Oct. 76

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Council calls for a separate inquiry into riots

1/10/76 C.T

By TONY ROBINSON

THE Cape Town City Council has come out in full support of a separate commission of inquiry to investigate the disturbances in the Peninsula and allegations of the "indiscriminate use of force and firearms by the police".

The Council also requested the Executive Committee to make urgent representations to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to institute the separate inquiry.

These two points were contained in a motion which gained overwhelming support from the councillors. Only Mr Ralph Mossop and Mr C C W Steyl voted against it. Neither spoke on the issue.

Mr G Testy and Mr G Sullivan abstained.

Originally the Council was asked to support a motion by Mr Tom Walters calling for an inquiry into allegations of "excessive police action against children" during the recent disturbances.

Motion withdrawn

Mr Walters withdrew his motion in favour of a broader one submitted by Dr John Sonnenberg.

Dr Sonnenberg said all councillors knew that conditions were different in the Western Cape with its large Coloured population.

A separate commission was logical and, 16 years ago, there had been separate commissions to probe the Langa and Sharpeville riots.

He said the commission, which should be a multi-racial body under the chairmanship of a judge of the Cape Division of the Supreme Court, should be appointed as rapidly as possible before attitudes hardened.

In most cases the police had acted in an exemplary manner but it was terribly important that rumours should be investigated soon as they involved issues which could be used to whip up feeling.

Many Black people actually blamed the police for the riots and they were asking why the police had worn military uniforms and why they did not wear numbers. This made it impossible to identify police involved in incidents.

The police were there to protect people but the questions "why do they climb over fences and go into classrooms" were being asked.

Disturbed

It was not his intention to antagonize the police but he was disturbed by the lack of reaction from people in higher authority.

"There is no doubt that a section of the community has lost confidence in the police," Dr Sonnenberg said.

Mr R M Friedlander, a former mayor, said he believed that the police had over reacted. Reports of this should not be dealt with by a wall of silence but by a proper inquiry.

Mrs Joan Kantey pointed out that when Mr Vorster was in West Germany for talks with Dr Kissinger the police there had had to deal with demonstrators but they had worn crash helmets and used shields.

The way the police in South Africa were equipped was scandalous. By wearing clothing that offered no protection they were more likely to use guns.

Earlier Mr Walters said it seemed to him that excessive force had been used. Of the 70 people who died 22 were aged 16 years and under and he wanted to know how they had been killed.

"This is a blot on Cape Town and a blot on the police and I think it should be explained."

He said all the councillors knew that a section of the population had grievances and that they would demonstrate.

He asked whether the police method of dealing with the demonstrations was correct when it resulted in the death of children.

A commission should go into the question to clear the good name of the police.

81

2/10/76 C.T.

Mrs Jansen under attack

A STATEMENT by Mrs Alathea Jansen, chairman of the executive of the Coloured Representative Council, that she did not always understand the grievances of Coloured youth which led to demonstrations, was attacked in the CRC yesterday.

Mr Lofty Adams, Labour Party member for Kasselsvlei, said that if the person at the head of the council, who was supposed to speak on behalf of her people, had to wait for them to tell her what their grievances were, then she served no purpose in that position.

Mrs Jansen's statement was in reply to a question from a delegate to the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs congress in Johannesburg on Thursday.

Mr Adams said his people had "learned, cried and suffered" in the recent unrest.

Like the demonstration by members of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, he said, the demonstrations of his people had been peaceful, but "because we were Black we were shot".

He criticized Mrs Jansen for being "blind" to this suffering.

"Can the blood of innocent children have no effect on the heart of the woman who sits there?" he asked the council.

Black legal men to help riot accused

S-T. EXTRA

3/10/76.

By NORMAN WEST

SEVERAL Black attorneys are helping Blacks arrested during the recent unrest in the Peninsula and the Western Cape without charge and no one who cannot afford fees is being turned away, I was told this week.

Several Blacks who were arrested during the riots, this week told the Sunday Times of their admiration for what one student called, the "magnanimous humanitarian" attitude of certain Black attorneys who give free "help" to people who cannot pay.

None of the Black attorneys contacted by the Sunday Times would confirm or deny that there was any firm arrangement between them to "help" without charge Blacks who landed in trouble during the riots.

Some said they had no knowledge of it.

But I understand that some of the Black legal men have felt the need to make a practical contribution to those arrested or detained during the recent unrest in the Western Cape by offering their services free of charge in needy cases.

Scores of people in the Peninsula and the Western Cape have made use of their services and scores of students and others have had their cases successfully argued for bail or discharge by these men.

In the process, I understand, the Black attorneys have travelled many thousands of kilometres, let many thousands of rands worth of work go elsewhere and spent untold hours working overtime and away from their offices, doing what they feel is "their duty," I was told.

I understand that the attorneys who associate themselves with this "scheme" are not eager for publicity as they may be accused by the law society of acting against the ethics of the society.

They fear they could be accused of "touting", although, I understand, people in need all approach them on their own initiative and that they decline payment only when a case merits it.

Abnormal

They do it in the case of people arrested during the riots, because they believe the people were arrested during and at a time in the history of the country when "abnormal" circumstances prevailed.

In the meantime, an Athlone based organization, the Community Action Trust, has offered to help people trace relatives missing due to death, injury or arrest.

This free service (Tel. 67 4021) is run in conjunction with students from the legal aid society of the University of the Western Cape.

Free advice may also be obtained from the Athlone Advice Office, Long Street, Mowbray (Tel 69 3150) or from Legal aid clinics of the University of Cape Town which operate in all the townships.

Kids wrote their exams in jail

By NORMAN WEST

SEVERAL of the 22 Gerrit du Plessis High School pupils arrested on September 21 under the Riotous Assemblies Act, wrote their September examinations in jail.

This was confirmed yesterday by Lieutenant Cloete, station commander at Riversdale, who helped to make the arrangements for the exams to be written in jail.

This was to accommodate those of the arrested pupils who could not pay their bail at that stage.

Lieutenant Cloete agreed to approach the prison authorities after representations had been made to him by the principal of the school, Mr H B A Pienaar.

Lieutenant Cloete also confirmed that the Gerrit du Plessis High School had supplied a number of tables and chairs to supplement those supplied by the prison authorities and that teachers from the school were allowed to invigilate.

"It was a matter of trying to help the pupils so that their studies won't suffer," Lieutenant Cloete said.

A teacher at the school, Mr Len Reed, said that 22 of the pupils at the school were arrested after an incident on September 21.

Some parents could pay bail and others could not.

The community rallied, and eventually all of the 22 pupils arrested under the Riotous Assemblies Act, were released on bail of R30 and R50.

Meanwhile, the examinations had to be written, and the school principal successfully negotiated special permission from the prison authorities to allow all the pupils in custody at the time to write their September exams.

The pupils will appear in court again on October 27.

starts a new, controversial series.

Black legal men to help riot accused

S-T. Extra

3/10/76.

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starts a new, controversial series.

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Black pupils to continue boycott

CAPE TIMES 6/10/76

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 200 pupils from various African schools in the Peninsula decided at a meeting held yesterday not to go back to school next Tuesday when the schools re-open, until their "grievances" are met by the authorities.

Black pupils have been boycotting classes since July, when unrest started in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

It was also decided at the meeting to start a "clean the townships of all shebeens" campaign.

The meeting, held at the I D Mkhize Secondary School in Gugulétu, was a sequel to a meeting last week between the Regional Director of Bantu Education, Mr D H Owens, and student representatives and church leaders, during which the students presented their grievances to Mr Owens.

Grievances

Mr Owens said yesterday that a series of grievances were presented to him. He found many to be far-fetched. He said, however, that he would submit his report to higher authorities in Pretoria.

Mr Owens has ruled out the possibility of another meeting with the pupils. He would in future only talk to the church leaders and school board members, who had arranged last week's meeting with the pupils, he said.

The students have also decided to have a meeting with their parents in the near future. According to one student, they have decided on the meeting to inform their parents on what was going on.

Rejected

Describing their talks with Mr Owens, one of the students who attended the meeting said: "We rejected completely the whole concept of Bantu Education and are demanding instead a system of education similar to that enjoyed by Whites."

The students said they rejected the promise from Mr Owens of improved Bantu education which was being planned. It was Bantu education itself that the students were rejecting, he said.

A spokesman for church leaders refused to comment when asked whether the church leaders would act as representatives of the students.

Mr Owens said that he has already sent his report to Pretoria and would not say whether there would be any reply to the students' grievances. He was not prepared to comment further.

81

Woman tells of threats from riot police

CAPE TIMES 6/10/76

By ALLAN DUGGAN

A MOTHER OF SIX from Rylands Estate, Mrs Jean Naidoo, told the Cape Times yesterday that she was threatened and insulted by riot police at an identity parade last week when she tried to pick out a man who had allegedly assaulted her in a baton charge.

Mrs Naidoo has laid a charge of criminal assault by police and is claiming damages from the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger. Her attorney confirmed this yesterday but could not say how much was being claimed.

The identity parade incident occurred at the Pinelands headquarters of the Riot Squad on Friday, October 1, Mrs Naidoo said. She had been "shocked and sickened" by the behaviour of the policemen as she walked past them.

Knew nothing

Last night the station commander at the Athlone police station, Major G S Engelbrecht, confirmed that Mrs Naidoo had laid a charge of assault following an incident in Athlone on September 1. He knew nothing of insults or threats at the parade on October 1, he said, and had not received a complaint from Mrs Naidoo.

He added: "If Mrs Naidoo does lay a complaint then of course we will investigate it in the normal way. The assault allegation is already being investigated."

Told of Major Engelbrecht's comments, Mrs Naidoo replied: "The only person I complained to was a Sergeant Engelbrecht, who is investigating the assault case. But tonight I was told by the Athlone Disrtict Surgeon, who treated me for shock after I was hurt, that the matter would be taken up.

"I will see the police again in the morning to make a formal complaint."

Mrs Naidoo said she wished to emphasize that she had received only courtesy and help from the regular police at Athlone. It was the attitude of the riot police which offended her.

Her decision to take legal action stemmed from an incident in Klipfontein Road, Athlone, on September 1 as riot police charged a crowd. Mrs Naidoo said she was in the area with her sons Mahon, 15, and Jorrey, 4, and her daughter, Tanya, 5, to collect a registered letter from the Rybell post office.

"At about 1.10pm. the police suddenly charged with batons and chased the crowd in all directions. I saw one man running towards us but I was with my family and not doing anyting so I hardly thought he would attack us."

Mrs Naidoo said the riot

Continued on page 2



Mrs Jean Naidoo and her son Mahon, 15.

Woman to sue police

From page 1 CAPE TIMES 6/10/76

policeman struck her repeatedly with his baton. "My only thought then was to protect my children, so I dragged them with me under a van But that did not help us because police kept on hitting us as we lay there. I was bleeding from head injuries and the children were screaming."

She was saved when a crowd surrounded her and forced the police to retreat, said Mrs Naidoo. Men helped her to the nearby Goldfinger Lounge, from where she was driven to Groote Schuur Hospital for treatment.

"The crowd was actually protecting us from the police," Mrs Naidoo said. "There was a fight when some people in the crowd drove them back from where we were trying to hide."

Seven stitches

Mrs Naidoo said her head injury required seven stitches. She also had several lumps on her head, lacerations on her back and "dozens of bruises" all over her body. She was treated for shock while at the hospital.

She was still suffering from the effects of the injuries, and had recently been X-rayed for a suspected hairline fracture of the skull. Mrs Naidoo said she was an asthmatic and a steroid dependant.

Her son Mahon had been slightly hurt in the incident but did not receive treatment.

"I went to the Athlone police station on September 3 and made a sworn statement. While I was laying the charge of assault I received every co-operation and courtesy from the police. But the attitude of the riot police was completely different."

Mrs Naidoo said she and Mahon were collected at their home in Murton Road and taken to Pinelands, where each was instructed to walk along a line of camouflage-uniformed riot police in a courtyard. She was told that those present were on duty in Athlone on the day concerned.

"I was looking for a well-built man of over six foot with blue eyes and brown hair. I had barely begun when I heard one policeman say to his companion: "I told you you shouldn't have hit her — you should have shot her."

Mrs Naidoo said several others made threatening and insulting remarks as she walked past them. "No, I can't remember their exact words. After that first comment I shut my mind to it."

'Next time'

When Mahon's turn came — he is a standard six pupil at the Salt River High School — police shouted at him and called him a "Hotnot", said his mother. One man had said that "the next time" he would shoot him and not hit him with a baton.

Mrs Naidoo said she failed to identify her alleged assailant, and left feeling very bitter.

"They (the police) were treating it all as a joke. They were slouching against a wall and laughing at us all the time."

Another family had also been insulted when they attended an identity parade the same day, Mrs Naidoo claimed.

"They told me their teenage sons were beaten by police inside their home in Crawford. When they went to the identity parade police told one son he should not be there — he should be in the mortuary."

This family was also claiming damages, Mrs Naidoo said, but did not want to speak to the press without the prior consent of their attorneys.

Mrs Naidoo is a housewife and her husband, Mr Barloo Naidoo, works in the finance section of a film company.

81

Man held after fire at school

CAPE TIMES 6/10/76

Staff Reporter

THE SECOND FIRE in a month at Jan van Riebeeck School, Kloof Street, Cape Town, was last night put out by firemen.

Two fire engines contained the blaze to a room in the servants' quarters in which it started. No one was injured.

Last night a police spokesman said an arson docket had been opened and a man had been arrested.

A spokesman for the school, however, told the Cape Times that the incident was "minor". He denied that any arson attempt had taken place and said the fire started accidentally when a cigarette was left burning in a maid's room.

Petrol in bottle

Last month the woodwork room of the school was damaged by fire. Police found a bottle containing petrol and the remains of a second bottle.

The principal of the school, Mr J H Uys, said last night that he knew nothing about the arrest or the police investigations.

"I heard about the fire and I knew that the fire brigade came. The damage was slight and confined to the servants' quarters. I know nothing about the arson aspect," he said.

81

School as usual

CAPE TIMES 6/10/76

By Staff Reporter

MOST Coloured schools in the Peninsula reported normal attendances yesterday, when schools reopened for the final term.

No incidents were reported.

Mr F A Sonn, principal of Spes Bona High School in Athlone and president of the Teachers' Association, said the situation was returning to normal. Pupils were very concerned over the time they had lost during recent unrest and were working hard to catch up.

Many Spes Bona pupils were working late yesterday to catch up on their work.

Mr Sonn said he had received no reports of trouble from other schools.

81

Charge against police today

C.T. 8/10/76

MRS JEAN NAIDOO, the Rylands Estate housewife who alleges that riot police threatened and insulted her and her son at an identity parade last week, said she would visit the Athlone police station today to lodge a formal complaint.

Mrs Naidoo has laid a charge of criminal assault and is suing the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, for damage. She told the Cape Times that riot police made an unprovoked assault on her and her children in Athlone on September 1.

Mrs Naidoo said she would see a senior police officer about the identity parade incident. She would be accompanied by the Athlone District Surgeon, who treated her for shock after she was hurt.

Riot police had laughed at her during an identity parade when she attempted to find a man who allegedly struck her with a baton, she said.

A Cape Town attorney confirmed yesterday that his firm had been approached by a Crawford family in connection with a possible lawsuit against the Minister of Police. They were still investigating, he said, and so far no action had been taken.

Mrs Naidoo said yesterday that many of her friends and acquaintances were scared to associate with her since she had announced her intention of suing the police. "They are worried that they will be incriminated if they are seen with me," she said.

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C.T. 8/10/76

Riot Squad 'SAP men'

THE Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Major-General D J Kriel, denied yesterday that the Peninsula Riot Squad included national servicemen fulfilling their military obligations.

He was responding to an editorial in yesterday's Cape Times which asked several questions about the control, training and action of riot police.

General Kriel said the squad was made up of well-trained police officers and men from all over the country. They were controlled by divisional commissioners who reported to himself and the Commissioner in Pretoria. The overall control was in the Transvaal.

Officers were trained in riot procedures in the Transvaal and they in turn trained their men in the various areas, he said.

On the question of why they wore camouflage dress, General Kriel replied: "I have answered this many times before. These men work long hours in difficult conditions and if they wore the ordinary blue uniform they would quickly look untidy. The camouflage uniforms are easily washable, drip-dry and much more suitable."

Riot Squad police did not wear identifying numbers because their uniforms should be free of all metal, including tags, said General Kriel. He would not give the reason.

Questioned on the instructions and actions of the Riot Squad, he said he was not prepared to comment. He also declined to comment on the case of Mrs Jean Naidoo — the Rylands Estate woman who is suing the Minister of Police after she was allegedly assaulted by riot police — because he had not read the article or the Cape Times editorial.

81

Coloured pupils boycott classes

CAPE TIMES 8/10/76

CLASS BOYCOTTS were reported at several Coloured schools in the Peninsula yesterday but the situation was generally calm, according to township sources.

A Coloured education official said there had been "a little trouble" in two schools — he declined to name them — but that the situation was generally normal.

An Athlone parent said yesterday that her son's class had not done any work during the day. They had discussed "strategy" all morning and indicated that they had no intention of writing examinations, she said.

No incidents were reported.

School fire: Man in court

ALBERTUS HENDRICKS, 34, appeared briefly in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court on a charge of arson following a fire which broke out at Jan van Riebeeck School, Kloof Street, on Tuesday night.

The fire was the second within a month at the school.

The case was postponed to October 12.

October 12.

18

81

CLASSES ARE BOYCOTTED nm

Mercury Correspondent 8/10/76

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Youths stone, hijack Guguletu bus

C.T. 8/10/76

A DOUBLE decker bus bringing workers home to Guguletu was mobbed, stoned and hijacked by youths in the township late yesterday and eventually driven off the road into a ditch.

The bus driver, still unidentified last night, was attacked and forced to leave the vehicle. While he and the few terrified passengers who managed to escape, fled from the scene, the bus was commandeered by the mob and driven off along NY 50, police confirmed.

A bus company spokesman said the hijackers drove the bus along NY 50 for about a kilometre. The vehicle careered out of control and crashed into a ditch, where it was abandoned.

Damage to the vehicle was fairly extensive and several windows had been smashed.

All services into Guguletu were suspended and after other stoning incidents in Langa and Nyanga, the bus company decided to stop transport into all three of the townships.

The company spokesman said the bus had fortunately remained on its wheels and was pulled from the ditch "without too much trouble" and returned to the Tollgate depot.

Last night police were investigating. Heavy police patrols were started in the area and a police spokesman said a few arrests had been made in connection with the incident.

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333

Mdantsane pupils stone Tech

DD

8/10/76

EAST LONDON — Students from Mdantsane schools stoned the Technical High School there yesterday, damaging 15 windows costing R60.

The Mzomhle High School was stoned on Wednesday and 39 windows of the clerk's office and the staffroom were damaged.

The principal of the Technical High School, Mr J.S. Hauman, said he saw a group of about 50 boys, who were joined by some of his students taking part in the stoning.

One student was taken by police for questioning.

Mzomhle students did not go to school after Wednesday's stoning. At Wongalethu High School the attendance was poor yesterday and those at school were sent home before 11 a.m.

At Hlokoma Secondary School and Nkwenkwezi Secondary School, students were also sent home and were told to return today.

Capt C. Human, Mdantsane station commander, said nothing was reported to him. — DDR

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Stone throwing: 2 found guilty

Cape Times 8/10/76

Staff Reporter

TWO youths were acquitted in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday on a charge of public violence, but were convicted on the alternative charge of malicious damage to property during the recent unrest in the Peninsula.

Sydney Mva Sithembile, 24, and Mandeli Seneth Maduna, 19, pleaded not guilty to throwing a rock through a passing motorist's windscreen in Crossroads, Philippi, on August 12 this year.

Accelerated

The driver of the car, Mr Michael Jenkins and his passenger, Miss Marilyn Shrivelton, both told the court that they had seen three men walking down the left side of the road towards them. One of the men crossed the road carrying an umbrella.

As the car drew level with the men, Mr Jenkins accelerated.

Miss Shrivelton said in evidence that all she saw "was a sea of glass coming towards me" as the windscreen shattered under the impact of the thrown rock.

Mr Jenkins drove on until they came to a police roadblock in Klipfontein Road.

The men were arrested soon afterwards.

Sentence was postponed to October 21. Mr A J Burger was on the bench and Mr F Silbert prosecuted.

(1) 81
(2) 333

Oct 31 deadline for riot evidence

C.T. 9/10/76

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The closing date for applications to give evidence before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the recent country-wide unrest is October 31.

Mr Dawie Jacob, secretary of the Commission, said the new date had been gazetted. Applications and memoranda in quadriplicate should be submitted to him from all parts of the country before October 31. His address is Private Bag 867, Pretoria, 0001. His telephone number is Pretoria 3-3956.

● The Cape Western region of the Institute for Race Relations is to present evidence to the commission. The regional chairman, Mr Michael Savage, yesterday appealed to eye-witnesses of any relevant incidents during the Cape riots to contact the institute at its regional headquarters at 5, Long Street, Mowbray, or to telephone 6-6645.

Cillie Commission evidence, page 2

C.T. 9/10/76 (81)

No complaint after police insult claim

ATHLONE police said yesterday that they had still not heard from Mrs Jean Naidoo, the Rylands Estate housewife who was invited by them to make a formal complaint following her allegation that she was threatened and insulted by riot police during an identity parade last week.

Mrs Naidoo told the Cape Times on Tuesday that she was insulted as she walked along a line of riot policemen in an attempt to identify the man who allegedly assaulted her in a baton charge on September 1.

The station commander at the Athlone police station, Major G S Engelbrecht, was reported in Wednesday's paper as saying: "If Mrs Naidoo does lay a complaint then of course we will investigate it in the normal way."

Mrs Naidoo did not contact the police on Wednesday. The following day she told the Cape Times she would see a senior police officer at Athlone yesterday morning in the presence of the Athlone District Surgeon.

But yesterday afternoon Mrs Naidoo said she made several telephone calls to the police and was told the officer concerned was extremely busy and would not be able to see her. This was yesterday denied by Major Engelbrecht, who said he "had not heard a word" from her.

Mrs Naidoo said afterwards that her visit would probably be postponed as she was very ill and might have to go to hospital. "When I do see the police I would prefer to be with my attorney," she said.

W/E ARGUS 9/10/76

333

SHEBEENS 'MUST GO'

Students' ultimatum: Close by Monday

STUDENTS in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu have issued an ultimatum to shebeen owners in Cape Town's African townships that they must close their operations permanently by Monday.

The students have so far not disclosed how they plan to enforce the ban on the sale of illicit liquor.

But the news of their unexpected action has angered shebeen runners and their clientele in the townships. There are fears that if there is concerted action by the reformist students, this could lead to a confrontation between them and the drinkers.

The students claim township people are being undermined and exploited by other Blacks in the illegal, round-the-clock sale of liquor. They took their decision to impose the ban on shebeens at a recent students' meeting.



'We are not interested in any tradition that keeps our people down and drunk right through their lives.'

Student sources say there is general agreement that no concessions should be made — even since dawn when an official statement named Hua as head of the Communist Party Politburo in succession to Mao, who died a month ago, aged 82.

EDITING WORKS

The statement also said Hua would take charge of editing and publishing the works of Mao.

was announced in Moscow yesterday during the second day of President Agostinho Neto's visit to the Soviet Union. No details were given but the treaty undoubtedly involves continued Soviet military and economic help for Angola, says Hella Pick

Students attack Guguletu shebeens

ARGUS 11/10/76

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The Argus Crime Staff

At least two shebeen owners in the Peninsula's Black townships had their liquor stocks destroyed today after they had ignored an ultimatum issued last week to stop trading.

The ultimatum was issued by a group of students who believed township people were being undermined and exploited by other Blacks in the illegal round-the-clock sale of liquor. In the ultimatum shebeen owners were told to close their operations permanently by today.

Police are investigating today's incidents.

There were no reports of injury.

PERSUADE

According to reports a group of students started going from house to house in Guguletu about 11 am today. They apparently tried to persuade people to come out and join them.

When they reached a house where it was known liquor was being sold they bought a bottle and then smashed the rest of the stock.

The students believe the elimination of the shebeens will help to alleviate poverty in the townships. They also believe no concessions should be made — even to those who claim they sell liquor to support their families and educate their children, a member of the group said last week.

(84)

Salt River pupils are suspended

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Several Salt River parents have received notices from the principal of the Salt River High School, Mr. N. Hangone, announcing the suspension of their children from school for alleged "misconduct."

A township source said the notices were delivered on Friday by a messenger from the Department of Coloured Affairs. He knew of three definite suspensions but had been told there were several others.

Mr. Hangone declined to comment on the report yesterday and referred queries to the Wynberg regional office of the Department of Coloured Affairs.

The notice, signed by Mr. Hangone, said the pupils were suspended with effect from Tuesday, October 12. The misconduct of which they are accused arose from the damaging of State property at the school and "the undermining of discipline" by ignoring lawful instructions.

A Tierylei resident said pupils at the Salt River High School did not attend classes when school re-opened after the holiday last week. They voted to boycott examinations to express solidarity with the Langa and Guguletu pupils, he said.

When a circuit inspector was having discussions with the school principal on Thursday firecrackers were tossed into the offfice.

Another senior inspector visited the school and teachers were summoned to a meeting at which they were told the school would be closed unless they provided the names of the pupils' ringleaders. The teachers refused.

