoned to give evidence so requests the Commission, no part of his shall publish in any manner whatsoever the name or address of such person or any information likely to reveal his identity.

9. Any witness who appears before the Commission may be assisted by an advocate or an attorney only to the extent to which the Chairman permits it.

10. The Chairman or any officer may, for the purposes of the inquiry of the Commission, at all reasonable times enter and inspect any premises and demand and serve any document which is or is kept upon such premises.

11. Every person employed in carrying out the functions of the Commission, including any person co-opted in terms of regulation 2 or appointed or designated to transcribe the proceedings of the Commission in shorthand or recorded by mechanical means, shall at all times observe strict confidentiality in regard to any matter or information that may come to his knowledge in the performance of his duties or connection with the said functions, except so far as the publication of such matter or information shall be necessary for the purposes of the report of the
behalve die Voorstuur of 'n beampte, moet voordat hy
enige diens by die Kommissie verrig of 'n deel van getroutheid of
genehmiging van die Voorstuur in die volgende
versameling en onderken:

14. A.B. verklaar onder oor/verenig en verklaar
dat, behalve en soos dit by die uitvoering van my pligte in
verband met die werklikheid van die Kommissie van
Ontleding, daarin die Oppor soet en onder Plekke in
die Republiek gedurende June 1976 of ingevolge 'n bevel
van 'n bevoegde Hof nodig is, ek geen aangeheindheid of
migmente in verband met genoemde Kommissie se
onderzoek tot my kennis kan, aan enigm and soos deel
de en niemand sal toesta of veroorkos om toegang te
verkry nie, ten spyte van enige aanlopende, ontname of transkripsie van die verreg-
tinge, van genoemde Kommissie in my best of bewaring of
of in die best of in die bewaring van genoemde Kommissie
of 'n beampte.

12. Niemand mag, behalve vir soos dit by die uitvoering
van die Kommissie se opdrag nodig is, die verslag van
die Kommissie of 'n afskrif van 'n gedeelte daarvan publiek
of aan een ander anders vertrek nie, tensy en totdat die
verslag in die Senaat en in die Volksraad ter Tafel gelê
is.

13. Niemand mag die Kommissie of 'n lid van die
Kommissie beleeg, neerklaar of verklere of die versig-
tings of die bevindinge van die Kommissie benadeel,
beïnvloed of voorruitloop in.

14. Iemand wat—
(a) die beplannings van regulasie 8 of 12 oorsteer;
(b) die Voorstuur of 'n beampte by die uitvoering van
'n bevoegde Hof nodig is, ek geen aangeheindheid of
migmente in verband met genoemde Kommissie se
onderzoek tot my kennis kan, aan enigm and sal meedeel
met en niemand sal toesta of veroorkos om toegang te
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of in die best of in die bewaring van genoemde Kommissie
of 'n beampte.

12. No person shall, except in so far as shall be
necessary in the execution of the terms of reference of
the Commission, publish or furnish the report of the
Commission or a copy or part thereof to any other
person unless and until the report has been laid on the
Tables of the Senate and the House of Assembly.

13. No person may insult, disparage or belittle the
Commission or a member of the Commission or prejudice
the influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of the
Commission.

14. Any person who—
(a) contravenes the provisions of regulation 8 or 12;
(b) wilfully hinders, resists or obstructs the Chairman
or any officer in the exercise of any power referred to
in regulation 10; or
(c) contravenes the provisions of regulation 13, shall
be guilty of an offence and be liable—
(i) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph
(a) or (b) to a fine not exceeding R200 or imprison-
ment for a period not exceeding six months; and
(ii) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph
(c) to a fine not exceeding R1 000 or imprisonment
for period not exceeding one year.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No 1187 2 July 1976

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
INTO THE RIOTS AT SOWETO AND OTHER
PLACES IN THE REPUBLIC DURING JUNE 1976

It is hereby notified for general information that the
State President has been pleased to appoint a commission
of inquiry into the riots at Soweto and other Places in the
Republic during June 1976 with the following terms of
reference:

To inquire into and report on the riots at Soweto and
other Places in the Republic during June 1976, and the
causes which gave rise thereto.

The Commission shall consist of the Honourable Mr
[Name], Judge President of the
High Court of South Africa, as Chairman and sole member.
Interested persons and bodies wishing to give evidence before the Commission or to submit written representations are invited to submit a memorandum (in duplicate) not later than 31 July 1976, containing a concise summary of the representations, to the Secretary, Commission of Inquiry into the Riots at Soweto and other Places in the Republic during June 1976, Private Bag X81, Pretoria, 0001, and to indicate whether they also wish to give oral evidence before the Commission.

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Kruger says no to mass funeral

STAFF REPORTER

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, has refused the Black Parents' Association permission to hold a mass burial for people killed in the recent Soweto riots.

In a statement issued in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Kruger said it appeared that Black power organisations were affiliated to the Association and that political agitators were involved in planning the mass burial.

This showed, "in my view, that it is an exercise in political agitation and not an effort to assist the bereaved with the laying to rest of their next of kin," he said.

Mr Kruger said: "The Black Parents' Association has applied to the Magistrate of Johannesburg for permission to hold a mass burial of persons who died during the recent riots in Soweto. This application has been deferred to me.

"It appears that known Black Power organisations are affiliated to the Black Parents' Association, and that well-known political agitators are actively concerned with this organisation and involved in the planning of the mass burial.

"As well as the manner in which the burial is to be held, show in my view that this is an exercise in political agitation and not an effort to assist the bereaved with the laying to rest of their next of kin.

"It is obvious that such an occurrence can quite possibly lead to renewed rioting and even to violence. Furthermore, no evidence was submitted that the organisation concerned has any mandate from the next of kin to arrange the burial on their behalf or even knows who all the deceased and next of kin are.

"The bodies of the deceased can therefore not be handed over to the organisation.

"In these circumstances, I have refused the application.

Invited

"The next of kin are invited to come forward to identify and claim the bodies of the deceased and to arrange burials in the usual way and in the areas where the deceased lived. No political speeches will be allowed at such burials.

"It is a given aim of the Black Parents' Association to provide financial assistance to the next of kin concerned. This the organisation, or anybody else, can of course do. In fact, the State as well as the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board itself, assists indigents in such cases."

The Black Parents' Association, meanwhile, has called for a day of prayer on Saturday. It was decided to make the call before Mr Kruger's announcement.

Mr David Pooe, vice-president of the South Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce said he would suggest that traders should close their shops on Saturday. "More things are wrong by prayer than by this world dreams of," he said yesterday.

Charity performances of Gibson Kente's "How Long" in aid of the Soweto riot victims have been banned by Mr Louis Philip Francis, Assistant Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Mr Kente was handed the order at his Dube home yesterday. Another was pinned to the door of the Donaldson Orlando Community Centre where the show would have been staged last night. The performances were to have continued to Saturday night.
Soweto aid show banned

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Charity performances of Gibson Kente's How Long? in aid of Soweto riot victims have been banned by the assistant chief magistrate of the Johannesburg District under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Playwright Gibson Kente was handed the order at his Dube home yesterday morning, while another was pinned on the door of the Donatoan Orlando Community Centre, where the first show should have been staged last night. The performances should have run till Saturday.

All the proceeds were to be forwarded to the Black Parents Association.

The association's application to the Magistrate of Johannesburg for permission to hold a mass burial of the victims has been refused by the Minister of Justice, Mr. J. T. Kruger.

In a statement the Minister said it appeared that known Black Power organisations were affiliated to the black Parents Association and that political assassins were involved in the planning of the mass burial.

"This showed, in my view, that it was an exercise in political agitation and not an effort to assist the bereaved with the living to rest of those most of whom," the Minister said.

The next of kin were invited to identify and clam bodies and to arrange burials in the usual way. No political speeches would be allowed at the burials.

The Minister said a mass burial could quite possibly lead to renewed rioting and even to violence. Furthermore, no evidence was submitted that the organisation concerned had any mandate from the next of kin.
Mayor: Lift ban on mass burial

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—The Mayor of Soweto, Mr. T. J. Makhaya, today appealed to the Minister of Justice, Mr. J. T. Kruger, to withdraw his prohibition of a mass burial for people killed in the recent Soweto riots.

Members of the Black Parents' Association, who have been organizing the funeral, would not comment immediately on the Minister's decision, but said they would discuss it fully at a meeting tonight.

"I am very sorry that this funeral has been prohibited. I am certain that it would have been conducted in a very respectable manner," said Mr. Makhaya.

He said he sympathised with the Black Parents' Association. Such burials were in African tradition.

When many people had died in a single occurrence, it was customary for them to be buried together.

Mr. Makhaya said he wanted to see Mr. Kruger to rescind the ban. The people of Soweto are going to be very unhappy about this decision.

Mr. Kruger said on television last night he had refused an application by the Black Parents' Association to hold a mass burial.
Urban Blacks say they want a voice

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Black leaders from the Witwatersrand, are confident the Government will act on the recommendations they submitted to the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. T. J. van Onselen, at their meeting yesterday.

"They believe the political future of the country rests on dialogue and consultation between Black and White."

Soon after the meeting, Mr. T. J. Makaya, chairman of the Urban Bantu Council (UBC), expressed the feeling of the delegation when he said: "We are confident of winning the battle for more rights in urban areas. We spell out all the grievances of urban Blacks and were assured that the issues discussed would be attended to."

Parliament

Mr. Makaya emphasised that Blacks wanted nothing less than direct representation in the Provincial Council or Parliament in Cape Town.

"This is the only way our voices can be heard clearly," added Mr. Makaya.

"Mr. Richard Maponya, a Soweto businessman, said he was happy the Government was now prepared to consult urban Black leaders." We have been harping on this issue for a long time, and the recent disturbances got home our point. The riots were not just isolated incidents, but a way of expressing the people's deep-seated grievances," said Mr. Maponya.

Other delegates saw the wide-ranging talks as the Government's first step towards extending its detente exercises with Black states, to local Blacks. The 20-strong delegation was drawn from civic leaders and educationists who met Mr. van Onselen and other senior officials from the department and the Bantu Administration Board.

Funerals

Saturday, the date originally set for the mass funeral of victims of the recent riots, has been declared a national day of prayer.

The Black Parents' Association would hold a national day of prayer on Saturday because at least 47 victims are to be buried in Soweto at the weekend.

They wanted Blacks, particularly Soweto residents, to get to the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church at Rockville township at 11 am on Saturday to be able to pray together.

The Argus: Pretoria Bureau reports that senior police officers will meet in Pretoria soon to discuss riot control measures adopted during the Soweto riots.
Sacked Moss to support Soweto

John Patten,
Political Correspondent
The Department of Bantu Administration has dropped Mr Sam Moss, of the Progressive Reform Party from membership of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board at the end of his three-year term.

Mr Moss, Johannesburg City Council's first nominee to the board when it was established in 1973 and nominated for reappointment, commented today on his experiences and strongly criticized the present application of the board system.

He has been replaced on the board by the deputy leader of the National Party in the JCC, Mr Jan Burger.

Mr Moss said in an interview today his three-year term had been "completely frustrating". He had often wanted to resign but had been persuaded not to do so because his many Black friends in Soweto valued his presence on the board, and felt he could make a difference by serving on it.

Dealing with the workings of the board system, Mr Moss came up with three major criticisms:

- All board decisions are subject to approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, thus making the board "a tiger without teeth", unable to initiate policy and "slavishly following the dictates of Pretoria."

- The board should include direct Black representation. "The people of Soweto should have a voice on the board. The area is part where Blacks can be regarded paternalistically as children.”
The riots: Soweto’s power plan

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Urban African leaders yesterday proposed a plan to expand the powers of Urban Bantu Councils as a preliminary step towards representation in the provincial councils and ultimately in Parliament.

Their plan — based on unequivocal rejection of separate development — was put to the Secretary for Bantu Administration, Mr. W. P. van Onselen, at a meeting called to discuss the recent riots.

In a memorandum presented on behalf of 35 leaders from Soweto and its sister West Rand townships, Mr. M. T. Moe- rane warned that unless positive steps were taken in that direction South Africa would drift into a confrontation.

It would be of such dimension that the current unrest will be like a Sunday school picnic in comparison.

Mr. Moe-rane, president of the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advance of Africans, said separate development rested on an arbitrary and unilateral division of South Africa which left the African majority with only 15 per cent of the land.

“And that kind of order cannot last but will bring strife and disaster to this land,” he said.

Already there was a school of thought, particularly amongst young Afrcans, that their position was the result of “sheer conquest” and that the way out was a counter-assault.

“We here adopt the view that fighting it out is not the only nor the best way to resolve the basic political problems of this country,” Mr. Moe-rane said.

Soweto’s mayor, Mr. T. J. Malanaya ... after yesterday’s meeting
Mr. Maree: explained the political rights would be won by the African vote. The delegate African voice in the Union of South Africa would not be the majority, but there would be a proportion of the people of the Union who would be assured a fair share of the land and the resources of the country. The African trade union movement were determined to ensure that the wage gap was closed, and that the industrial and commercial interests of the country were protected. The delegates were convinced that the opportunity to make the necessary amendments to the constitution of South Africa was a way forward for a peaceful and prosperous country.
Rioters return to burn beerhall

By JOHAN BUYS

BANTU administration Board officials removed the last liquor supply from a beerhall and bottle store complex in Kwa Thema, Springs, but determined arsonists went back to set the building on fire for the second time yesterday and saw it burn down.

This was the only serious incident yesterday on the Far East Rand where riot police were still patrolling the two trouble spots, Duduza and Kwa Thema.

At Duduza, near Nigel, a rampaging mob burnt a public building on Monday, police were still maintaining road blocks to the township entrances. Whites were not allowed in.

When Bantu Board officials removed the last of the liquor in Kwa Thema from liquor outlet No. 3 on Monday, a mob set the building alight.

Rioters stoned the firemen battling with the blaze, and one, Mr Gert Muller, 20, was hit on the hand by a rock.

The bottle store was badly damaged, but the building was saved. Then yesterday at lunch time, arsonists set the building alight for the second time and firemen could not save it from being gutted.

Rioters also fired a primary school in Kwa Thema and gutted a classroom and store room.

Sporadic reports of unrest were received from Benoni's African townships of Waterville and Daveyton, but no serious incidents were reported.

Indian traders in Actonville, which borders Waterville, reported gangs of "totsis" who threatened to set fire to their shops.

In Daveyton a number of suspected looters were arrested in a beer depot which had been set fire to on Monday.
5 years and R30m to restore township

BY VIVIAN DE CHALAIN

It will take about five years and R30-million to restore Soweto to its pre-riot condition, Mr Sam Moss, MPC, estimated yesterday.

This restoration work depended on large sums of money being made available by the Government, he said.

"West Rand Administration Board officials are still sitting in conferences to try to assess the damage. There are sections of Soweto which they have only just been able to visit. It will probably take another week or two to assess the full extent of the damage."

Mr Moss said most of the buildings and other amenities destroyed in the riots were built over the past 25 years by, at first, the Johannesburg City Council's Non-European Affairs Department and, since 1973, the West Rand Administration Board.

"Nearly all the records in Soweto were destroyed," said Mr Moss. "The average man in the street just can't understand the extent of the damage."

TENTS

He said that WRAB officials would probably have to adopt temporary measures to administer the township.

"They would probably have duplicates of some of the paper work at their Albert Street offices, but not all. They'll probably set up tents or prefabricated offices in Soweto to take the place of the destroyed administrative buildings. But it's going to be an administrative nightmare."

To avoid the destruction of records if similar confrontations happen in the future, Mr Moss said: "Every record should be duplicated, microfilmed and filed in vaults. Any building is vulnerable."

But Mr Moss felt the most important problem facing WRAB and the restoration of Soweto is to avoid future confrontations. "To do that there..."
How many more Sowetos?

As Nationalist propaganda media, including the SABC radio and television, and Nationalist Parliamentarians assiduously divert attention from unpalatable truths, it is well that the Leader of the Opposition should be insisting that the country should face the facts of the Soweto riots. As Sir De Villiers Graaff asked in his speech at Sea Point: “How many more Sharpevilles and Sowetos must we suppress? How many more Erika Theron’s must we reject...” The Government should take responsibility for the present state of affairs, Sir De Villiers said, because it stemmed from their consistent refusal to take the Black areas and industrial townships seriously as part of the social fabric of South Africa.