Later they had individual interviews with the inspectors and gave some names. The following day suspension notices were issued.

81

Arson in Salt River school

ARGUS 12/10/76

ARSONISTS started at least three fires simultaneously in the Rochester High School, Salt River, today, while staff and a few pupils were in the building. Only slight damage was done.

A police spokesman said an investigation was being made but there had been no arrests.

The fires were not started by petrol bombs, but by people in the building setting fire to books and woodwork the spokesman said.

The fire brigade was called about 10 am after staff noticed smoke from a ground floor sportsroom and two upper storey classrooms. The fires were brought under control quickly and firemen left after about an hour.

BOOKCASES

Damage was restricted to books, bookcases and a window frame.

The school was badly damaged during the recent unrest. Nearly every window pane was smashed, blackboards were ripped from the walls and anti-Government slogans were painted on walls.

Pupils who went to school today said they had just completed a big clean-up last week and were preparing to return to classes. But very few turned up today.

338

Bureau

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for illicit liquor

Soweto: 3

violent day

Soweto had a long we
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and 12 women reporti
being raped. There we
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No arrests have be
made in connection wi
any of the murders.

The Eyethu Cinema
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Mr W Ngulwa, a rep

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beens

12/10/76 STAR

Cape Town

In a continuing war against shebeens, 500 children searched vehicles for liquor on the road to the Black townships of the Peninsula today.

Earlier, police used teargas to disperse gangs of children on the road to the three townships.

It was yesterday at about 11 am the children began to carry out their threat to close shebeens by attacks on premises in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga simultaneously.

Drums of illicit liquor were overturned and bottles of whisky, brandy and wine smashed in the streets.

100 attacks

Officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board estimated that at least 100 shebeens were attacked. An illicit liquor stock valued at thousands of rands was destroyed.

Except for the destruction of the liquor stock little damage was done to private property and there were no reports of injuries.

The schoolchildren issued an ultimatum to shebeen owners last week to stop their illegal operations by yesterday or face the destruction of their stocks.

Police said today it was impossible to give an accurate estimate of the damage caused by the schoolchildren when they attacked the shebeens.

They pointed out that the shebeens were illegal and owners were unlikely to lay charges.

'Clam'

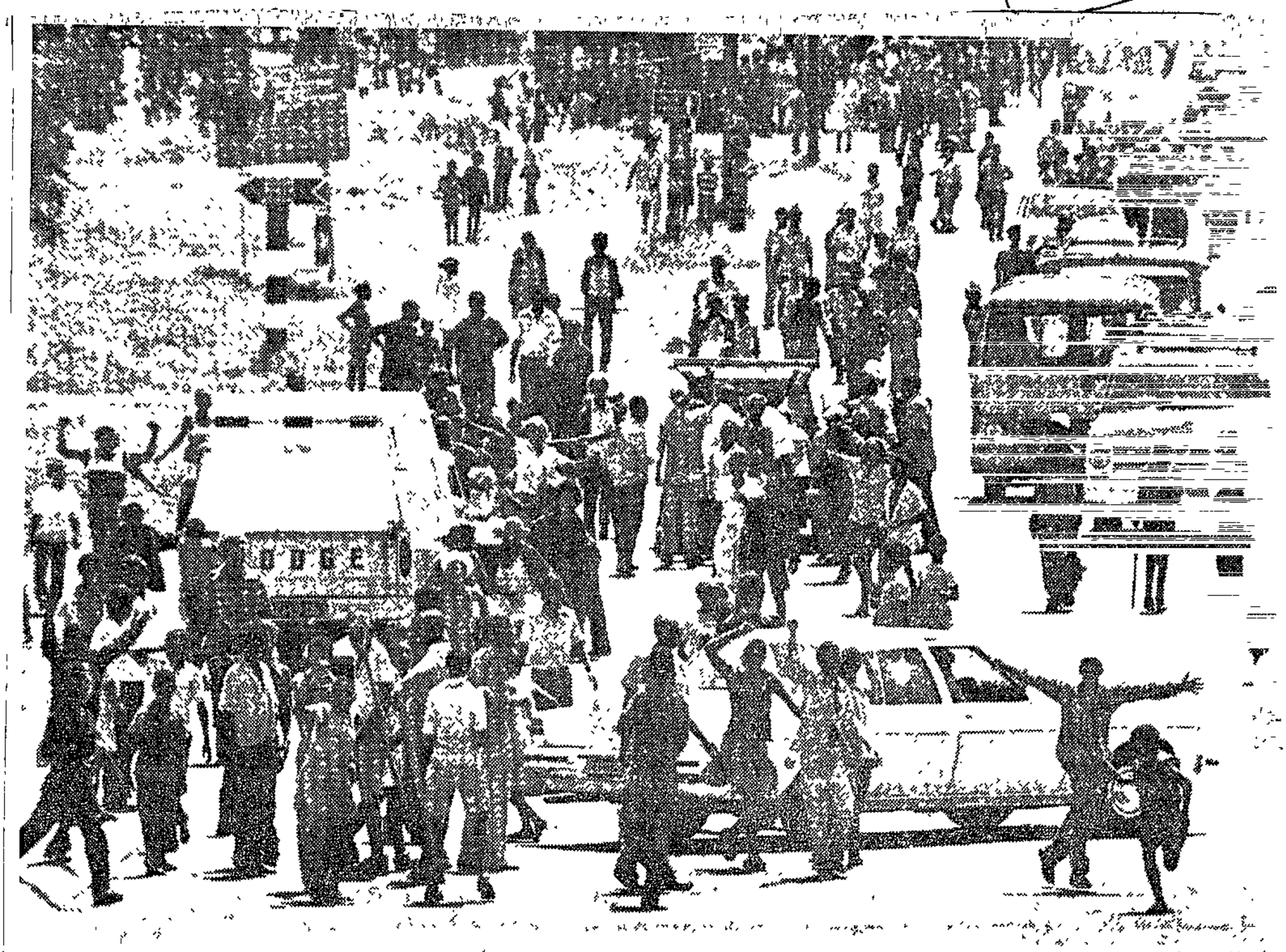
The situation at present is "calm" said police

Today, children raided shebeens in Langa smashing bottles of liquor on the roads Then they searched vehicles for liquor.

Bottles of liquor found in various incoming vehicles were smashed.

Children marching down Klipfontein Road from the townships towards Athlone were dispersed and a number of arrests were made.

The Star East Rand Bureau reports that about 50 schoolchildren left their classrooms at Kwa Thema today and marched towards the offices of the East Rand Affairs Department where they threw stones. Two buses damaged



HUNDREDS of African school children today stopped cars entering Black townships and searched them for liquor. This f yesterday's events in the townships when the children turned on the shebeens. This picture was taken this afternoon ne entrance to Langa.

Teargas, batons disperse children

By Staff Reporters ARGUS 12/10/76 (333)

POLICE dispersed a crowd of about 500 Black schoolchildren who marched along Klipfontein Road towards Athlone today. Teargas and batons were used.

Police units have also moved into Guguletu after reports of violence in the township. At least three vehicles are believed to have been set alight.

One of the vehicles set alight in Guguletu belonged to the BAAB, and another was a bakery van.

Groups of schoolchildren also searched cars for liquor at all the main entrances to the Black townships. Several bottles of liquor found in some vehicles were smashed.

SHEBEENS

The renewed unrest follows raids yesterday and today on shebeens in the townships when crowds of youths smashed illegal liquor stocks costing several thousand rands.

Four more shebeens were raided in Langa about 11 am today. Reports have also been received of stone-throwing on Klipfontein Road and on Settlers' Way at the Langa entrance.

Riot police dispersed a crowd of about 500 Black schoolchildren in Klipfontein Road soon after noon today after they had started marching towards Athlone

Several arrests were made. At the entrances to Langa and Guguletu schoolchildren were searching incoming vehicles for liquor and if any was found the bottles were smashed.

In yesterday afternoon's raids at least 100 shebeens were attacked, according to officials from the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

An ultimatum was issued to shebeen owners last week by a group of schoolchildren to cease their illegal operations or have their stocks destroyed.

SCHOOLS EMPTY

Most of the schools in the three Black townships were almost deserted today. Mr M J. Mitchell, circuit inspector of the Department of Bantu Education, described the attendances as 'very poor.'

Today was the start of the fourth term for African schools.

Trouble started about 11 am yesterday when the schoolchildren started carrying out their threat of attacking the shebeens.

The police have received no complaints of injury during the raids. Should anyone complain, the police said, they would investigate the complaints.

● About 50 Kwa Thema, Springs, schoolchildren left their classrooms at 11 am today and marched towards the offices of the East Rand Affairs Department where they started to throw stones, The Argus correspondent in Johannesburg reported.

They also stoned two passing buses damaging them and breaking windows.



The mob of Black youths in Guguletu yesterday as they went about "cleaning" the township of shebeens.

Black youth raid shebeens

CAPE TIMES 12/10/76

333

WLSS

12/10/76

333

BLACK youths went on a tour of destruction through Guguletu and Nyanga yesterday, smashing up shebeens and emptying thousands of litres of liquor into the gutter in a "clean up our townships" campaign with which they had threatened township shebeen owners last week.

A crowd, of mainly schoolchildren and estimated at about 3 000, raided all known shebeens operating from the semi-detached township housing.

Last night Brigadier Theo Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner for the Western Cape, said police received reports of stone-throwing in both townships during the raids, but took no specific action.

A Cape Times reporter, Mark August, who was on the spot, said Riot Squad police and police dog handlers with Alsatians kept a distance from the action but did not intervene.

Last week students in the three Black townships warned "shebeen queens" to "close down — or else".

Drinkers who rely on the illicit liquor supply since the destruction of all liquor outlets during the September riots were infuriated and shebeen owners were uncertain how seriously the students' threats were to be taken.

Broke windows

Yesterday afternoon, youths met at an arranged venue and began their march on the shebeens.

A White employee of a firm of architects constructing flats for Black stevedores in Ny. 1 said he watched as youths "by the hundreds" stormed two shebeens across the road from the construction site.

"They smashed all the windows, wrecked everything inside and came out with dozens of bottles — every shape and size — and emptied the liquor contents into the gutter," he said.

"Then some of them — I think it must have been the skolly element — came across the street to our site and smashed most of the windows in the new flats."

Trouble ocurred at one shebeen in Ny 62 where the "queen" refused to turn over her liquor store to the mob.

"She tried to attack us with an axe, but we went in and smashed the windows and her furniture," one of the students involved told the Cape Times.

Another shebeen in Ny 31 was attacked and looted of all its liquor, which was emptied into the gutter or smashed on the front stoep.

The reek of liquor wafted over large areas of the townships and in places liquor flowed freely in the gutters.

Many residents interviewed said they were "pleased" by the action against the shebeens which were widely described as a "scourge to the Black man".

Streets were littered with broken bottles. Last night all buses into the townships had been suspended because of the mobs, stone-throwing and dangerous glass-strewn streets.

Undermining

Taxis were widely used as the only means of transport for workers coming home from long-weekend jobs.

Last week students made clear their reasons for the destruction of the shebeens: "We believe shebeens have got to be stopped now and for good because they are undermining the Black man and destroying his soul".

Shebeens had become a tradition which kept many people "drunk for most of their lives," they said.

333
169.

Shebeens must be replaced — WCTU

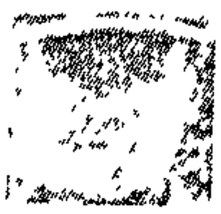
THE WOMEN'S Christian Temperance Union of Cape Province believes that health bars with facilities for entertainment should take the place of shebeens in Black townships.

"One of the facts which has emerged from the riotings in the Black townships in South Africa is the destruction of bottle stores and beerhalls in the different parts of the country," Mrs Hilda Powell, president of the WTCU, said.

She attributed this to residents of Black townships believing that liquor was at the root of so much of the evil in the townships. Their tours of destruction were to let the authorities know this.

333

Missing Guguletu man found shot in the head



THE FATHER of a young Guguletu man who was missing since the Peninsula riots began on August 11 has found him in the Salt River Mortuary — dead of a bullet wound in the head

Mr Reginald Welile Mshudulu, 22, was last seen by his family in their house on the morning of August 11. In spite of visits to police, the mortuary and hospitals, they could find no trace of him till Tuesday last week.

Mr Mzimkulu Mshudulu was informed that his son's body had been identified and could be collected at the mortuary

He told the Cape Times yesterday "I asked for my son's clothes and when I went through the pockets I found his reference book giving his name and other details. Surely the police or someone should have done that earlier?"

Reginald's fingerprints were sent to Pretoria for identification "This was how they discovered his name They told me he had been in the mortuary all the time, but I visited a few times to look for my son and he was definitely not there

"I tried to find out how he died, but nobody knew anything about him"

(333)

Mobs stone, burn vehicles

Man shot dead in new unrest

CAPE TIMES 13/10/76.

Cape Times Reporters

A MAN was shot dead by police, vehicles were burnt and several people hurt in stoning incidents yesterday as unrest returned to Peninsula townships.

According to police the man was shot outside a Philippi service station about 3.45pm as he tried to throw a petrol bomb. He could not be identified last night.

At least five vehicles — including a Bantú Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) van — were set alight in Guguletu by roving mobs. Many cars were stoned inside Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu during the day and a number of buses had their windows smashed. Late in the afternoon one bus had every window smashed by a hail of stones.

A spokesman for City Tramways said the buses were stopping on the outskirts of the townships.

"We are going as close as possible to the normal destinations but we don't want to risk injury to passengers," he said.

Three hurt

A motorist was cut by glass when crowds stoned his car in Lansdowne Road, near Nyanga, just after 2pm and two men were slightly hurt when their light truck was stoned in Guguletu. There were also reports of stoning near the Langa exit on Settlers Way and in Klipfontein Road.

Police used batons and tear gas to disperse a crowd of several hundred schoolchildren who were marching down Klipfontein Road in the direction of Athlone at lunchtime. They were reportedly heading for Langa to smash up shebeens.

A Langa resident said "about a dozen" shebeens were raided by children and the stock poured into gutters during the morning. Schoolchildren mounted roadblocks at the entrances to Guguletu and Langa to search cars for liquor.

Mr K Bhawooden, who owns the Nyanga Supermarket on Lansdowne Road, said that a group of African youths tried to break down the protective iron grilles of his shop yesterday about 3pm.

"I telephoned the police, but the Africans ran away before the riot police arrived on the scene," he said.

Two of his vehicles were damaged by the youths who threw stones at the shop.

A Cape Times reporter was stopped in Guguletu and manhandled by a group of youths who searched his car for liquor.

Meanwhile reaction to Tuesday's blitzing of shebeens in Nyanga and Guguletu by the Black students has been mixed.

Mr Max Ntlantlu, a resident of Guguletu, said that he approved of the students' action.

"My only worry is that we do not really know what is going on, because the bad elements are also involved. I would like to suggest to the students to wear their uniforms when they are busy at it," he said.

Although many other people seemed to resent the students' action, there is little chance of any form of retaliation from the adults who frequent the shebeens, say residents.

An elderly man told the Cape Times that he resented the students' action because, he said, there were first class shebeens, where only the best people were allowed in, "but now that the students have done this, everything is lost. In fact, I do not know where I will go now."

Picture, further unrest reports — page 2.

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Arsonist shot in Cape after shebeen raids

STAR 13/10/76

CAPE TOWN — An arsonist was shot dead by police, vehicles were burnt and several people hurt in baton-charges and stoning incidents as unrest returned to the Cape Peninsula yesterday.

The man was shot dead outside a garage as he tried to throw a petrol bomb. He could not be identified last night.

At least five vehicles — including a Bantu Affairs Administration Board van — were set alight in Guguletu by roving mobs. Many cars were stoned and several had their windows smashed. Late in the afternoon a bus had every window smashed by a hail of stones. Bus services into the townships were halted.

A white motorist was cut by glass when crowds stoned his car near Nyanga, and two men were slightly hurt when their light truck was stoned in Guguletu. There were also reports of stoning near the Langa exit.

The renewed unrest followed Monday's raids on shebeens in black townships. Crowds of youths smashed illegal liquor stocks estimated at several thousands of rands.

Four more shebeens were raided in Langa early yesterday, and all the liquors stocks smashed.

Police used batons and teargas yesterday to disperse a 500-strong crowd of pupils marching toward Athlone on their way to Langa to allegedly smash up shebeens.

A Langa resident said about a dozen shebeens were raided by children and the stock poured into gutters yesterday. Pupils mounted roadblocks at the entrances to Guguletu and Langa to search cars for liquor.

Most schools in the three black townships were deserted yesterday, the start of the fourth term for black schools.

Two Coloured high schools were also set alight yesterday — one while staff and pupils were in the building.

Meanwhile, 78 University of Cape Town students who were due to appear in court on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act have all paid admission of guilt fines of either R50 or R100.

The charges arose out of an illegal march in August.

In Mafeking, 15 high school students appeared on charges of sabotage. The charge arises from the burning down of the Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly building and other acts of arson.

No evidence was led and they were remanded in custody until October 22. — SAPA-DDC.

Lost son found dead in mortuary

CAPE TOWN — The father of a young Guguletu man, missing since the Peninsula riots began on August 11, has found him in the Salt River mortuary — dead of a bullet wound in the head.

Mr R. W. Mshudulu, 22, was last seen by his family in their house on the morning of August 11, and despite several visits to police, the mortuary and hospitals, they could find no trace of him until Tuesday last week.

Mr M. Mshudulu was told that his son had been identified and could be collected at the mortuary.

He said: "I asked for my son's clothes and when I went through the pockets I found his reference book giving his name and other details. Surely the police or someone could have done that earlier?"

Mr Mshudulu said he was told by a mortuary official that his son's fingerprints were sent to Pretoria for identification.

"This was how they discovered his name. They told me he had been in the mortuary all the time, but they must be wrong. I visited a few times to look for my son and he was definitely not there," he said.

Mr Mshudulu said he had no idea how, or where his son died.

"I tried to find out but nobody knew anything about him," he said.

The young Mr Mshudulu was buried at the weekend. — DDC.

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ARGUS
13/10/76

WOMAN HURT IN POLICE ACTION

By a Staff Reporter

AN ADULT Black woman was hit at least six times by a riot policeman using a rubber baton during an action to disperse about 100 children searching vehicles for liquor at the entrance to Guguletu yesterday.

The woman was standing more than 100 m away outside a house in another street when riot police arrived to disperse the children gathered at the main entrance to Guguletu next to the police station.

A group of riot policemen fanned out from their vehicle and charged the children with batons. The children fled and at least three riot policemen chased them.

One child, about nine years old, was beaten three times on the back and fell to the ground outside the police station.

A policeman chased a number of children up the street in which the woman was standing. She was on a pavement next to an open gate to a house as the children ran past her.

Seconds later the policeman was seen beating the woman on the back and shoulders. She fell to the ground.

The policeman continued to hit her at least six times as she crouched on the ground. At times he held the baton in both hands as he hit her.

He left her on the ground and ran up the street. She got to her feet and staggered into the house.

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Court told of priest's functions

ARGUS 13/10/76

THE FUNCTIONS of a priest were not just to lead his people in prayer or worship but concerned the spiritual, psychological and physical well-being of his people, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan (Head) of the Anglican Church, said in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court today.

The Archbishop was giving evidence in defence of the Rev David Russell, 37, an Anglican priest of St James Street, Woodstock, who pleaded not guilty to four charges of entering or remaining in Nyanga African township without a permit between April 3 and May 6, and one charge of convening or addressing a public meeting in Nyanga on April 3 without written permission.

At the close of the State's case, Archbishop Burnett was called to give evidence and said Mr Russell was a priest in his jurisdiction.

LABOURERS

He had licensed Mr Russell as assistant priest at Holy Cross, Nyanga, and as minister for migrant labourers in the whole Cape Town area from October 1 1975.

Mr E. L. King, for Mr Russell, said it would be common cause between the State and the defence that on certain specific occasions Mr Russell was present in Nyanga. The question was whether he was there in the lawful pursuit of his calling as a priest.

Archbishop Burnett said that in addition to leading his flock in prayer and worship, preaching the word of God, and administering the sacraments, the work of a priest was to care for the needs of his people, whether spiritual, psychological or of a more practical nature — 'the physical and moral well-being of the people.'

ORDAINED

When a priest was first ordained he promised 'to search for the sick, poor and impotent people of his parish, that they may be relieved with the alms of the parishioners and others.'

The word 'impotent' clearly meant 'powerless' so it was a priest's duty to do what he could to remedy the poverty and the powerlessness of his people. It was his function



The Most Rev Bill Burnett

to make known the needs of his people to any person who could relieve their poverty or impotency, including the authorities.

In addition, Mr Russell was a member of a parish council whose duties included 'to examine the needs of the community and to initiate such action as shall be determined in any of these concerns.'

SQUATTING

Archbishop Burnett said that the difference between Mr Russell and his colleagues was that he had licensed Mr Russell specifically to minister to people squatting temporarily in certain areas.

'It is for that reason I sent him there,' he said.

Asked whether the type of action Mr Russell took was within his lawful calling, Archbishop Burnett replied: 'These people are in his parish. I believe that if he is to be effective he would be obliged to do that in some circumstances.'

Mr G. Hoffmann is on the Bench. Mr E. L. King, instructed by Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Company, is appearing for Mr Russell. Mr S. Shrock is appearing for the State.

(Proceeding)

ARGUS 13/10/76

Bus service disrupted by stoning

STONE-THROWING youths in lower Lansdowne Road disrupted the bus service to Guguletu and Nyanga at mid-morning today. Several buses were damaged.

A spokesman for City Tramways said buses were running only to the intersection of Lansdowne Road and Duinefontein Road to ensure the safety of the passengers.

By mid-morning the stone-throwing appeared to be confined to the Lower Lansdowne area, near the entrances to Guguletu and Nyanga.

Meanwhile, riot police today patrolled the African townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga after a day of unrest yesterday in which a youth was shot dead, at least six cars were burned and about 10 people arrested for incitement.

About noon yesterday, 300 youths gathered at the turn-off to Langa from Settlers' Way and started stoning cars. They were dispersed with batons and teargas. Thirty minutes later about 800 youths began marching from Guguletu towards Manenberg. They were stopped in Klipfontein Road and dispersed.

SET ALIGHT

Stone-throwing continued during the rest of the afternoon and night and six cars were overturned and set alight in all three townships.

About 3.45 pm traffic police surprised a crowd of youth who were trying to set alight the Lansdowne Service Station in Ottery Road with petrol bombs. The traffic constables extinguished the flames. The youths then started stoning them and shots were fired in self-defence.

One of the alleged stone-throwers, a 12-year-old youth, was fatally wounded.

81

Youth, 17, sentenced to cuts

ARGUS 13/10/76

A 17-YEAR-OLD youth was sentenced in the Parow Magistrate's Court yesterday to seven cuts with a light cane after being convicted of public violence in Ravensmead on September 9.

He pleaded not guilty to throwing stones, damaging police vehicles, damaging a car carrying a reporter of Die Burger, lighting rubbish in a road, inciting people to commit the same deeds, and interfering with a policeman, Warrant Officer P. S. Roussouw, in the performance of his duties by assaulting him.

Mr J. C. Lategan was on the Bench, Mr J. J. H. Huysamen appeared for the State and Mr C. Haasbroek of Ernst, Strauss and Haasbroek appeared for the youth.

81.

Protest blamed for school fire

C.T. 13/10/76

THREE classrooms and a sickbay were set ablaze at the Salt River High School yesterday morning following the recent suspension of several pupils at the school for "misconduct".

Hundreds of books were destroyed and desks and equipment damaged

Desks and books were set alight in four classrooms and a storeroom about 10am while a school inspector was conferring with parents in an office.

The fire brigade was called after teachers saw smoke issuing from windows on the ground and upper floor The pupils dispersed when a police van arrived with the fire tender, said a township source.

Teachers and pupils at the school said they felt the fire had been started as a protest against the suspension of at least three students from classes last week by the Department of Coloured Affairs for allegedly damaging State property at the school during recent disturbances

Woodstock police confirm that they are investigating suspected arson. No arrests have been made

Negotiations

One of the teachers, who did not wish to be identified, said "Last Friday things were getting back to normal and school attendance was reasonably high The school principal, Mr Hangone, was negotiating with parents and pupils in an effort to normalize the situation once again."

He added that Mr Hangone had written a personal letter to parents of pupils at the school urging them to persuade their children to attend classes regularly and not to miss the final examinations

"He said the staff would, where necessary, give extra lessons to make up work lost," the teacher said.

Another letter

This letter, dated October 7, was followed by another, dated October 8, also from Mr Hangone, advising the parents of certain children that in compliance with instructions which he had received from the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs three children were suspended from the school for participating in earlier disturbances

The timing of this departmental instruction had "undone Mr Hangone's attempts at reasonable negotiation with parents and children from the start," the teacher said

A pupil at the school said "When our fellow students were suspended it was normal that tension at the school would follow Last week we had hopes that school would continue normally until the end of the year but I can't see that happening now."

Meanwhile it was decided at a staff meeting after the fire that the school would provisionally close until Monday. A further letter would be sent to parents notifying them that if their children boycotted the examinations at the end of the year, further suspensions would follow.

Mr Hangone was not available for comment on the incident

81

Youth is found guilty of violence

ARGUS 13/10/76

A 15-YEAR-OLD youth, shot while throwing stones at policemen, ran away, but was brought back to the police by a member of the public, a Goodwood magistrate was told today.

The youth was today found guilty of public violence.

Constable N. J. le Roux told the court the youth was a member of a group of about 20 people who were throwing stones at policemen on the corner of 39th Avenue and 40th Street, Elsie's River, on September 9.

After he was shot by Constable J. M. Henn, the youth ran away, but a woman brought him back to the police, the court was told.

Sentence was postponed until November 12.

Mr J. Levey was on the Bench and Mr C. J. van Wyk appeared for the State.

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Police on alert at the Cape

14/10/76 STAR

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The police are preparing themselves for a renewed outbreak of violence in the Cape peninsula's three African townships following threats by shebeen owners and clients that they will retaliate against youths who have been smashing their liquor stocks.

A police spokesman said there were many rumours in the African townships — Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga — about a possible backlash against the youths, but no details.

The police were preparing themselves for a possible outbreak of violence following such action against the youths and warned that residents would not be allowed to take the law into their own hands.

The police have also stepped in to prevent the youths from attacking more shebeens.

"This has gone far enough," a spokesman said.

About 15 people were arrested in the three African townships yesterday. Some were arrested after they were allegedly caught throwing stones at passing cars on Settlers' Way, near Guguletu.

Several incidents of stone-throwing involving private vehicles and police vehicles occurred in the townships and police had to fire birdshot on a few occasions, a spokesman said.

He said only one man was taken to hospital with birdshot wounds.

So far the official death toll still stands at one since the renewed unrest flared on Monday.

Early last night a group of about 50 adults and youths erected a road block with burning tyres at the entrance of Langa, but they were quickly dispersed

Police warning after shebeen attacks

ARGUS 14/10/76

333

THE police warned today that lawlessness in the townships would not be tolerated. They were reacting to threats of a backlash by shebeen owners after gangs of youths smashed large stocks of liquor in shebeens in recent days.

A police spokesman said there were rumours in the African townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga about a possible backlash against the youths.

Although it could not be established if and when this action is to take place, police were preparing themselves for a possible outbreak of violence. They warned residents against trying to take the law into their own hands.

The police have also stepped in to prevent township youths from attacking any more shebeens. 'This has gone far enough,' a spokesman said.

15 ARRESTED

About 15 people were arrested yesterday in the three African townships, some of them after they were allegedly caught stoning cars on Settlers' Way, near Guguletu.

Police had to use shotguns loaded with birdshot on a few occasions, a spokesman said.

One man was taken to hospital with birdshot wounds. He is being treated under police guard, the spokesman said.

So far the official death toll is one since renewed unrest flared up on Monday.

SON KILLED

Mr Jack Sogiba of Nyanga East told The Argus yesterday that the youth shot dead by traffic police at an Ottery service station on Tuesday was his 11-year-old son, Betthwel Sogiba, a pupil at Liwa Lower Primary School in Nyanga East.

Police said yesterday that traffic police had surprised a crowd of youths trying to set fire to the service station, and that they had fired in self-defence when the youths started to stone them

Mr Sogiba said that after speaking to several of his son's friends who were at the scene of the shooting he was convinced Betthwel had played no part in setting fire to the service station or in throwing stones at the constables.

(1)81
(2)333

Cape Times 15/10/76

Dean 'stands with' Blacks

THE DEAN OF CAPE TOWN, the Very Rev E L King, has assured the Black people of South Africa of his solidarity and support in the latest edition of Gateway, the monthly magazine of St George's Cathedral

Christians, he said, should say where they stood. If anybody asked him where he stood in these days of demonstration, strikes, opposition and indignation then he would say: "I stand with all who are Black".

"As far as I'm concerned their cause is just, their hopes are recognizable, their plea is unanswerable. It is the old cry heard long ago in Egypt, 'Let my people go' They want freedom, they want to be accepted as human beings — they don't want to be 'Non' anything."

Black people wanted equal opportunities of education and they wanted to share the good things. "This is human, this is right, this is surely what God wants for them."

Nobody wanted to be part of the rioting, looting and arson which were the evil fruits of a deprived society.

"For my part I am prepared to stand with Blacks, work with Blacks, protest with Blacks. I want to assure them of solidarity and support.

"At the moment I don't think Whites can do much, and probably ought to be just available, watchful, prayerful and sympathetic."

(1) 81
(2) 3333

No reply yet from Vorster on riot inquiry

ARGUS 15/10/76

The Argus Municipal Reporter

THE Cape Town City Council has not yet received a reply from the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, to a request for a separate judicial inquiry into the Cape riots.

The Town Clerk, Mr H. G. Heugh, posted a letter containing the formal request — reflecting a City Council motion — two weeks ago, on October 1.

The council wants an inquiry separate from the Cillie Commission, and with special reference to allegations of 'indiscriminate use of force and firearms by the police.'

The decision was made at the council's monthly meeting at the end of September, soon after the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, had turned down similar calls from other sources.

HEARING IN CITY

There has been no reply yet to the council's approach, and in the meantime it has been announced that the Cillie Commission — which began by investigating the Soweto riots, and was then directed to include the Cape unrest — will begin hearing evidence in Cape Town on November 15.

Dr John Sonnenberg, who proposed the move, said at the time the suggested commission should be multiracial and should represent all population groups involved either directly or indirectly in the riots.

He said the commission had to be appointed rapidly, to prevent a widespread anti-police attitude among the Black and Coloured people to harden and to solidify.

333

13 arrested as violence erupts and shebeen raids continue

CAPE TOWN — Thirteen men arrested during outbreaks of rioting in the black townships here yesterday are due to appear in court today on charges of public violence.

More unconfirmed arrests were reported last night as incidents of stone-throwing and raids on shebeens continued.

Maj-Gen D. J. Kriel, head of riot control, said last night the situation was "tense but relatively quiet."

He confirmed the 13 arrests. Patrols in the townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga were being maintained by police and things were under control, he said.

All bus services into these areas were suspended last night after several buses had been stoned in the late afternoon and dozens of windows smashed.

Schoolchildren and youths continued to raid shebeens in the townships and in Langa a group of youths armed with sticks formed a human wall across the main entrance to the township and stopped cars to search for runners of illicit "bantu" beer.

Near-riot conditions developed in another area when a group of youths burying a dog in an open field and watched by a small crowd, were dispersed by riot squad police in a baton charge.

Earlier in the day two youths hijacked a milk lorry in Guguletu, drove the vehicle a distance and were arrested taking milk from the cases by police.

Attendance at the black schools yesterday was reported to be poor.

Meanwhile, shebeen owners and clients have threatened to retaliate against the youths who have been smashing their liquor stocks.

There are many rumours in the townships about a possible backlash against the youths, but no details as to when the action was to take place.

The police are preparing themselves for a possible outbreak of violence following such action against the youths and warned that residents would not be allowed to take the law into their own hands.

In Johannesburg, a teargas canister was thrown into the foyer of the Mayfair Hotel from a passing car.

Partly-dressed residents fled their rooms. Some were making their way out of the hotel holding handkerchiefs to their faces.

Police were on the scene within minutes. They questioned a woman who said she saw a car carrying two men cruise past the hotel.

In Middelburg, Transvaal, mobs of black rioters yesterday stoned a bus on the outskirts of the town. Several passengers were injured and the bus was extensively damaged.

The rioters had assembled on the road linking Middelburg with Mhluzi township. They were demonstrating against the appearance of 60 youths in the magistrate's court yesterday morning on charges of arson and damage to property during riots in the township two months ago. — DDC-SAPA.

333

Quiet in city townships

ARGUS 15/10/76

IT was relatively quiet in the Peninsula's African townships last night and early today following sporadic incidents yesterday.

An X-ray centre and a new beer hall in Langa were damaged after suspected arson attacks in the township last night.

Fortunately none of the equipment in the X-ray centre was damaged,' Mr G. N. Lawrence, BAAB assistant director of labour, said today. 'But the X-ray records were destroyed.'

This means a number of people who have tuberculosis cannot be traced.

Severe fire damage was caused to the room in which the X-ray film was stored.

A new beer hall in Zone 5, which had just been completed, was damaged in another fire incident. Walls and beer barrels were blackened and the ceiling burnt.

Major General D. J. Kriel, Deputy Commissioner in charge of Riot Control, said today he knew of only four stone-throwing incidents yesterday.

Most of these were in Guguletu but, as far as was known, no one was injured and no serious damage was caused.

One man was slightly wounded when police opened fire with birdshot. He is a 20-year-old African who received a leg wound.

General Kriel said 20 people were arrested yesterday on various charges, mostly stone throwing and public violence.

A spokesman in Cape Town said as far as was known no shebeens were attacked by youths yesterday. There was also no sign of an expected backlash by shebeen owners and clients.

ROAD BLOCKS

Police had to step in on several occasions to remove road blocks of burning tyres and rocks. In Guguletu, riot police had to sweep part of a street which was littered with broken glass.

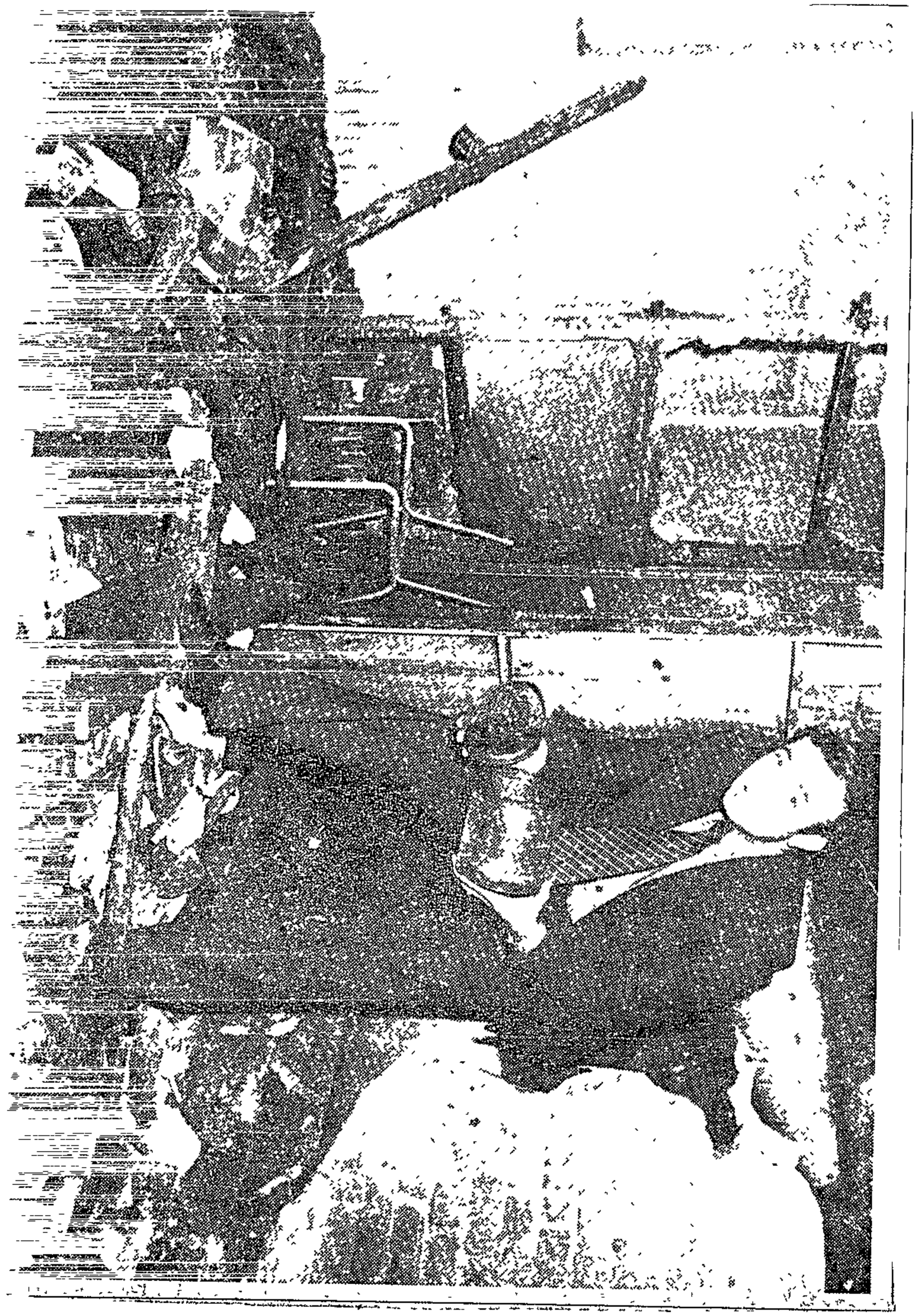
General Kriel said the situation in and around Johannesburg was quiet today.

Bus and train services operated as usual in townships near Johannesburg this morning.

A spokesman for the South African Railways said although the passenger load on trains to and from Soweto was less than average, it soon picked up and everything was back to normal.

There were rumours of planned attacks on White schools in Johannesburg today, but only one school — in the Northern Suburbs — is known to have closed.

MR G. N. LAWRENCE, Bantu Affairs Administration Board assistant director of labour, holds an X-ray container destroyed in a fire after a suspected arson attack on the X-ray clinic in Langa last night. 'Fortunately none of the equipment was damaged,' Mr Lawrence said today. But the records of tuberculosis sufferers were destroyed and these people can now not be traced.



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15/10/76

333

The Cape Times, Friday, October 15, 1976 7

Boy beaten up by squad—father

Staff Reporter

MR G S MFOBO of Langa, who alleged last night that his nine-year-old son Kenneth was beaten up by riot police yesterday, said he would take action against the police.

Mr Mfobo, of Harlem Street, said his son was beaten by the riot police while digging a hole in an open field to bury a dead dog.

"It was about 2pm when my son and about five of his friends were digging a hole for a dog that had died. They were still digging the hole when about seven policemen in camouflage uniform baton-charged them.

"The other boys ran away and were chased by the policemen, but my son, who was behind, was tripped by one of the men, who started beating him.

"The man was later joined by the other men, who also beat my son with their baton sticks.

"They stopped beating him when a social worker from Langa intervened and he was unconcious when the social worker took him to hospital," he said.

Kenneth was treated at the Red Cross Hospital for head injuries. His mother said that an X-ray had shown that three of his ribs had been broken.

A spokesman of the police at Langa said Mr Mfobo had come to the police station yesterday. He was however told to come back today because the station commandant was not there.

There were more student raids on shebeens late last night. At the entrance to Langa, students manned a checkpoint where vehicles from Athlone and Cape Town were searched for liquor. They were later dispersed by riot police.

13 held in Langa stonings

Cape Times 15/10/76

Staff Reporter

THIRTEEN men arrested during outbreaks of rioting in the Black townships yesterday are due to appear in court today on charges of public violence. More unconfirmed arrests were reported last night as incidents of stone-throwing and raids on shebeens continued.

Major General D J Kriel, head of riot control, said from his home in Pretoria last night that the situation in the Peninsula's townships had been described to him as "tense but relatively quiet".

He confirmed the 13 arrests. Patrols in the townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga were being maintained by police and things were "under control", he said.

All bus services into these areas were suspended last night after several buses had been stoned in the late afternoon and dozens of windows smashed.

Beer barrier

Schoolchildren and youths continued to raid shebeens in the townships and in Langa a group of youths armed with sticks formed a human wall across the main entrance to the township — Bunga Avenue — and stopped cars to search for runners of illicit "Bantu" beer (also known as jabulani).

A Langa resident on her way home from Settlers Way where the buses were dropping commuters, said she watched as the youths stopped a large car, found several large containers of "jabulani" in the vehicle and emptied them into the street, smashing the bottles.

In Washington Street, near-riot conditions developed when a group of youths burying a dead dog in an open field and watched by a small crowd, were dispersed by Riot Squad police in a baton charge.

A spokesman for the Langa Day Hospital confirmed "a few" youths had been treated for injuries to the head from the baton charge.

Last night police advised motorists who had business in the townships not to enter as the stoning was continuing and the situation was "very tense".

333

Cape Times 15/10/76

Complaints: Police door 'always open'

Staff Reporter

BRIGADIER THEO BISSCHOFF, divisional commissioner of police in Cape Town, said yesterday his door would always be open to people who felt they had been victims of police brutality during the Peninsula riots.

Brigadier Bisschoff said: "People who have complaints against the police will always be listened to. We will do all we can to help them."

He said that people could lodge their complaints at any police station.

"My door is always open to anyone who has a complaint against the police," he said.

Brigadier Bisschoff denied any knowledge of a Black woman who, according to a press report, was hit six times in Guguletu on Wednesday by a riot policeman wielding a rubber baton.

The report said the incident occurred during a police action to disperse about 100 children who were searching vehicles for liquor at the entrance to Guguletu.

The policeman allegedly hit the woman as she crouched on the ground.

Brigadier Bisschoff said no investigation could be launched until the police received a formal complaint.

81

Man (26) sent to jail for violence

ARGUS 15/10/76

A BELLVILLE regional magistrate yesterday sentenced Bennett Geel, 26, to 18 months' imprisonment for public violence.

Geel, of Ravensmead Road, Tiervlei, pleaded not guilty to taking part in stone-throwing or any other activities in Ravensmead Road on September 7 this year.

Sergeant G. Marais, of the Pinelands police, said that as a member of the Riot Squad he went to Ravensmead Road where a crowd of about 2 000 people had gathered.

He said Geel, who was standing away from the crowd, had two stones in his hand and he saw him throw one at a police car.

Sergeant Marais said he chased Geel to a house and arrested him.

Geel said he was at his cousin's home near the scene of the rioting when several people ran into the yard in an attempt to evade the police.

Later four or five policemen came to the house and he was arrested, but not, he alleged, by the policeman who said he had made the arrest.

Mrs Popple Moses, in whose house Geel was arrested, testified that he was with her and her husband during the time he was alleged to have been involved in rioting.

She supported Geel's allegation that he was arrested by one of the four policemen who came to her house, but not by Sergeant Marais.

In summing up, the magistrate, Mr A. J. Burger, referred to photographs handed in as exhibits and said the scene in the street looked more like a half deserted battlefield than a quiet suburban area.

Mr R. A. Duraan prosecuted and Mr G. Holmes appeared for Geel.

1/81
(2) 333

Cape Times 15/10/76

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81

ARGUS 15/10/76

Two guilty of stoning SAR office

A MAN and a woman, both aged 18, were found guilty of malicious damage to property by a Cape Town Magistrate yesterday, after he found they had thrown stones at the South African Railways Travel Bureau in Adderley Street on September 7 — breaking two windows.

Achilles Davids of Kuils River, who admitted previous convictions for theft and three counts of robbery, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Sentence on Soraya Armien of Kensington, was postponed until next Thursday.

Both pleaded not guilty and denied throwing stones. They said they just happened to be in the area when the windows were broken by a group of schoolchildren.

81

CAPE TIMES 16/10/76

Lydia Johnstone in court

Staff Reporter

FORMER Miss Africa South, Lydia Johnstone, yesterday appeared briefly in the Bellville Magistrate's Court on a charge of public violence. Miss Johnstone, of Eight Avenue in Kraaifontein, was arrested together with a Mr Philemon Alexander during a protest march in Kraaifontein on September 9. The case was yesterday further remanded to November 5. Bail of R300 was paid at a previous appearance.

Unrest case postponed

Staff Reporter

THE CASE of Nicolaas van Wyk, 22, charged with attending an illegal gathering during the recent unrest in the City centre, was postponed in his absence by a Cape Town magistrate yesterday. Mr Van Wyk, who was arrested last month on the Grand Parade, is under observation at Pollsmor Prison. Mr J W Z Havenga was on the bench. The case was postponed to October 29.

Unrest hindered court officials

Supreme Court Reporter

THE CIVIL unrest in the Western Cape has meant extra work for the courts in more ways than one.

In addition to dealing with criminal and civil cases arising directly from rioting and violence, legal practitioners have been prevented from completing their work within the time laid down by courts.

Deputy sheriffs and messengers of the court with summonses and court orders to serve have been advised by police not to enter "no-go" areas.

This has complicated and lengthened the relatively simple matter of getting divorced, and at the same time raised the costs.

In a case yesterday, a Tiervlei woman was granted a final order of divorce although the restitution order had been served on her errant husband 10 days late.

Her attorney explained in an affidavit that police had advised the deputy sheriff of Bellville not to enter the area around Akker Street, Tiervlei, because of the unrest on September 15.

He eventually served the order on October 1, at the husband's place of employment. He had not been able to do it sooner because the man had not been at work.

The attorney said that the man had not objected to the late service because he did not intend to return to his wife anyway.

Mr Justice Watermeyer accepted this explanation and granted the woman a divorce.

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Shopkeeper tells of store blaze

Cape Times 16/10/76

Staff Reporter

A LANGA shopkeeper had to keep his distance and watch helplessly as looters plundered and burnt his shop during the recent unrest in the Peninsula, the Athlone Magistrate's Court heard yesterday.

Mzwandile Mapuna, 42, appeared before Mr M S Knox on a charge of theft arising out of the unrest in Langa. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr Themba Mapona, manager of Langa Bazaars, told the court he was awakened by his shop alarm on the night of August 11.

"I rushed to the shop and saw a group of people standing there. When I tried to get out of my car, a brick hit me on the shoulder and I ran away to watch what happened from a distance.

"I just stood there helplessly and watched as looters plundered my shop and walked off with all the goods," Mr Mapona told the court.

When his shop was set alight, Mr Mapona pleaded with the riot police to call the fire brigade.

"But they just told me the fire brigade was not allowed into the township. My shop was completely burnt out," he said.

Another witness, Mr Sedge Zide, a shop assistant, told the court how he caught Mr Mapuna three days later with a ladies coat and a blanket.

"When I asked him what he was doing with the articles, he became angry and told me he had bought them for 14 cents. I became suspicious and summoned the Riot Squad who took him away," Mr Zide said.

Later, at the Langa police station, riot police burst out laughing when they heard Mr Mapuna had bought the articles for only 14 cents and said they wished they could buy clothes and blankets so cheaply, Mr Zide added.

The hearing was postponed to October 20.

333

Mother says riot police attacked boys

Cape Times 16/10/76

A GUGULETU mother, Mrs Honoria Gobe, told the Cape Times yesterday that riot police made an unprovoked attack on her young son and his friend on Thursday and beat them badly with batons.

Hers was the latest in a series of complaints about "indiscriminate" action by riot police in the Peninsula's Black townships.

Mrs Gobe said her son Derick, 13, and his friend Theo Ndzunga, 13, were playing in a derelict car near their homes when a police patrol appeared.

The two boys took fright and fled, she said, but were blocked by another group of riot police who clubbed them to the ground with their batons.

Theo was not badly hurt but her son was struck repeatedly after he attempted to break loose, said Mrs Gobe. She had been told of the incident by neighbours.

Derick was in hospital yesterday and undergoing an operation for a fractured arm, said his mother. She was told that Theo was in jail.

A Guguletu youth, Mr Vincent Monde Sisusa, 18, of NY57, told community workers in Mowbray yesterday that he and his companion were beaten by riot police on Wednesday evening as they were returning home from work.

He was allegedly struck by batons and kicked till he lost consciousness. A community worker said the injured youth was treated by friends because they feared victimization if they took him to a hospital.

His arms were bandaged and he had head injuries.

A third assault allegation came from a Guguletu woman who did not want to be named.

She said Coloured riot police struck out at two young boys with their batons, hurting them badly, soon after rioting in NY74 on Wednesday afternoon.

The youths had not been with the rioters, said the woman. They had been bundled roughly into a van and driven off.

A spokesman for the riot police said last night that anybody who had a complaint should go to a police station and make a statement.

Police were unable to act on newspaper reports of alleged assaults. "People

Theron

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Cape Times
16/10/76

Police stoned in school rescue

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police were stoned when they went to rescue teachers from demonstrating pupils at the Lawson Secondary School in Tinis Location, Fort Beaufort, yesterday. They fired on a crowd of about 300 pupils, wounding three youths with birdshot.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Major General D J Kriel, said from Pretoria that the three injured youths were being detained.

The principal, Mr R V W Maneli, said he called police when the staff of 10 were prevented from leaving school and then threatened by pupils.

Mr Maneli said most boys at the school refused to go to classes after morning assembly. They demanded the reinstatement of a pupil who had been expelled after being convicted of assault on another pupil.

When the teachers tried to leave the school the pupils barred the way and closed the gates.

"Then we realized our lives were at stake if we tried to force our way out," Mr Maneli said.

Police arrived and escorted out the teachers.

333

Transkeian fete: Youths hurl abuse

16/10/76

Weekend Argus Reporters

A STRONG contingent of riot police stood by in Langa this afternoon as about 200 youths shouted abuse and threats at people leaving the Langa Stadium after attending the Transkei independence celebrations this afternoon.

Although there were no incidents there were numerous heated verbal exchanges and several Transkeians made threatening gestures with kieries.

The youths, who had gathered at the corner of Washington Avenue and Haarlem Street, shouted slogans such as 'Zimele-Geqe' (Be independent), 'Zifele-Geqe' (die on your own) and 'Why feast for your own destruction.'

Retorts from those who attended the celebrations included: 'We have come here to celebrate independence because we belong to the homelands.'

RIOT VEHICLES

At least six riot control vehicles were in the area and the route from the Langa Stadium to the area known as 'new flats' — where most of the people from the homeland live — was well patrolled.

Eight oxen were slaughtered to provide food for the crowd of about 1 000 who attended the festivities. There was also plenty of free beer.