The Leader of the Opposition is right to demand the resignation of the ministers responsible for Bantu administration — who are obviously out of touch with urban African opinion and do not recognize the burning resentment and sense of grievance which Nationalist policies have created in the townships. Here and there among Nationalists and, happily, in Nationalist newspapers there is some awareness that genuine grievances are at the root of the riots — and that such grievances will have to be eradicated if there is to be real peace. But the official propaganda lines, as put out by Nationalist spokesmen, attribute the riots in simple fashion to “organization” and “agitators” whose aim it was to disrupt the Vorster-Kissinger talks. The inference is that urban Africans are “blissfully happy” with Nationalist policies and there is no need for reform. Let it be agreed at once that there are sinister political forces at work whose objective it is to sow dissension in South Africa. Of course there are. But such forces would get nowhere if there were not fertile soil for agitation and a bitter sense of grievance among urban Africans. With the MP for Pinelands, Dr Boraie, South Africans who love their country and all its peoples are appalled and distressed beyond words by the attitude of some Nationalist parliamentarians to the agony of Soweto. They are blaming agitators, “communist” newspapers and subversive propaganda and, in so doing, are blinding themselves to the truth. In the interests of all its peoples, South Africa cannot fail to learn the real lessons of Soweto. We should begin by seeking the views of urban Africans themselves.
1000 dead in Soweto, UN is told

NEW YORK — The UN Committee Against Apartheid heard charges yesterday that 1000 or more Black Africans were killed in the recent violence in South Africa, and not the approximately 140 officially reported.

The committee's rapporteur, Mr. Nicacio Valderrama of the Philippines, told a meeting of the 19-nation body that, according to information received from South Africa by the UN's Centre against Apartheid, "leaders of the Black people estimate that about 1000 Africans have been killed in the recent massacre."

He also said that many of the victims were killed by 22 calibre bullets, which were not South African Police issue.

Mr. Valderrama said Black leaders reported that bullets of that calibre were used by a White vigilante group called Citizens Reserve Force, "which was allowed to go into Soweto to murder the Blacks."

Mr. George House, executive director of the American Committee of Africa, an anti-apartheid group, also told the UN body that in spite of official claims of about 140 dead and some 1200 wounded, unofficial observers had provided information that "the figures of those killed must number 1000 or more, and those who had been injured or wounded in the many thousands."

— (Sapa-Reuters.)
Students bailed at R100 each

Mercy Correspondent

PRETORIA — Three students from the University of Witwatersrand and one from Pretoria University appeared in court yesterday on an allegation of attempting to paint subversive slogans backing the Soweto riots.

Andrew du Toit, of Sunnyside, Pretoria, and Pretoria University, and Robert MacNamara, of Milner Park, Bernard Peter Fisher of Bellevue and Michael Louis Resnick of Brooklyn, all Wits students, appeared on an allegation of malicious damage to property.

The four are said to have tried to paint the words "Aminada, Soweto!" on the walls of Pretoria University on Friday of last week.

The case was remanded to June 29. The students, all aged 19, were granted bail of R100 each.
Gatherings ban is extended

The ban placed on outdoor public gatherings by the Minister of Justice, Mr. J. T. Kruger, until June 29 has been extended until July 7.

The ban was applied after the rioting in African townships on the Witwatersrand which started last week.

The ban does not apply to sports meetings, meetings inside buildings or meetings specially authorised by the Minister or the magistrate of the area concerned.
Natal students throng court 23/4/76

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Crowds of students thronged the corridors of the Durban Magistrate’s court yesterday when 87 pupils from the University of Natal medical school appeared on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act. The students were arrested on Friday when they staged a march in Sydney Road in sympathy with the Soweto rioters.
New move to aid Soweto children

A newly formed emergency relief group has decided to make the provision of recreation and occupational facilities for Soweto children a priority.

The group, the Mayors' Soweto Children's Programme, was formed yesterday under the patronage of the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mrs Molly Sklar, to provide emergency relief aid to Soweto and other townships.

"Various organisations have already started raising funds for welfare purposes and for rebuilding destroyed amenities, but I feel we can do something to help, even if it is in a small way," said Mrs Teresa Graham of Victoria, Johannesburg, who formed the group.

At yesterday's meeting it was decided, following a suggestion by Dr Selma Browne, MFC for Houghton, that the group's first goal should be providing children with something to do now that their schools had been closed.

" Mothers in Soweto are worried about their children, who now have nothing to do and might get involved in any possible further violence or riot," she said.

The group decided to appeal to the public to donate sports equipment, points, balls and other equipment. Mrs Sklar offered the group the use of recreation centres in Johannesburg as depots.

Further details can be obtained from Mrs Graham at 728-2468.
Riots fault of Botha, says Chief

UNITA — The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaizer Mntanizia, yesterday advised South Africa to grant unqualified equality to all races.

In a statement released after he had met several members of his Cabinet following his return from abroad, Chief Mntanizia also said the riots on the Reef last week demonstrated victimisation of Blacks and vindicated the Transkei's decision to become independent.

He also said the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, had done much to aggravate the deteriorating racial situation in South Africa.

He said posterity would place the blame squarely on Mr. Botha's shoulders if violence became the order of the day.

"We advise the Government of South Africa to repeal all discriminatory laws and grant unqualified equality to all races of this country on the lines we propose to do when the Transkei becomes independent," Chief Mntanizia said.

Referring to the recent riots on the Reef, he said his Government strongly condemned the use of guns by the police on young students who had acted no differently from White students in Rhodes and the Witwatersrand universities.

"We regret what is happening in our sister State as a result of a system of education applied forcibly against their protestations.

"This, to us, demonstrates in no uncertain terms the victimisation of the Black people in the racial discriminatory application of the laws of this country, and is vindication of the step we have taken to get out of the suppression we have long endured." —(Sapa)
Riots fault of Botha, says Chief

UMTATA — The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday advised South Africa to grant unqualified equality to all races.

In a statement released after he had met members of his Cabinet following his return from abroad, Chief Matanzima also said the riots on the Reef last week demonstrated victimisation of Blacks and vindicated the Transkei's decision to become independent.

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"We regret what is happening in our sister State as a result of a system of education applied forcibly against their protestations.

"This, to us, demonstrates in no uncertain terms the victimisation..."
Riot aid for Indians

THE ASSEMBLY: — Indian businessmen whose businesses were destroyed in the Rand riots and who were made homeless, are to be assisted by the Government to re-establish themselves.

This was announced at the end of the Indian Vote debate yesterday by the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr S. J. Marais Steyn, in answer to a question by the United Party MP for Benoni, Mr H. J. van Ryn.

Mr Steyn said he had already instructed his department to investigate the financial plight of Indians affected by the disturbances.

The Minister also announced that new plans had been developed concerning an Indian medical school which he regarded as necessary and urgent. The plans would soon be considered by the Cabinet.
Withdraw letter, demand PRP

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Reform Party yesterday demanded that the Government withdraw "without further ado" the letter to its Houghton MP, Dr Selma Browde, warning her against interfering in the unrest on the Witwatersrand.

The demand was made by the party's Sandton MP, Mr David Dalling, during the Police Vote. The letter, he said, had tarnished her good name.

The letter, signed by Johannesburg's Chief Magistrate, Mr A. H de Wet, warned Dr Browde to dissociate herself totally and completely from interfering with the unrest. It did not elaborate.

Mr Dalling said that Dr Browde had replied demanding to know from Mr de Wet under what statutory provision the letter was sent and on whose authority and instruction it was done.

"UNDEMOCRATIC"

Mr Dalling said that Dr Browde had not received an official reply except a telephone call "from assistant magistrate Faurie to say that the Chief Magistrate had no comment to make.

"We in these benches believe that this letter constitutes a severe and unwarranted invasion of Dr Browde's rights as a public representative and an undemocratic interference with her ability to carry out her obligations in that capacity," Mr Dalling said.

"That public representative's good name has been blackened in a most insipid manner and at a time when feelings are running high."

Mr Dalling said that Dr Browde was a respected political figure in Johannesburg enjoying the overwhelming support of her constituents.

Mr Dalling said that Dr Browde was an opponent of anarchy and the Government. She opposed violence in any form and had often warned the Government of possible unrest and violence if the grievances of Blacks were not taken seriously.

Mr Dalling said that the PRP was a group of South Africans who loved their country and who saw the best way to end entrenchments of discrimination and a more compassionate way than authoritarianism.

"If that is her sin, Sir, then it is our sin as well, and it is the sin of hundreds, of thousands of South Africans, countrymen of ours."
Graaff calls for resignations

THE Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, last night accused the Government of ignoring a constant stream of warnings preceding the Soweto riots and called for the resignations of the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, and his deputy, Dr Andries Treurnicht, for "gross incompetence".

Sir De Villiers said he did not foresee a conflict between the federal proposals of the United Party and the support it would give "to any constructive proposals to meet the urgent political needs of the Coloured community..."

There were both English- and Afrikaans-speaking voters who saw the National Party's "retreating action in defence of a smaller South Africa" as a dogmatic and realistic policy.

"How many more Sharpevilles and Sowetos must we suppress? How many more Erika Therons must we reject? How many more Transkeians made stateless aliens before people understand that fear diminishes us and confidence strengthens us?"

Addressing more than 200 people in the Sea Point Civic Centre, Sir De Villiers said that when one spoke of law and order, one should ask how a government should deal with a recent one. It had done a good job if it allowed a long-existing situation to erupt into violence without any previous intervention by those in the Cabinet responsible for good relations with the people concerned.

The questions were: Why the violence occurred and what could have been done to avoid it by intelligent mediation and peaceful negotiation? The Government should take responsibility for the present state of affairs, he said, because it stemmed from their consistent refusal to take the Black areas and industrial towns seriously as part of the social fabric of South Africa.

ACTION CALL

Permanent machinery should be created to ensure that in future such a situation could not develop without its being a subject of discussion between the highest authorities on both sides.

Sir De Villiers called for speedy and properly informed action to restore the situation and to repair the loss of confidence in respect of future racial relations.

He called for the resignation of Mr M C Botha and said his claim that there had been a misunderstanding of his policy was evidence of incompetence "too gross to tolerate".

The Government had, instead of showing signs of moving away from institutionalized discrimination, given Dr Andries Treurnicht a ministerial office "to prove, apparently, that if anything changes it will change in his direction."

Speaking on the Theron Commission Report, Sir De Villiers said the United Party was happy to endorse the overwhelming majority of its recommendations and certainly those of major importance. The report amounted to a complete rejection of Government policy.
Nat challenge to PRP over riots

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — There was a terrorist tactic known as "Jacaruse" developed overseas, and now been used in South Africa by anarchists and agitators, and the tactic was even being used in Parliament, Mr Tom Langley (NP Waterkloof) said in the Assembly last night.

Speaking in committee on the Police Vote, Mr Langley said the PRP should indicate where it stood concerning the riots in Soweto and the PRP leader, Mr Colin Egdin, should tell the House whether he was in touch with Chief Geicha Buthelezi on Sunday and whether he was with Chief Buthelezi in Soweto.

Mr Egdin: "I was not.

Mr Langley said the methods used by the PRP of accusing the Government smacked of "Jacaruse".

The PRP had seen fit to say the blame for the riots was not that of "so-called activists", but that of the Government.

The PRP knew the activists and were in touch with them.

The National Party had warned the PRP repeatedly not to isolate English-speaking people and Blacks against the Afrikaners, and it was typical of the spirit of the PRP that this had now happened, Mr Langley said.

Mr David Dalling (PRP, Sandton) said the National Party did not appear to understand the role of the PRP or its attitude towards the unrest.

The PRP wanted to arrive at a lasting solution and wanted to help people understand the frustration of the Blacks.

It was evident that the Government was insensitive to the problems of many of the Black people.

No solution’

Political Correspondent

Arrest before riots recalled

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The ill-fated march by schoolchildren at the Soweto school of Naledi which sparked off the rioting last Wednesday could have been triggered by the arrest of the chairman of the school’s student Christian movement, Mr David Dalling (PRP Sandton) said last night.

Speaking in the police debate, Mr Dalling said that on June 8 a police officer attempted to arrest the boy at Naledi School. The attempt failed and the officer’s car was overturned and burnt.

A further attempt the next day also failed, by which time the entire school was in a state of tension and anger.

Against this background and against the background of the already tense language dispute, the boy’s home was apparently visited by police in the early hours of Sunday, June 13 or Monday, June 14, Mr Dalling said.

The home was then searched and the boy has not been seen since.

“I believe it was after that action that the students of Naledi planned their ill-fated and tragic march.”

Mr Dalling called on the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to say why the boy was arrested and what had happened to him.

He also put these questions to the Minister:

○ Could more tactful police action have prevented the spark from being ignited at that moment?

○ Why, after the riots had started, were there so few police at Fhefele School?

○ Why were they not clad then or later in proper protective clothing against stones and sticks?

○ Why were they not equipped with the weapons of a modern riot squad — shields, hoses, hose trucks, rubber bullets?

○ What role in the disturbances was played by the police reservists — Black and White?
Food, fuel for Soweto

Hungry Soweto's essential food and coal supplies returned to normal today as milk vans and bread delivery vans entered the townships for the first time in four days since the rioting began.

Although hardships were to be expected, there was no question of famine there.

A spokesman for the Premier Milling Group, which supplies bread to Soweto, said: "One of our bakeries baked until 11 pm on Saturday and traders from Soweto called to collect the bread."

An executive of Clover Dairies, one of the main suppliers of milk to the area, said today's "normal" supplies of milk were sent into Soweto.

Coal supplies began trickling again yesterday — the coldest day in Johannesburg this year. According to Black traders, many made special trips into Johannesburg on Friday and Saturday to stock up with goods like mealie meal and sugar.

Police indicated that top priority would be given to getting food into Soweto.

Putco bus and train services were operating normally today.

HEALTH

The fate of the Soweto clinics — vital component of the township's health services — is still virtually unknown.

There have been rumours that at least two of the clinics, one of them the pride of the Hospital Services Department, Diepkloof, have been extensively damaged or even destroyed.

It is understood that an assessment of the situation will be made within the next day or so.

Early on in the riots all doctors were withdrawn from the clinics to their home base, Baragwanath Hospital, where arrangements were made for them to continue their work.

Unrest in the clinics can be restored to their full operational capacity soon, it is feared that health in the townships may suffer.

The Johannesburg Electricity Department braved riot-torn Soweto on Thursday to repair an essential pumping station in Meadowlands, supplying the area with water.

It was the normal Monday morning rush to get to work in Alexandra early today.

Workers streamed out of the township by car, on foot and quenched at the Putco bus terminus for buses into town.

The only signs of last week's riots were the burnt-out cars, buses, trucks and shops, beer crates strewn over the roads.

Uncollected garbage piled up on corners, and there were only a handful of police to be seen, mainly near the wrecked shopping centre and the clinic.

There was no sign of food or other food supplies being delivered, and all the shops were closed.

One worker said there had been bread available on Saturday, but nothing since then.

In nearby Wynberg, shops and factories were opening as usual, and there were signs of police anywhere.

The Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic in Wynberg is open for business as usual today.

The staff was evacuated on Friday, and it was decided initially to keep the clinic open in keeping with its tradition of offering medical services to Alexandra township and surroundings 24 hours a day.

Some of the nurses from the centre manned an emergency clinic in the township throughout the weekend under the Red Cross.

"A spokesman for the centre said today that the centre staff had turned up and that the services were back to normal."
hungry workers down tools

By Peter Burchard

Production at Pretoria's Chrysler Park car factory stopped today when about 1000 hungry Black workers refused to return to work after the 9 am tea-break.

The managing director of Chrysler South Africa, Mr W E McPherson, said: "Workers at our plant near Mamelodi arrived at work hungry and restless because of the conditions in the township.

"At 9 am every day we provide tea and bread for our Black workers. Today, for unknown reasons, the bread did not arrive."

On hearing that no bread was available the workers refused to go back to work and milled around the canteen area.

Mr McPherson said they were not at all aggressive, just "confused, worried about their homes and hungry."

He also said he had decided to close the plant for today, but production would resume as usual tomorrow.

The police were called to the plant but stayed only a few minutes before leaving."
Chief ‘stunned and horrified’

"Wounded adults were returning home from work. Some were shot, some were stoned, and others were stabbed," Chief Buthelezi said. "I had read about the events but when I met the wounded children face to face, the tragedy really hit home," he said.

"I cannot believe that anything justifies the shooting of unarmed children. "After Sharpeville, one would have thought South Africa had learned something. We should be able to disperse mobs with the minimum of violence by using chemicals or rubber bullets. Shooting should never be used to rout crowds of unarmed children," he said.

Earlier, Chief Buthelezi appealed for calmness to avoid further loss of life and warned that the Black man’s struggle would be a tough and demanding one.

"We are an insane society and we cannot fight insanity with insanity. Such moves by us will result in our complete annihilation. The battle for our human rights cannot be resolved through acts which will give the powerful an excuse for our destruction," he said.

On behalf of the Inkatha movement, Chief Buthelezi later launched an all-Black disaster fund with a sum of R1 000.
Language: The 3-year fight

JOHANNESBURG — Black leaders on the Reef told yesterday of their vain three-year battle to inform the Government of the impossibility of introducing the dual-medium system into Black schools.

At a meeting here more than 60 Black leaders told the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, how they had finally resorted to giving gardening lessons in Afrikaans to meet Government requirements.

Recently, teachers had been driven to teaching mathematics in Zulu and then — while the children were writing it down — translating the instructions into Afrikaans purely for the sake of Government policy, Chief Buthelezi was told.

MR EGLIN

The meeting, which was also attended by Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive-Reform Party and Mr Sam Moss, PPP NPC for Parktown, was called to brief Chief Buthelezi on the township riots.