The function appeared, however, to have been boycotted by most of the prominent people in the townships and ministers of religion.

333

Police open fire on mob

Cape Times 16/10/76

POLICE opened fire on a crowd of stone-throwers in Guguletu yesterday. One man was wounded in the leg.

This was confirmed by a police spokesman last night who said the incident in the township at about 2pm was the only crowd violence reported to police.

The Riot Squad turned out to confront the stone-throwers and shots were fired. The man wounded in the leg was taken to hospital.

A spokesman for the Riot Squad said it had been a "fairly quiet day, all in all".

Last night police reported the situation on the eve of the local Transkei independence celebrations to be "quiet as a graveyard".

Patrols were continued in the Black areas throughout the night. Yesterday a senior police officer in Cape Town said he had "no comment" to make on the police precautions surrounding today's celebrations.

81

C.T. 16/10/76

'Visiting Granny,' claims man

Staff Reporter

A 20-year-old father of two who appeared in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday on a charge of public violence, allegedly resisted arrest and told the police that he was on his way to visit his "granny".

Fuad van Burgess Manenberg, pleaded not guilty to a charge of public violence after he allegedly threw stones at the police on the Grand Parade on September 7.

Detective-Sergeant I Wright said in evidence that he and Sergeant G L Smith had seen Mr Burgess throw stones at police in the vicinity that day. While they were arresting him, he resisted, telling them that he was on his way to see his "granny".

He denied throwing stones and claimed that he had been assaulted by the police after his arrest.

Mr M M C Symmington was on the bench. Mr J J B van Zyl prosecuted and Mr E Moosa appeared for Mr Burgess.



PARENTS have lost contact with their offspring . . . they don't know why.

'Come mothers and fathers throughout the land
And don't criticise what you don't understand,
Your sons and your daughters are beyond your command,
Your old road is rapidly ageing
So get out of the new one if you can't lend a hand
For the times they are a 'changing.'

More than a decade later the words sung by the American pop prophet, Bob Dylan, have come painfully true for the parents and the children in Cape Town's Black townships.

'My kids don't trust me anymore,' a sad parent said this week after the township children had once again taken the law into their own hands, this time to conduct a shebeen clean-up.

'They see me as a failure.' His son, 16, and his daughter, 14, are both high school students in Langa.

He was close to his children before the riots started in June. Why, in a mere four months, have their attitudes to their mothers and fathers changes so dramatically?

'Our children have suddenly become highly politicised.

'They feel the political stand their parents take is insincere.

'As parents we have achieved nothing. We have failed politically,' he said.

16/10/76

No liquor for two years?

(333)

THE Bantu Affairs Administration Board is unlikely to reopen burnt-out liquor outlets in Cape Town's African townships for at least two years.

That is the view of the BAAB's director of administration, Mr F. van Eeden, who is in charge of the Board's liquor outlets.

'It's a question of finance and planning,' he said this week. 'Frankly, though, we don't know what the hell to do.'

One thing is certain. We won't reopen the bottle stores near the married and the bachelor quarters in Langa.'

The average monthly turnover from the townships' eight bottle stores was R600 000. Seven of the eight stores have been burnt down. One is still standing although it has been closed.

Two of the three bar lounges have been burnt down. The remaining one is closed.

The BAAB owns all the official liquor outlets in the townships.

FOR HOUSES

Mr van Eeden said the total profit from the sale of Bantu beer at the beerhalls was used to build houses for Blacks in the townships.

Eighty percent of the profit from the bottle stores and the bar lounges went to the BAAB for the development of sporting and other recreational facilities and for housing.

The remaining income went to the homeland development account administered by the Department of Bantu Administration. So far it had been used largely for the provision of hospital services.



BEERHALL drinking like this is a thing of the past. Only one of the six beerhalls is still standing, and that too has been closed.

'A man is entitled to have his drink'

MANY drinkers and the shebeen regulars are angry.

'It's unfair. I as a man am entitled to my drink,' said one drinker who has been forced to go dry for the past five days. In Xhosa 'Ndiyi ndoda utywala ndabolukela' means 'I am a man and therefore I automatically qualify to become a drinker.'

A 40-year-old man who has been drinking at shebeens from the age of 18 said he resented students dictating to him.

'I run a car and I have a decent family. The shebeens have never reduced me to the level the students make out. I know how to drink,' he said.

Another drinker: 'The students want to introduce changes in our society. Then why didn't they consult us before we were railroaded into this thing like a herd of cattle?'

There was praise for the students in a few quarters.

A man who used to drink at the 'Jabalani' beer garden, the only one still standing in the townships, said drinking was a bad habit he had acquired.

'What the kids are doing is right. They had to force a ban on shebeens because we lack the will power to do so.'

The friend he used to drink with said one of the reasons Blacks had no money was because they lived in shebeens.

Shebeens

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'Liquor poisons the minds of our people'

WHY have Black students taken the law into their own hands? Why have they focused their new-found political energy on a systematic ransacking of the townships' shebeens?

'Liquor poisons the minds of our people — and the shebeens serve it to them,' said Cyril, a Fezeka High School student from Guguletu.

It was apparently this attitude that led a militant and radical student body to destroy most of the township's shebeens in less than 48 hours at the start of the week, shattering the myth that nothing could break up the shebeen empire which has harboured the Black underworld for generations.

'Our fathers spend their weekends at the shebeens,' said Symington, another Fezeka High School student.

WAGES

'When they finish work on Fridays they go straight to the shebeens. They spend all their wages there.

'We see them for the first time on Monday morning when they come home to ask our mothers for money to get to work,' he said.

A Fort Hare University student who lives in Guguletu said the students studied the liquor situation before the raids on the shebeens started.

'They discovered that almost half the townships' population was involved in the shebeen trade.' He said the students realised that if they referred the matter to the people they would never get an effective mandate from them to change the situation. Too many people were involved.

INVOLVED

Many of the students' parents were themselves involved in the liquor trade. They frequently sold liquor indiscriminately — even to schoolchildren.

He said the students saw this as destruction of the Black youth by their parents and their elders.

Some shebeen owners have claimed that students damaged their property even though there was not a bottle to be found on their premises.

The students replied that these people had to be taught a lesson. They had to pay for the part they played in 'destroying family life.'

In their militant opposition to shebeens and beerhalls, today's students have taken up where yesterday's African National Congress left off after it was banned in 1960.

The ANC was not alone in its stand on the liquor issue. It was frequently joined by more conservative bodies like the Vigilance Association, represented by ratepayers, and the Langa Advisory Board which had ties to the Cape Town City Council.

Antagonism towards Black liquor laws goes back as far as 1928, and possibly even earlier.

More recently though it has flared into riots and, less militantly, it has been voiced through official Black organisations to the authorities concerned.

In 1946 a riot was sparked off when the establishment of the first beerhall in Langa was suggested.

PROTESTED

In Paarl, Blacks agitated against the building of a beerhall in 1951.

In 1954 the Western Cape region of the ANC protested against the presence of beerhalls in Langa.

The Worcester branch of the ANC sent a delegation to the Worcester Town Council in 1957 to protest against the establishment of beerhalls.

In 1961 the majority of Langa residents voted against the granting of a licence for the sale of 'European' liquor in the townships. The politically conscious voted against it because Blacks had not been consulted in the legislation that permitted the wider sale of liquor.

'Under-the-counter' image not quite right

WHAT is a shebeen? The mental picture of a dimly-lit party place where under-the-counter 'booze' is sold is not entirely accurate.

Shebeens usually operate in private houses where 'White' liquor is sold at black market prices. They are roughly equivalent to a bar or a lounge in a White area — but they operate illegally.

The shebeen queen is the backbone of a shebeen. She runs the operation, acting as hostess to her regulars while her husband — the shebeen king — keeps control in the background.

Shebeening dates back to the days when it was illegal for Africans to buy 'White' liquor — spirits, whisky, beer. For decades shebeens have been a traditional meeting place for many in the townships.

Most people know which houses operate as shebeens. You can go into a shebeen, buy a nip of brandy or a pint of beer at an inflated price, join the other patrons in conversation or simply sit in a corner and savour your drink.

At some shebeens there is music. Snacks are seldom provided.

UNDER SKIRTS

Before 'White' liquor became available to Blacks, unusual and inventive ways were devised to get the liquor into the townships once it had been bought from White and Coloured suppliers.

The women used to hide bottles in their headgear, in the folds of the blankets they strap to their backs to carry their babies and in special pockets sewn on the insides of their wide skirts — sometimes 12 or more bottles at a time.

Why do people still use shebeens when 'White' liquor is available to them at bottle stores?

The answer to this is another question. Why do many Whites do their drinking in bars when they could buy the same liquor and drink it in their own homes?

Just as in White bars and lounges, people gather in shebeens to socialise, get involved in discussions and to see new faces.



A FAMILIAR scene in Cape Town's African townships this week as mobs of schoolchildren marched through the streets, systematically ransacking shebeens and stopping cars they suspected of carrying liquor.

16/10/76

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'We'll never sell it again'

SHEBEEN queens have mixed feelings about the action of young township residents who put them out of business.

In interviews, some expressed regret that they had started shebeening, others were angry with the young people who were responsible for their loss of income. A few have, apparently already embarked on new — and unrelated — business ventures.

No matter what their feelings were all four queens interviewed said they had come to the end of their liquor selling days. 'We will never sell the stuff again,' they said. All the women wished to remain anonymous.

'I now suffer from the stigma attached to being a shebeen queen. I honestly feel it wasn't worth all the trouble,' said one woman.

A popular shebeen queen in Guguletu blamed the young people for wilful damage to her property.

'I had no liquor on my premises, but they didn't care. They broke my crockery, they took some of my clothes and also money. Some are just thieves,' she said.

Another angry shebeen queen, interviewed in a car outside her home, asked why some shebeens had not been ransacked.

NEW LINE

She had given up the business for good she said. Pointing to a parcel of clothing she said her new line of business was selling clothes.

The young people were not the only ones to come under fire from the shebeen queens. The Government's liquor laws for Blacks and the dearth of Black recreational facilities came in for heavy criticism.

A shebeen king in the New Flats area of Langa commented: 'The Government forbids us to own bottle stores. Only Whites and the local authorities are allowed to do so.

'One of the reasons I got hooked on the shebeen scene was because I have a lot of children to feed — and I can't feed them on what I earn from my job.

'So I got involved in this thing even though I knew it was wrong,' he said.

16/10/76

(333)

baffled

The gap between parents and their children widened after the school attendance issue.

After the warning that schools would be closed if the stay-away continued, some parents took their children to school — only to find out later they had walked out of the school gates without attending any classes.

'The children felt their parents were forcing them into a situation they didn't want.

'Most importantly, they felt their parents were not interested in the basic problems that had driven them out of the classrooms.'

The parent says he is no longer in touch with his children's activities.

'I understand what my kids are trying to do. I sympathise with their ideals. I think they have courage.

'But it's hard for a father when his kids don't trust him any more.'

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Arson attempt at school

Own Correspondent

FORT BEAUFORT. — There was another arson attempt at Healdtown Bantu High School, near Fort Beaufort, on Friday night.

A window was broken and a fire started, but damage was slight thanks to a nightwatchman who spotted the flames within minutes.

The principal, Mr J Serfontein, said most of the pupils had settled down to work since the school recently reopened after previous arson attempts There had, however, been cases of slackness and absenteeism, he said

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Teargas disrupts official meeting

Cape Times 18/10/76

Staff Reporters

A MASS meeting in the Guguletu Civic Hall attended by about 400 people and members of the Ciskei government, was disrupted when teargas cannisters were hurled into the building yesterday.

The occasion was the installation of Mr Sandi Makenyana as the representative of the Ciskei Government in the Western Cape.

During one of the addresses to the people, which a Nyanga resident at the meeting described as "critical of the South African Government," two Black men at the rear of the hall who had been taping the meeting, pulled out teargas cannisters and hurled them into the crowd, the Nyanga man said.

The meeting was adjourned and the hall was cleared. The meeting resumed about 20 minutes later.

Among those at the meeting were the Ciskei's Minister of the Interior, Chief Lent Maqama, the Minister of Health and Acting Chief Minister, Mr L F Siyo and the Minister of Justice, Chief D Mqalo.

Last night Mr Siyo said, "We of the Ciskei Government have found this whole thing very upsetting, and will lodge a most definite complaint with the South African Government."

Last night police had no comment on the disturbance.

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Teargas at Ciskeian's installation

ARGUS 18/10/76

THREE Ciskei Cabinet Ministers were among more than 2 000 people who fled the Guguletu Civic Hall yesterday after two teargas canisters exploded during a ceremony to mark the installation of Ciskei's urban representative in the Western Cape.

Mr Sandi Makenyana, a former sports administrator of the SA African Rugby Board, was being installed in the post.

The ministers were the Acting Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. F. Siyo, who is Minister of Health; Regent Paramount Chief Lent Maqoma of the Amarabe tribe, the Minister of Interior, and Chief D. Mqalo, Minister of Justice.

People rushed for the exits as thick clouds of smoke spread from the canisters.

Outside the hall many women and children sprawled gasping on the ground. Some were vomiting.

Three children aged between eight and 10 years told Mr Siyo they had seen two men who had been sitting at the back of the hall throw the canisters. The men, they said, had been tape-recording the meeting.

The ceremony was continued a short time later but few people attended.

Mr Makenyana said: 'I won't be terrorised by people who oppose the march of the Black man to freedom. Teargas or no teargas, I will give guidance in the best interests of my Government and my people.'

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'Leader' in unrest jailed

Cape Times 19/10/76

Staff Reporter

AN 18-YEAR-OLd man was jailed for 12 months by a Cape Town regional magistrate yesterday after he was found guilty of public violence

Isaac Manasi of Athlone denied throwing stones at police and cars parked on the Grand Parade on September 7.

Dectective Warrant Officer A J Steenkamp said in evidence that while on duty on the footbridge near Cape Town station, he had watched Manasi, who was with a group of about 12 children, throw stones at the police and parked cars in the vicinity

He arrested Manasi as he ran away from the baton-charging police.

Giving judgment, Mr J H Krige said that Manasi was "the leader" of the group. He added that "the public needs protection against actions such as this"

Mr J H Krige was on the Bench and Mr J J B van Zyl prosecuted.

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Cape Times 19/10/76

Man threw teargas 'to protect' baby son

Staff Reporter

HENRY BRAND, 22, of District Six, was acquitted in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday on a charge of public violence and resisting arrest but was sentenced to four months for an assault on riot police last month.

Brand, married with one child, pleaded not guilty to the charge

Constable P D Carstens, stationed at Diep River and a member of the Riot Squad, said in evidence that he had seen Brand throw a stone at the police who were dispersing rioters in Hanover Street with teargas on September 7.

He said that as he went to arrest Brand, he ran away.

Brand told the court that he had thrown an unexploded teargas canister back at the police in an effort to protect his 13-month-old son.

He denied resisting arrest.

On passing sentence, Mr J H Krige said that "the police must be protected" from such people.

Mr J J B van Zyl prosecuted and Mr D Mias appeared for Brand.

(1) 81
(2) 333

CAPE TIMES 19/10/76

Riots: call for Cape evidence

THE Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the riots would welcome testimony by people with relevant information when its Cape Town sitting began on November 15, the secretary of the commission, Mr Dawie Jacobs, said yesterday.

He was speaking from Pietersburg in the Transvaal, where the commission was hearing evidence during its country-wide tour.

Mr Jacobs said the length of the sitting in Cape Town would depend on the amount of evidence, but would probably last for about two weeks. The commission would sit at the H F Verwoerd Building and make inspections in loco where necessary.

Anybody wishing to give evidence may write to Mr Jacobs at Private Bag 867, Pretoria, 0001 or make application at the H F Verwoerd Building on November 15. All applications should be in quadruplicate, and should preferably give a brief summary of the proposed evidence.

Mr Jacobs said evidence could also be given in the form of a sworn affidavit. Proceedings would be conducted as in a court and witnesses would have to take the oath. Cross-examination of witnesses would be at the discretion of the chairman of the commission.

"Allowance will also be made for those who wish to testify anonymously," said Mr Jacobs. "If necessary their evidence can be heard in private and their names will not be used in newspapers."

He could not say at this stage whether any Black leaders would act as "assessors" or be supoenaed to give evidence.

The Cape Western Region of the Institute of Race Relations is also to present evidence to the commission. The Institute has appealed to witnesses of any relevant incidents during the Cape riots to contact its regional headquarters at 5 Long Street, Mowbray, or to telephone 66645.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, has refused an appeal by Cape Town's two English-language newspapers — backed by the City Council and Opposition political leaders — for a separate judicial inquiry to examine the recent unrest in the Cape.

He said last month that he had not been given any cogent reasons for having different inquiries and pointed out that the scope of the Cillie Commission of Inquiry had already been extended to cover all riot areas.

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Black youths carry on anti-liquor blitz

Cape Times 19/10/76

Staff Reporter.

THERE WERE more reports of Black youths searching passengers yesterday at bus terminals and train stations in the Black townships, as the "clean-up-our-townships" campaign continued.

School pupils are said to have acted on rumours that people in the townships were bringing in liquor after the pupils had blitzed shebeens. Bottle stores have not operated since June, when they were destroyed by fire during the riots.

Large amounts of liquor were confiscated and destroyed by the pupils when they searched people at Langa, Heideveld and Guguletu stations and also at the bus terminals at Guguletu and Langa.

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Cape Times 20/10/76

Student did not encourage crowd

Staff Reporter

ANTHONY SHERATT, 21, of Rondebosch, was acquitted in a Cape Town Regional Court yesterday on a charge of encouraging an illegal gathering on the Parade last month.

Mr Sheratt, a Michaelis Art School student and amateur photographer, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Constable E J Dry said in evidence that he had seen Mr Sheratt encouraging a group of youths to taunt the police in Darling Street while he took photographs.

He said that he arrested Mr Sheratt after he realized the motives of his gestures to the youths, who returned again and again to stone the police.

Mr Sheratt denied making any gestures and said that the area near the Parade was clear except for a crowd at the far end. He was just about to take a photograph when he saw the policeman come towards him.

'Pretty worked up'

Constable Dry was "pretty worked up" and he demanded the film in Mr Sheratt's camera.

Asked why he went into the City centre, Mr Sheratt said: "I felt that these disturbances were a unique aspect of Cape Town," and that "I wanted to record what was happening".

He denied that he had any political motives and said it was simply academic interest that prompted him to take photographs.

Mr J S van Graan was on the Bench. Mr R A Duraan prosecuted and Mr A J Smit, instructed by Herold, Gie and Broadhead, appeared for Mr Sheratt.

Father of six jailed for stoning policemen

Staff Reporter

A CAPE TOWN father of six, Edward Williams, 29, was jailed for 12 months by a Cape Town Regional magistrate yesterday for throwing stones at policemen on the Grand Parade.

Williams pleaded not guilty to a charge of public violence on September 7.

Constable D J Roos said in evidence that he was on patrol in Darling Street that day. He noticed the accused among a crowd of some 40 people who were throwing stones at their vehicles.

When the crowd dispersed, he ran after Williams who had to turn back as his way to the station was blocked by other policemen

Williams told the court that he was on his way home as his wife was very ill.

Mr J H Krige said in passing sentence that "violence threatens the safety of the public and although it was directed against the police, they are there to protect the public"

Mr J J B van Zyl prosecuted

Illegal gathering: Man fined R40

Staff Reporter

CHRISTO FAAS, 23, who was accused of leading a march of schoolchildren to Cape Town, was acquitted on the charge but fined R40 (or 40 days) in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday on the alternative charge of attending an illegal gathering.

Faas of Baron Street, Woodstock, pleaded not guilty to both charges in connection with a march of about 80 children in Woodstock on September 3.

Constable J D du Toit said in evidence that he had seen the accused among the crowd which dispersed when the police arrived

Faas denied the charge, but refused to give evidence Mr J H Krige was on the Bench and Mr J J B van Zyl o

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ARGUS
19/10/76

6

Quiet in townships as pupils continue stay-away

ALTHOUGH school attendance at the Peninsula's three African townships was still below 5 percent, the townships remained relatively calm today.

An education spokesman said 'very few' children were attending school lately. Only pre-school pupils attended regularly. Most children had not been at school since the beginning of August.

A police spokesman said reports were received of youths stopping adults at bus stops and stations and searching them for liquor. But the police had not received any complaints.

The most serious incident reported yesterday was a petrol bomb attack on a sweets delivery van outside a shop in Guguletu.

The driver told the police he asked his assistant to guard the van while he spoke to the shopkeeper. But the assistant said he fell asleep on the pavement next to the van and was awakened by an explosion. He looked up and saw the van burning. There was no one in sight.

The police believe a passing arsonist lobbed a petrol bomb into the driver's cabin. The van was badly damaged.

(1) 187
(2) 333

Cape Times 20/10/76

Post-riot hardening hits City charities

By JOHN COTTON

THE hardening attitude of Whites following the recent riots has threatened to bankrupt several Cape Town welfare organizations which benefit Blacks.

Since the riots began, these organizations have experienced a marked decrease in subscribers and donations while one was told bluntly that the public would not help those who "burn down schools on one hand and beg for help on the other."

Donations to the Cape Flat Distress Association have dropped by 20 percent while the Peninsula School Feeding Association, which relies heavily on public support, has suffered a far greater loss

Creché hit

"We are not panicking yet in the hope that subscriptions will pick up soon. But we can only last until the end of the year as we are already drawing heavily on savings," said Mr Norman Freeman of the School Feeding Association yesterday.

Mr D Fitnum, Warden of the Cape Flats Distress Association (Cafda), said the association would have to tighten its belt severely if it was to stave off collapse. Worst hit was its creché which caters for more than 200 children.

"We are extremely concerned about the creché as costs have escalated while our subscriptions are dropping rapidly. Severe cuts will have to be made and it looks as if we will have to employ less qualified staff and also take in fewer children. This we are reluctant to do," he said.

He added that Cafda was already labouring under the financial burden of inflation and was in dire straits.

Mr Fitnum said many people had phoned his office during the riots to ask whether any of the association's services in the township had been damaged

"When I said no damage had been done, they seemed satisfied but there was the impression that if damage had been caused to any of our equipment, more people would have stopped subscribing."

The School Feeding Association has received abusive telephone calls, mostly anonymous. At the height of the riots, Mr Freeman was receiving about 25 of these calls a day condemning all aid given to Blacks by PSFA.

Mr Freeman said yesterday that the association was facing its worst period since its inception in 1963 and was now relying heavily on reserves.

The recent bread price rise meant the association now had to find an extra R27 000 a year and it needed R200 000 to balance the books at the end of the next financial year

Food wastage

Also, the school stayaway has resulted in a tremendous wastage of food.

"With the roughly five percent attendance figures it meant we were originally taking far too much food into the townships. We have since cut down but whereas we used to feed 100 000 Black schoolchildren per day, we are now not reaching most of them because they do not attend school," said Mr Freeman.

One reassuring factor was that of PSFA's 21 kitchens in various townships, not one was damaged by rioters ... "a sure sign that the schoolchildren appreciated and wanted our services."

Mr Freeman blamed the present public attitude on general ignorance as to why the children were rioting

"I think many people do not understand the problem and jump to conclusions without thought They most probably think they can hit back at them by withdrawing aid If we could dispel the ignorance of many people, and our past subscribers included, would change their attitudes and back our association," said Mr Freeman

[redacted]

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Cape Times 20/10/76

Stoning: Brothers acquitted

Staff Reporter

TWO BROTHERS, Mogamat and Faroek van Niekerk, were acquitted by a Cape Town regional magistrate yesterday on a charge of public violence.

Both youths pleaded not guilty to throwing stones at the police in Constitution Street on September 7.

Sergeant T K Breytenbach said in evidence that he was in the leading police van of a convoy driving down Constitution Street that day.

Crowds of people on both sides of the road threw rocks at them. When they stopped, the crowd dispersed and he saw the two accused run into a house nearby.

The police surrounded the house and arrested the two brothers who were found inside.

Both youths denied throwing stones at the police.

Mr J H Krige was on the Bench. Mr J J B van Zyl prosecuted and Mr R Basson appeared for both youths.

Cape Whites stop giving to welfare

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The hardening attitude of Whites following the recent riots has threatened to bankrupt several Cape Town welfare organisations which benefit Blacks.

Since the riots began, these organisations have experienced a marked decrease in subscribers and donations while another was told bluntly that the public would not help those who "burn down schools on one hand and beg for help on the other."

Donations to the Cape Flats Distress Association (Cafda) have dropped by 20 percent while Peninsula School Feeding Association, which relies heavily on public support, has suffered a far greater loss.

"We are not panicking yet in the hope that subscriptions will pick up soon. But we can only last until the end of the year. We are already drawing heavily on savings" Mr. Norman Freeman of the School Feeding Association said yesterday.

Mr. D. Fitnum, Cafda's Warder, said the association would have to tighten its belt severely if it were to stave off collapse. Worst hit is their creche which caters for over 200 children.

"We are extremely concerned about the creche as costs have escalated while our subscriptions are dropping rapidly. Severe cuts will have to be made and it looks as if we would have to employ less qualified staff and also take in fewer children. This we are reluctant to do," he said.

He added that Cafda was already labouring under the financial burden of inflation and was in dire straits. "It simply means we will be unable to help as many people as we want to in future."

WORK FOR

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Student took riot pictures—acquitted

ARGUS 20/10/76

A UCT student who was arrested while taking photographs on the Parade during unrest in the city early last month, was acquitted by a Regional Court magistrate in Cape Town yesterday of encouraging or promoting an illegal gathering.