Members of the African Teachers’ Association and Soweto educators said they first complained in 1973.

Mr Jeremiah Mhlango, a former chairman of the Orlando Bophelo Zulu school board, who was dismissed last year in spite of winning 37 out of 43 votes at the board elections, said his schools were told that since Black Education was financed by Whites, it was Government policy that English and Afrikaans should both be used.

In May, 1975, their application for exemption was refused.

In 1976 Afrikaans was introduced, “In those classes the children could not understand what the teacher was talking about,” Mr Mhlango said.

Mr T J Makhaya said he had talked to Mr W C Ackerman, regional director of Bantu Education in the Southern Transvaal.

“Mr Ackerman told me the parents have no say in the matter and that the children who were boycotting classes because they could not understand Afrikaans would be expelled if they did not return.

“We have nothing against Afrikaans. We want it taught as a subject. But you must not expect a child to be prepared to be taught in two foreign languages,” he said.

“We have chosen English because it is an international language.

“How many Afrikaans-speaking children would be prepared to be taught mathematics in Zulu or Tswana?” Mr Makhaya asked.

THORN

Other speakers said they had stressed to the department that in White schools only one language was used as a teaching medium. “Why then must we be forced to use both, especially since neither is our mother tongue?” they asked.

Mr Gibson Thula, KwaZulu’s urban representative in Tembisa, told the meeting that the dual-medium system was such a thorn in the flesh of Black education that he had taken the matter to SA embassies abroad in an effort to impress the authorities that trouble was brewing.
Govt ‘must help the riot victims’

PRETORIA — Opposition financial spokesmen have called on the Government to make funds immediately available to relieve the distress after last week’s township riots on the Rand.

The United Party’s financial authority, Mr. David Baxter, MP, said the Government must act at once to relieve any suffering resulting from the three days of rioting and destruction.

Money needed to repair houses and restore services must be made available immediately, he urged.

Mr. Baxter said that if emergency food supplies were needed there should be no hesitation in distributing them.

“There is bound to be tremendous hardship after the happenings of the past week. The Government must not wait. The United Party will fully support speedy and realistic aid from the Government,” he said.

The Progressive Reform Party finance spokesman, Mr. Harry Schwarz, MP, said the reaction of the White community and the Government to the three days of rioting would be vitally important to race relations.

He praised industrialist Mr. Anton Rupert who gave R20,000 to relieve distress.
WASHINGTON—The U.N. Security Council has unanimously condemned South Africa for "massive violence" against the Black demonstrators at Soweto and other townships last week.

The resolution described apartheid as "a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind, seriously disturbing international peace and security."

It also recognised the "legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people" for an end to the apartheid policy.

But while it "strongly condemns" the Government, the final draft represented a watering down of the original move by Black Africa, backed by Russia and China, which would have called for punitive measures against South Africa, such as trade embargoes and sanctions.

The threat to expel South Africa from the UN was also kept off the draft.

An American delegate, Mr. Albert Sherer, spoke out very harshly in calling on South Africa to "abandon a system that is clearly not acceptable under any standard of human rights."

Mr. Sherer said apartheid forced most South Africans to live "under a system that deprives them of their basic human rights," and which was administered so as to prevent the majority from taking "peaceful action to alter that condition of fundamental deprivation."

There could be no "dream of a future for South Africa that does not include both White and Black working together in harmony and equality," he went on. "Together with other members of the Council, we want to assure that the dream does not become a nightmare such as we have witnessed in recent days."
Ambassador "Pik" Botha put up his usual sturdy defence of the South African position, telling the Security Council that Pretoria was "not prepared to be held hostage... in this way not to accept externally imposed restrictions on its freedom of domestic administration — least of all on its inherent duty of maintain law and order."

He told members it was untrue that Blacks were discriminated against in South Africa's educational system and forced to learn Afrikaans. He insisted that in the secondary schools "studies are set up on a 50-50 ratio of English to Afrikaans."

He suggested that the alleged grievance that touched off the Soweto riots was merely a pretext for an organised "chain reaction of incidents which led to an ugly situation and unnecessary bloodshed."

"It is not usual for the grievances of students to be exploited by political forces for their own ends," he reminded them.

Mr. Shriver took this point. He gave the Russian delegate a sharp look and remarked that while the U.S. opposed apartheid, the South African Government "is not the only one in the world violating human rights. Violations in some were perhaps more serious."
This is a deplorable misuse of power.

The order served on Mrs Selma Browde, Dr Boysen Naudé and Mr John Rees prohibiting them from becoming involved in any way with the recent disturbances is of dubious legal standing. The very vagueness of its status confirms the worst suspicions about the Promotion of State Security Act. Examination of the Act shows the Minister of Police can now prohibit anyone from entering an area if he believes this will endanger State security. It does not, so far as can be seen, empower him to silence legitimate comment and actions in matters of public concern. But this is precisely how Mr Kruger appears to be using his new powers.

Implicit in the orders, which command the recipients to “disassociate yourself totally and completely from interfering with the present situation of unrest” is the threat that if the warning (which appears to lack legal substance) is not observed, Mr Kruger may use his new and draconian powers to have these people put away without recourse to the courts.

Apart from the disingenuous smear carried in the warning that Mr Kruger describes as so “innocuous,” it appears that he is prepared virtually to blackmail into silence people in public life like Mrs Browde, who have for years been campaigning, entirely within the law, for change in the interests of peace and security.

Her “offence” has been to oppose the Government and to criticise those measures and administrative methods which are (and have just been proved to be) a threat to security.

Now, by virtue of the new powers he has seized, Mr Kruger is able to employ a new form of intimidation beyond the reach of the courts, to silence critics like Mrs Browde. It is a deplorable misuse of his powers. So is the practice of using magistrates for political purposes.
Rioting in Mamelodi, including stone-throwing and attempts at arson, four buses burnt out at Mabopane and attempts to set a bottle store alight at Atteridgeville were reported as disturbances spread to the townships surrounding Pretoria today.

Colonel A Erxleben, Officer Commanding Pretoria North Police District, said the situation was "reasonably under control," at Mabopane.

In Mamelodi, there was trouble with schoolchildren around the technical high school and another high school, and with a number of widespread places throughout the township.

There was also trouble at the entrance to the township, but White suburbs such as Silverton and Jan Smuts Park, and the Walmad Industrial area were not threatened.

In Atteridgeville, according to an employee of the Bantu Administration Board, schoolchildren stoned the building, and two bottle stores, smashing windows but doing no other damage. They also burnt-out a bakery lorry.

Police drove them from the scene and the children were then reported to be roaming the township.

Colonel Erxleben confirmed that buses were stoned and buildings set alight at Mabopane.

Chanting

He also said that buildings at Hammanskraal, north of Pretoria, and the bus terminal at Hebron, west of the city, had been set alight last night.

Workers trying to travel from Mabopane to Pretoria, a distance of 35 km, found the direct route blocked by rioters.

Rioters were chanting and shouting, blocking the road and compelling those seeking to travel to Pretoria to leave the township by an alternative route to the south-west.

All quiet

Several employers in Pretoria reported that workers from the Mabopane area had not arrived at work, but a spokesman for the African Bus Service said the peak hour rush had gone off without incident.

Unconfirmed reports from Mabopane are that 10 police vans and a riot area. Police were stopping all traffic into the area and about 300 Black workers were stopped three or four kilometres from the township.

In Atteridgeville, it is believed a school was stoned and the hospital set on fire.

A recreation hall at Hebron Technical High School was gutted by fire early yesterday. Damage was estimated at about R80,000.

Mr Bethuel Kokana, an employee at the Bantu Administration bottle store in Atteridgeville, said that two branches, at Vembe and Shabakabeng, were stoned and the Vembe bottle store was burnt.
Meanwhile the fire bugs strike

Isolated violence and arson flared up here and there in Transvaal Black townships over the weekend.

A disaster fund to help victims of last week's violence is to be set up with existing charities.

Weekend trouble spots:
- Eberon Technical High School at Mabopane, north-west of Pretoria, where fire destroyed a recreation hall, causing R30,000 damage.
- Sepho Temba High School at Residencia in the Vaal Triangle, where a blaze caused R100,000 damage.
- Tembisa, near Kempton Park, where several youths, believed to be tsetuis, were injured after they were attacked by heavily armed taxi drivers apparently retaliating after a driver had been robbed.

In Soweto an old man died of exposure in the Orlando area, apparently because he could not get home.

Also in Soweto fights have been reported among groups of hungry people.

Yesterday many areas were receiving adequate food supplies.

But at least one shopkeeper was attacked by looters.

The Dean of Johannesburg, the Rev Desmond Tutu, has called for a day of vigil and fasting, beginning at 6 am on Wednesday.

"This," he says, "will be for our country, its rulers and its inhabitants and for the miracle of a change of heart."

No trouble had been reported last night in the African townships of Springs, Nigel and Brakpan.

Commandos called out on Friday night were sent home on Saturday.

They stayed on standby.

In Vosloorus, Boksburg, there has been no further violence since rioters fired beerhalls, buses, the Post Office, hostel offices and a cinema on Friday.

Police are still watching the area. 'But, most have been withdrawn.'

Benoni's two Black hostels, Daveyton and Wafville, have remained quiet.
Now townships start counting the cost

By CHRIS FREIMOND

AS LAW AND ORDER ASSERTED ITSELF in the East Rand townships yesterday, the authorities faced the mammoth task of compiling a report on the damage.

The chairman of the East Rand Bantu Administration Board, Mr. Schalk van der Merwe, said preliminary reports would be available within days but a comprehensive survey could take months.

He toured townships in the board’s area yesterday and reported no trouble.

“One got the feeling that things were at last returning to normal,” he said.

It was difficult to say if there were food shortages as most shops were closed and deliveries did not normally take place on Sundays.

If the situation remained calm, there was no reason why firms could not deliver as normal today.

In Tembisa, Tokoza, Vosloorus and Katlehong, most of the board’s buildings had been burned down, he said.

Most of the equipment such as vehicles and machines had been removed from the townships when the trouble began. Liquor had also been removed.

A preliminary report would be made at a board meeting on Thursday.

Mr. Van der Merwe thanked the public for donations and the concern they had shown.

AMEEN AKHALWAYA reports that damage suffered by Indian-owned businesses in Soweto and Alexandra during the rioting is estimated at R300,000.

A spokesman for a firm of city insurance brokers, said yesterday a clearer picture of the damage would be obtained within the next few days.

The firm, he said, had insured most of the Indian traders in the two townships. “We haven’t received all the claims yet but I would put the figure at roughly R500,000.”

Indian community leaders have been at pains to stress they do not believe Indian shops were targets on a racial basis.
Forcing pupils to take instruction through the medium of two languages lowers teaching and learning efficiency, says Mr J L OMOND, a former Inspector of Bantu Education.

It is regrettable that what should be a solution to a problem based on educational and economic grounds has become confused with a language problem.

White, Coloured, Asian, Chinese and African homeland secondary school pupils study for and write their internal school examinations and the external Junior and Senior Certificate examination in one official language.

But African secondary pupils living in White urban areas have to study for and write their internal and external Junior and Senior Certificate examinations in at least one or two subjects in one official language, and the remaining subjects in the other official language.

This regulation is resented by African parents, teachers and pupils, because the learning and teaching efficiency of pupils and teachers must, as a result, be lower than they would be if only one official language could be used as the medium of instruction.

If this "regrettable" regulation were based on sound educational principles, surely it would be compulsory for White, Coloured, Asian, Chinese and homeland African secondary pupils.

Lowered learning and teaching efficiency results in pupils obtaining lower examination marks in each subject. This in turn reduces the possibility of obtaining the minimum aggregate for a pass, for a first class pass or for a distinction.

Each time a pupil of any group in South Africa fails an internal or external examination it is a waste of public money and creates a feeling of least disappointment, if not resentment, in the minds of the pupil, the teachers and parents.

The withdrawal of this discriminatory regulation would improve the productivity and efficiency of both pupils and teachers to the great advantage of the country as a whole.

Which official language should be used as a medium of instruction should be left to the discretion of the African school boards which are responsible for the local control of schools.

The other official language, now often regarded in a sense of frustration, would undoubtedly be regarded in a more friendly light.

No act for protest or violence.

The tragic, unnecessary and indefensible rioting by Black students in Soweto brought back memories of similar events in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town African townships in 1953, when large-scale boycotts of schools occurred. In 1960 more than 60 schools in my circuit were burnt to the ground by "persons unknown".

But as a result of patient negotiation and sympathetic understanding by the Department of Bantu Education, its officials, those of the Bantu Affairs Department of the Port Elizabeth Municipality and the firm response by the African community, peace was restored.

Today there is an attitude of close co-operation and mutual respect between the African community, White officials and the White community of Port Elizabeth.

The change on the part of Africans was dramatically demonstrated just after the terrible Gantoo River flood of August 1972, when nearly 100 people died.

One day the chairman of the Afrikan Prinicipal's Association, Mr A Nkunzi, invited me to bring the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr R Keen, chairman of the Gantoo Flood Relief Committee, to a meeting in New Brighton.

Mr Nkunzi presented me with a bag of notes and coins to the value of R300 from his association to hand over.

This donation from my means-affluent teachers was, he said, to indicate their sympathy to the relatives and friends of the victims of the Gantoo River flood — despite the fact that these teachers realised that the majority of the victims of the flood were Whites or Coloured people, and only a small percentage were Africans.

So if the bitterness of 1958 and 1960 could be changed to the sympathy of 1972, there is hope that a similar change of heart and attitude can and will be experienced in Soweto.
PM convinced riots aimed to stop talks

ORMANDE FOLLOK Political Correspondent

BAD GODESBERG — Prime Minister John Vorster said in a special interview yesterday that he did not believe that the Soveto riots had weakened his position for his vital talks with U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger. The two leaders will meet in Bavaria later this week for wide-ranging discussions on southern Africa, but under the cloud of the Soveto riot death toll and unrest.

Mr. Vorster, who firmly believes that the riots were sparked off to coincide with his mini-summit with Dr. Kissinger and possibly cancel it, said he secretly welcomed the talks.

"Mr. Vorster said the riots "have dodged the talks but I have no doubt that they were planned in such a way that I would be forced to cancel my visit."

However, those behind the riots failed in their objective and I do not expect Dr. Kissinger to adopt the attitude that they have weakened my position."

In the same way that his position was not weakened by "student riots" at Pretoria University," Vorster said.

"There is no fixed agenda, but I will make use of the opportunity of putting the Government's view on all facets of South Africa's foreign relations so that they can be sent to the American Government through Dr. Kissinger."

Dr. Kissinger himself had said that they would be "exploratory talks," which, in other words, meant Mr. Vorster, meant "they would cover the whole area."

Mr. Vorster went on: "I believe that the talks this week are of particular importance and the consequences could be very important."

Reports from Washington indicate that one of the issues which Dr. Kissinger wants to discuss is South Africa's willingness to end its future loose from the futures of Rhodesia and South West Africa.

SECURITY

The South African Airways, "Jumbo, carrying the Prime Minister was diverted "due to a security precaution."

Sapa's "special correspondent reports from "Beng that a few hours after the Prime Minister's arrival, the West German Foreign Ministry issued a warning that a solution to South Africa's racial problem could not longer be postponed."

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TURMOIL IN NEW TOWNSHIP

Riotous Assemblies Act Dan on Gatherings
Township trader's 'help' call

Johannesburg — "My wife is hysterical. There are five of us trying to hold her down. She mustn't scream or they'll know we're in here."

These are the words of Mr. Joe Fernandes, owner of the Alexandra Fish and Chips. He and his staff barricaded themselves into his Second Avenue shop at 03:15 am as rioters surged through the streets, stoning buses and police cars.

"Just now there was a big bang in the street outside," said Mr. Fernandes, speaking in a rushed voice as he hovered behind the counter. "They're raiding the shop next door.

"With Mr. Fernandes was his terror-stricken wife and five black women employees. They had barricaded themselves inside and were waiting for the rioters to return."}

"Hysterical!

"Mrs. Fernandes was hysterical. "An old man," her husband spoke on the telephone. She could hear him whimpering in the background."

Please calm the police and tell them I'll hurry," pleaded Mr. Fernandes. "There isn't much time left."

Appeal by Buthelezi

University

There has also been serious trouble at the University of Zululand in Nafal and the University of the North at Turffoo, near Pietersburg.

In Alexandra, the "entire business area in the township was burning today. Mobs looted liquor stores, smashed up administration offices, and set fire to vehicles." Gangs of youths set up makeshift roadblocks in Alexandra's streets.

Thick black smoke drifted across the prosperous, nearby suburbs of Lombardy East and West.

Shops along Louis Botha Avenue, in the Johannesburg suburb of Wynberg, locked their doors this morning as groups of rioters, including children, broke into bottle stores, burning cars and manning roadblocks. One shop assistant reported, "Police were guarding the Post Office which was attacked early today."