Mr Anthony Howard Sherratt, 21, of Ross Road, Rondebosch, who is a student at Michaelis School of Fine Arts, was also acquitted on the alternative charge of attending an illegal gathering. He pleaded not guilty.

The policeman who arrested him, Constable E. J. Dry, told the court he was on duty near Darling Street on the aftrnoon of September 3 when he noticed a group of about 30 young people behind the photographic shop on the Plein Street and Darling Street corner of the Parade. Some were throwing stones, he said.

BECKONING

He said he chased them away about three times, they kept coming back. He beckoned to Mr Sherratt and told him to stop taking photographs.

"He refused and said he won't take photos of me, do you understand."

Mr Sherratt said he was then arrested.

Giving judgment, the magistrate, Mr J. S. van Graan, said both Constable Dry and Mr Sherratt had been reliable witnesses but because there was only one State witness, Mr Sherratt had to be given the benefit of the doubt.

Mr R. A. Duraan prosecuted and Mr A. J. Smit, instructed by Herald Gie and Broadhead, appeared for Mr Sherratt.

damentals of its racial policies.

"These policies," he said, would enjoy a great moment next Tuesday when the Transkei homeland becomes an independent state.

The Transkei is the first of nine homelands to accept independence under the separate development policy which offers Blacks emancipation in the tribal domains, in the place of equal political and social rights in the country as a whole.

Many Black spokesmen including most of the homeland leaders have rejected homeland independence demanding full equality in South Africa. But Mr Vorster is adamant that the

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Cape Times 21/10/76

Visitor tells of crowd at Parade

Staff Reporter

RICKY PILLAY, 18, appeared in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday on a charge of public violence, alternatively organizing or attending an illegal gathering.

Mr Pillay pleaded not guilty.

A British citizen from Zambia, Mr P R J Lashbrook, said that on the Parade on September 7 he saw about 300 people near the King Edward monument. On the top steps, Mr Pillay was shouting and throwing Black Power salutes to the crowd.

The gathering became agitated and when Mr Pillay made a "thrust movement" with his fist in the direction of Adderley Street, they surged in that direction, Mr Pillay among them.

Mr Lashbrook reported what he had seen to the police.

Bottles, stones

Mr Pillay, who had a tin of cold drink in his hand, went up to an elderly White man and put his arm around him, saying something like "brother." The man tried to get away, whereupon Mr Pillay hit him on the head with the tin.

Mr Lashbrook said he saw Mr Pillay throw the tin at a passing car. A section of the crowd threw bottles and stones.

Mr Pillay threw "a piece of masonry" in the direction of a group of people.

The case continues today. Mr J H Krige was on the Bench, Mr J J B van Zyl prosecuted and Mr H Solomon of F Fabian appeared for Mr Pillay.

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Cape Times 21/10/76

Jailed for stoning

A 24-YEAR-OLD unemployed man, Daniel Matabata, was sentenced to 18 months, six of which were suspended for three years, in Cape Town Regional Court yesterday on a charge of public violence.

Matabata, of Bonteheuwel, who pleaded not guilty, was found guilty of throwing stones at the police in Plein Street on September 7.

Matabata denied the actions and said that he was on his way home.

Mr A J Burger was on the bench: Mr J Vermaak prosecuted and Mr G Holmes appeared for Matabata.

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Cape Times 21/10/76

Woman fined for placard protest

Staff Reporter

PLACARDS which said "White cowards, stand up and be counted — now" and "Freedom from oppression for our Black brothers" were presented as evidence in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday when Lesley Eddy was fined R100 (or 50 days) for demonstrating in a prescribed area.

Eddy, a 27-year-old teacher, pleaded not guilty to encouraging an illegal gathering and to the alternative charge of demonstrating on the Grand Parade on September 2.

After the state had closed its case, it accepted her plea of guilty on the alternative charge.

Eddy told the court that when the unrest in the country began, she was "extremely disturbed and upset" and felt that "the White community generally was not concerned with what was happening".

Her demonstration was a "private appeal" to the White workers.

In passing sentence, Mr J H Krige took into account the "inflammatory nature of the placards", the area in which the demonstration took place, the time in the existing circumstances and the demonstration's possible effects on the public and law officers.

Mr J J B van Zyl prosecuted and Mr R McDougal appeared for Eddy

Pupils tell of unrest factors

Cape Times 22/10/76

TWO Black pupils told the annual meeting of the Institute of Race Relations (Cape Western region) in Cape Town on Wednesday night that police brutality was a major contributive factor to the recent Peninsula riots.

The pupils were among a panel of six speakers who addressed about 120 people in the Metropolitan Church Hall. The others were Mr F Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, Mr Jakes Gerwel, a senior lecturer at the University of the Western Cape; Father Mathew Gormley, a Roman Catholic priest from Langa, and Mr R van der Heever, a Coloured high school teacher.

One of the pupils — he was not identified — said police were brutal and indiscriminate during the unrest and had beaten up "everyone" — including teachers. He said it was frustration that led to the unrest, and not agitators. He "tasted the baton" while the White man watched television, said the pupil.

Liquor

Another cause of the violence was the introduction of liquor to the Black man by the White.

The other pupil, identified only as "Archie", said people were taken from their homes at night, beaten up and even killed — and the reasons were unknown.

Father Gormley said the bulk of affluent White society remains untouched by the unrest or, being touched, was not sufficiently motivated to do anything about it. The problem in South Africa had been called the "Bantu problem," he said, but in reality it was the "White problem".

No African schools in Cape Town were functioning, said the priest, and this affected about 21 000 pupils. At this point "Archie" said pupils would not return till the present system had been ended — even if it took 10 years.

Father Gormley said afterwards: "Communication is crucial now. Too few people are talking to each other because they fear retaliation. If they can be truthfully reassured on this then the African adults will come forward — and we will see some results."

Mr Sonn attacked the "hypocrisy" of supposedly liberal institutions in which employers said they opposed the system while their Coloured and African employees could not rise above the positions of driver and clerk.

He placed the students in three categories: Those with legitimate grievances who strove for peaceful change; those who wished to continue their studies and forge a career (these were in the majority); and finally those struggling students who were not adequately catered for by the educational syllabus.

The last group had become a dominant factor during the unrest and looked for trouble once they became involved, said Mr Sonn.

Mr Van der Heever called for dialogue between people of all groups. He said while some people were attempting to get closer, the system was driving them apart. He hoped for a day when his children would be judged by their character and not their skin colour.

Polarization

In his annual report to the institute, the chairman, Mr Michael Savage, said it was apparent to everyone that South Africa was moving into a period of heightened polarization, in which turbulence and violence could become endemic unless the central issues at the heart of the unrest, and their implications for all spheres of South Africa, were squarely faced by the political leadership.

"It is a tragic commentary on the state of our society that alleged lawlessness has afflicted elements amongst those charged with the duty of law enforcement," he said

Gathering man not guilty

Cape Times 22/10/76

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Staff Reporter

A 21-YEAR-OLD father of two, Erefaan Manuel, was acquitted in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday on a charge of encouraging an illegal gathering.

Mr Manuel, who is unemployed as a result of his arrest, pleaded not guilty.

Constable R Steenkamp said he had seen Mr Manuel shouting and gesticulating in front of a crowd on the Parade on September 8.

He admitted under cross-examination that he had hit Mr Manuel — who did not resist arrest — with a baton.

Mr Manuel told the court he had seen a White man addressing a crowd and had joined them out of curiosity.

Mr A J Burger was on the bench. Mr J Vermaak prosecuted and Mr A Dalling of Fuller, Moore and Son, appeared for Mr Manuel.

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Many Black schools empty

Cape Times 22/10/76

By ALAN DUGGAN

"VERY FEW" of the 32 875 pupils registered at the 31 schools in the Peninsula's three African townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu are attending classes, the Department of Bantu Education said yesterday.

The regional director of the department, Mr D Owens, told the Cape Times there were no pupils at all in any of the higher primary and secondary schools and very few in the lower primary schools. He was unable to supply exact attendance figures.

The class boycott began in the higher primary and secondary schools in early August and in the lower primary schools in late September.

Mr Owens said his department was maintaining a close watch on the situation and liaising with Black church and community leaders wherever possible. He confirmed that there had been several reports of intimidation by older pupils at primary schools.

Figures released by the department give the following breakdown:

There are 14 lower primary schools (Sub A to standard two) in the three townships; 10 higher primary schools (standard three to standard five); three primary schools (Sub A to standard five) and four secondary schools (standard six to standard 10).

A total of 307 teachers instruct 30 936 pupils at the lower and higher primary schools and 60 teachers instruct 1 939 secondary school pupils. Most of the schools are in Guguletu.

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School wants suspended 8 back

THE Salt River High School committee will ask the Department of Coloured Affairs to reinstate eight suspended pupils.

The pupils were suspended for alleged misconduct and the committee feels that their suspension should be lifted in the interests of racial harmony.

The decision to approach the department was taken at a stormy meeting of teachers and parents on Thursday night where it was claimed that the suspension move was invalid and inflammatory.

A source at the meeting said one parent alleged that a teacher had given police the names of student "ringleaders".

The chairman of the meeting, the Rev J A Claassen, said yesterday that the committee would write to the department in the hope that it would help to restore harmony and enable the school to resume its normal operation.

81/169.

Shebeen boom for Sea Point

By TED OLSEN

SEA POINT, after dark, is for swingers. Its magnetic night life draws people from all over and good times, good company and liquor come easy — even if it means that because you're Black you have to buy your drinks at some sleezy shebeen where getting drunk can be expensive.

A Cape Times investigation this week revealed that illegal, after hours, liquor outlets to serve the thousands of Blacks who live or visit in Sea Point, are frequent and operate without much fuss or interruption from outbuildings, servants' quarters and darkened lanes.

Trade continues

Residents of Firmount Road who pointed out a shebeen operating from the rear of a block of flats which they claim has been in business "for years", believe their friend and neighbour, Mrs Gwen O'Leary, was murdered by someone who had visited this shebeen.

On numerous occasions police have been called to the outlet — within an easy stone's throw of Mrs O'Leary's house — but the illegal liquor trade has continued, "even improved".

Mrs O'Leary, 72, was found dead in her home by a neighbour who grew concerned after the elderly widow had not been seen for three days. Murder and Robbery Squad detectives continue their manhunt for the killer who seemed to act senselessly and without motive.

Vulnerable

"The fact is that Mrs O'Leary like the rest of us had to put up with drunkenness, street fighting, carousing, love making and a terrific hubbub just about every night of the week and ten times worse on the weekends," an angry neighbour said.

She was particularly vulnerable because her house was "almost next door" to the shebeen which her neighbours say operates in the lane next to her house.

Elsewhere in Sea Point it became evident that shebeens were to be found in most of the main roads — Marais Road, London Road, Norfolk Road among them.

"No problem"

Black domestic help, interviewed by the Cape Times, all refused to identify themselves, but admitted that getting a drink at night was "no problem".

But police did not agree. Major D J Otto, Sea Point police station commander, said police knew of no shebeens operating in the suburb.

"It often happens that Blacks will have a drink together on a street corner but that can hardly be described as a shebeen," he said.

Police would welcome any information which could lead them to a shebeen, he said.

Residents

Firmount Road residents, Mr Brian Saliba, Mr A Swart and Mr J G Koning said they found this "difficult to go along with".

"I have personally drawn a diagram for police in the charge office to pin-point this shebeen, near Mrs O'Leary's house," Mr Saliba said.

Mr Swart, who has lived in the road for 17 years, said he had complained "umpteen times" but police had seldom answered his calls.

"The people come by the dozens from about 3pm on Saturday and by the evening there are often long queues in the lane to buy from this shebeen," Mr Koning said

Most took their liquor away with them, but others got drunk on the spot "and then it's hell for us. We can't sleep and daren't tell them to clear out or we'll get knifed," Mr Swart said.

How shebeens operate

The Cape Times was told by a former liquor store owner how the shebeen business operates in Sea Point.

"There is no doubt whatever that several of the off-sales and liquor stores in the area are working in direct cahoots with these shebeen owners.

"They supply abnormally large quantities of wines and spirits to certain Blacks without asking any questions. What happens then is that this liquor is transported to backrooms and outbuildings where the shebeens operate from and sold in portions at three or four times the bottle store retail price," he said.

Perennial problem

An owner of a block of flats in Firmount Road spoke of the perennial problem of drunks and filth in the property of his building — "even in the lifts".

"I must say the police do come along now and then, but patrolling isn't the answer. Every Monday morning it's the same thing — piles of empties everywhere, not to mention the human filth we have to clean up," he said

Whites frequently stock up after hours from shebeens near their dwellings "It's often easier to pop down on a Sunday afternoon to the Black person I know who sells liquor from his dwelling than it is to borrow a bottle of wine from a friend," one White Sea Point resident said.

Petition

In Firmount Road, Mrs O'Leary's death has sparked off a petition and letters of protest which are to be sent to the Chief Magistrate and police officers.

"We must get some action. The situation is critical and who knows who may be next, with these shebeens keeping this element right outside our front doors," Mr Saliba said.

(81)

Violence — man in court

Cape Times 23/10/76

Staff Reporter

BERTRAM FRANK CERFF, 25, of District Six, appeared in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday on a charge of public violence after he was allegedly seen to throw a half-brick through the windscreen of a car on the Eastern Boulevard on September 8.

Mr Cerff pleaded not guilty. Constable Michael Smit said that he had seen Mr Cerff, who was with a group of children, hurl a half-brick through the windscreen of a car. The group dispersed and Constable Smith ran after Mr Cerff.

He chased him into a yard, where he had to draw his pistol because Mr Cerff reacted violently. The case was postponed to November 24.

S Y N O P S I S

The aim of the report is to assist in determining which courses should be included in the curriculum of the proposed Technical College at Umlazi, KwaZulu, in order to offer the best employment opportunities for its students.

The report contains the findings of a survey of 104 firms with a total employment of 169 318 persons. Of these, 35 883 (21,2%) were White, 20 857 (12,3%) Asian and 'Coloured', and 112 578 (66,5%) African. Twenty-six firms were interviewed on [illegible]3 in the Durban area and 10 in the Pretoria border [illegible]. In addition, 14 construction firms were inter[illegible]ersrand and in the Durban area, and 21 firms in Natal p[illegible]tal survey. All the firms were engaged in the man[illegible]r construction sectors.

The relative demand for diffe[illegible]chnicians is tabulated in Table 40 on page 42 o[illegible]able shows that immediate demand for African techi[illegible] in the sample is highest in the mechanical engineering [illegible] chemical technology fields. A major recommendat[illegible] highly ranked courses (see Table 40), or groups[illegible]lar syllabi, should receive immediate attention. [illegible] proposed Technical College into Departments or S[illegible]ch offer several courses with similar syllabi is a mat[illegible] consideration.

As a result of the survey it [illegible]ed that a course similar to the General Studies course [illegible]ich is compulsory for trainee technicians at White ([illegible] Technical Education, be offered at any Technical Colle[illegible]blished.

Finally, the importance of the[illegible]hing at the proposed Technical College cannot be o[illegible]

Letters

Why was boy of 11 shot dead?

From Miss P GOSS (77 Kingsthorpe Park, Kenilworth Road, Kenilworth):

I WISH to comment on the shooting of Bettwel Sogiba, an 11-year-old boy of Nyanga East.

Bettwel was shot dead on Tuesday afternoon, October 12, when traffic police opened fire on youths who were allegedly setting fire to an Ollery service station. Since when have the traffic police had the authority to shoot and kill children?

Mr Sogiba, Bettwel's father, is employed part-time by a member of my family. He is an honest, Christian gentleman and an upright citizen. His son was not a trouble-maker and being on the scene of the unrest does not necessarily make him one. It is high time that the police stopped shooting indiscriminately into crowds, do not agree with the burning of public property or with stonethrowing but since when did that "crime" deserve the death penalty?

Is there no justice in this city? If children see their elders discard the rule of law it is no wonder that they lose respect for it and discard it too

(Asked to comment, a spokesman for the Cape Divisional Council's traffic department said that he understood the matter was under police investigation and that no comment could therefore be made at this stage. — Editor, Cape Times)

Cape Times 25/10/76

(333)

(81)

Pupils form united front

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 100 African, Coloured and Indian pupils from Peninsula schools have launched an organization, the United Students Front, to "politically educate and unite" the country's "Black oppressed masses".

This emerged at the weekend when the Cape Times was present at a secret meeting of some of the students, held in a dark attic in a Cape Town suburb.

A teenage spokesman for the organization, Mr Thabo Mthethwa, of Langa High School, read a list of "grievances" which the pupils have drawn up.

Grievances

He said the United Students Front, USF, called for, among other things:

- The abolition of job reservation, pass laws, the Bantu, Coloured and Indian Affairs Departments, the Coloured and Indian Representative Councils and what they term the "White Administration Department";
- The release of all political prisoners;
- A stop to police raids on private homes;
- One equal educational system for pupils of all races in South Africa;
- A free education for all races;
- All universities to be opened to all races, and,
- More schools to eradicate the "double-shift system" and over-crowded classes.

Aim

Mr Mthethwa said the aim of the USF was to politically educate South Africa's "Black oppressed masses".

He said: "We want pupils, and adults, to be aware of how oppressed they are in this country. We want to bring unity to Africans, Coloureds and Indians in South Africa."

The organization, which has been in operation for nearly three months, claims to have growing support.

The USF has two to three representatives in almost every Black school in the Peninsula. It is the task of the representatives to spread the causes of the organization among other pupils and to make them politically aware.

No leaders

It has no committee or leaders and no membership list is kept.

There are representatives at Langa High, Fezeke High, Lizamile High, Belgravia High, Livingstone High, Alexander Sinton High, Kensington High, Wittebome High, Cathkin High, Manenberg High, St Columbus High, Trafalgar High and Harold Cressey High.

These schools are in Cape Town's Black townships except for the Harold Cressey High and Trafalgar High which are in Cape Town.

Part of the organization's constitution says: "It is a tragic fact that since the start of the Soweto demonstration on June 16 until today, the Government has seen it fit to totally disregard the seriousness of the situation.

"What started off as peaceful protests has, during this period, escalated into a countrywide reaction against the Government's whole system of racial discrimination.

Government's failure

"Much of the violence which this reaction triggered off can be blamed on the Government's failure to respond positively to the demands of the situation, even when pressurized to do so by White Opposition parties and some Nationalist members.

"The Government's policy in this regard can therefore be summed up as being forceful suppression rather than peaceful negotiation.

"We consequently firmly resolve not to write all prescribed final examinations until such time that the Government takes positive action, and pledges to redress our grievances."

333

Shots fired as 6000 surround police station

ARGUS 26/10/76 333

TWELVE Africans were wounded last night when police opened fire on a crowd of about 6 000 that surrounded the Guguletu police station, a police spokesman said today.

By mid-morning African and Coloured townships in the Peninsula were reported to be calm. The last incident took place about 10 pm.

After a relatively quiet weekend in the townships, trouble flared up in Guguletu about 11 am yesterday after a well-attended meeting in one of the township's church halls.

A crowd of about 1 000 adults and youths marched down NY 1, the main road of the township, and were stopped by members of the Peninsula Anti-Riot Unit.

The marchers were asked to disperse. Some did, but others started throwing stones, a police spokesman said.

Shots were fired, but it was still not clear if anyone was hit.

The marchers then broke up into smaller groups that were responsible for a number of stone-throwing incidents in different streets of the township.

At one of these incidents the only known fatality occurred when an 18-year-old youth was shot and killed.

The youth had been dressed in woman's clothing.

A large number of arrests were made.

The situation became calmer about 4 pm and Guguletu remained quiet until about 8 pm when a large number of cars were noticed outside one of the churches.

The police prepared themselves for trouble at the Guguletu police station.

About 8.45 pm a crowd of about 1 000 started marching towards the police station. They were joined by about 1 500 more and their ranks swelled to about 6 000 by the time they had reached the police station.

The crowd demanded the release of the youths arrested earlier in the day. The police refused the demand and gave them five minutes to disperse, a spokesman said.

OPENED FIRE

They were given an additional two minutes and just before 9 pm the police opened fire.

The crowd scattered and regrouped on an open piece of land. They were dispersed again.

The police continued patrolling the streets and dispersing stone-throwing groups until about 10 pm.

No fresh incidents have been reported.

Heavy police patrols were also mounted in Langa but no incidents were reported there.

3332/81

Cape Times
26/10/76

Unrest: Head thanks parents

Staff Reporter

AT THE annual prize distribution ceremony of SACS last night, the headmaster, Mr N M Paterson, thanked parents for their assistance during the recent unrest, when they voluntarily guarded the school premises at night

Prizes were awarded by the guest speaker, Prof E V Axelson, to Michael Lomberg, Erich Potgieter, John Curtis, Steven Hall and Avid Nathan-Master

At a prize-giving ceremony at Camps Bay High School the principal Mr B Shepherd, said that the school had grown to the point where the range of opportunities offered to the pupils could be favourably compared with those of other schools in the Peninsula

After welcoming Mr and Mrs G Young as guests of honour, prizes were awarded to a number of pupils. The Gush Dux trophy was awarded to Jennifer Fields

Prizes were also awarded last night to girls at the Ellerslie High school after an address by Prof S J Saunders The Dux was won by Arona Feltenstein and the Matthews Cup for the best all-rounder in sport to Wendy Wheeler

Cape Times 26/10/76

10 charged with violence

Staff Reporter

TEN PEOPLE, including a 14-year-old boy and a woman, yesterday appeared in the Wynberg Regional Court charged with arson, public violence and housebreaking in connection with the looting and setting alight of a beerhall complex in Langa during the riots.

The names of four other men appeared on the charge sheet at yesterday's hearing but two — Mr Gajila Mkafulo and Mr Dambile Mdoyi — were shot dead by police during the incident. Charges against the other two, one of whom failed to appear, were withdrawn.

Mr Zenophone Boya, 41, Mr Shorty Nyatha, 29, Mr John Nonjwa, 23, Mr Natima Ngwola, 32, Mr Mzikagise Monakoli, 30, Mr Albert Mbolo, 22, Mr Thobule Qomoy, 33, Mr Richo Mamgaliso, 25, Doreen Ndandani, 25, and the youth, pleaded not guilty to all three charges.

Evidence was that on August 11 at 7.10pm, the riot police were called out to the complex. Part of the building was on fire and windows had been broken.

Lieutenant Cornelius Odendaal said in evidence that as the police vans drew up and formed a cordon around the block, he could see plundering going on inside. People ran out and several were arrested.

"Two men tried to escape over the surrounding wall and they were shot dead," Lieutenant Odendaal said.

Then at 5.30pm the police went to Langa again where "thousands of Africans lined the streets, throwing petrol bombs at stationary and moving vehicles".

The fire later that evening at the bottle store in Washington Street was put out by police but the following morning, Mr R de Lucchi, who was in charge of the store, found it had been razed during the night.

Mr Boya, allegedly arrested inside the bottle store holding a bottle of gin, said he had not been near the bottle store and the last time he had been inside one was in 1973, as he suffered from diabetes and had given up drinking.

The case was postponed to October 28. Bail of R100 for Mr Boya, Mr Mgwola, Mr Monakoli and Mr Qomoy was extended. Mr Qoza was warned to appear on Thursday while the rest were held in custody.

Mr G J van Eden was on the bench and Mr D van Niekerk prosecuted. Mr E van Witt of Findlay and Tait appeared for Mr Mamguliso, Mr H Solomon of Frank Fabian appeared for Mr Mgwolo and Mr N Martin appeared for Mr Qomoy.

Petrol bomber shot in escape, court told

Staff Reporter

A MAN who threw a petrol bomb at a police vehicle was shot as he tried to escape over a wall, a Wynberg regional magistrate was told yesterday.

Clement Mgwala was found guilty of public violence. He had pleaded not guilty.

Sergeant Jan Godfrey van Zyl told the court that while he was travelling in a police vehicle in Guguletu on September 9 he saw Mgwala with a petrol bomb in his hand. Mgwala threw the bomb which landed behind the vehicle and burst into flames.

Sergeant Van Zyl chased Mgwala, who was shot as he tried to climb over a wall.

Mgwala said he had been sent to a shop by his mother to buy beans. While he was there the riot police rushed in and attacked everyone in the shop with batons.

The magistrate Mr G J van Eden said he found the story far-fetched.

Sentence was postpon[ed] to October 28 and Mg[wala] was remanded in cust[ody]

81.

Unrest charge dropped

Cape Times 27/10/76

A CHARGE of public violence following the unrest in the City centre last month, was withdrawn against Rudewaam Naidoo, 18, in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday.

A warrant of arrest was issued for Gamat Barendse, 20, who faces a charge of public violence and who did not appear in court.

The case of Moegamat Davids, 20, who is charged on public violence, was postponed to November 26.

Mr J S C van Graan was on the Bench and Mr J J B van Zyl prosecuted.

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Riot blaze:

ARGUS 27/10/76

Man to stand trial

A MAN who was allegedly part of a group which stoned and set fire to Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) premises in Guguletu on August 11 — destroying the workshop, office, staff quarters, a bottle store and 15 vehicles, was committed for trial by a Wynberg Regional Court magistrate yesterday on a charge of theft and public violence.

Mr Lennox Tsewu, 29, pleaded not guilty to the two charges after his trial was changed to a preparatory examination.

Mr John Day, superintendent at the BAAB workshop at Guguletu, said the White staff were advised by police to leave the premises after a crowd surrounded the building on August 11 — the first day of rioting in the Cape — and stoned windows.

When he returned on August 12, the workshop, machinery, plant and tools, and 13 BAAB vehicles (nine trucks and four cars)—valued at R114 425 had been destroyed by fire.

LOST BAKKIE

Mr Nelphus Mkhungwa, one of about 12 night-watchmen who live on the premises, said two private vehicles were also destroyed, including his own bakkie worth R2 000.

He said a group, of which Mr Tsewu was a member, rushed into the premises on the night of August 11.

'People went to the store where the tools are kept. They took picks and broke the vehicles' petrol tanks.

'There were more than 100 people. They spread petrol all over the place — in the workshop, bottle store and the office where the rent is paid,' Mr Mkhungwa said.

Later, when police arrived, the buildings and vehicles were burning, he said.

He said he saw Mr Tsewu carry his personal wardrobe, containing R500 in cash and his clothing, from his room on the property. Other people also lost possessions.

The magistrate, Mr G. J. van Eeden, said the extent of the damage was such that the case was one for the Supreme Court.

Mr Tsewu accepted short service and bail was fixed at R1 000.

Mr D. van Niekerk appeared for the State. Mr Tsewu was not represented.

Cape Times 27/10/76

Guguletu: Kriel says 14 wounded

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Fourteen Africans were wounded in Guguletu township, Cape Town, on Monday night after 5 000 people gathered and stoned police, Major-General Dawid Kriel, deputy commissioner of police in charge of riot control, confirmed yesterday.

General Kriel said the crowd had earlier gathered at the township's police station to demand the release of students being held. They were told to disperse and left and stoned police. Shots were fired and police later arrested 14 Africans who went to hospital for gunshot wounds.

Another seven Africans were subsequently arrested.

On the same day on the West Rand, he added, three unknown young Africans stoned a bus and smashed its windows. No arrests were made. At Mamelodi Township, Africans stoned a bus and a school causing R70 worth of damage on Monday.

General Kriel said he could give no further figures of the death and injury toll at Sunday's funeral violence in Soweto in which three Africans died and 54 were wounded.

(81)

Seven guilty on arson charge

Cape Times 28/10/76

Staff Reporter

SEVEN MEN were found guilty and one was acquitted by a Cape Town regional magistrate yesterday on a charge of conspiring to commit arson and attempted arson last month.

Fuad Salie, 20, was found not guilty.

Abdullah Daniels, 39, Fuad Stellenboom, 29, Sedick Hartley, 22, Jegsaan Manuel, 21, Mogamat Abrahams, 30, and Faried Hartley, 23, were each sentenced to three years, two years of which were suspended for three years.

Rammeed Joseph, an 18-year-old matric pupil, was sentenced to seven strokes with a light cane.

The men tried to set fire to Liquorama Bottle Store in Buitensingel Street with petrol bombs on September 9.

Faried Hartley said in a statement that they had been disturbed by the number of Moslem children killed in the riots.

The men were granted bail of R250 pending notice of appeal, on condition that they report daily to Caledon Square.

Mr M M C Symmington was on the bench. Mr J Vermaak prosecuted and Mr B M Kies, instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for all the men. Mr R Lindsay, instructed by Buirski, Herbstein and Ipp, instructed Mr Kies on behalf of Abrahams.

Teacher gets 1 year

A 23-YEAR-OLD schoolteacher, Moegamat Abrahams, was sentenced to 18 months, six of which were suspended for three years, in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday for public violence.

Abrahams pleaded not guilty to throwing a stone at police on the Parade on September 8.

Constable C Boards said in evidence that he had seen Abrahams throw a stone at a group of riot police on the Parade that day.

Abrahams said that his school had been closed and he was on his way home. He denied throwing the stone.

Mr J S C van Graan was on the Bench and Mr J J B van Zyl prosecuted.

Cape Times 29/10/76

2 years for public violence

AN 18-YEAR-OLD youth who was shot by riot police while escaping over a wall after having thrown a petrol bomb was yesterday sentenced to two years' imprisonment for public violence.

Clement Mgwala, no address given, pleaded not guilty to the charge when he appeared in the Wynberg Regional Court — at a previous hearing this week.

He denied throwing the bomb and said he had been sent to the grocery shop near his home in Guguletu by his mother to buy beans. While he was in the shop, police burst in and made a baton attack.

Mgwala said he ran out of the shop but as he was trying to escape over a wall at the back of the shop he was shot and subsequently spent seven days in hospital recovering from the wound.

Mr G. J van Eden was on the bench, and Mr D van Niekerk prosecuted

333

W/E ARGUS 30/10/76

Death threat made to city students

STUDENTS from Cape Town's Black townships who are at colleges in other parts of the country are reported to be streaming back to their homes.

According to a Weekend Argus informant in Langa, the students' return is the result of a meeting between local students and parents last week where it was decided 'we are all in the struggle together.'

At the meeting students who did not return were threatened with death and their families were threatened with the destruction of their homes.

Threats have not been made to individuals, according to the Langa source.

About 50 Cape Town students have left the Lovedale Teachers' Training College near Alice.

The principal of Lovedale, Mr G. Theron, said all the students were due to write their year-end exams at the end of the month and those who were due to write their final exam would now have to repeat the whole year.

He said the threats were viewed seriously by the students. One distressed mother wrote to her son: 'I am forced to write by the threats made by all the students here who are not back in school.'

The mother added that the Cape Town students had threatened their children with death and their homes with destruction if the Lovedale students did not return to Cape Town.

ANXIOUS PARENTS

Mr Theron had received other telegrams and telephone calls from anxious parents in Cape Town during the past few days asking that their children be allowed to return home as soon as possible.

The threats have been directed at students from the Cape Town area only and other students were unaffected, he said.

Lovedale College has had to close twice this year following arson which caused R150 000 damage to buildings. It reopened on October 4 and the principal said since then almost all the students had returned and were working well.

81

Cape Times
30/10/76

Man, boy sentenced for attack on hotel

Staff Reporter

A MOB ATTACK on a Hout Bay hotel was described in Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday when a man and a 16-year-old boy were convicted of public violence and sentenced to 2½ years and six cuts with a light cane, respectively.

Aubrey Davids, 23, and the youth pleaded guilty.

Evidence was that on Thursday, September 9 about 50 men, women and children smashed all the windows of the hotel and hurled bricks through the roof and water-storage tanks. A fire started when a petrol bomb was thrown through a window. About R3 000 damage was caused.

Constable Frederik Kleynhans told the court he and several colleagues were met with a hail of stones when they arrived. Police fired tear gas and the crowd ran to the rear of the building where they threw stones, bricks and petrol bombs over the roof.

"I saw the youth shouting Black Power slogans and raising his right fist. He picked up a stone and threw it at the hotel. Then he threw a petrol bomb and at this stage I fired two shots at him."

Shots missed

"Both shots missed but he was arrested the following Monday at a school in Hout Bay," the constable said.

The owner of the hotel, Mr Reynold Middlecock, told the court he was eating supper when windows around him shattered and stones landed on the roof.

"I rushed out and saw Davids in front of a large crowd. He swore at me and threw two stones at me. I ran back inside and snatched up a gun. I fired above the crowd but nobody took any notice."

In his defence, Davids said he had been ordered to riot by the barman of the hotel, Mr Claude Cairns. Mr Cairns denied this when called as a witness.

81

Youths allege police assault

Cape Times 30/10/76

Staff Reporter

FOUR Kensington youths who alleged that the police assaulted them before and after their arrest, appeared in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday on a charge of public violence.

John Jeftha, 19; twins Faidiel and Faizel Sasman, 18, and a 17-year-old youth who may not be identified, pleaded not guilty to throwing stones and bottles at police on September 9.

Sergeant Charlie Stander said in evidence that he and several other policemen in a patrol van were stoned by a crowd in Soldaat Plein, Kensington, on the evening of September 9.

A car had been set alight and a crowd of about 300 had gathered in the vicinity. Sergeant Stander saw the four accused throw several stones and bottles.

Crowd dispersed

When the police stopped, the crowd dispersed and the four accused ran into a nearby house where they were arrested.

The defence denied that anything approaching a riot situation existed in that area at the period stated by the police.

The Sasman twins told the court that the crowd had gathered to watch the burning car and that the police had driven straight through the groups of people. They denied any violence.

Both said that the police had assaulted them. Faidiel Sasman suffered a broken finger and head injuries while his brother was hit with a fist in the mouth.

The case was postponed to November 1.

Mr I S C van Graan was on the bench.

81/3333/
152.

Strike call fails in the Cape

STAR 1/11/76

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — In spite of a strike call in the African townships, workers carrying sticks and kerries streamed into Cape Town industrial areas this morning.

A spokesman for the city tramways company said there had been no fall-off in the demand for transport from the Peninsula's African townships today and, in some places, the demand was higher than had been normal for a Monday.

A spokesman for a large construction company said he had been aware of the strike pamphlets distributed in the townships last week, but staff turn-out had been normal for a Monday.

Reports of normal staff turnout were also received from a large dairy, the city council and the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

Throughout last week pamphlets calling for a five-day strike starting today have been circulating in Guguletu and, to a lesser extent, in the other African townships.

The pamphlets claimed that the strike would be in support of the detained and dead in the recent unrest.

However, early today it appeared that most workers were ignoring the call and many left for work carrying sticks and kerries for protection against intimidators.

A police spokesman said there were no signs of intimidation this morning.

The Aluinkrans African school on the farm of Mr Carel Bakkes near Alexandria in the Eastern Cape was destroyed by fire during the weekend, reports Sapa.

Five shots were fired from a nearby hill at police who came to investigate the fire but nobody was hit and the person or persons responsible for the shooting escaped.

Mr Marius Muller, whose home is a few hundred metres from the schoolroom, was the first person to notice the fire. He called Mr Bakkes and the police.

The fire spread from the schoolroom to the adjoining home of the teacher. Mr Bakkes and Mr Muller managed, however, to remove all the teacher's possessions from the home before it, too, was burned.

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152

Cape Times 1/11/76

Leaflets urge a week's strike

Staff Reporter

PAMPHLETS urging a week-long general strike beginning today were being distributed in Cape Town's Black townships at the weekend.

This was confirmed yesterday by Colonel A P van Zyl, chief of the Cape Town Riot Squad.

"Strike pamphlets have been in circulation, but we understand that the strike has been postponed to a later date, according to one of the pamphlets. The whole campaign appears to be very disorganized," he said

Colonel Van Zyl appealed to people not to pay any attention to these pamphlets or to other strike rumours.

"As in the past, the police are constantly requesting the public not to take rumours seriously," he said.

He said that townships had been very quiet yesterday and there had been no unrest.

333
81

Black areas quiet today

The Argus Crime Reporter ARGUS 1/11/76

ALL was quiet in the Peninsula's African and Coloured townships at midday following an incident of unrest in the Coloured township of Kensington early last night.

Police had no reports of worker intimidation today nor were there any signs of a strike — which was advocated in pamphlets distributed late last week.

In Kensington — a Coloured township, which remained relatively calm during the riots — police dispersed a crowd of about 300 early last night.

According to a police spokesman trouble started about 6.30 pm when a police patrol spotted a man, who had allegedly escaped from custody, in 18th Avenue.

He was wanted in connection with a charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

SHOT

The man allegedly ran away. He was shot and fatally wounded.

When policemen tried to remove the body they were surrounded by a crowd of about 300 people. Stones were thrown at the police, a spokesman said.

STAB

The Peninsula Anti-Riot Unit was called, and when they arrived they were also pelted with stones and bottles. Shots were fired to disperse the crowd, but it is not known if anyone was hit.

This was the only incident of unrest in the Peninsula since Friday night's stabbing and shooting of a 22-year-old inspector of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr Pieter Schoeman.

Mr Schoeman, who was attacked after buying a soft drink at a cafe in Guguletu, is still reported to be on the danger list at Groote Schuur hospital.

Detectives are following various leads and are confident of arrests soon.

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ARGUS
1/11/76

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Inquiry into Cape riots this month

THE Commission of Inquiry into unrest at Soweto and other centres will sit in Cape Town from November 15 to 30 to hear evidence relating to unrest in the Western Cape.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Cillie, Judge President of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, this week began its tour of areas outside Johannesburg.

A notice issued by the commission stated: 'Eyewitnesses or others who have information relating to the commission are asked to supply this information.

'Those wishing to give oral evidence to the commission are to prepare statements in the form of memoranda, in quadruplicate, and to be prepared to give evidence at 9 am on the first sitting day in each area.'

IN PRIVATE

It added that arrangements could be made with the secretary, Mr Dawie Jacobs (Private Bag X67, Pretoria, 0001, or telephone Pretoria 33-956) for evidence to be heard in private by Mr Justice Cillie alone.

'A call is made on leaders of the community, including teachers, ministers of religion and employers, to encourage people to give evidence and to help them in drawing up memoranda, which should be sent to the Secretary of the Commission, Pretoria.'

The commission will hear evidence next week at Klerksdorp and Mafeking. It will visit Bloemfontein on November 10—12.

The commission will not sit at Upington but memoranda may be submitted to Pretoria.

Statements relating to unrest in Beaufort West should be submitted to the Oudtshoorn magistrate, and those for Bredasdorp and Riversdale to the Swellendam magistrate.

Magistrates at Noupoort, Graaff-Reinet, Oudtshoorn, George, Mossel Bay and Swellendam will accept memoranda for the commission.

The Cape Town sittings, from November 15 to 30, will relate to events in the whole Peninsula, and will include events at Montague, Robertson, Worcester, Ceres, Prince Alfred, Wellington, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Fish Hoek, Malmesbury, Vredenburg and surrounding areas.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

From Cape Town the commission will travel to Durban and Empangeni in January. It will hear evidence in Port Elizabeth from January 24 to 26, and at East London on January 27 and 28.

The telephone numbers of the secretary, Mr Jacobs, during sittings in these areas will be: Pretoria 33956, Rustenburg [illegible], Klerksdorp 26-411, [illegible]ontein 80-271, Cape [illegible]wn 45-6129, Durban [illegible], Empangeni 21-711, Elizabeth 49-651, and London 29-717 or

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Police alert as Black pupils boycott exams

Argus 1/11/76

WHILE Black pupils from State schools in the Peninsula stayed away from the senior certificate examinations today riot police stood by at Langa High School as private candidates continued with the examinations.

According to Mr M. J. Mitchell, circuit inspector for Bantu Education in the Cape, only six private candidates turned up at Langa High School to sit for the examinations.

There are 103 pupils at Black schools in the Peninsula who are eligible to write the senior certificate examinations at two venues — Langa High School and Fizeka High School in Guguletu.

600 ENTERED

By mid-morning there was no indication of the position at Fizeka High School.

According to Mr D. H. Owens, Regional Director of Bantu Education, about 600 candidates have entered for the senior certificate and junior certificate examinations.

The junior certificate examinations begin on November 8. Tomorrow is the start of the standard 5 examinations. More than 2 700 pupils are eligible to write the examinations.

Meanwhile, in spite of a strike call in the African townships, workers streamed to the city and industrial areas this morning, many carrying sticks and kieries.

NO FALL-OFF

A spokesman for the City Tramways company said there had been no fall-off in the demand for bus transport from the Peninsula's African townships today and, in some places, the demand was higher than normal for a Monday.

Police guard for Langa examinations

Cape Times 2/11/76

JOHANNESBURG. — Examinations were disrupted and extensive damage was caused to class rooms at the Tembisa High School near Kempton Park yesterday, while African students boycotted examjnations at State schools in the Peninsula and police stood by at a school in Langa and at the Barolong High School at Mafeking, Bophuthatswana, as exams got underway.

Riot police stood by at the Langa High School yesterday morning as private candidates continued with Senior Certificate examinations. Students at State schools boycotted their exams by staying away from school yesterday.

Mr M J Mitchell, circuit inspector for Bantu education in the Cape said only six of the 103 pupils eligible for the Senior Certificate exam had arrived at one of two available venues, the Langa school. The position at the other venue, the Fizeka High School, was not known.

At the Barolong High School at Mafeking, 150 riot police and commandos were on stand-by yesterday morning as matriculation exams began peacefully following threats last week that they would be disrupted.

About 110 pupils of the Mamelodi High School, near Pretoria, yesterday began writing their matriculation exams in the townships old beerhall which is being used so the candicates can be isolated from possible unrest at the school.

In Soweto, a poll at several high schools showed a 100 percent stay-away. — Sapa

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Growing fear, frustration and inconvenience in the townships

By MARK AUGUST

CONCERN is growing in the Peninsula's African townships because of the constant threats to life and the frequent breakdowns in most of the essential services in the townships, the Rev H Mamabola, Chairman of the Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga (Lagunya) Action Committee, said this week.

Also, many people in the townships are frustrated at what they call "police brutality", mostly by the riot squad.

As a result of this, there was widespread apathy towards the police in the townships, he added.

Lagunya comprises professional men and women and also includes clerks and other members of the community. It was formed in the wake of the unrest in the townships to assist people there.

Brigadier Theo Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police in Cape Town, said that he knew nothing about the alleged brutal police action.

"I have read about it in your newspaper because people always come to you and never lodge their complaints with the police," he said.

"It is about time that something is done about the issue. Many people have complained to me of thugs and arsonists who have destroyed their property for which they worked very hard.

Represent

"The police are there to protect people from these thugs and arsonists," he said. "Anyone with any complaints against the police, should come to me after failing to get a satisfactory answer. If they do not want to come to me, they can appear before the Cillie Commission, when it sits in Cape Town from November 15," Brigadier Bisschoff said.

The Ministers' Fraternal, a group of African church leaders from the townships which has undertaken to represent the students has had meetings with the Regional Director of Bantu Education of the Cape, Mr D H Owens, according to a spokesman for the fraternal.

He said that at the meeting held last month, which Brigadier Bisschoff attended, the ministers had told him of what he called "brutal police action". Brigadier Bisschoff told the ministers to report any brutal action by members of the police to their local police station, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile there is little hope of African pupils returning to school this year.

A spokesman for the Langa School Board said that the board and school committees were now useless after the students had decided to act for themselves.

"I cannot see the pupils sitting for the examinations this year, never mind returning to school, unless their grievances are met. At the moment there are virtually no pupils attending school in the entire Peninsula," he added.

Disruption

About 30 000 African students have been out of school since June this year, when the unrest broke out in the African townships. The students have said that they will not return to school till their grievances are met by the authorities.

The disruption of essential services is causing much concern to residents in the townships. The bus services frequently run only to the outskirts of the townships, making it inconvenient for them.

A resident of Nyanga East said that she walks five km when the buses run as far as the outskirts "It is an unbearable situation" she added.

"I am getting sick and tired of the whole thing," a mother of five children in Guguletu told me this week. "Whereas many people seem to be goig along with what is going on in the townships, it must also be appreciated that there are also some of us who feel we are being pushed too far by people who want to change the situation, but then what can we do, the only alternative seems to be agreeing with what these people want," she said.

This view seems to be shared by many other people who feel hopelessly squeezed between being people who support those fighting for what is called "the cause" and those who are against it.

At a meeting held at the Nomzwakazi Methodist Church in Guguletu, last week, parents who have children outside the Peninsula at high schools or higher education centres, were urged to bring their children back to join the "struggle".

"You can be certain that not many people will do it — anyway the final decision lies with the children, not with the parents. Many of the parents agreed only because of fear," a father who has sons outside the Peininsula, told me.

260/333.

(See 260.)

CT – 2/11/76.

Education chief's full reply to Black p[illegible]

[illegible] OWENS, regional director of Bantu Education for the Cape, released a statement yesterday, replying to the grievances by Black students which led to the [illegible] in the Peninsula's Black townships.

A list of grievances was presented to Mr Owens on September 28 at a mass meeting held in one of the Peninsula's townships for submission to the higher authorities in Pretoria.

The statement says that a reply to these grievances was received from the Department of Bantu Education in Pretoria and the regional director has offered to discuss this reply with senior pupils from Black schools.

The offer has been rejected by the students who fear that they would be identified and suffer victimization.

Mr Owens's full statement reads:

At a mass meeting of Black pupils [illegible] on September 28, 1976, a list of grievances was handed to the regional director of [illegible] for submission to the authorities in Pretoria.

A reply to these grievances has [illegible] received from the [illegible] of Bantu Education, and the regional director has offered to discuss this reply with senior pupils, [illegible] responsible level and [illegible] acceptable norms of behaviour.

The offer has been rejected by the pupils [illegible] of assurance by [illegible]

[illegible] of other departments.

This matter incidentally has been taken up by Black leaders with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Police.

BANTU EDUCATION UNWANTED

● The label Bantu means inferior/different.

It is inferred from the statement that the pupils imply that the name Bantu (the label) has a connotation of inferiority. There is no factual reason whatsoever why the label "Bantu" should carry a connotation of inferiority.

However, if this is a matter about which Black people generally (not only the pupils) feel strongly, there is reason to approach the Honourable the Minister with a request to alter the name of the department appropriately.

The department may be *different* since it is a department [illegible] education [illegible] the Republic have the same structure [illegible] same core syllabuses, however [illegible] the department is no more different in this respect than the education department of, for instance, Natal, from that of the Cape or the Transvaal Education Department from that of Bophuthatswana.

There are 15 odd Departments of Education in South Africa. The Department of Bantu Education is one of them.

In a sense they are all "different". If such "differences" should imply inferiority, we shall have to draw the untenable conclusion that each one of the departments is inferior to each one of the others!

The "differences", as far as differences do exist, between our department and other departments exist in order to serve the Black pupil as best as possible.

School boards, for example, are vested with executive powers, whereas school boards of other [illegible]

[illegible] double sessions together catching up on the backlog in classrooms, libraries and laboratories, completing the programme for the provision of books, providing for pupils who are retarded, educating parents in the implications of compulsory education.

The department is in favour of the introduction of compulsory education and the preparatory steps outlined above have been receiving urgent attention for the past few years.

Another "difference" is that the bulk of Black teachers are qualified at the level of Form III plus two years professional training.

This compares unfavourably with some of the other departments, in which Std 10 plus three years training is regarded as the minimum training for teachers.

This department is as anxious as anybody else to have these requirements [illegible]

Perhaps the pupils will not grasp [illegible] issues involved in [illegible] of qualification of a [illegible] of many thousand of teachers.

Suffice it to say that there are about 70 000 Black teachers [illegible] and that the demand for [illegible] the supply.

We are hoping that more and more Black pupils will do matric and/or take their degrees and then present their services of education.

Incidentally, in the light of the dire need for Black teachers, graduates in all walks of life and well qualified Black people in technical and advanced technical fields, the refusal of these pupils to attend school is all the more baffling and irresponsible to themselves.

● Bantu Education means no equal pay for equal work.

The pupils are obviously misguided. Surely nobody is being paid less because he attended a school under the control of the department [illegible]

Wages is receiving constant attention at the highest levels. This is a very complicated financial matter that cannot be influenced in the least by the pupils' refusal to attend schools.

Pupils have no contribution to make in this regard and it is very unfair to themselves that they should jeopardize their own future and waste their parents' moneys in the belief that they may achieve something in this regard.

Incidentally, it should be pointed out, that, in contrast to the present situation in the public sector, the principle of equal pay for equal work is carried out in practice in industry.

Rates of pay are determined exclusively on the nature of the job.

● Bantu Education means not free to do any skilled work.

Again, of course, there is no connection between the particular system which provides a person with his education and the work (skilled or otherwise) which he does.

Furthermore, open and reserved work categories are not determined by a Department of Education.

● Demand for free and compulsory education.

There is confusion on this point. Education is free already. No pupil pays any tuition fees. School fund payments are voluntary. The pupils are probably referring to free books.

It seems clear that they are ignorant on this issue and on what is being done. Perhaps they are not fully aware of the fact that the department is now in its third year of the five-year programme to supply free books, which programme is a necessary preparation for compulsory education.

Next year all textbooks for Forms III, IV and V will be supplied by the department. The books for Forms I and II have already been supplied. Free readers in the languages have been supplied to all classes from Sub A to Std 5. This also applies to a limited number of textbooks [illegible]

● The poorest people (Blacks) are paying for education. Why?

Blacks do not pay for the teaching they receive. The programme of financing the provision of free books has not been completed, as explained earlier and this means that to a limited extent, pupils still buy their own books.

The payment of school fund contributions on the other hand, is entirely voluntary, except where school boards have obtained permission from the department (after consultation with the parents) to make contributions compulsory in the case of secondary school pupils.

This amounts to a maximum of R4 per year. The department has repeatedly issued statements to the effect that no pupil may be excluded from school as a result of not having paid school fees.

● RSA is rich enough to provide for Blacks.

Such a naive statement is difficult to comment on. "Rich" is a relative concept. A country is rich in relation to the productivity of its total population and in relation to revenue received by the Government.

Public expenditure has to be divided amongst a variety of public services — transport, housing, public health, defence, and so on.

These services compete for funds and no one service can simply satisfy all its needs — especially if there is a sudden increase in demand, as has happened for instance in education.

The RSA may be "rich" in the eyes of the pupils. But are they aware of its present financial position and of that of the world in general at the present stage?

When the Form V pupils in the Peninsula went to school for the first time in 1964, the direct expenditure on Bantu Education was R22-million. It is now in the region of R185-million. These amounts do not include money spent on the erection of [illegible]

parents to be more responsible with regard to school attendance by their children.