(Continued on Page 8)
Northern
strike
in
aeronautics

Official:

Nigel
fire at
set on
schools

Near Pretoria

Violence flares

Several people shot dead in rioting, arson
Transvaal

The Argus Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — Police were out in force at the Seshgo township today after arsonists struck at several educational institutions at the weekend and hundreds of pupils demonstrated and stoned police.

On Saturday night the offices at Madikoli Technical College and the Tseka Maboe Trade School, in Seshgo were burnt down and another building at Madikoli was damaged by arsonists.

Students at Maboe, blamed the burning at their school on "false students" from Madikoli.

Today the principal of Mahlanare's Secondary School in Seshgo was assaulted by demonstrators, pupils who stormed the police when they intervened.

When The Argus Correspondent in Pietersburg, Mr. John Maboe, went to the school today, he was also stoned by pupils.

Things quietened down only after the Inspector of Schools for the area, Mr. D.J. Mosehongo, had spoken to the pupils and urged them to go home.

Students at the Kwenamo Training School also refused to attend classes today and held a mass meeting at the school, but there were no incidents of violence.

Two other training colleges in Lebowa — Seleka, near 30 km west of Pietersburg and Mabopane, near Pretoria, were also reported to have suffered damage by arsonists at the weekend.

At present it is not clear what the reasons are for the students' action in Seshgo and parts of Lebowa.

BOOKSTORE BURNED

Silence "in the Venda homeland also suffered from damage today as the West Geretse Kerk Mission book store was burnt down last night. Nothing could be saved.

Today Affairs of Turf Loop students who were arrested by police at the university on Friday and Saturday were still trying to establish the whereabouts of their children.

Police have refused to release details of the men being held who are thought by many as political prisoners.

A police spokesman said that moderate classes were routine as planned.

At the police headquarters a faction that a bottle store had been burnt down.

At Atteridgeville, men were sprayed with petrol during the night.

The police have refused to comment on the situation there.

This report was filed by the Minister of Entrepreneur Development in Pretoria.

(Continued on page 3)
How the fuse that killed 100 was touched off

By CAROLINE CLARK

The legacy for the future looks bleak.

The morale of the children is extremely high and there could be renewed outbreaks of trouble at any time. They are now adamant that Africans must be banished from their schools entirely, and as a result of their stand will probably have new demands about their whole educational system.

Administration in chaos

The administration of Soweto, a number of the Reef townships and the University of Zululand will be in chaos, due to the destruction of offices and records. Schools too have been destroyed. The present mess could take months, even years, to sort out.

Leadership problem

If and when the crisis ends, the authorities will still be faced with the problem that in the urban areas of South Africa, there is no effective leadership with which to negotiate in times of trouble.

HARD OF HEARING?

BECAUSE ALL HEARING LOSSES ARE NOT ALIKE WE ARE PROUD TO INTRODUCE THE FOLLOWING:

- Directional Hearing Aids
- Discriminator Hearing Aids

These all fit snugly behind the ear.
What is at stake

As the fires crackle over Soweto, South Africans should realize that the very future of their country is at stake. When, as we hope and pray, the fires die down, the pupils return to school, the police withdraw and things get back to normal, South Africans will ignore the lessons at their grave peril. The inquiries, the inquests and the court cases will probe the immediate and root causes of the disturbances and the degree of force used to deal with them; the public process will seek to find out why, in spite of a chorus of warnings, things were allowed to get to this violent stage. But one central point must not be forgotten in the welter of critical discussion and disputation: the country has absolutely no policy for its millions of urban Africans. They have been rendered strangers in their own land. Some might possess theoretical political rights to exercise by proxy in far-off homelands, but they are given no other choice in the matter. Those who want to be South Africans are told: No/nee. What lies at the base of the whole turbulent issue is the action that there exists a White South Africa and several Black South Africans, leading to the Government's obstinate resistance to the idea of accepting the reality of the true South Africa, a multi-racial country. The time has come to call a halt to this ostrich approach to human affairs — no longer because it is highly desirable, but because it is now essential. The particular issue of the forced use of Afrikaans at African schools — though it will be latched on to as broad as a crisp example of a ruling minority trying to force linguistic conformity on subjects — is, we feel, the mere symptom of the disease. Urban Africans suffer from something far more fundamental than unwillingness to appreciate the richness of Langenhoven, Van Wyk Louw or Adam Small. They suffer from the disease of alienation — the feelings of bitterness and frustration that go with a life that is, by law, denied full content in the land of their birth. The life of a labour unit. The life of a superfluous appendage. The life of a temporary sojourner. And out of this void can so easily come violence. Potential criminals can in fact be manufactured by the system, so that youngsters in blind abandon can destroy the very people and institutions intended to give their arid, often fatherless lives some comfort.

If the real issue in South Africa is not settled once and for all, and urban Africans are not given a proper place in the sun, a veil will be drawn over this land. The independence of Bantustans might be well and good as far as this limited, positive step might go; but refusal to regard the rest of South Africa as anything but a White preserve has produced a negative corollary which strips millions of urban Africans of their citizenship birthright. Nothing is more important in South Africa today than the extension to urban Africans of the status of permanence, with rights to family, property and meaningful political rights as South Africans that characterize civilized communities. If such essentials are withheld much longer, this country will have to exist indefinitely clapped in an iron emergency; and the pressure will then grow and grow. This is perhaps the last opportunity to seize the still-outstretched hands of Black churchmen, business and professional figures, academics and others who have remained reasonable and helpful in their attitude. But before long a new, more extreme generation — of which Soweto was a foretaste — could sweep the moderates away, destroying the channels of communication so painstakingly built up and leaving the gap between White and Black strown with half-bricks.

The amazing thing in this whole affair is the surprise with which the Minister of Justice and others in authority greeted the explosion in Soweto. Thinking people have been pleading, warning and cautioning the Government for weeks, months and years to soften its heart to urban Black aspirations. Only recently MPs have raised the issue of potential Afrikaans language unrest in Parliament and privately with Ministers: Black leaders of Soweto have also warned of the growing dangers. Now the worst fears have been eclipsed: there is large-scale death and destruction; the world has its attention focused on South Africa as never before; and there is fear in many hearts.

All reasonable people will wish the authorities cool heads and steady hands in bringing about calm once again; but the political change of heart that South Africa so desperately needs has now become imperative.
Buthelezi calls to end violence

DURBAN—Chief Galtsi Buthelezi today appealed to rioters in Soweto and at the University of Zululand to calm down and not to weaken 'our common Black cause' with wanton destruction.

Rand violence again main news in Britain

The Argus Bureau

LONDON—For the second day in succession the Soweto riots dominate the news and comment pages of Britain's major newspapers today.

Most commentators see the riots and shootings as a second Sharpeville with the difference that this time there are motives and a drive toward permanent change which Sharpeville lacked.

The clashes between White students and police in Johannesburg received secondary mention, although both independent Television and the BBC last night featured filmed reports in colour of these incidents.

Radio programmes devoted major attention to Soweto and there were telephone interviews with South African personalities.

UNDERSTAND

Writing of Nationalist Government attitudes in the Daily Express under the headline 'The Beloved Country cries again,' Mr. Alan Paton says: 'How can one move away from racial discrimination when one has regarded it as fundamental to one's security for so many years?'

'Will Soweto help the Prime Minister to understand what racial discrimination means to the Black people of South Africa?'

The Daily Express also publishes a long background feature on Soweto by James Davies, who was recently there.

FEROCEOUS

He quotes Mr. Peter Legene, a former Mayor of Soweto, as telling him at the time of his visit: 'Anything can happen now. The situation is very tense.'

Nicholas Ashford, South African correspondent of The Times, says the Soweto riots have demonstrated the ferocious instinct of the urban Black youth to change his environment.

The Guardian today prints a front-page cartoon in which Mr. B. J. Vorster follows the grim figure of death, tells Dr. Henry Klaasen, that it is 'Oh, just a passing shadow, that...'

in a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, he has called for a 'conference of leaders' to resolve the Soweto crisis.

The KwaZulu leader was called out of a conference and heard for the first time from a reporter of reading at the University of Zululand and the burning of the university library by angry students.

CALM DOWN

'This is very serious and very tragic indeed,' he said. 'I understand Black grievances and the frustrations of my people only too well — but the students at this level are not a mob and should act responsibly.'

My appeal to the students is to act in our own interests — in the interests of our common struggle — and calm down now before more damage is done.'

Chief Buthelezi said it was in the interests of the common Black goal to stop the wanton destruction of property and human life.

Africans suffered many disabilities and many frustrations, but the best hope of resolving them was by calm down and see if it was not possible to talk them out round a conference table.

Chief Buthelezi's telegram to the Prime Min-

ister, Mr. Vorster, calls on him to convene a 'conference of leaders' to resolve the Soweto crisis, Sapa reports.

'As soon as the immediate crisis has passed, Mr. Vorster has a duty to call a national convention so that we can face South Africa's problems together,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He criticised Dr. A. P. Tcha-Trimich, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, for 'extremely irresponsible insistence on the right of Whites to determine the instruction medium of Black schoolchildren.'

The text of Chief Buthelezi's telegram to the Prime Minister reads:

'Recalling our representation to you in January 1975 on the imposition of Afrikaans medium instruction, thus whole sad business could have been avoided if what we said on behalf of urban Blacks had not been ignored.'

Chief Buthelezi said last night he was prepared to go to Soweto if it would help to 'ease the situation.'

'Saps.'
Relations with EEC may cool.

BRUSSELS: Events in Soweto, in the past few days, will do nothing to improve South Africa’s already cool relations with this “capital” of Europe.

Officials here say privately that the killings and maimings have heightened fears that worse may still be to come, unless South Africa changes its policies.

They add that the incidents could not have happened at a worse time for South Africa in view of...
Education chief faces 'Who to blame?' storm

WHEN the last echoes of gunfire die down over Soweto and the last school child has been buried, one man will find himself at the centre of the storm as to whether or not the bloodshed could have been averted.

He is Mr W. C. Ackermann, Regional Director of Bantu Education, and the man responsible for the Soweto area.

Mr Ackermann has the final say over the medium of instruction in Black schools. Community leaders say he has persistently refused to listen to the demands of the school boards and adopted a high-handed and arbitrary method of dealing with Black people.

In 1974, when the four Tswana School Boards in Soweto presented him with a memorandum highly critical of the new ruling that primary school children must learn half of their subjects in Afrikaans, his reaction was to dismiss the four chairmen of the boards and to reply curtly that his department would deal with the boards only if they came to him individually.

The schools' memorandum said that:

- Parents should have the right to choose the medium of instruction for their children.
- It was impossible to expect 11-year-old children to be trilingual, particularly when most teacher training institutions used English, and no extra teachers competent in Afrikaans had been appointed.
- The 50-50 ruling was contrary to the guideline laid down for school principals by the department.
- The guideline states that a school has the right to decide for itself whether to teach in English or Afrikaans.

When the school boards approached Mr Ackermann individually, as he requested, members claim they were told their children would learn in Afrikaans whether they liked it or not.

"It was a take it or leave it attitude," said one who did not wish to be identified. "When we questioned this, he said it was government policy."

This year, at a meeting between the Meadowlands School Board and parents, it was decided that the medium of instruction should be English.

All nine members of the school board signed a circular to this effect which was sent to 14 schools in Soweto. Shortly afterwards Mr Ackermann sent letters of dismissal to the school board chairman, Mr Joseph Pefiele, and Mr Abner Letlapa, an executive member.

The other seven members resigned in protest.

In March the board members were called to a meeting with Mr Ackermann and Mr J. E. Grobler, the circuit inspector.

Mr Pefiele said they were told they would all be reinstated — on condition that they undertook in writing not to interfere in any "professional matter" and that if in doubt they would consult Mr Ackermann.

The meeting ended in stalemate. Mr Ackermann eventually reinstated the seven who had resigned. He told them that they had made up a quorum of the board and should withdraw the circular instructing principals to teach in English.

The school board has so far refused to comply with this instruction.

Mr Gideon Rousseau, secretary of Bantu Education, said he was unaware of any animosity between Mr Ackermann and the school boards. "I knew of only one incident, that concerning the Tswana School Boards."

The question which will now be asked is, could Mr Ackermann have adopted a more flexible attitude and thus alleviated a situation which was becoming increasingly tense.

Mr Ackermann himself says that any person who believes that Afrikaans has anything to do with the outbreak of rioting is a fool.

"I will only say this: that no school board discussed this matter with me. I have reported to my secretary and he is quite aware of what is going on."

"It should be clear that Afrikaans has nothing to do with these riots. Only one of the secondary schools concerned offers instruction through the medium of Afrikaans, the Black universities are all 100 per cent English."

"Our attitude has nothing to do with it and that's all I am prepared to say."

"You people allow Black people to publish anything they like, and so I have decided never to talk to the Sunday Times or the Star again."

"I'm putting the phone down now."

David Barratt
EASY TERMS

LEONARD TWIN TUBE WASHER ONLY

The danger was there... Right from the start.

BY PERCY GOODA, EDITOR OF WORLD

(Please note: The text and illustrations are not transcribed due to their complexity and visual nature, which would require a specialized tool or human interpretation to translate effectively.)
THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS THE WHOLE OF SOWETO AND DETAILS THE AREAS WHICH WERE THE MAIN TROUBLE SPOTS DURING THE RIOTING.

SOWETO

SPECIAL REPORT

THE RIOTS

SUNDAY EXPRESS JUNE 20, 1976
MOBS of defiant children moved through the townships, and were only dispersed by tear gas dropped from low flying helicopters.

ABOVE: A West Rand Administrative Board truck, known to Sowetans as "a GG van" burns furiously in a residential street.

RIGHT: Dense plumes of smoke from dozens of vehicles set alight in the riot hung over Soweto. This car was one of the targets.
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
—in reply to a special question put to the Minister of Police here yesterday by Mr Radclyffe Cadman (UP), Mr Kruger filled in the background to the riots.

Mr Kruger said that at 7.30 am on Wednesday Soweto police received reports that scholars of the Thomas Motolo and Naledi High Schools were planning a protest demonstration to Orlando East.

Their ages ranged between 18 and 22.

A patrol had been sent to Jabulani and surrounding areas to assess the situation, he said.

About 8 am a White school inspector said at the Jabulani police station that scholars of schools in Jabula had attacked him with stones and damaged his car.

By this time reports had been received that about 2000 scholars of the Thomas Motolo and Naledi schools had already passed Jabulani and that scholars of other schools in Orlando West were running amok, Mr Kruger said.

A police unit had been sent to Orlando West, where they were immediately stoned by hundreds of pupils before the police had time to negotiate with them.

Tear gas was used in an attempt to control and disperse them but without success.

“At this stage it was clear that the police were seriously in danger as a result of heavier attacks which forced them to use their firearms,” Mr Kruger said.

“This action enabled the members of the patrol to move to safety and call for help. Help arrived quickly and it was possible to disperse the scholars to an extent.

“In the meantime scholars of various schools linked up near Phefeni Station and the rioting mob amounted to about 10 000.”

The police had been forced to retreat and took up positions on open terrain between the Orlando police station and Orlando West.

The pupils had moved closer and barricaded the road with rocks, while they stopped all vehicles moving through them and assaulted the passengers.

Four White women who had been attending a meeting in Soweto were seriously assaulted. Various vehicles were set alight.

Tear gas was dropped among the demonstrators from helicopters, which dispersed them.

Immediately after this they formed small groups and began to set fire to offices of the Bantu Administration Board and to plunder liquor stores,” Mr Kruger said.

Between 2.30 pm and 3.00 pm a report was received that two Whites, Dr Edelstein and Mr Hopkirk, were trapped in the youth centre and that their lives were in danger.

Two helicopters were used in an attempt to free them.

“On arrival, it was found that Dr Edelstein had been assaulted, first with sticks and stones and then dragged 50 metres away and assaulted again,” Mr Kruger said.

The two men had been taken to safety and to hospital, where it was found that Dr Edelstein was dead. Mr Hopkirk was suffering from serious shock.

In a supplementary question Mr Cadman asked if there had been a “history of disinfection” before June 6 and what steps had been taken.

INADMISSIBLE

Mr Kruger replied that there had been boycotts of the schools in past weeks because of the curriculum. However, in all cases the police had been able to persuade the pupils to go back. The latest developments had not been expected.

Mr J J Loots, the Speaker, did not allow a further question by Dr Elsie Fisher in which he recalled that he had put a question on June 11 to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha.

Dr Fisher said he had asked if there had been earlier protest demonstrations.

DAY TWO

Rioting in Soweto

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More police sent in

Soweto violence spreads

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Soweto death toll had risen to 29 yesterday evening as reinforcements arrived to back the 1,200 policemen already trying to contain the spreading orgy of burning, looting, stoning and cholera. The army had been asked to stand by.
21 buildings destroyed by fire—official

A beer hall in Pimville ablaze — one of the many buildings in Soweto set alight and destroyed as riots, looting and violence continued in the township for the second day.
Reaping the whirlwind

Did it have to come to this? The gunfire and stones, the bloodshed in Soweto are a horrible testimony to the folly of officialdom forcing an unwanted language down the throats of Black children to the point that they took to the streets in protest.

Let there be no mistake. Whatever talk will come of "subversion" and "agitation", the roots of the chaos lie fully in the fateful decision of the South African branch of the Bantu Education Department in 1974 to enforce schooling in English and Afrikaans on a 50-50 basis irrespective of the desires of the pupils, teachers and headmasters concerned and even of the schools' capability to make the change.

Why the decision at all? Was it because of the near-rejection of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction by the schools? Secretary for Bantu Education Gideon Rousseau has stated that the choice of language is "not prescribed from head office. It is left to the inspectors, the regional director and the school principals concerned". But for some time there have been allegations of coercion, sackings and resignations over the issue. And BED has indicated in the latest wave of pupil unrest that it has no intention of bending.

Beyond the language issue is the fact that "Bantu education" is third-rate, an education whose philosophy goes back to Verwoerd's dogma that "there is no place for the Bantu in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour".

So since inception "Bantu Education" has been a form of cultural colonisation unseen since the days of Lord Milner.

Now the consequences. For the Black man the truth is that all too often Afrikaans is the language of the policeman and the pass official, the language of "Waar is jou pas?" The Black parent must pay bitterly for his child's education, including schoolbooks and uniforms. On top of this there are the strains on often ill-educated staff who must cope with double sessions, giant classes, and the crippling knowledge that gifted children can receive only cursory encouragement. For some time the system has been coming apart at the seams.

As Dean Desmond Tutu put it: "We Black leaders have been warning the government about something like this happening for a long time if they do not stop and listen, and now both sides have resorted to violence."

Government must move at the highest level to defuse the situation. The only way to do that is to allow the children the basic human right to study in English if they wish.
JOHANNESBURG.—The South African Council of Churches (SACC) last night 'deplored' the "Church's past failure to join in the struggle for justice." It expressed support for the protest by Soweto students against regulations enforcing Afrikaans-language instruction and offered to mediate on their behalf.

It "deplored" the "totally unwarranted action taken against the students in Soweto."

A statement issued by an emergency meeting of the SACC's Executive Committee said:

"The horror of what has happened in Soweto today is the most dreadful evidence yet of the lateness of the hour in South Africa."

"What began as a legitimate and deeply-felt grievance, non-violently protested, has in a matter of hours exploded into a Black-White confrontation."

APPEALED

"We are appalled at the authorities' total lack of response and understanding of the aspirations of Black people."

"This has led to the total breakdown of communications."

"The particular situation in education has been highlighted by the students in Soweto. Their rejection of parts of the educational system has not been heard in spite of the appeal to all levels of authority over a period of several weeks."

The result was a series of non-violent demonstrations that were not heeded and answered only with rejection, threats of expulsion and the calling in of the police."

"The fact that the confrontation involved school-children has the frightening implication that Black grievances are not only a matter of politics but have become a matter of intense and widespread agony felt even by children, which could escalate into a national catastrophe."

DEEP HURT

"The people of South Africa and the authorities in particular must heed the deep hurt, anger and frustration which the apartheid system has bred in the heart of all Black South Africans."

"On the initial issue of language instruction in Black schools, which has been taken so lightly, we affirm our solidarity with the Soweto children. This is further evidence of the repressive measures which the Government has used consistently to suppress the aspirations of Black people."

"We appeal to those who surely have a deep understanding of the pain of language discrimination to bear the cry of others who resent the forcing of a language upon them."

"The legitimacy of the students' cause makes it impossible to silence their protest by guns."

We therefore:

1. Urge that the authorities repeal immediately the offending regulations;

2. Express our support of the protest of the students against the offending regulations and deplore the totally unwarranted actions taken against them;

3. Question whether the same action would have been taken had the protest come from White students;

4. Recognize the increasing dilemma of responsible Black leadership when legitimate and non-violent means of effecting change are totally disregarded.

"We acknowledge the Church's past failure to join in the struggle for justice. We therefore undertake:

1. To call an immediate meeting of Church leaders, including the leaders of the Churches not belonging to the SACC, to deal with the urgent implication of what is happening in Soweto and the responsibility of the Church on Friday 16 June, 1978, at Diakonia House, 60 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein;

2. To seek a meeting with the Honourable the Prime Minister, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and the Minister of Bantu Education;

3. To invite the student leaders to visit themselves of the services of the SACC for the purposes of mediation;

4. To appeal to all Churches to give guidance and support to a shocked and bereaved society and to those who by virtue of their vote bear the responsibility."

The statement added:

"The SACC expresses its deep sympathy with the families, both Black and White, of those who have been killed or injured."

"We call on the authorities and the people of South Africa to heed the voice of God and not to be like Pharaoh, who hardened his heart in spite of ten plagues." — Sapa
ARMOURED CARS

Police go in with

Whites are evacuated from some areas near Soweto

Amus 07/6/76
JOHANNESBURG. — Police have moved into Soweto with armoured vehicles in a bid to control mobs of youths roaming the streets, looting and stoning.

Police officials said that the situation today had got worse because many workers were stranded in the township after Putco discontinued bus services early today and these people joined the gangs.

White mine houses near Dobsonville, Soweto, were evacuated as rioting mobs moved westwards. The Roodepoort traffic department has set up road blocks with strict instructions not to let any Whites, including Press and TV representatives to enter the area.

All police, fire and ambulance crews on the Witwatersrand have had their leave cancelled. There are 1200 police officers deployed in the Soweto area.

Colonel J. J. Gerber, Divisional Inspector of Police, said a special police task force had been sent to Baragwanath Hospital, where angry mobs were stoning vehicles today.

Among other violent incidents reported, police and rioters clashed in Dobsonville and a Soweto police station commander said that several people were killed or injured.

Naledi large crowds went on stoning and burning and similar reports were received from Kliptown.

TV men

An SABC-TV camera man, Mr Chris Schutte, sustained a compound fracture of the skull when he and a TV-news reporter, Mr Freek Joubert, were attacked by a mob near the Orlando power station.

Mr Schutte was hit on the head by a stone and could not give a coherent account of the incident. He was rushed to hospital where he underwent immediate emergency surgery.

It is understood that the two men had to abandon their camera equipment.

Meanwhile the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Brigadier S. W. Venter, arrived by helicopter in the troubled area today on a fact-finding mission.

The chairman of the West Rand Bantu Administration Affairs Board, Mr Manie Muller, who was accompanied by several journalists was being escorted out of Soweto by a police convoy which was stoned in his car as the convoy passed only 500 metres away from police headquarters.

U.P. calls on Botha to resign

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE chief United Party spokesman on justice, Mr R. M. Cadman, today called for the resignation of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, Mr M. C. Botha, and his Deputy Minister, Dr A. P. Treurnicht, because of their 'poor' handling of the events which led to the rioting in Soweto.

In a statement released within an hour of the announcement, Mr J. T. Kruger, telling Parliament that 23 people had died in the rioting, Mr Cadman said Mr Kruger's replies to questions showed that a 'deplorable state of affairs' existed within the Bantu Administration and Education Department.

'The state of the department is so bad that it warrants a call for the resignation of the minister and his deputy,' Mr Cadman said.

Mr Cadman said it is unbelievable that the minister and his deputy have been unaware, or if aware, had little regard for the obvious build-up of tension and ill-feeling over the past four to five weeks which culminated in yesterday's tragic explosion.

'It is also significant that only six days ago Mr Botha told Parliament that he had no knowledge of the disturbances at a point which now appears to be one of the centres of trouble,' Mr Cadman said.

THE INJUSTICE

Mr Cadman sharply attacked Dr Treurnicht for his 'injustice and verkaprachtigkeit.'

He said: 'It is now clear that during the last week there were disturbances by pupils at the Naledi High School which warranted police intervention.

Yet when questioned on this, by D. L. Fisher

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)
A MAN makes off with a case of beers looted from a Soweto bottle store in the orgy of pillaging and arson which swept the city yesterday and last night. Official sources say a 'Isotsi' element joined rioting scholars late yesterday and issues became blurred as rampaging rioters ransacked and set fire to stores all over Soweto.
Caught between bullets, stones

By Langa Skosana

JOHANNESBURG - Yesterday was the most terrifying day of my life as I lay caught between the crossfire of police bullets and stones from enraged pupils on the rampage.

A rock hit me on the shoulder as I ran behind police lines after they had opened fire on demonstrating pupils. More and more stones came crashing down.

Then I turned back to join the pupils and about the same time the police opened fire directly on us.

It is terrifying to watch a gun being aimed on you. If I lay on the ground the pupils would have trampled over me.

The students' anger was aroused about 10:15 am when police fired the first volley of shots into the air apparently to scare the demonstrators.

This infuriated the more than 10,000 pupils gathered near Phoenix High School. They threw stones at the police, smashing several windscreen.

Later the pupils held a White man hostage after someone shouted: "Here's a White man. Let's get him." Stones rained on his truck. The truck was assaulted with axes, crowbars, stones and any missiles that came to hand.

Passing taxis were stopped and drivers were told to give the Black power salute. If they did not, their vehicles were either rocked or stoned.

LOOTING

About midday at Orlando West, two delivery vans—one carrying milk, the other bread—were looted and stolen. The drivers were held up and robbed of their takings.

At the other end of Soweto, a demonstration station, a mechanical horse and trailer lorry were stopped. Much of its cargo of beer was taken before the vehicle was set alight.

As administrative office was set alight and records were destroyed. The officials fled when they saw the pupils approach.

The demonstrators then marched to White City No 1 office and ransacked it before, setting it alight. Overhead, two helicopters were dropping teargas bombs.

Near Crossroads, a man lay with a bullet wound in the head. When reporters tried to interview the police guarding the body, they were told: "It's none of your business."

People who had flocked to bottle stores ran up and down the road stopping cars.

WHITE MAN'S DEATH

A black reporter of The Star, Fanyana Shiburi, witnessed what is believed to have been the first killing of a white man during the disturbances.

The demonstrators were marching up the Phoenix street, chanting freedom slogans. The White official came driving down the same road, he reported.

"No wonder I had one of the pupils recognised him and shouted: "Here's a white man."

The crowd
Looting, burning as riots continue

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 1000 policemen — armed with sten guns, FN rifles and machine pistols — were pinned down in Soweto last night as rioting mobs roved through the complex, burning and looting.
A van burns fiercely in riot-torn Soweto yesterday as groups of people look on. Late last night burning and looting continued in the townships. A senior police officer described the situation as "very serious" as army troops were put on standby.
Men hacked to death, says Kruger

TWO MEN, one White and one Black, were hacked to death in the riots in Soweto yesterday after vehicles of the West Rand Administration were overturned, according to Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, in a statement yesterday.

A number of policemen and four White women had been injured when vehicles were stones in the disturbances following unrest over the past 10 days, he said.

Two police dogs were also hacked to death and burnt by the rioting pupils.

Mr. Kruger said police were trying to move the pupils from the residential area to an open green and to control the situation but the position remained fluid.

FULL TEXT

Mr. Kruger's statement said: "There has been broadening student unrest in Soweto for the past ten days over the curriculum. About 3.15am on June 16 about 10,000 pupils began riotous processions.

"They were aggressive, silvered inflammatory slogans, carried banners and attacked and stoned police present as well as private vehicles.

"Two vehicles from the West Rand Administration Board were overturned and one White and one Black man were hacked to death. Two police dogs were hacked to death and set on fire. Ten police vehicles were damaged and several policemen were injured.

"The vehicles of four White women working in the area were badly damaged. The women were injured and admitted to hospital. Several buildings and cars were set alight.

"The police did everything in their power to bring them under control and were eventually forced to fire warning shots over their heads.

"The police are trying to move the pupils from the residential area to an open green and to control the situation. At the moment it is still fluid and further reports will be issued as news comes to hand," he said. — Sapa.

Behind the scenes planning?

Political Correspondent

SENIOR Government sources indicated last night that they did not believe the Soweto rioting was "entirely spontaneous".

It was being suggested that 10,000 schoolchildren could not have mobilized themselves into riot action without some kind of backing behind the scenes.

They claimed that the dispute over the language issue had been virtually settled when the whole question suddenly flared up again.

WATCH KEPT

PENINSULA POLICE

were last night taking "all necessary precautions" in the African townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu following the rioting in Soweto.

A senior police officer said a close watch was being kept on the situation. He would not say whether extra men had been called in but confirmed that police would patrol the townships "as usual.

So far everything had been quiet and there was no cause for concern.
DEAD SIX

SOWETO PUPILS RIOT

Situation is very bad, says chief of police

JOHANNESBURG: At least six people — including

The Argus Correspondent

Junior Secondary School in Orlando East, Soweto, early today.

Astonished white police职能 with browning and the

about 200 armed police open fire with teargas inside the

use of Africans in the schools

more than 10,000 Soweto high school pupils prevent the

ion in a riot in Soweto Today. Corresponding by

one white — are reported dead and at least 17 injured

PHOTOGRAPHER: All claims of the story

charged by transporting students in Soweto today.
A high police official said the situation was "very bad." The railways\' halted train services to Soweto this afternoon. The known dead are 8 children, an old man, a Black policeman and, reportedly, a White employee of the West Rand administration board, who was dragged from his car.

"According to reports, a car was being driven either by a policeman or a White civilian," said the police official.

Chief Inspector Arnold Jacob, commanding officer of the Soweto police, said that the police had lost control of the district.

Other reports indicated that violence had spread to the Johannesburg suburbs.

Police declared martial law in the district and ordered all trains to stop.

A number of police officers were killed or injured.

Black men and women were being arrested en masse by the police.

Several people were reported to have been killed.

The situation was declared a "serious threat to the security of the state."
No plans to alter language system

The Argus Political Staff

It was too soon to say whether there was any question of the 50/50 medium of instruction in African schools being reconsidered after yesterday's disturbances in Soweto, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, said today.

Interviewed briefly as he stepped from his car at his office this morning, the Minister was generally non-committal, saving that he first wanted to study the situation.

Asked to comment on a report that the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Dr A A Meer, would meet West Rand Administration Board officials in Soweto, Mr Botha said: "We have had many lengthy discussions on this question with them in the past and it is likely that we are willing to have further talks in the future."

COMPELARY

According to the Johannesburg newspaper Beeld today, Dr Tjurmacht said that in the White part of South Africa, where the Government supplied buildings, gave subsidies and paid teachers, it surely had the right to determine what the language in schools ought to be.

The paper quotes him as saying that this applied to schools in areas where there was no corresponding language. According to the Argus Correspondent report:

"Why are pupils sent to schools where they are not satisfied with the language?" Government is quoted as saying.

"Troopers"

He is reported to have said that pupils in homesteads may be educated in the language their governments preferred, but it was only logical that South Africa should decide what it should be in the White area.

According to Die Burger and the Deputy Minister's statement, it was very unlikely the Government had to do anything about the riots. Possibly youthful storm troopers were being used in another sense.

A LORRY and trailer carrying sorghum (Bantu) beer burns fiercely after being set alight by rioters.

Minimum of force used’ – Kruger

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE police fired in self-defence and used the minimum of force to control the rioting in Soweto yesterday, the Minister of Justice and of Police, Mr J T Kruger, said in Parliament today.

Mr Kruger said the police maintained the 'greatest measure of self-control' throughout the rioting in the face of strong provocation.

Warning shots were fired only when it became clear that tear-gas would not stop the rioters, he said in answer to a question by Mr R M Cadman (UVP Tshingalaseng).

"However, where it became clear that the police would be overwhelmed and..."
The Argus Correspondent

Johannesburg — The origin of Soweto’s costly disturbances can be traced back to late 1974 when the regional director of Bantu Education for the Southern Transvaal issued a directive that Afrikaans and English were to be used on a 50-50 basis in junior secondary schools.

This generated widespread protests from both teacher bodies and school boards inside and outside Soweto.

The educationists saw this directive as a contradiction of the statement made the year before by the then Secretary for Bantu Education, the late Dr. P. van Zyl.

He had made it clear that the medium of instruction in schools should be decided by the individual school boards in consultation with the Secretary himself. He also stated that it was not in the interests of the pupils to have two media of instruction.

TURNED DOWN

Following the 50-50 language directive from the regional director in late 1974, school boards and teacher bodies made representations to the Minister of Bantu Education for a change in this policy. This was turned down.

In May last year, the joint Northern and Southern Transvaal school boards elected a committee to take up the issue again with the Bantu Education Department.

The committee had at least one major meeting with the then Secretary for Bantu Education, but came away dissatisfied.

During 1975, several school boards ordered their schools to ignore the language instruction and teach English only.

SECRET

At several secret meetings in 1975, school boards were told to ignore the directive by the Bantu Education Department and told to use the language of the school.

In September 1971, Dr. Edelstein, then chief warden of Bantu Education, was reported to have warned of danger signals.

FOUR AND A-HALF YEARS before, Dr. Edelstein said the growth of Afrikaans hostility and the danger signals of the instability of the Afrikans among the Whits were one of the reasons for the riots.

Yesterday he was one of the Whits killed as riots spread through the townships.