(For example sending a child to school for the first time at the age of nine when the school was open to him from the age of seven.)

Serious problems exist as far as qualified teachers and classroom accommodation are concerned.

The type of conduct now being displayed by the pupils aggravates these problems and retards progress.

The department is aiming at the production of 12 000 teachers per year. This figure is based on the expected number of candidates for teacher training.

The Peninsula pupils' conduct will be doing education a disservice since recruitment of teachers will not reach this mark unless more recruits from other areas are forthcoming.

It must be emphasized that the department is more than anxious to change teacher training to a post-senior certificate level. Unfortunately, the pupils' conduct is going to retard this.

SCHOOL FACILITIES IN WESTERN CAPE

● More classrooms to be added.

Agreed. The Bantu Affairs Administration Board has already been requested to erect laboratories and libraries at each of the existing secondary schools as well as additional classrooms where possible.

● Teacher Training Schools necessary here.

It is not possible (or necessary) to erect a training school for each residential area as training schools serve a wide area. The Cape region is better off than many other regions as far as the availability of teachers is concerned. The erection of training schools is determined according to overall priorities and needs.

● Technical training schools needed here.

The provision of an industrial [illegible] training centre has already been approved [illegible]

money and [illegible]

[illegible] although [illegible] greater pro[illegible] some [illegible] of the pup[illegible] does not [illegible]

[illegible] department [illegible]

● They are [illegible] eg: Needlew[illegible] Agriculture [illegible] only: Hand[illegible] workers.

● Regiona[illegible] because they [illegible] Blacks as se[illegible]

Pupils are [illegible] on the [illegible] certain [illegible] realize is th[illegible] and curricu[illegible] education.

Also, the [illegible] cater for a [illegible] abilities an[illegible]

The nee[illegible] needlework, professiona[illegible] knowledge [illegible] farmer or [illegible] worker. T[illegible] know som[illegible] the priv[illegible] agricultur[illegible] household skills.

These s[illegible] jects and [illegible] school syst[illegible]

Mr Owen's question reads:

"At a mass meeting of Black pupils in the Cape Town area on September 28, 1976 a list of grievances was handed to the regional director of Bantu Education for submission to the authorities in Pretoria.

"A reply to these grievances has recently been received from the Department of Bantu Education, and the regional director has offered to discuss this reply with senior pupils, represented at a responsible level and observing acceptable norms of behaviour.

"This offer has been rejected by the pupils, in spite of assurances by the regional director that there would be no attempt to identify their representatives and that any kind of victimization of the persons who took part in the discussion was out of the question.

"The offer was made in a sincere effort to restore communication with the scholars and to warn them of the tragic consequences of their present line of action for themselves and for their parents.

"These pupils have misguidedly taken it upon themselves to bring about major changes, not only in the system of education but also in the social and political fields and in the economy of the country.

"Many of their grievances are purely emotional in content, many are outside the domain of education, or of school pupils, and are receiving attention at the highest levels, others are based on misinformation or lack of information as to the objectives of the Department of Bantu Education and the progress that is being made in improving the educational facilities available to Black pupils.

"It was obviously impossible to comply with the wayward demand by the scholars that answers to all their grievances should be communicated to them by the regional director at a meeting on October 4 (less than a week after they were presented).

"Some of the grievances — real or imagined — have a direct bearing on education, however, and the department considers it necessary in all fairness, to refer to these in an effort to communicate with all enlightened and interested persons, including the scholars themselves.

"The department's comments on each of the grievances as stated by the pupils are set out as follows:

● Still awaiting official reply on grievances.

"The reply could not be considered as it takes time to consider minor and major matters.

● Still waiting for colleagues to be charged or released.

"This is not an educational matter but rests with the Department of Police which alone has the duty of preserving law and order. It is not for [illegible] pupils [illegible]

"There are [illegible] Education in South Africa. The Department of Bantu Education is one of them.

"In a sense they are all "different". If such "differences" should imply inferiority, we shall have to draw the untenable conclusion that each one of the departments is inferior to each one of the others!

"The differences, as far as differences do exist, between our department and other departments, exist in order to serve the Black pupil as best as possible.

"School boards, for example, are vested with executive powers whereas school boards of other departments act in an advisory capacity only. Obviously, this gives the Black parent greater involvement and say in the education of the Black child.

"Perhaps the pupils are not aware of the fact that, except in State schools, the Department of Bantu Education does not appoint or dismiss teachers.

"Teachers in community schools are appointed by school boards and enter into contract with these boards, not with the department.

"The department, however, supplies funds to the school boards for teachers' salaries.

"There are other points of "difference" with other departments, such as the provision of industrial courses offered at the Departmental Industrial Centres which serve all the schools in a given township.

"It is suggested that the pupils be enlightened on this point, including the fact that such a centre is being planned for Cape Town.

"There are also the 'private' centres which serve to accelerate the technical training (and therefore the earning capacity) of the Black man in industry.

"In addition various in-service training schemes exist in industry which are subsidized by the Department of Bantu Education.

"This in itself refutes the allegation that no skilled jobs are available to Blacks.

"On the negative side there are 'differences' that are related to the fact that the department is serving developing nations and the fact that a sudden demand for education necessitates the [illegible] schools and classrooms of well-qualified teachers of equipment, and so on.

"This phenomenon is an economical fact which is being experienced in developing countries throughout the world.

"One point of difference which many of the other departments share is the fact that compulsory education has not yet been accomplished due to priorities which have to be implemented in the way how to comply with compulsory education.

"These points are [illegible] pupils [illegible] black pupils will [illegible] make their degrees and their present services of education.

"Incidentally, in the light of the dire need for Black teachers, graduates in all walks of life and well-qualified Black people in technical and advanced technical fields, the refusal of these pupils to attend school is all the more baffling and irresponsible to themselves.

● Bantu Education means no equal pay for equal work.

"The pupils are obviously misguided. Surely nobody is being paid less because he attended a school under the control of the department.

"Unless the statement is not understood correctly, the pupils concerned are probably in fact willing to face more [illegible] It seems clear that they are ignorant on this issue and on what is being done. Perhaps they are not fully aware of the fact that the department is now in its third year of the five-year programme to supply free books which programme is a necessary preparation for compulsory education.

"Next year all textbooks for Forms III, IV and V will be supplied by the department. The books for Forms I and II have already been supplied. Free readers in the languages have been supplied to all classes from Sub A to Std 5. This also applies to a limited number of textbooks.

"It is sometimes found that the public (Black and White) confuse issues in this respect and that school funds which are voluntary, and costs incurred by parents in buying school uniforms (not prescribed by the department) are considered to be 'school fees'.

"Also, the department is not in a position to decide how much money will be available from an "unlimited" source. It budgets for its needs, but gets from the treasury what is available.

"The phenomenal growth in numbers complicates the financing of education very seriously.

"The population of 860 000 pupils at school during 1954 has increased to about 4 100 000 in 1976. This represents 21,7 percent of the total Black population and is the highest in the whole of Africa.

"These services compete for funds and no one service can simply satisfy all its needs — especially if there is a sudden increase in demand, as has happened for instance in education.

"The RSA may be "rich" in the eyes of the pupils. But are they aware of its present financial position and of that of the world in general at the present stage?

"When the Form V pupils in the Peninsula went to school for the first time in 1964 the direct expenditure on Bantu Education was R22-million. It is now in the region of R189-million. These amounts do not include money spent on the erection of buildings.

"The department is also glad to report progress he made as regards compulsory education. The existing very wide age range in each standard is a serious obstacle to effective instruction and compulsory education will hopefully counteract this wastage. A child doing only a few standards and then leaving school [illegible]

[illegible] each of the existing secondary schools as well as additional classrooms where possible.

● Teacher Training Schools necessary here.

"It is not possible (or necessary) to erect a training school for each residential area as training schools serve a wide area. The Cape region is better off than many other regions as far as the availability of teachers is concerned. The erection of training schools is determined according to overall priorities and needs.

● Technical training schools needed here.

"The provision of an industrial training centre has already been approved and it has been budgeted for. Negotiations are at present afoot to obtain a suitable site.

"Also, a centre for Adult Education to serve the resident areas in the Peninsula has been approved and budgeted for.

SOCIAL EVILS

● Bottle Stores take parents' [illegible]

[illegible] also the curriculum [illegible] cater for a wide variety of abilities and interests.

"The need for a knowledge of needlework is not limited to professional dressmakers or knowledge of agriculture to farmers or of handwork to the worker. The housewife should know something about needlework, the private gardener about agriculture and the handyman about woodwork and household about cement work and other skills.

"These subjects are optional subjects and are part of the curriculum of school systems all over the world, at the primary level.

"At the secondary level offered by our school system, according to [illegible] principals and staff, apply the production of a specific certificate.

"The department scrutinized the proposed curriculum in order to determine whether it met the requirements of the examining

pupils' grievances

...ey and we children suffer.

Excessive drinking is a serious problem. To me the abuse of alcohol should be dealt with in the wife-beating charges perhaps it should receive ... the punishment ... There may be ... rack of perspective on the part ... the pupils. So ... their statement ... not hold for all parents.

... INFLUX CONTROL

This is not a matter for a department of education. The task of the ... education department is for those who are in a specific area.

It is perhaps very relevant however, to point out that the ... or a lack of schooling facilities for the present inhabitants and ... lack of influx control ... aggravate the position.

SYLLABUSES

They are full of irrelevant subjects.

Needlework for non-dressmakers, ... where land is for Whites ... Handwork to train unskilled ...

Regional director to remove these ... they are meant to keep the ... as servants.

Pupils are apt to have strong views ... the "usefulness" or otherwise of certain subjects. What they do not ... is that Forms I—V subjects ... curricula are aimed at general ... not vocational training.

Also, the curricula are intended to ... for a wide variety of aptitudes and interests.

The need for a knowledge of ... work is not limited to the professional dressmaker or ... knowledge of agriculture to the ... or of handwork to the skilled ... The housewife needs to ... something about needlework ... private gardener ... agriculture and the head of a household about elementary ...

These subjects are optional ... and are part of the curricula ... systems all over the world at primary level.

At the secondary level subjects ... by our schools are introduced ... according to a fixed procedure. Pupils and staff apply for the introduction of a specific curriculum. The department scrutinizes the proposed curriculum in order to ...

Any matter ... can be resolved ... discussions with the subject ... with the staff of each school.

The question that [illegible] should be treated ... school will solve the problem in part.

The documents ... in connection with the subjects mentioned are ... by the [illegible] and could be extended ... to many other subjects and school activities. Music and ... competitions, physical education ... home economics, religious education, art ... and so on.

It is to be ... that the pupils may be speaking from personal likes and dislikes and ... is to be the purpose of general education ... to protect ... training ...

What is most disappointing ... attitude ... display and the motives that they read into the ... curriculum. What does ... imply that the ... are intended to "keep the ... as servants"?

● School Books (and equipment)

It is not known ... that the provision of equipment is adequate. Sufficiency in this respect is a relative ...

The department has reached the stage in its programme as indicated previously, where ... assuming that schools have submitted the necessary ... all textbooks will be supplied to Forms III, IV and V pupils as from the beginning of 197...

If books already ... are still available ... will meet the needs of Forms I and II pupils.

● Student bodies must be recognized as channels of peaceful negotiation.

The department has the fullest sympathy with the principle that pupils should have the opportunity to be heard. But when this should happen is the appropriate level.

● Conclusion

These pupils are placing everyone in an invidious position by boycotting their schools. Although it may be pointed out that a boycott is ... since school attendance is at present ... voluntary.

It should be clear to them that they are only harassing their parents who ... as much as possible for them to attend school up to this juncture.

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Centre collecting evidence for Cillie Commission

Cape Times 2/11/76

Staff Reporter

THE Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town is collecting evidence from people who are hesitant to testify before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the country-wide disturbances.

The director of the centre, Prof H W van der Merwe, said yesterday that all evidence collected is being collated into an "organized document" which will be submitted to the Cillie Commission.

"We feel it is important to have all the material possible at its disposal to come to a valid conclusion about what happened in the Peninsula.

Hesitant

"There are many people who know something but are hesitant to testify before the commission," he said.

People, especially Blacks, were hesitant because of: (a) Fear of intimidation by police; (b) fear of intimidation by other Blacks and (c) rejection of the commission as part of the system, Prof Van der Merwe explained.

He reiterated the call by the Cape Times that people come forward with the facts and make themselves available to the commission.

Professor Van der Merwe is being assisted by a retired attorney, Mr Alan Flederman, who offered his services, and Prof A Paul Hare, Professor of Sociology at UCT and an expert on resolutions of conflict in crisis situations.

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Shopkeeper tells of unrest death threat

Cape Times 3/11/76

Staff Reporter

A MOSLEM shopkeeper was accused of being a traitor and threatened with death during the September unrest in Grassy Park, the Wynberg Regional Court heard yesterday.

Mr Hassim Adams, owner of a cafe in Fifth Avenue, Grassy Park, was giving evidence against Alida Frans, 18, and a 16-year-old youth, both of Grassy Park, who were charged with public violence. Both pleaded not guilty.

Mr Adams said that on the morning of September 9 a crowd of at least 2 000 gathered in the street outside his shop.

"Their attitude was largely indifferent, but about a dozen of them started throwing stones at my shop, causing R1 700 damage."

He said police arrived and chased the youths who had thrown stones. A Malay woman shouted: "He's a traitor, kill him," at which several people in the crowd started stoning him.

He said Miss Frans threw a stone which hit his cheek. "I took particular notice of those who threw stones because I abhor this sort of thing."

His shop assistants felt their life was in danger and refused to work for him anymore, and he had to close his shop.

Major Martinus Mans said he was in charge of the Riot Squad called to Grassy Park during the afternoon of September 9. His men used a total of 41 teargas canisters to disperse the crowd in Fifth Avenue which he estimated to be between 1 500 and 2 000 strong.

He saw Miss Frans and the youth at the head of the crowd, swearing at the police making Black Power salutes, and he identified them as agitators.

When part of the crowd regrouped he saw them encouraging people to stone the police, and he ordered one of his men to shoot the youth, who was wounded in the upper arm and arrested with Miss Frans.

The hearing was postponed to today.

MR J S C van Graan was on the Bench. Mr W Badenhorst appeared for the State, Mr H Solomon appeared for Miss Frans, and Mr A R Wilkinson appeared for the youth.

61

Girl (18) jailed for throwing stones

AN 18-year-old girl, Alida Frans, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment (of which one year was suspended for three years) by a Wynberg Regional Court magistrate yesterday for throwing stones at police and a Grassy Park shopkeeper on September 9.

She and a 16-year-old youth both pleaded not guilty to the charge of public violence.

The youth, who was shot in the shoulder during unrest, was acquitted because of doubt about his identity.

Major M. Mans said a crowd of 1 500 to 2 000 people had gathered in Fifth Avenue, Grassy Park, and stones were thrown at a police convoy.

He saw Frans and the youth up front, throwing stones. Later he gave Sergeant G. Holé instructions to fire at the youth.

Mr H. Adams, owner of a cafe in the shopping complex in Fifth Avenue, said he had spoken to police after his shop was stoned.

Argus 4/11/76

SC pupils may write if they return

MR D H OWENS, regional director of Bantu Education for the Cape, announced yesterday that Black senior certificate candidates who have been boycotting the current examinations would be considered for the 1977 supplementary examinations in February.

The full text of his statement reads:

'It appears that many of the full-time candidates in the Peninsula townships who are boycotting the present examinations are hoping to be allowed to write supplementary examinations in February/March 1977.

'In the circumstances it must be made clear that examinations for Standard 5 and Form III candidates are held only in November each year. Pupils who fail to write the current Higher Primary and Form III examinations will therefore have to repeat Standard 5 or Standard 8 year, as the case may be, although the department may be prepared to consider making special arrangements for Standard 5 pupils to write their examination next week, provided they come back to school in sufficient numbers.

RESPONSIBILITY

'As far as the Standard 10 pupils are concerned, the department is prepared to consider allowing full-time candidates who have entered for the present examinations to write in February/March next year, particularly in the case of pupils who demonstrate their sense of responsibility by returning to school without further delay.

EXEMPTION

'It must be pointed out that these pupils have little chance of passing the supplementary examinations unless they resume their studies immediately under the guidance of their teachers, as they have little more than 3 months (including the school holidays) in which to prepare themselves for these examinations.

'Candidates who decide to write any of the remaining matriculation examinations being held at present can gain credit for individual subjects, and these will count towards a Senior Certificate pass. Unless, however, they pass at least three subjects at one and the same examination they will not qualify for the award of the matriculation exemption certificate and will therefore not be eligible for admission to any degree course at a university.

'Schools and examination centres in the townships remain open and teachers are at their posts. In their own interests the Department once more urges all pupils to return to school without delay. The Form III examinations commence on Monday, November 8, and Standard 5 and Standard 8 candidates have nothing to lose by presenting themselves at their centres, in spite of their having jeopardised their educational future by staying away from school since the middle of August.

CONSEQUENCES

'Standard 10 candidates also have the opportunity of rescuing themselves from the consequences of the senseless boycott in which they have participated; a decision to return to school now will weight heavily with the Department in deciding whether or not to allow these pupils to enter for the supplementary examinations on payment of the prescribed entry fees.

333/52

81.

2 The Cape Times, Fr

Cuts for 3 guilty of public violence

Own Correspondent

PAARL — Three boys aged 17, 16 and 15 appeared before Mr J M Lemmer in the Paarl Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of public violence. All three were found guilty. The 17-year-old youth was sentenced to eight strokes.

It was alleged that the three boys took part in the recent riots here. The 17-year-old youth together with others threw stones at a shop, police patrol van, a hotel and cars and set up road blocks.

The 16-year-old boy was sentenced to six strokes. He was in a crowd which threw stones at the police. The boy and a 17-year-old girl fled into a house where they were arrested.

The 15-year-old boy was also sentenced to six strokes. He was with a crowd of 500 people who hurled rocks at the police.

● A gang of 11 men appeared before Mr A N E Louw in the Paarl Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with riotous behaviour. Their ages were between 17 and 30.

No evidence was led and the hearing was adjourned to November 10.

103 3333.

Pupils leave after threats

UMTATA — Reports that pupils from Cape Town attending Transkei schools were leaving in large numbers for their homes after threats of violence were confirmed by the Department of Education here yesterday.

The Secretary, Mr B Potelwa, said pupils had approached their principals with letters from their parents telling them to return immediately because of threats to their lives and property

The parents said that the threats had been made by Cape Town pupils

6/11/76

They have come to the end of the beginning



THIS student no longer studies the Great Trek. Instead he has drawn up his own reading list

THE students are stuck. They have come to the end of the beginning.

'They are demoralised, they lack direction, their ideas have no clear ideological base, nor have they come up with a programme for change.

'But they've still got guts.'

This radical assessment of the latest position of Cape Town's militant student body comes from a 25 year old Black radical who has had close ties with the students since they first started demonstrating on August 11.

LESS CONFIDENT

'The students are less confident now,' he said, analysing the new situation in an interview in Cape Town this week. There have been no real changes.'

After more than eight weeks of demonstrations the students were becoming aware of their limitations, he said. 'They know now that they don't have the intellectual equipment that they need,' he said.

Although they 'perfectly understood' the issues involved, their answers to the problems had no clear ideological base.

'The students are captivated by marxism, but apart from a few, their understanding of marxism is crude.

'They are no longer as impressed by the Black Power literature, they look at the Black Power movement in the States and they see that it is worn out.'

ACTION

He said the differences between the student body and their parents was that the students belived in action whereas their parents relied on dialogue and peaceful resistance.

'But their action is disorganised, they have no strategy and most importantly, they have failed to present to the people a programme of change.'

He said the students have become a distinct, inaccessible community in the townships.

'Instead of winning the support of the people, they have alienated them. They have alienated non-students of their own age group and their parents and the migrant workers, who resent decisions dictated to them.

'Their parents sympathise with their aims but not with their methods. The only real sympathy for the student comes from the younger generation — their older brothers and sisters.'

He said the students were 'highly receptive' to any political group with credibility who could give them direction.

WHO are the Black students of Cape Town's African townships and why are they boycotting classes and refusing to write the important end-of-year examinations? There are more than 21 000 of them. Yet they are strangers sometimes even to their own parents in many ways. Margaret McNally and Macvicar Ngxiki interviewed some of them and some of their associates and some of the community leaders in the Black townships.

6/11/76

6/11/76

THIS portrait of a Black youth is a composite drawn from interviews with five students — three boys and two girls — who live in Cape Town's African townships. One of them, a girl, has since been detained by the police.

By Margaret McNally

'It's difficult to study. Next door at the Zabalaza's the Jehovah's Witnesses are shouting hallelujahs. When they kneel on the floor I can hear their chairs scraping on the cement. I don't believe in God and it irritates me to hear them. And why should I learn about the Great Trek? It's a waste of time. I should be reading the books of the great African writers.'

Sizwe Nkululeko lives in Langa, the oldest Black township which starts where Pinelands, Cape Town's garden suburb, ends.

He lives in Mendi Avenue, past the green cafe ith the grills on the windows, past the billboards advertising vodka and cigarettes, and round the corner, a few houses away from the Township Funeral Service with the black hearses parked outside.

Moods

Sitting in the Nkululeko's lounge on a hot afternoon, Sizwe stalked around the small room moodily. Suddenly he sat down to switch on the radio.

'I hope they play jazz . . . deep jazz, African jazz.'

After two pop songs he switched it off.

'This stuff's rubbish. Miriam Makeba, Curtis Mayfield, Stevie Wonder . . . *they* understand. They're the people who sing the truth, not this "baby I love you, yeah, yeah" nonsense.'

Sizwe belongs to an impatient generation. He is young, articulate, angry and determined. He is a novice politician who wears his political convictions on his sleeve, talking a mixture of rhetoric and bright-eyed idealism.

His parents on the other hand belong to what he considers the 'patient generation, the generation that failed politically.'

His father is a labourer and his mother is a domestic worker.

'It takes my mother a week to earn R10 to buy me a pair of school shoes. She's too scared to ask for more money too often. She knows if she loses her job there are many people waiting to take her place.'

Frugal

Their house is small. There are two bedrooms, the kitchen and the lounge that are turned into bedrooms at night for four of the six children, and outside, at the back, there is a basin used for bathing and for the family's washing.

The Nkululeko's meals are frugal. A meat and vegetable meal is a once weekly occasion.

At 19 and a well-above-average matric student, Sizwe no longer studied the Great Trek. Like all other high school students in the townships he has quit classes, threatening not to return until the Government makes the changes the Black students have demanded.

'Bantu education prepares us to be good servants for the Whites,' he says.

Drawing angrily on another cigarette, he explains that he is not asking for White education or Coloured or Indian education.

'All I want is to study the same range of subjects as the Whites. And I want the same facilities. I don't want to sit in a science lab that is a lab only in name. I want to use apparatus to do my experiments. I don't want to have to read them in a book.'

No love

In the past there used to be parties, movies to go to and the big Orlando Pirates versus the Bafana soccer match to watch. But things have changed since June.

'Now we have other things to think of. I don't even have a girlfriend. There's no time for love.'

Sizwe's new curriculum starts with a mass meeting most mornings which is held 'somewhere' in Guguletu. It is frequently attended by as many as 500 students from most of the post primary and the secondary schools in the townships.

His new reading list is a far cry from his school text books. 'I have to increase my understanding of our situation,' he says. To fill the gaps, he reads the Observer, Newsweek, the Guardian, the New Statesman and 'all Black writers that have a message.' And comics.

Scorn

Sizwe talks as scornfully about religion as he does about the Government's race policy.

'I am religious, but I don't believe in God. I believe in myself. The White man's god has been used to tame the Black people. How can God be international? How can my God be God of the Dutch Reformed Church when I'm not allowed to put my foot inside their church?'

Sizwe aims to be a lawyer. 'It will take a long time,' he says, looking thoughtfully out of the window. Turning back he explains:

'My parents could never afford to pay for my university fees and there aren't many scholarships for Blacks. I will have to go out and work first, perhaps as a clerk — I don't know, it depends on what job I can find.

'Then I would like to go to UCT. Definitely not Fort Hare. And if I can't get a permit to study at UCT, then I'll do my law through Unisa.'

Sizwe stopped talking abruptly. He walked through to the kitchen to find the time.

'I must go now . . . I've got things to do. Goodbye.'

6/11/76



PORTRAIT OF A BLACK YOUTH

Argus 6/11/76

Black call to find common ground

By Macvicar Nqxiki

A LEADING Black civic leader, Mr W. Gusha, says it is high time representatives of various bodies in the townships come together to find common ground for proper negotiations between the authorities and the people.

Mr Gusha is chairman of the Co-ordinating Civic Council of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

He said the Government would help restore good relations between itself and the Black people if it granted the basic right of freehold land tenure in the areas where they lived.

The immediate relaxation of influx control regulations which restricted freedom of movement and limited job opportunities would remove bitterness and frustration.

Blacks also called for a greater share of power and distribution of the country's wealth. They claimed they were contributing greatly towards the healthy economy of the country by their labour on the mines, farms and in other sects of industry.

Wages should be improved to correspond with increasing living costs.

A Langa businessman said: 'Blacks resent the Government's insistence on recognising representation of their people by men who are regarded as agents of the policy of separate development because they serve on bodies created by the Government.

'We want to be represented by people of our choice on the councils of the State that plan the destiny of the country. We have, also, bodies which are capable of articulating our aspirations.