The trouble began with the widespread dissatisfaction over Afrikaans as a medium of education.
Mr Kruger said he regretted the incidents which led to the death of so many people. He described it as a tragic event.

The full toll in death, injury and damage in the Soweto riots so far was given by Mr Kruger in his statement as:

- 23 people killed, of whom 21 were Africans and two were Whites.
- 210 people injured. Of these 65 suffered bullet wounds, two were injured by tear gas and 156 were assaulted by rioters.
- 11 policemen were injured, of which three were admitted to hospital, two "policemen" were wounded in the face with a pint bottle and 10 had been shot.
- 21 buildings were burned down, including offices of the West Rand Board of Administration, two hospitals, an office of the "Urban Bantu Administration Board" and a "Bantu" house, 10 shops and six bottle stores.
- 205 vehicles, including cars, buses, trucks and taxis, were damaged.
- 2050 herdsmen and their stock were killed.
- 200 houses were destroyed.
- The Putco bus service was suspended for a day.
- The Witwatersrand area had been cancelled.

Police convoys moved around Soweto. From the police station on several occasions after 10 am, but the roar of music was heard and the police officers who were present were apparently killed.

Bantu pupils were not allowed to leave the schools they had been and forced to remain at their stations and ignore the many calls they were receiving.

All leave for fire department and ambulance officials in the Witwatersrand area had been cancelled.

Police convoys moving around Soweto fired several bursts of automatic fire at rioting mobs, apparently killing at least three.

Bantus of fire could be heard from the police station on several occasions after 10 am, but the roar of music was heard and the police officers who were present were apparently killed.

Mr David Siumo, a Dieploof resident, said he saw policemen firing into a mob of youths in his area.

A Star reporter, Raymond Whitaker, was in a police convoy which was attacked about 300 yards from the police station.

An armoured Hippo was in the lead, followed by a car with two plainclothes policemen, and the rioters were being followed by a fire department official.

Stones

Youths appeared from behind a store and began hurling stones. Our driver, trying to avoid the rocks, ran into a barrel placed in the road by the rioters.

"Police leaped from the Hippo" and began firing. Both policemen in the car were injured, and the police were forced to leave the store.

Although the plain clothes men were shooting, at least two of the youths must have been hit, as we did not dare stop to check.

The police station was an island in a sea of violence, today. With chanting pupils only a few hundred metres away, exhausted policemen tried to control the crowd.

Bantu pupils were forced to remain at their stations and ignore the many calls they were receiving.

The doctors' strike boards chairman lost their positions.

The dispute broke out again in February, when two dissident members of the Meadowlands Tavona School Board were sacked by the regional director of Bantu Education and the entire school board resigned in sympathy.

The pupils then took up the issue on May 17 when the form ones and twos at Phupho Junior Secondary in Orlando West, Soweto refused to go into class until their demands to be Africans were met.

REFUSED

Within a week three schools had joined Phupho in their class boycott and about 3000 pupils were affected. At this stage, the circuit inspector for Bantu Education responsible for these schools refused to get involved in the issue saying the policy had been laid down by the Government.

Briefly at the end of May seven schools involving more than 3000 pupils were on strike but most returned to school leaving the Phupho pupils still sticking to their boycott.

A mong the reasons given by the African Teachers' Association of South Africa for its preference for English are:

- English is an international language, and the "lingua franca" of many of the peoples of Africa.
- Publications in English contain a larger storehouse of ideas and knowledge than those in African.
Afrikaans rule not rigid, Blacks told

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA.—The State is prepared to back down on its rigidly enforced so-called "50-50" Afrikaans language tuition principle at African schools—in a stopgap bid to restore law and order in the African areas.

This is the message which emerges clearly from talks in Pretoria on Saturday between a seven-man team headed personally by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha—who flew specially to Pretoria for the meeting—and 11 community leaders of riot-torn Soweto.

A joint statement issued after the talks started, among other things, that schools could "supply to deviate from this principle". It said the Minister had "reiterated that there is no departmental compulsion to the so-called 50-50 basis".

The statement added that the "tragic occurrences in Soweto were caused by misunderstanding and confusion" over application of the principle.

URGENCY

It was decided to hold two further meetings, the first as a matter of urgency: To thrash out objections and difficulties over the application of the principle at African schools—and to discuss "other matters".

These meetings will be held at what is described as "just under ministerial level".

The first will be held next Friday between the Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr J Bosman, top members of his Department and Education and other leaders of Soweto to "submit recommendations to the Minister so that he can come to a final decision before schools reopen after the winter holidays".

The second—and clearly wider-ranging—meeting will be held on the following Tuesday between a team headed by the Secretary for Bantu Administration, Mr J P van Onselen, and community leaders of Soweto.

RELUCTANT

A "striking feature of Saturday's talks" was the reluctance of the 11 Africans present to be identified.

One unnamed member said they feared repercussions "at the hands of thugs".

Members of the White group at the talks, which lasted three hours, were the Minister, the two departmental secretaries, Mr Manie Midler, chairman of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, his deputy, Mr Carel Venter, his chief director, Mr Japie de Villiers, and the board's director of housing, Mr Thys Wilsenach.

Among the African members were Mr T J Mkhaya, chairman of the Urban Bantu Council of Soweto, and some of its members, representatives of the Soweto School Board, and of other educational and religious interests.
Scrap Afrikaans call

Staff Reporter

THE newspaper Rapport has called on the Government to scrap regulations which enforce Afrikaans as a teaching medium for young urban Africans.

In an editorial the newspaper said: "This week's events are in many respects more tragic than those of Sharpeville - because they began with children and because the language of Afrikanders led to them."

There were indications, said the editorial, that as with Sharpeville, "we should have seen the fires burning from far off."

"It is now time to show that we are not so relentless as people think and that we can see the other man's point of view."

Scrap those language regulations in Bantu Education... What Afrikaner wants to fight with Blacks because they do not want to use his language... We do not want blood on our language."

SOWETO LESSON

- The London Times said yesterday that the lesson of Soweto might yet be learned by those who most need to learn it - the White South African electorate.

In an editorial on the riots in South Africa, the newspaper said: "Mr Vorster's favourite line on the dangers to the West of communism in Africa will invite the comment that Soweto is Mr Vorster's own unique gift to communism."

- "South Africa on the brink," rang out the banner headline in yesterday's Daily Mail as Britain's nine national dailies devoted much of their space to news concerning the Republic.

After the third day of violence in the Black townships, five leading newspapers used the report of the disturbances as their main story.

- The Sunday Express said: "Nothing can diminish the revulsion over the shocking in South Africa of men, women and even children so young that they have barely left their mothers' arms, or the anger that the tragedy should have had its origin in a petty, pointless policy."

"It was madness to force Black children to learn Afrikaans, a language that has no importance and no meaning except as a symbol of an arrogant, ruling minority."

"Yet no one should imagine that the rioting was spontaneous. It was clearly timed to sabotage Mr Vorster's meeting with the US Secretary of State, Mr Kissinger."

- The Sunday Times yesterday published its editorial page an account of life in Soweto written by a Black reporter on the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Nat Dioko, who lives there with his family. — Sapa-Reuter-AF

SA condemned at UN

NEW YORK — The Security Council on Saturday strongly condemned the South African Government for "massive violence against and killings of" Africans stemming from last week's wave of protest demonstrations.

The resolution, adopted by consensus, without a formal vote.

The draft also said that the policy of apartheid was a "crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and seriously disturbs international peace and security."

It recognized the "legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people," for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination.

South Africa was called on "urgently to end violence against the African people, and take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination."

In its first operative paragraph, the resolution strongly condemning the South African Government for its "resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people including school children and students and others opposing racial discrimination."

Adoption of the resolution climaxed an urgent session of the Security Council, summoned on Friday night.

The South African Ambassador, Mr Roelof "Pik" Botha, quickly dissociated himself from the resolution and said that South Africa would not be "held hostage to the council or accept externally-imposed restrictions on its freedom of domestic administration."

He characterized the council debate as full of "false-fetched, emotional and unsubstantial allegations."

The United States representative, Mr Albert Sherr, said his delegation joined in the consensus "because of our strong sense of a policy that is wrong and that tragedy can only follow if South Africa persists in its racial policies." — Reuters
Why were the warning signals ignored?

ONE of the tragedies of the Soweto riots is that responsible African leaders in the township have been desperately trying to warn the Government for some time that trouble would come unless certain action was taken. But the Government either took no notice, or not enough notice. Now there has been a sickening confrontation in which more than 20 people died and more than 250 were injured.

Even if the riot grew out of something the pupils considered was a legitimate demonstration, the consequences have already been outrageous, and there can be no excusing the pillage and arson of yesterday and last night, nor the continuing violence today, with gangsters apparently now taking an increasing part.

There were people who did know that danger was in the air. Just the day before in the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr Leonard Mosala warned that 'very ugly scenes will come through our children, who are tired of being made to accept what they don't like. This House should know that we are fighting a very difficult battle with our children. They think we have neglected them. We have failed to help them in their struggle for change in schools. They are now angry and prepared to fight, and we are afraid the situation may become chaotic at any time.'

It was a prophetic warning but it was not the first indication of trouble. This has been brewing for a long time. It started in 1974 when the Government decreed that English and Afrikaans should be used equally as mediums of instruction in the senior classes of African schools, a policy that was a contradiction apparently even of that stated by a previous Secretary of Bantu Education. The new policy was opposed by teachers and a string of school boards.

There were several meetings with Government officials, but the Education Department would not budge. Several school boards instructed their teachers to ignore the ruling. There were heated meetings. Some school board chairmen were sacked. Then the pupils at Phetseki Junior Secondary School went on strike in the middle of last month, and three more schools joined within a few days. By the end of May, seven schools were on strike. A special committee from the Urban Bantu Council saw the Director of Bantu Education last week, but they came away dissatisfied. "It was the most difficult and frustrating" meeting one of the councillors said he had ever had. Plans were in hand to take the matter up with the Minister himself when the riot exploded.

While renewed rioting is reported today, the first objective must be to stop it, the second to try to nurse back to health the wounds the trouble has caused physically and to the fabric of our society. But the country cannot allow this sort of thing to happen again. The causes must be thoroughly investigated, and this means the whole situation of the Black man in the urban areas. Proper bridges of communication must be built. There must be better safety devices.
THURSDAY, 17 JUNE 1976

3. M. CADMAN, with the consent of the Minister of Police.

The MINISTER OF POLICE.

1. Whether riots have occurred in Soweto, if so?
2. Whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Mr. R. M. Cadman, with the consent of the Minister of Police.

1. Whether riots have occurred in Soweto, if so?
2. Whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF POLICE.

1. Yes.
2. Yes. On 16 June 1976 at 09h30, it was reported to the police in Soweto that pupils of the Thomas Modise and Naledi High Schools intended to demonstrate and march to Orlando East. The age of these pupils vary between 16 and 17 years. In order to ensure the safety and possible implications of such action, pupils were sent to Fabulous and adjacent areas.

At approximately 09h40 a White inspector of Faithful Education reported to the police station that pupils of schools in Soweto had attacked him with stones and that his vehicle had been damaged. At this stage information was also received that around 2000 pupils of the Thomas Modise and Naledi schools were by the police post Fabulous and a large number of others in Orlando East. A number of police were injured.

At 10h10 a police patrol of 3 police personnel was attacked near the Rissie Hotel and the police personnel were injured.

During the afternoon on 16 June 1976, 4 police officers were injured in the course of the rioting.

In the meanwhile, pupils of various schools joined forces near the Pretoria Road junction and the number of the rioting mass swelled to approximately 10,000. The police were obliged to move backwards and took up positions at a vacant lot between the Orlando police station and Orlando West. The rioters moved closer and blocked the road with breakers. Vehicles moving through the crowd were stopped and the occupants arrested. Four White women allegedly attending a meeting in Soweto were seriously assaulted, while a number of vehicles were set on fire.

With the aid of helicopters, summoned in the meantime, tear smoke could ostensibly be thrown among the rioters forcing them to disperse. Immediately, however, many re-grouped in smaller bands and started setting fire to offices of the Bantu Administration Board and other buildings and plundering and looting liquor stores.

Between 14h30 and 15h00 information has revealed that two Whites, a Mr. Didovich and a Mr. Hopkirk, were tarred in a youth centre of the Bantu Administration Board and that their lives were feared for. In order to rescue them, two helicopters were used. On their arrival it was found that Dr. Didovich had been shot with rifles and clubs and had been dragged for about 50 feet. Where he was further mutilated. However, rescued and immediately taken to hospital where it was found that Dr. Didovich had been killed. Mr. Hopkirk was also taken to hospital.

The above is a summary of the events and damage to property that occurred following the police action.

Write your three main points down leaving a few lines in between each.

6) Go through your list of ideas again. Underline those points that support your three main points.

7) Write two sub points under each main point.

8) At this stage you should refer to books, interview specialists, check figures and statistics, find quotations, apt examples or demonstrations. Your talk should be an expression of your own ideas on the subject, backed by outside opinion.
Widow, children mourn

JOHANNESBURG. Schoolgirl Shana Edelstein, 11, yesterday cried out in anguish as her mother told her: "Daddy's dead."

Melville Leonard Edelstein, 56, chief welfare officer for the West Rand Administration Board, died in Soweto's bloody riot.

His widow, Rhona Edelstein, said through tears: "Melville understood Africans and loved them. He said there was no such thing as an impossible case. He was an incredible man, that's how I'll remember him."

"If ever there was a man who wanted to help Africans it was Melville," she said. "They were his life."

The Edelstein's have two daughters — Shana and Janet. Dr Edelstein also has two children, Michael, 28, and Vivian, 23, by a previous marriage.

The family maid, Mrs Sina Mahletsa, 46, screamed when told of the doctor's death.

"He helped us, he understood us, he was one of us," she sobbed, adding: "The men who killed him must die."

Mr A C de Villiers, chief director of the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB), said: "It is tragic that Dr Edelstein should lose his life in the cause for which he had given his life. As a welfare officer he was a square peg in a square hole. He had a genuine feeling for Blacks."

"It was on his advice that WRAB handed out a quarter million rand in aid each year and always he was fighting for more."

Dr Edelstein did his Masters at the University of Pretoria. His subject was "Attitude of Urban Africans to Whites."

Mr Mosala, who warned in the council earlier this week that enforcing Afrikaners in schools might result in another "Sharpeville incident" if the matter was not dealt with immediately, said last night that the police should not have confronted the protesting students.

"The police should have realized that directly they moved against the students, the students would retaliate."

The police should have consulted with the parents and school officials about how best to handle the situation rather than trying to control it themselves.

Mr Mosala said the dual-medium controversy had been allowed to build up over many months in spite of repeated pleas from Black teachers and politicians to the Department of Bantu Education.

Mr Tutu, Dean of Johannesburg, said Black leaders were short-sighted for predicting that something like yesterday's Soweto riot would happen.

"We Black leaders have been warning the Government about something like this for a long time if they did not stop and listen," he said. "I can only appeal to the people of Soweto to restrain themselves, however hollow that might sound, but they have restrained themselves for so long, they are trying to get someone to listen."
PRP and UP calls to scrap language rule

Political Staff
DR ALEX BORaine, Progressive Reform Party MP, said last night that the Soweto tragedy "could have been averted if the Government had not stubbornly refused to scrap the regulations compelling Black children in secondary schools in urban areas to be taught on a 50-50 English-Afrikaans basis".

Police fired first — claim

Own Correspondent.
Johannesburg. — A witness to yesterday's shooting incident in Soweto in which a schoolboy was killed and a number injured said a policeman had fired before there had been any stones thrown.

Mr Victor Diatta, 26, who lives behind the Orlando West High School where the shooting took place, described it as follows:

A large number of schoolchildren, many from the Morris Isaacson High School came down the road carrying placards at about 9.30am:

"The placards read 'Away with Afrikaans' and 'Kill Afrikaans'.

"Then a light-blue police car carrying five Black South African police drove up towards the column of schoolchildren.

"Twice the group of police tried to stop the procession."

Mr Diatta said one policeman then took out his gun and fired a shot.

A boy fell down.

"At that moment the children spread and picked up stones. They started throwing stones at the police.

"The other policemen fired at the children with revolvers and seven more were hit by bullets."

Police spokesmen consistently through the day said the shooting on the school children had been provoked by the childrenstoning the police.

And the United Party's Mr Andrew Pyper, MP, said it appeared that "some form of confrontation was inevitable" after the Nationalist Government had decided to force the medium of instruction on Black pupils.

"Having tried to convince the Government on this issue it is clear to me that they would not listen to reason.

"It is completely senseless from an educational point of view to try to force people to be taught through the medium of two foreign languages."

Mr Pyper said both Mr Pyper and Dr Boraine said their parties had tried to convince the Government for years that its language policy was causing conflict.

PARENTS' CHOICE

"Our basic attitude has always been that the decision should be left to the local boards to decide the medium of instruction and naturally to let parents have a choice," Mr Pyper said.

Dr Boraine chronicled a number of occasions when the PRP had brought "increasing bitterness and frustration" caused by the language policy to the attention of the Government.

The African Teachers' Association of South Africa 18 months ago had described the regulation as "cruel and shortsighted."

Dr Boraine said that only on June 4 he had asked the Minister, Mr M C Botha, for information on the student strikes in Soweto. Mr Botha had replied that 2,000 pupils were involved and that they objected to the 50-50 medium rule.

Dr Boraine said that for years the PRP had warned the Government of the "deep resentment" over the language issue but they refused to listen with disastrous consequences."
At least four people — three Blacks and a White — have been killed and at least 17 injured in bloody rioting in Soweto today after a demonstration by more than 10,000 pupils against the use of Afrikaans in high schools.

The known dead are a young child, an old man, a Black policeman and, reportedly, a White employee of the West Rand Administration. All were dragged from their cars and shot.

About 300 police equipped with guns and tear gas fired deadly shots when the protesting pupils congregated around Phelindaba Secondary School in Orlando West, Soweto, early today.

Two Blacks — an elderly man and a young child — died from injuries received after the police opened fire. At least 16 more people were taken to hospital with injuries.

Another White in a car was assaulted before managing to escape.

All available police in the Soweto area, and a large number of police personnel from Johannesburg, including the Flying Squad, were sent into Soweto.

**Cars burnt**

Brigadier R Le Roux, who is directing operations in Soweto, said the situation was "very bad. Everything is in such an upheaval here, I don't really know what is going on."

He said houses, cars and other property were being burnt and stoned.

A number of police were believed injured in the rioting, but the extent of their injuries is not known.

Ambulances and fire brigades in Johannesburg were put on standby and a spokesman for the Jo-
Bus fare subsidies

THE ROAD Transportation

Board's authorisation of a 13 percent increase in Putco fares on June 28 appears to be justified by the rapidly escalating prices of fuel, tyres, spare parts and buses themselves.

But, inevitable though the decision might have been, the commuter resistance that is now being demonstrated is understandable. Rumblings of resentment are already apparent, and employers would be well advised to heed the appeal made this week by Mr. Ernest Sand, president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, that they should consider absorbing fare increases.

The Durban Chamber of Commerce takes a different view. It believes that wage increases cannot and should not be related to specific increases, whether of bus fares or of any other living costs, and in taking this stand the president, Mr. Graham Gallow, shows a justifiable wariness about accepting the principle that businessmen should automatically subsidise transport costs.

Ideally, wages should be gradually raised to a level that will enable the worker to meet fare increases without aid from State or commerce. Employers should keep this constantly in mind, even though ticket prices in most cases are already being subsidised through the transport levy and by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. When workers take to their feet in protest they often arrive at work late and tired, with consequent production losses which make it more difficult for employers to incorporate fares in the wage structure.

And as Putco, a private company, is about to reap the benefit of the new fare rises, it should pay attention to the complaints being levelled against it, among them the poor interior condition of the buses and mechanical breakdowns, with the resultant failure to adhere to time tables.

The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Natal, Mr. J. J. van der Watt, has heard these criticisms personally. He could use his influence to ensure that any future State subsidies for Putco will be subject to certain preconditions calculated to achieve the necessary improvements.
TENSION is high in Soweto after a week of clashes between schoolchildren and police and the spread of the strike that has virtually closed down seven schools.

Nearly 5000 children are striking against being taught in Afrikaans. Pupils at Naledi High School noted when police attempted to take one child for questioning.

The rioting children overturned the police car, set it ablaze and stoned detectives. The next day the children again stoned police at the school.

Parents are afraid the confrontation has escalated to the point where their children are in danger of going to jail.

One mother said she had given her son R3 in case he was put in prison and needed to buy food.

Symbol

The cause of the unrest is a new ruling that the children must be taught maths and social studies in Afrikaans. However, the reasons for the has become clear that unrest are wider.

Mr Barney Ngakane, an, educationist, said:

"This issue has become, in a way, a symbol of resistance among the youth to White oppression and White authority.

"It symbolises a new movement of militancy among the youth," he said.

"Pupils, usé to be taught in Afrikaans and English on a 50-50 basis. Now maths and social studies, it has been ruled, must be taught in Afrikaans.

"In many cases the teachers are not qualified to teach in Afrikaans. And the children cannot understand it properly. In some schools subjects supposed to be taught in Afrikaans are in fact taught in English.

There are also emotional barriers against Afrikaans.

Mr Ngakane said:

"The worst way to make Afrikaans distasteful and hated is to try to force it this way. There are emotional attitudes involved in this matter.

Oppression

"All the oppressive legislation in this country, for which the Afrikanners are blamed, rightly or wrongly, does not induce the youth to like the language. They see Afrikanners and Afrikaans language and culture as a symbol of their oppression.

"In Afrikaans literature there are often insulting references to Black people. Also an Afrikanner doesn't want you to call him meneer; he wants to be called boss. And in the townships, Afrikaans is the lingua franca of the touts.

Explosive

The children showed no signs of breaking and there was a danger the strike would spread.

The children, aged between 13 and 18, had the sympathy of their parents and teachers, although not active encouragement.

"The pupils don't trust their parents on this. They think they'll send them back to school before they've won their point," Mr Ngakane condemned the interference of police on the schools issue. Police had visited schools and children had been taken in for questioning.

"Order in the schools should be maintained without the interference of the police. They are just hardening attitudes. The situation is potentially explosive," he said, principals had not attempted to enforce the new ruling.
Soweto pupils stone police van

Staff Reporter

PUPILS at Soweto's Naledi High School yesterday turned back police investigating Tuesday's disturbance at the school.

The incident started when two police vehicles stopped outside the school.

Despite a warning from their headmaster, Mr N. Molope earlier in the day, the students hurled stones at the police van which was then driven further away from the school gate.

The purpose of the police visit was to take pictures of the damage caused by Tuesday's demonstration when a police car was set on fire in the school yard, three others damaged outside by flying stones, the principal's office windows broken and telephone wires cut.

Colonel J. Visser, head of the Soweto CID, said yesterday the 15 boys picked up by police at Thulasa's Higher Primary School on Tuesday, were questioned and released.

Meanwhile, a delegation from the Soweto Urban Bantu Council met the regional director of Bantu Education in the Southern Transvaal on the language issue yesterday.
No more bus boycotts: workers told

A meeting of employers and black workers was held in Boksburg this week when bus passengers were asked to avoid boycotts when Putco bus fare increases came into effect on June 34.

Only casual passengers travelling between Vosloorus and Boksburg will be affected.

Mr. V. J. Silverstein, president of the Boksburg Chamber of Commerce and Industries, said that the meeting was called in an attempt to prevent a repetition of the bus boycott at Springs recently when Kwa-Thema residents decided to walk to and from work.
Soweto school violence

Staff Reporter

A POLICE car was set on fire by demonstrating students in Soweto yesterday. Three other cars belonging to the police were damaged.

Trouble started after two policemen, a White and a Black, arrived in a Volkswagen at the Naledi High School.

Major C. J. Viljoen, commander at Jabulani police station, said they went to the school to “make some inquiries about some matter”. There was some misunderstanding while they were there and their car was set alight.

About 30 Black and White policemen and five police dogs were rushed to the school.

They used tear gas to disperse the students after they were stoned.

The windows of the principal’s office were broken and the telephone wires were cut.

One of the policemen was injured and taken to Baragwanath Hospital. Major Viljoen said a student who was slightly injured was also taken to hospital in a state of shock.

The police left the school without making arrests. Major Viljoen said the students will regret their action when they go back today and see the damage they have done.

In another incident, 15 boys from Thulasiwe Higher Primary School, also in Soweto, were taken to Orlando Police Station yesterday for questioning after allegedly disrupting classes at the school.

The boys were apparently unhappy when other pupils decided to end the strike over the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction for mathematics and social studies.

The headmaster, Mr L. Mbuli, said he was forced to call the police when some of the boys dragged pupils out of classes and caused “confusion and commotion”.
Tension at riot school

Tension ran high at Naledi High School, Soweto, today following a riot late yesterday when pupils set fire to a police car after two security policemen attempted to detain one pupil.

The police—a White and a Black—were warned not to arrest the pupil as there would be trouble and when they returned to their car they found the tyres had been deflated.

They returned to the principal's office and telephoned for help.

The principal, Mr N A K Molopa, said a truck with eight policemen and a dog arrived and they joined the men in his office.

"Suddenly, we realised the entire student body had surrounded the office. They threw stones and broke all the windows."

The vehicles were stoned and one was burnt.
A call to subsidise bus fares

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Bus fares should be subsidised for economically depressed communities. This was part of the price of apartheid, said Mr. Rupert Lorimer (PSP, Orange Grove) yesterday when he referred to the Springs bus boycott.

"Bus boycotts become flash points of violence and civil unrest," said Mr. Lorimer in the transport vote debate.

The handling of the Kwa-Thema boycott, he said, by the Department of Transport was entirely unsatisfactory.

"I believe that it is necessary for the Government to go to the heart of the matter. "It is a simple fact that the Government policy of separate development means that thousands of Black people must live considerable distances from their place of work and that the cost of transport to and from the so-called White cities places an intolerable burden on people whose incomes are on or very close to the poverty datum line."

"It is completely unreasonable to expect these people to have to pay for Nationalist ideology and the Government must realise that, if necessary, it must be prepared to subsidise for economically depressed communities."

"This would be accepted as part of the price we must pay for apartheid," he said.
Boycott buses are packed again

By CLIVE EMDON
Labour Correspondent

The bus boycott by 25,000 commuters from Kwa Thema, Springs, has been broken. Late yesterday afternoon at the peak going home time Putco ran 50 buses with full loads — accounting for 78 per cent of the pre-boycott service.

The passengers paid the new fare — an increase of 5 cents per trip on the 10 cent fare — and a large number of weekly 10 and 12 trip tickets, which have no fare increase, were sold during the day.

This was confirmed by Putco last night. The company is due to put 60 to 65 buses into its Kwa Thema service today which it expects will cope with the full demand. But it expects it will take some time before the 75 to 80 buses of the pre-boycott service are needed.

I established yesterday that Putco decided to put 20 buses into its Kwa Thema service — at the start of the eight week of the boycott — on the advice of a senior police officer.

The police officer had attended a meeting of residents called by church leaders on Monday at which a vote was taken to use the buses again. It was reported that 2,800 people were present.

This decision was in contrast to a meeting of 4,000 residents the week before at which all but three people who addressed the meeting strongly endorsed continuing the boycott.

Yesterday morning Putco ran 20 buses on the 10 km run from Kwa Thema — supplying them on demand, thus providing buses up to a 20 per cent pre-boycott service. A police contingent was on standby.

In the afternoon it ran its normal 12-bus service and in the late afternoon 50 buses were fully laden.

An estimated 4,000 to 6,000 boycotters continued to walk or cycle.

The only incident reported was a threat to a bus driver waiting outside a Springs factory, that "we will get you tonight."

In a brief statement yesterday, Dr H. H. Ngakane, a member of the Kwa Thema Advisory Board said, "We have been forced to swallow the dignity of the stand we took."

The new fare structure at Springs still has 10 per cent behind Putco fares elsewhere in the country.

The new Springs fares are 1.15 cents a km while elsewhere on the Reef, in Natal and in Pretoria the fares are 1.35 cents a km.

The difference is a result of Putco only having taken over the Springs service in September last year.

A Putco spokesman said yesterday that while application had been made for increased fares around the country, from 1.35 cents a km to 1.50 cents — this does not apply to Springs at present — we look at it as a separate exercise. 
More bus fare rises on the way

Staff Reporter

The African Bus Service (ABS) intends increasing weekly and monthly fares for buses operating between Pretoria and the nearby African townships from May 31, according to the service's assistant general manager, Mr J. H. Maud.

The increases will be 10 cents a week for a five-day ticket and 15 cents a week for a six or seven-day ticket. They were described as "very small" by Mr Maud in a letter to the Mamelodi Advisory Board.

The reason advanced for the increases is that ABS has recently increased the salaries of its bus drivers by 21 per cent. The advisory board has been asked for their views on the increased fares before Thursday.

The date for the increases in cash fares is still unknown.

ABS operates between Pretoria and the nearby townships of Mamelodi, Garankuwa, Mahopane and the Winterveldt complex, carrying thousands of commuters to work daily.

The increases follow soon after Sasco increased fares in the Pretoria African townships — despite protests by the local advisory boards.

Taxis operating between the city and the townships also intend increasing their fares because of high costs, say some taxi drivers and owners.

During the Easter weekend, taxi passengers were charged for a single trip between the townships and the city.

Mr W. M. Aplana, secretary of the advisory board, said it was unfortunate that it was always the lowest-paid people who were hit hard by increases, especially in transport costs.
Bus boycott starts to collapse

Labour Reporter
The Putco bus boycott by the 25,000 commuters of the Kwa Thema township in Springs broke gradually today as boycotters boarded buses reintroduced after 50 days of disuse.

About 20 buses, about a third of the normal service, were running by 7 am and there were no incidents, reported a Putco spokesman, Mr Ian Archibald.

He said the service was reintroduced after a series of meetings at the weekend.

"As a result of co-operation between all parties — the people of Kwa Thema, the police and ourselves — we reintroduced a limited service this morning," Mr Archibald said.

"Walking boycotters were quick to join in as they saw others travelling in the buses. We just managed to cope.

"We shall try our best to have the service back to normal by tomorrow morning."

The Star's East Rand Bureau reports that police action, which started with a clamp down on pirate taxis last week, was expected to be intensified today after an accident on Saturday in which 25 people were injured.

ON THEIR WAY
They were on their way to work in a lorry belonging to the Irvin and Johnson factory in Springs.

Mrs Jane Mabena and Mrs Gertrude Twala are "satisfactory" in the East Rand Hospital. The other injured were discharged after treatment.

At a meeting of about 200 residents in the Anglican Church hall yesterday, the Rev Joe Mlambo told the people they should allow those who wished to use the buses to do so. He pointed out that older people could not continue the long walk indefinitely.
Bus boycott deadlock

By CLIVE EMDON
Labour Correspondent

The bus boycott by 25 000 workers living in Kwa-
Thema, Springs, is well into its seventh week with
every indication that it will end only if Putco
drops its 5c increase on
the 10c one-way fare.

Putco has so far made
no concessions. A spokes-
man said yesterday that
reversion to the old fare
was unlikely, but "entirely
in the hands of the au-
thorities" — meaning the
Government.

He confirmed that Putco
was awaiting a reply from
the Government on an
application to put up all
fares on its Reef, Pretoria
and Durban services by 20
per cent this year — from
1.25c a km to 1.5c.

The spokesman said the
present fare structure for
the Springs area was lower
than elsewhere in the
country, standing at 1.15c.
This suggests that the 5c
increase at Springs is only
the beginning.

A meeting at Kwa-
Thema to discuss the boy-
cott on Tuesday night
ended in a near riot when
a number of men jumped
on the stage and tried to
attack Mr Douglas Njen-
ge, a member of the local
advisory board, after ac-
cusing him of "selling out"
lo Putco.

Other speakers had call-
ed for an end to the boy-
cott but were shouted
down. "We will walk!", the
crowd of 3 000 shouted.

Mr Njenge was threat-
ened when he said: "People
want the boycott to
Poor Pay: A Cause of Unrest

The Star
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Springs boycott stays, say 3000

The Springs bus boycott took a turn for the worse last night when about 3000 Kwa Thema Township residents rejected any form of compromise.

The angry crowd, packed inside the local community hall, made it clear the fare increase of 5c a trip was totally unacceptable.

Two prominent community leaders in the area — Mr A M Khumalo, chairman of the advisory board, and Mr H H Ngakane, former advisory board chairman who has been leading negotiations with Putco — suffered severe loss of face.
Mr Khumalo was accused of having "sold out" his people, while Mr Ngakane was shouted down. The meeting ended in uproar.

OLD PEOPLE

The crowd became tense as Mr Ngakane said it appeared some people had come to the meeting to cause trouble, and that these might be people whose businesses depended on the boycott.

"Putco will not give in. You must, therefore, think of older people who cannot bear walking for ever. Remember, too, there will not be any private vehicles on the road to help you tomorrow," Mr Ngakane asserted.

Earlier, several speakers had told the meeting—amid wild applause—they were interested only in fares being brought down to pre-boycott level. They claimed they boycotted buses because they could not afford increased fares.

Mrs Martha Vulihwandle, one of the two women who got on to the platform to address the meeting, was booed when she said "Putco must come back. We cannot walk forever."

"TEST CASE"

The other woman, who claimed the committee which had been negotiating with the bus company had failed, was also shouted off the platform when she said: "We cannot walk all the time. Let's end the boycott."

Some of the speakers interested in the boycott continuing claimed Putco was using Soweto as a test case and would increase fares in Soweto and other townships if they gave in.

Outside, a white man and woman were surrounded by a hostile group until whisked away by an African photographer.

Asked why the residents were not told what concessions Putco had offered, Mr Ngakane said most people were against the fare increase. They wanted to continue the boycott.
Eus boycotters smile — and keep on tramping

By JOHAN RUIYS

THE BOYCOTT with a smile. This is what they call the Putco bus boycott at Springs.

After 37 days and 740 km of slogging to work and back, the residents of Kwa Thema are as determined not to get on a Putco bus as they were on the day the boycott started.

There are no hard feelings, just a smile as the more than 20,000 Black workers walk the round trip of 20 km from the township to Springs and back every day.

The boycott, sparked by a 2c increase in casual fares — the third increase since November last year — was marred by a fight between residents and taxi drivers last Thursday when a man was axed to death. Otherwise the vast majority are well behaved.

The streets from Kwa Thema to Springs are lined with thousands of marchers every day. Police keep a watching eye. Said Brig J. B. Wiese, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the East Rand: "We have no problems with the boycotters. They are friendly."

Asked if there was any possibility of an end to the boycott soon, he said: "We are still where we started but hoping for the best. Perhaps the problem will be resolved eventually."

Boycotters are so determined to walk that they have begun to boycott taxis which they claim are responsible for Road Transportation Board action against pirate taxis and kombi owners who transport them to work and back.

This belief was responsible for the fight at Kwa Thema last week.

Brig Wiese said he did not believe that agitators were behind the boycott. Although commerce and industry were warned that it was illegal to transport staff without a special permit from the Road Transportation Board, police have not yet started concentrated action against them. Road Transportation Board inspector stopped vehicles carrying workers last week.

Mr Dick Goss, manager of the Springs Chamber of Commerce and Industry said yesterday: "We have never stopped trying to find a solution. We will keep on trying. Other people may give up, but we won't."
CNIP attacked over rise in bus fares

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

- Opposition members have attacked the Ciskei Government for raising bus fares.

Dr H. H. Kakaza, secretary of the Ciskei National Party, said the actions taken by the government concerning the fare rise were surprising.

He said while the raise could be justified, people could not afford to pay the fare.

"It would be understandable if salaries had also been raised, but there is no indication of this. This is a burden on an already suffering society," Mr Kakaza said.

Mr I. Sangotsha said it was astonishing that the government found it necessary to raise fares while "it was the same rise in bus fares that led to their takeover of the bus company."

He decried the intervention by the Minister of Justice with the threat of Proclamation R400 and said commuters should not be forced to pay these.

Bus fares go up from today and it is believed many commuters will boycott the buses.

In the last fare rise, while the buses were still under Border Transport, the Ciskei Government had to intervene after a long boycott by commuters.

After the takeover by the Ciskei, fares remained the same, but now the Ciskei Government has said, because of inflation, they have to raise the fares. — DDR.
Police stop bus boycott vehicles

The long awaited stopping of vehicles carrying bus boycotters to work in Springs started early today.

Rows of cars lined up in West Springs Road as drivers received tickets for carrying passengers without licences from the Transportation Board. The senior police officer said these drivers had now had a month's warning that police would take action. He had hoped this would not be necessary, but, unfortunately, people had persisted in breaking the law. He expected action would be intensified from tomorrow.

NOT COVERED

These drivers are not covered by insurance for their passengers if they do not have licences so stopping them is in their own interest, he said.

An enterprising man has bought a small bus and has obtained a permit to carry passengers. He plies it to and from Kwa Thema Township morning and evening and thousands of people still walk the 10 km, determined not to pay the five cent increase asked for by Putco on March 1.

Three senior officials of the East Rand Administration Board are to meet Mr M C Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, in another bid to end the five-week-old boycott.

The meeting takes place in Cape Town this week.
R1 200 a month smile—thanks to bus boycott

By MIKE DUTFIELD

At R1 200 a month, it’s OK for Absalom Bongwe. He’s got one of the best jobs in Springs at the moment — he’s a Black taxi driver.

For the last four weeks, ever since 35 000 African commuters began boycotting the Putco bus service from Kwa-Thema to Springs because of fare increases, Mr Bongwe has been reaping it in.

“I’m buying a new set of tyres today and next month I’m thinking of buying a new taxi,” he said yesterday through his smiles.

Every day, from 4 am to 10 pm, Mr Bongwe’s battered 1984 American saloon rattles the 10 km from Kwa-Thema to Springs full of paying passengers.

“All we registered taxi drivers agreed to drop our prices when the boycott started,” he said. “For a weekday trip we now charge 35c instead of 30c and at weekends 35c instead of 40c.”

Mr Bongwe, 36, who is married with six children, said he earned about R450 a month before the boycott started.

“My petrol now costs me about R40 a month but I’m still very happy with the way business is going,” he said.

But a spokesman for the Springs Non-European Taxi Owners Association was angry yesterday that Mr Bongwe had spoken to the Press.

“It is earning that much he must be running a minibus, as well as his car,” he said. “We have 72 other registered drivers in Springs and all of them, except Mr Bongwe, are running at a loss.”

The trouble apparently is the “hundreds” of pirate taxis that now cruise along the old Putco bus route.

“These pirates can’t afford to charge less than
SUNDAY TRIBUNE

ANOTHER FARE RISE SHOCK IN SPRINGS

Tribune Reporter

The Springs bus boycotters are in for yet another shock — Puteco is planning further substantial fare increases on the "boycott" route.

"And fare increases on other Puteco bus routes can be expected soon," a corporation spokesman, Mr. Ian Archibald, said yesterday.

Mr. Harry Schwarz, chairman of the federal executive of the Progressive Party, and Mr. Helen Rashleigh, president of the Black People's Convention, have warned that there could be an explosive situation if black bus fares go up any more.

But Puteco has "adopted a hard line on the fare increases issue and is refusing to budge.

So are the workers at the Springs boycott enters its fourth week.

The 20c return fare from Kwa-Thema to Springs, raised to 30c three weeks ago will be pushed up to 40c. Mr. Archibald said.

"We are losing between R5 000 and R6 000 a day on the boycott but we will not budge. We cannot afford to charge less — it would cripple our operation," he said.

Mr. Archibald said increased oil prices, maintenance costs and salaries had forced the companies to raise their fares.

All indications are that the boycotters will continue to resist efforts to raise fares.

"We will walk till we drop," an ageing boycott leader said this week. "We never asked to be dumped in townships."

Inflation is "crippling."
Bus boycotts could 'hit economy hard'

By JEAN LE MAY

BLACK absenteeism will hit the national economy hard unless a "reasonable compromise" is reached over proposed bus fare increases.

This is the view of Soweto Urban Bantu Councillor, Mr David Thebehali, who told the Sunday Express that feelings in the townships were running high because of the proposed increases.

"People will stay away from work, or walk and arrive hours late, sooner than pay the bigger fares," he said. "How long can South African industries hold out in the face of widespread absenteeism?"

Mr. Thebehali, who represents four wards, said the example of Kwa Thema residents near Springs would be followed nationwide as soon as the proposed increases came into force.

Kwa Thema residents have walked 10 km to work for the last two weeks rather than pay the 5c increase in bus fares. Many walkers are not affected by the increase since they buy weekly or monthly tickets, but are refraining from using the buses out of sympathy with those who are affected.

Mr. Thebehali, a former executive member of the old Progressive Party and national chairman of the Young Progs, said the Springs situation was being "carefully watched" by people in Soweto.

The bus crisis follows Putco's announced intention to raise bus fares nationwide by 20 per cent. It has already asked the Government for a 10 per cent increase in the subsidy it gets through the Bantu Transport Services Account.

More than R14-million has been paid to Putco in subsidies since 1989, Mr Lourens Muller, Minister of Transport, said in Parliament last week.

"It is time for Putco to pull out of the townships," said Mr Thebehali. "There is a very strong feeling among Blacks that transport should be run by private enterprise, preferably Black."
How to stop the boycott...

By JOHAN BUYS

If domestic employers would do the same as commerce and industry - pay their labour a sufficient wage to allow them to live and travel to and from work - it would be a solution to the Springs bus boycott.

But if commerce and industry were to subsidise Black fares to end the Putco boycott, it would be subsidising the employers of domestic labour.

This is the reason given by the Springs Chamber of Commerce and Industry yesterday for not subsidising fares for Black workers who are boycotting Putco because of fare increases.

Thousands of Blacks were still boycotting the service yesterday and walking the 10 km from Kwa Thema township to Springs.

Meanwhile pirate taxis are finding the boycott a golden opportunity to cash in and are converging on Springs from places as far away as Nigel and Johannesurg.

A spokesman for the Springs Owner Taxi Association accused the Springs Traffic Department of being inefficient for not clamping down hard enough on pirate taxis.

There are about 400 Kombis operating full-time as taxis and making a living "for their owners who are not operating as licensed or registered taxis," Mr Israel Phorin, the association's chairman said.

Because of this legitimate taxi drivers are robbed of business and are finding it hard to make ends meet with higher overheads than unlicensed taxi operators, he claimed.

The association has nevertheless reduced fares from 30c to 25c per trip in sympathy with the boycotters.

A spokesman for the Springs Traffic Department countered with the claim that every car-owner in Kwa Thema was a pirate taxi, because they picked up friends on their way to work and charged them for the trip.

"A pirate taxi is cheaper than either a bus or a legitimate taxi. We have had raids on them in the past, but the practice continues."
Springs buses taken off on 8/13/76.

East Rand Bureau

The Springs bus boycott, resulting in a daily loss of about R6,000 in fares and affecting about 25,000 people, entered its second week today with no relief in sight.

As the West Springs road was lined again with pedestrians and lorries sent by employers to save their workers the 10 km walk from Kwa Thema, there were several fresh developments.

1. All buses appeared to have been withdrawn from the boycott route this morning, after running empty last week.

2. The Springs Chamber of Commerce and Industry called a meeting on the boycott for tonight.

3. It was revealed that a meeting between the bus company, Putco, and Kwa Thema leaders ended in deadlock on Friday.

4. The management committee of the township has offered to call off the boycott if fares are reduced to their former level, pending discussions about possible "reasonable" increase.

DENIAL:

Mr. J. Kumalo, leader of the management committee, said today Putco had promised another meeting later on Friday after the first meeting ended in deadlock.

Kwa Thema leaders were still waiting for Putco to return to them as promised.

"We are prepared to talk but we are not prepared to tell our people to pay the higher fares—often at great hardship to themselves—unless we are convinced this is necessary," Mr. Kumalo said.

He denied Putco's claim that only a few thousand people were affected by the increases of "casual" fares.
Get permits, bus boycott beaters told

By JORIAN BUYS
SPRINGS. — Police have warned employers transporting Black workers from towns during the Putco bus boycott to obtain permits from the local Transportation Board.

The boycott ended its seventh day in stalemate yesterday as more than 20,000 Black workers started the 10 km walk home from the factories and suburbs.

To make sure that their workers got to work on time, industrialists and other employers transport them to and from the townships in lorries.

Brigadier J. W. Wiese, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the East Rand, said yesterday that these people were breaking the law if they transported staff without special permits from the Road Transportation Board.

"They are not covered if they are involved in accidents and are liable to prosecution," Brig Wiese said.

"We are not sympathetic to employers and understand their predicament in this boycott, but we would like to advise them to get these permits as many of them are not aware that they are breaking the law," he said.

Commuters said they would boycott Putco buses as long as the new increased fares remained. Buses have been withdrawn from the Kwa Thema route while the boycott lasts.

A meeting last Friday between the Kwa Thema leader, Mr J. Khumalo and Putco officials ended in deadlock. Mr Khumalo said he and other Kwa Thema leaders were prepared to negotiate.

Although the boycotters are slowly getting fed up with walking the 20 km to town and back every day, they are well behaved and the crisis has been unmarked by serious incidents. Police are standing by in the townships during peak hours to keep a watching eye.

Springs Town Council, which previously owned the Black bus service, has decided to stay out of the affair, saying it is purely a matter between Putco and the boycotters.

Industrialists in Springs are not in favour of subsidizing the transport costs at this stage. Their attitude is that it would create a precedent.
I'll help end boycott, says transport chief

Staff Reporter

The Secretary for Transport, Mr. J. Driessen, yesterday telegraphed the Kwa-Thema Advisory Board chairman, Mr. A. Khumalo, promising to help find a settlement to Springs-Kwa-Thema bus boycott.

His telegram was in response to an earlier telegram from Mr. Khumalo, asking the Department of Transport to apply the Bantu Services Levy Act to Springs to release funds to subsidise African transport.

Mr. Driessen's telegram read: "Your request is being considered and all possible steps will be taken by my department to assist you."

The application of the Levy Act to Springs would provide some R20 000 a month to subsidise African commuters.

Mr. Ian Archibald of Putco yesterday cautioned against any hopes that application of the Transport Levy Act would provide an easy solution to the deadlock.

He doubted if R20 000 a month would enable Putco to lower its fares to the old level because even with the new cash fares the company was operating below its calculated minimum cost of 1.50c per km per passenger.
Johannesburg — Putoo fears the ban could spread bus patron fears.
At least 10 "pirate" taxi drivers have been arrested in Kwa Thema, Springs, as the Putco bus boycott enters its second day.

About 1500 walked to work today and many were picked up by private cars and taxis.

Road Transportation Board officials swooped on dozens of cars carrying people to work. Drivers had to prove that whoever they were carrying were not fee-paying passengers.

The boycott has also claimed its first tragedy. Mrs A Mayoyo, of Kwa Thema, was knocked down by a bus which ran into a crowd of people waiting at the township offices.

The bus then accelerated and disappeared in the direction of the town. It is believed that the bus was stopped by the police somewhere near the police station.

Mr I Archibald, public relations officer of Putco, confirmed that the boycott was still on. However, he mentioned that only casual passengers were affected because those who use season tickets had bought them at the weekend before the increased fares.

He warned that passengers who did not use their tickets were not going to be refunded unless they produced genuine reasons why they did not use them.

Coloured taxi drivers on the East Rand are to ask the Coloured Development Corporation for money to form an autonomous Transvaal Coloured bus service because they are dissatisfied with the inefficient and inadequate service provided by Putco.

Hundreds of drivers will meet in Coronationville on March 20 to form an association whose first task will be to approach the corporation.
Boycott follows fare rise

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Increased fares yesterday sparked a total boycott of Putco buses by African commuters to and from Kwa-Thema township, near Springs.

Mr Ian Archibald of Putco said of the boycott: "It was obviously well organized. They started walking to work very early. There was no intimidation at the bus stops."

Putco is seeking a 20 percent increase in its fares to offset devaluation, but the increased fares introduced on the Springs-Kwa-Thema route yesterday were not the first installment of the 20 percent. They were part of a pre-devaluation increase approved last year. The post-devaluation increase was still to be implemented.
Long walk, empty buses

By PATRICK LAURENCE

INCREASED fares yesterday sparked a total boycott of Putco buses by thousands of African commuters from Kwa-Theta township, near Springs.

Mr Ian Archibald, of Putco, said of the boycott: "It was obviously well organized. They started walking to work very early. There was no intimidation at the bus stops."

However, on Sunday night a bus was stoned and a woman passenger was flogged by boycotters.

Putco is seeking a 20 per cent increase in its fares to offset devaluation, but the increased fares introduced on the Springs-Kwa-Theta route yesterday were not the first installment of the 20 per cent.

What is puzzling Putco officials is that weekly ticket-holders, who were not affected by yesterday's increase, joined the boycott to make it totally effective. Workers either walked or took taxis and other transport.

Social scientists and trade unionists have warned that the proposed 20 per cent increase could provoke resistance in the form of boycotts from African commuters and have urged the Department of Transport to subsidise passengers for the full amount.

Putco officials are confident the Government will meet half of the proposed 20 per cent, but the Secretary for Transport, Mr J. Dreesen, has not yet committed himself officially.

The mood of returning workers yesterday seemed to be cheerful rather than angry, but underneath the smile was a hint of determination.
15c bus fare brings boycott

East Rand Bureau

Thousands of Africans walked up to 10 km from their homes at Kwa-Thema to work at Springs today, rather than pay increased bus fares.

Others paid 40c for a taxi ride — but all were determined to hold out against the 15c fare. The fare has doubled over the past few months.

When Putco took over the Springs service last year, the fare was 6c each way. This was raised to 8c and later to 10c. Last week, commuters were told they must pay 15c from today.

A regular bus-user, Mr. M. Muil, said: "It would mean 30c a day for bus fares. And we have no assurance they will not go up again in a few weeks or months."

"Nobody at Putco's head office was willing to comment.

In Kwa Thema, hundreds of people lined the streets and police cars were seen cruising about, but the mood of the crowd was good humoured.

A taxi driver said he had been on the go non-stop since 6:30 am — far longer than usual on an ordinary working day. He was expecting a rush after work today.

A spokesman for Springs' largest factory said nearly all the complement of 400 African workers had turned up for work, but most had been late.
Ministers Visit Swaziland

Johannesburg, 24/6/76

The control of armed and rubber police required full police cooperation and assistance on the ground. The police force was under pressure to ensure that the situation was not allowed to spiral out of control.

Ministers Visit Swaziland

Johannesburg, 24/6/76