'The increase of the powers of Urban Bantu Councils and similar Government - sponsored bodies will not make them any more effective as it is considered that their duty is to carry out the policy of the Government,' he said.

A Guguletu businessman said opposition to Bantu education was first started long before it was introduced more than 20 years ago.

Blacks throughout the country condemned it. They felt it was a measure to narrow their children's scope of thought.

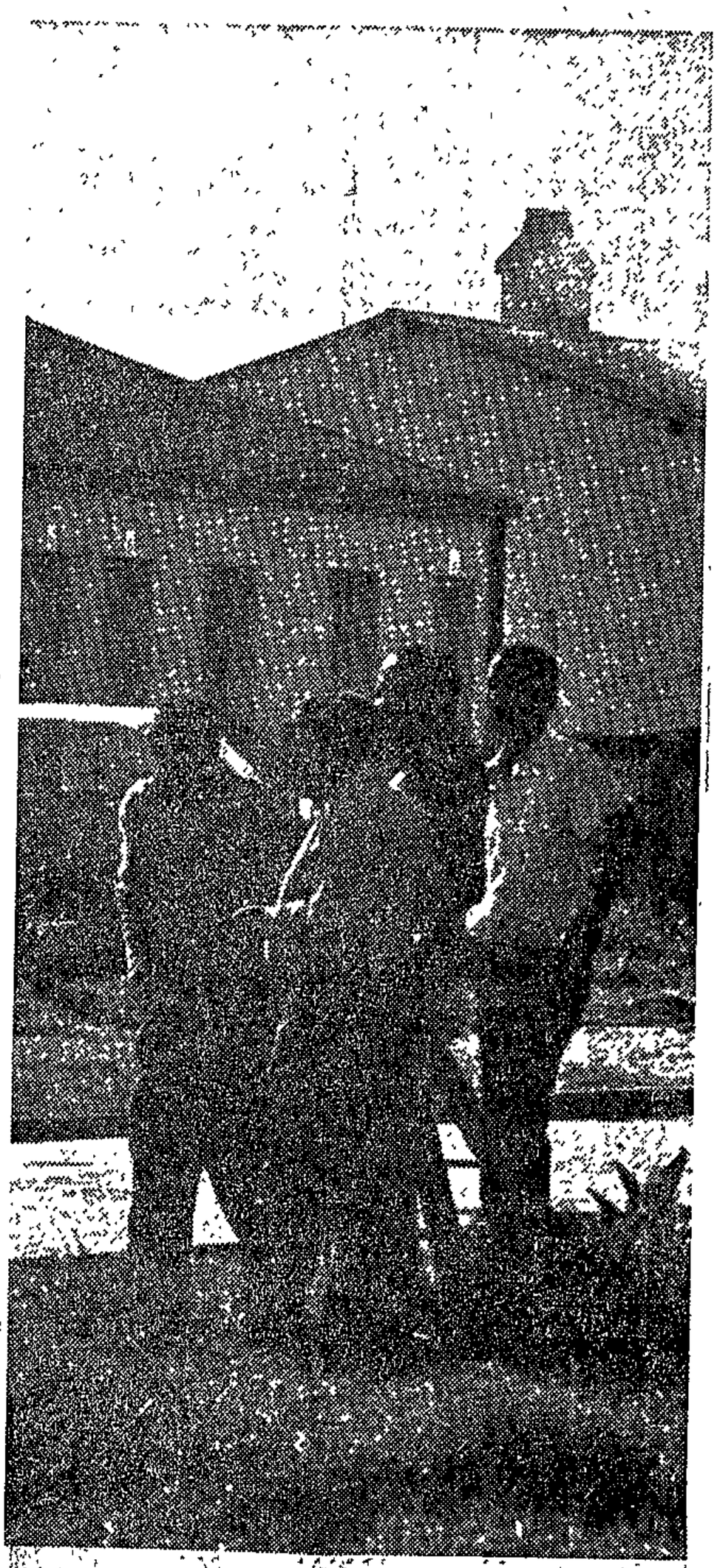
The system led many students to a dead end. After passing junior certificate and matriculation, they found themselves ill-equipped to work in factories and other places which needed technical skills.

Technical and trade schools were needed to prepare them for work in various fields of industrial activity. Otherwise they would swell the ranks of the unemployed. It would also frustrate them to have to take menial jobs which barely needed any education.

'We don't want Bantu Education to be revised. It must be scrapped and replaced by the universal education received by people of other races the world over,' he said.

A minister of religion said young people saw their elders helpless to influence the course of change. 'But I am not happy about their open defiance and abuse of old people especially at public meetings,' he said.

The students struggle should not in its wake lead to the breakdown of the sound traditional codes of behaviour and respect for seniors.



'OUR house looks like a compartment in a train carriage.'

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Cape Times 8/11/76

Reply to pupils 'full of nothing'

By MARK AUGUST

MANY PARENTS and pupils in the Peninsula's Black townships sharply criticized the statement issued by Mr D H Owens, regional director of Bantu Education for the Cape, in reply to grievances presented to him for submission to Pretoria.

Mr Owens's reply to the list of grievances presented to him at a meeting of pupils in Guguletu on September 28, was regarded as "full of nothing", by a Guguletu mother of five sons.

She said: "Unless Mr Owens stops issuing threats the way he is doing, he will only harden the attitude of the students and in so doing force the parents who were still undecided to join forces with the others."

A member of the Langa School Board said yesterday that most parents seemed to be going along with what the pupils were doing.

No return

"Under the present circumstances there is just no way that these students will return for classes, until their grievances are met," he added.

A Guguletu father of four, two of whom are at a training college outside the Peninsula, said that the present situation presents a dangerous "dead stop".

"I wonder if the demands by the students are receiving genuine attention. So much is happening, but the authorities seem to be taking the whole thing so lightly. I am scared to send my children back to school because of police harassment. I think that they are safer here at home," he said.

A pupil from Guguletu High School said that the pupils were not interested in returning to "Bantu high schools". They would do so only if the high schools were offering the education that the pupils wanted.

"Whether that means waiting for two or 10 years is immaterial," he added.

Many people interviewed by the Cape Times in the townships were uncertain of the promise made by Mr G J Rousseau, Secretary for Bantu Education, that all textbooks for pupils in Forms three, four and five would be supplied free from January 1977.

A social worker in Langa said yesterday that the pupils were no longer interested in an improved "Bantu education". "It was the very Bantu education that they were trying to get rid of," she said.

A man whose son was shot during the unrest in the townships said that he favoured the continued boycott by the pupils.

"So many students are in detention and those who are still free are harassed almost every day by the riot police, who have been nicknamed the 'pyjama guys' in the townships.

"The students have already lost a lot and so have we, the parents."

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No pupils at exams

NO ONE turned up for the end of year examinations yesterday at any of the schools in the Peninsula's Black townships Mr. M J Mitchell, Circuit Inspector for the Department of Bantu Education in the Cape.

Mr Mitchell said no full time junior certificate student sat for the examination yesterday. "Generally the position in Black schools in the townships remained the same. Just nobody turned up for classes or exams," he added.

CT - 9/11/76

Committee replies to Bantu Education chief

Staff Reporter

THE LANGA, Guguletu and Nyanga (Lagunya) Action Committee, yesterday replied to the statement made by Mr D H Owens, Regional Director of Bantu Education for the Cape, on the list of grievances which were presented to him for submission to Pretoria.

Lagunya was formed in the wake of the recent unrest, with the object of assisting people in the townships.

The statement by the committee said that the South African Government might have established Bantu Education in good faith. Statistics had proved that some progress had been made. There had been an increase in the number of pupils, teachers and schools

Quality "low"

There was, however, mass quantity production, while the quality of the education was low.

The Black people had opposed the introduction of Bantu Education from the onset, but the Government refused to listen because the people of South Africa had to develop separately according to ethnic groups. What was therefore good for the Whites was not good for the Blacks. It was because of this that suspicion of the whole system of Bantu Education grew among the Black people.

Bantu Education to the Black man, therefore represented an educational system formulated with the view of satisfying the needs of "developing nations", namely the so-called Bantu homelands, and was therefore unsuitable to the urban Black.

The statement also charged that Government officials in the Bantu Department still adopted a "master and servant" attitude. Instead of being administrators they became champions of the political issues

"Bantu Education as far as we are concerned has failed because it still has a large number of Whites who are employed by it."

This "overflux" of Whites who received "huge salaries" benefited the Whites more than it did the Blacks, who already had very limited job opportunities available to them.

The White school inspectors still continued with their "Anglo-Boer war" in the Black schools

"This is why, contrary to the intrusion of higher authorities, they insisted on a 50-50 basis of Afrikaans and English as media of instruction. This has brought lots of problems, particularly in the English-speaking Cape.

"Led by illiterates"

"School boards and committees are powerless. All their decisions have to be ratified by an 'ordinary school inspector' The key positions of chairman, vice-chairman and secretary are all Government nominees. We have thus ended with a situation where the literate are being led by the illiterate people, put in by the Government."

School principals and teachers were "shock absorbers". They occupied the unenviable position between the modern pupils on the one hand and the "illiterate school boards" and other foreign officials on the other.

"In most cases the qualifications are low, thus the Black student looked at himself as the best detective of the unfair system, and allegations by adults that these pupils are instigated must be dismissed, the injustices glare so much that one needs no instigators," the statement said.

"Tactless officials"

"Anyone who thinks that the pupils are not aware of the repercussions is mistaken, because once frustration reaches the climax, the frustrated person will even risk his life"

The statement said that the pupils joined the boycott because of the grievances they had been nursing for so long and also because of tactless Bantu Education officials.

As early as October, 1975, Black principals were making representations to the Circuit and Regional Office of Bantu Education in the Cape about the 50-50 media of instruction which was being planned for 1976.

"Their appeals fell on deaf ears," the statement said. The teachers were not qualified to use Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

It was common knowledge that teachers had to be imported from Free State to teach Afrikaans in Cape Town, "however stricter enforcement of the influx control measures closed this door".

The "inflexible attitude" of the regional Director of Bantu Education, Mr Owens, in not trying to establish contact with the students, was another reason which contributed to the student action. He did not talk to the students but rather to the school boards and committees, "who incidentally never brought the students' grievances to him earlier".

The pupils were leaderless and therefore it was impossible to send a deputation of "senior student leaders" Even in this case the pupils would not have sent a deputation for fear of victimization from the police.

"Another reason why the students were boycotting was because the fowly-paid teachers were being threatened to have their salaries stopped. October 1976 salaries were accordingly either delayed or withheld. Teachers were also threatened with transfer if the pupils continued with the stay-away," the statement said.

"Not interested"

The pupils were of the opinion that Mr Owens was not interested in their performance during the examinations if they wrote them, but rather in the fact that they had returned to school.

"Blacks believed that for a long time the Whites figured, educating the Bantus gave them (the Bantus) ideas beyond their station"

"It was therefore on the basis of this that the students are rejecting Bantu Education in essence," the statement concluded.

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Black plea for responsibility

10/4/76

BLACKS were ready to take full responsibility in planning and administering their township life, the Rev Reniel Mambolo, chairman of the Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga (Lagunya) Action Committee said yesterday.

Their increasing awareness of their disabilities in the country's political, social and economic set-up had led to confrontation and demonstrations against the authorities but in many cases these had lacked direction, he said.

The student unrest was one example.

As a result, in September some township leaders had come together to form a non-political, representative organisation which would endeavour to express the aspirations of the Black people in the area.

'We hand-picked members who would keep to a non-political line of action while making a positive approach to all matters that make a Black man an underdog in the land of his birth,' said Mr Mamabolo.

Representations would be made to Government and local authorities at all levels, he said.

OFFICE BEARERS

Office-bearers are: chairman, the Rev H.M. Mamabolo; secretary, the Rev D.M. Guma of the Holy Cross Mission, Nyanga; treasurer, Mrs Phyllis Guwa.

To have a comprehensive and broader field of work, Mr Mamabolo said Lagunya had also formed sub-committees to deal with education, fact-finding, legal business, finance and liaison.

Conveners are: Mr J. Mosia, Mr Guma, the Rev P. M. Matolengwe, Bishop-Suffragan elect of the Diocese of Cape Town, Mrs Guwa and Mr Mamabolo.

Arson attack at Mdantsane school

EAST LONDON — A classroom was set alight at Inkwenkwezi Secondary School in Mdantsane yesterday and books, a table and desks were damaged.

Col. G.J. Odendaal, Border District Command, said damage was estimated at R150. No arrests have been made.

— DDR

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Mdantsane pupils in examination boycott

10/4/76 DDR

EAST LONDON — Examinations for the end of the year were disrupted at two Mdantsane schools yesterday when about 200 Junior Certificate candidates refused to write the test papers.

At Mzomhle High School, the 100-odd pupils went into the classrooms and tore up the question papers.

At Wongaletu High School not one of the 97 JC candidates sat for their examinations yesterday.

The principal, Mr S. Gugwini, said the pupils, who were supposed to write a mathematics paper yesterday, held a meeting instead of going to the classrooms.

"I learnt from a few girls and boys that the decision not to write arose from a complaint that the examination papers covered the year's syllabus which the pupils did not complete," he said.

Police were called in at both schools but there were no arrests.

The principal of Hlokoma High School, Mr R. Mletelwa, said pupils at his school wrote their mathematics paper yesterday.

At the Mdantsane Training School, the principal, Mr D. Coghill said: "We have started with our examinations and everything has been fairly normal."

At Tembalabantu High School, Zwelitsha, the principal, Mr P. Kwatsha, said JC candidates started their examinations yesterday and there were no troubles.

The Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. Jongilanga, said: "This is the first I have heard about it. I cannot comment at this stage."

Captain C. Human said: "I have been informed of the situation but as a policeman this is out of my sphere. I don't belong to the Department of Bantu Education."

No one turned up to sit for the end of the year examinations at schools in the Peninsula's black townships yesterday, Mr M. Mitchell, circuit inspector for the Department of Bantu Education in the Cape, said yesterday.

Mr Mitchell said no full time Junior Certificate student sat for the examination yesterday.

"Generally the position in the black schools in the townships remains the same. Just nobody turned up for classes or exams," he added. —DDR

(81)

Arson: 4 in court

10/11/76

CAPE TOWN — The first case of its kind to be heard in the supreme court here arising out of acts allegedly committed during the recent unrest in the Peninsula started yesterday when four men pleaded not guilty to two charges under the Sabotage Act, alternatively the Terrorism Act, alternatively arson.

Mr B. L. Consalves, 18, Mr F. L. Coutries, 19, Mr R. L. Knight, 18, and Mr L. Seleka, 22, are appearing at a summary trial before the Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice Van Zijl, and two assessors.

The charges arise out of incidents on August 9 and August 11 when the Kasselsvlei post office and two classrooms of the Good Hope Primary School, here were allegedly burnt down by arsonists.

The case continues. — SAPA.

Arson before lunch

PAARL. — A fork-lift driver in a local winery told the Magistrate's Court here yesterday how he started a fire in the winery and then went to lunch.

William Louw, 18, was found guilty by Mr J H Krige of arson. He was sentenced to two years, one of which was suspended for three years.

Louw said in a statement to the court that he did not bother much about stories he heard of stonings and arson. But while working in the winery, one day something happened to him and he set fire to a piece of rope before going to lunch. The fire caused damage worth R5 891 at Paarl Mans in Huguenot

Court told of arson at school

A STATEMENT describing how a group of Coloured youths allegedly set fire in August this year to two classrooms of the Good Hope Primary School and the Kasselsvlei Post Office, both in Bellville South, was read in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today.

Four youths are appearing on two charges under the Sabotage Act, alternatively under the Terrorism Act, alternatively charges of arson.

They are Mr Bertram Leon Consalves, 18, of Bellville South, and three University of the Western Cape students, Mr Frank Leo Coutries, 19, Mr Rudolf Leonard Knight, 18, and Mr Lesley Ivan Seleka, 22.

A Bellville magistrate, Mr J. Kok, told the court Mr Consalves had been brought to him to make a statement on August 13. Mr Consalves had said he was making the statement voluntarily.

SPIRITS

The statement read to the court and attributed to Mr Consalves said that on August 9 the writer and friends had been drinking beer at a hotel in Bellville South.

They bought bottles of spirits, went to the school, set it alight, then went back to the hotel. Later they went home.

On August 11, the night of the post office fire, seven people had been involved, the writer said.

After a dance at the hotel, two members of the group fetched a tin and a pipe and stole petrol.

ARRESTED

After sheltering from the rain the group went to the Kasselsvlei Post Office where the writer and another jumped over the fence.

The writer broke a window and petrol was poured into the building. A lighted match was thrown in after the petrol. The youths then left. The writer was arrested later that night.

The hearing was postponed until Tuesday.

(81)

Police fired to protect panel van, court told

Staff Reporter

RIOT POLICE fired 10 coarse-grained shotgun shells at a crowd of 30 rioters in Ravensmead to prevent them damaging a panel van, the Bellville Regional Court heard yesterday.

Warrant Officer Hendrik Uys told the court Abdul Allie, 27, and his brother, Abdul, 23, who both pleaded not guilty to public violence, said he and three constables kept an unruly crowd in Piet Retief Street, Ravensmead, under observation on September 7.

The crowd had earlier stoned passing vehicles, and when he later saw a panel van approach, he shouted at the crowd to stand still because he was afraid they would damage it.

He ordered his men to fire at the rioters because it would be easier to arrest them if they were wounded. The crowd scattered but one of the constables found two wounded men, one in a serious condition, lying in a shop.

The State alleged in the charge-sheet that Hassan and Abdul Allie acted in concert with their dead brother, Abdurraghmaan, in joining a gathering with intent to disturb the peace.

The State further alleged that members of the gathering threw stones and petrol bombs at vehicles and blocked public roads with burning tyres.

The hearing continues today.

Mr M M C Symington was on the Bench. Mr I R Vermaak appeared for the State, and Dr W J Cooper, instructed by Cohen and Company, appeared for the Allie brothers.



Constable says he may have shot 5 people

12/11/76 CT

A RIOT squad constable told the Bellville Regional Court yesterday that he could not remember how many people he shot and killed during the September unrest.

Constable Johannes Botha was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Hassan Allie, 27, and his brother Abdul, 23, both of Christian Road, Ravensmead.

They pleaded not guilty to committing public violence with their brother, Abdurragham, in Christian Road on September 7. Abdurragham was shot and killed during the riot.

Constable Botha said he thought he killed about five people on different occasions during September, but could not remember where, when and under what circumstances.

Dr W E Cooper, SC, appearing for the Allie brothers, asked for their discharge because there was no evidence that they took part in the riot. The magistrate, Mr M M C Symington, refused the application.

Mr Andries Beyers, a land surveyor called by the defence, said he inspected the scene of the riot and found evidence of shotgun pellets in places which were nowhere near the direction in which police witnesses said they had fired.

The hearing continues today. Mr J R Verhaak appeared for the State, Dr W E Cooper SC, assisted by Mr J I Immerman, both instructed by Cohen and Company, appeared for the Allie brothers.

81

Student made film on riots

Staff Reporter

THE CILLIE COMMISSION yesterday heard evidence and saw a film of the rioting which broke out in the centre of Cape Town two months ago.

One of the witnesses who had watched crowds surging onto the City's Grand Parade, is a sub-editor on the Cape Times.

He is Mr Reginald Tomlinson, who said that the cordoning off of streets, the use of teargas and the presence of riot police vehicles seemed to have aggravated the situation in the City centre.

"It drew curious onlookers who became angry when teargas was thrown or when police struck at people with their batons," Mr Tomlinson said.

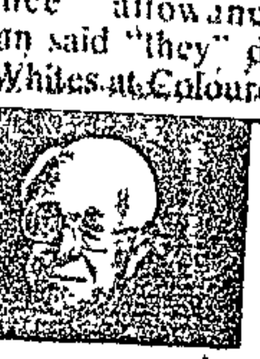
Filmed riots

Another witness who testified on the City unrest was a university student. Mr Justice Cillie, as a result of a request by the student, ruled that neither his name nor any other facts which might identify him be published.

The student had filmed the City riots with a cine camera. The film was later shown to the commission while the student read a running commentary.

A reporter from the Argus, Mr Christopher Prophet, also gave evidence on what

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



riots in the Peninsula's Black townships.

Mr Tomlinson told the commission baton charges were directed at Black onlookers. Questioned by Dr Percy Yutar, the former Attorney General of the Transvaal, Mr Tomlinson said he had not seen Whites being struck. Whenever there was a dash (by the police) it was against Blacks, Mr Tomlinson said.

Dr Yutar asked if there were also Whites in the crowd. Mr Tomlinson said there were but that there had been far more Blacks.

During the disturbances in the City, Mr Tomlinson told how he had spoken to several people in the streets, one a young woman who said White teachers taught at Coloured schools because they gained an "inconvenience" allowance. The woman said "they" did not want Whites at Coloured

Mr Tomlinson agreed with Dr Yutar that this was important evidence for the commission to hear.

Dr Yutar then asked Mr Tomlinson why he had not taken the name or address of the woman he had spoken to.

Mr Tomlinson said there had been riot police nearby and he did not want the people to be nervous about talking to him. "I felt it best just to talk to her without asking her name," Mr Tomlinson said.

Observations

Dr Yutar asked Mr Tomlinson if he had taken the names or addresses of any of the people he had spoken to. Mr Tomlinson said he had not.

Mr Tomlinson told the commission of certain observations he had made during the riots in the City.

He said that instead of cordoning off streets, it may have been better to allow traffic to flow "and thus confine people to the pavements".

If necessary, he said, groups of uniformed police could have patrolled the pavements, keeping people moving. By clearing traffic from the streets, plenty of space was provided for people to gather, he said.

Out of sight

Riot vans should have been kept out of sight, he said, because their presence attracted curious onlookers waiting to see what would happen.

Mr Tomlinson also said the camouflage dress of the riot police made them look "scruffy and thuggish and brutal".

"I understand some Coloured people refer to them as 'die terroriste'. Perhaps less curiosity would have been aroused if only uniformed police had been used to clear the streets," Mr Tomlinson said

Dr Yutar questioned Mr Tomlinson about his "scrufty and thuggish and brutal" description of the dress of riot police.

Loose uniforms.

We asked him if he was acquainting toughness with brutality. Mr Tomlinson said he felt toughness and brutality could go "hand in hand"

Mr Tomlinson was also asked if he associated thuggish looking people with brutality. Mr Tomlinson said he felt the riot police, in camouflage dress, looked tough. Their uniform was loose and not very neat.

On September 7, Mr Tomlinson said he had seen an ambulance drive away — this was during the riots in the city centre — and

The bystander had told him two people had been shot, one in the leg and the other in the chest.

Mr Tomlinson said the bystander told him the man who was shot in the chest appeared to be dead.

Various situations

Mr Tomlinson said later in evidence he was prepared to accept that the man had not been shot by the police.

This was after Dr Yutar led evidence which indicated that the police had not shot the man.

In this case, a docket had been laid before the Attorney-General of the Cape, Dr Yutar said

Mr Christopher Prophet, a reporter on the Argus, told the commission he was more or less called to report on various unrest situations as they happened in Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga and other areas.

He said he could think of three occasions when police acted excessively. Asked by Mr Dawie Jacobs, the secretary of the commission, who was leading evidence, if he could think of any more occasions, Mr Prophet said he would have to think carefully.

He did mention that he felt other situations had been handled well by the police.

Excessive

Mr Prophet gave details of the situations which he felt the police had handled excessively

He was asked by Mr Jacobs if he could give his overall impression of how the police had dealt with the unrest over the last three months

Mr Prophet said he could not and that any answer he gave would be subjective.

He said that crowds who massed during the unrest were aware they were invariably facing armed men and that they must have had very deep grievances to risk being shot or injured.

The university student who gave evidence took the film, which he showed to the commission, on September 7, from 9.45am.

It showed the use teargas, riot police patrolling the Parade and Greenmarket Square as well as a young Coloured man urging on a small crowd. He gave the Black power salute and could be seen waving and whipping up the crowd.

The commission will go on an inspection to the Boland today. They will leave early this morning.

333

ST 12/11/76

Court verdict on riot deaths

JUSTIFIABLE homicide was the verdict returned by a Wynberg magistrate today at the inquest on a man and a woman who were shot dead by police during the Peninsula unrest.

Mr Gajula Mkafulo, 26, a labourer, died on August 11 when a bullet which entered his spinal column lodged in his heart, the court heard.

He was shot by Constable G. Augustyn after he had run out of No 2 Bottle Store, Washington Street, Langa, which that day was looted and destroyed by fire.

In a sworn statement Constable Augustyn said he had fired at Mr Mkafulo from about 50 m after he had ignored his warning to stop.

RAN OUT

Mr Mkafulo ran out of the shop, he was not carrying anything, but he was one of the group that plundered the shop,' said Constable Augustyn.

Lieutenant Adolf Odendal, who was in charge of riot control in Langa on August 11, said in a statement that the duty of his men was to quell incidents of 'urban terrorism.'

PLUNDERING

At 5.55 pm the Riot Squad went to No 3 Bottle Store in Langa. Constables J. Burger and E. Bosman, who were first to reach the building, fired in the direction of people fleeing from the store, which had been plundered.

Mr John Leslie and Mr Kenneth Ndunda were both killed by their shots, said Lieutenant Odendal.

At 6.35 pm they arrived at No 4 Bottle Store in Ndabene Street where a similar scene awaited them.

FIRED

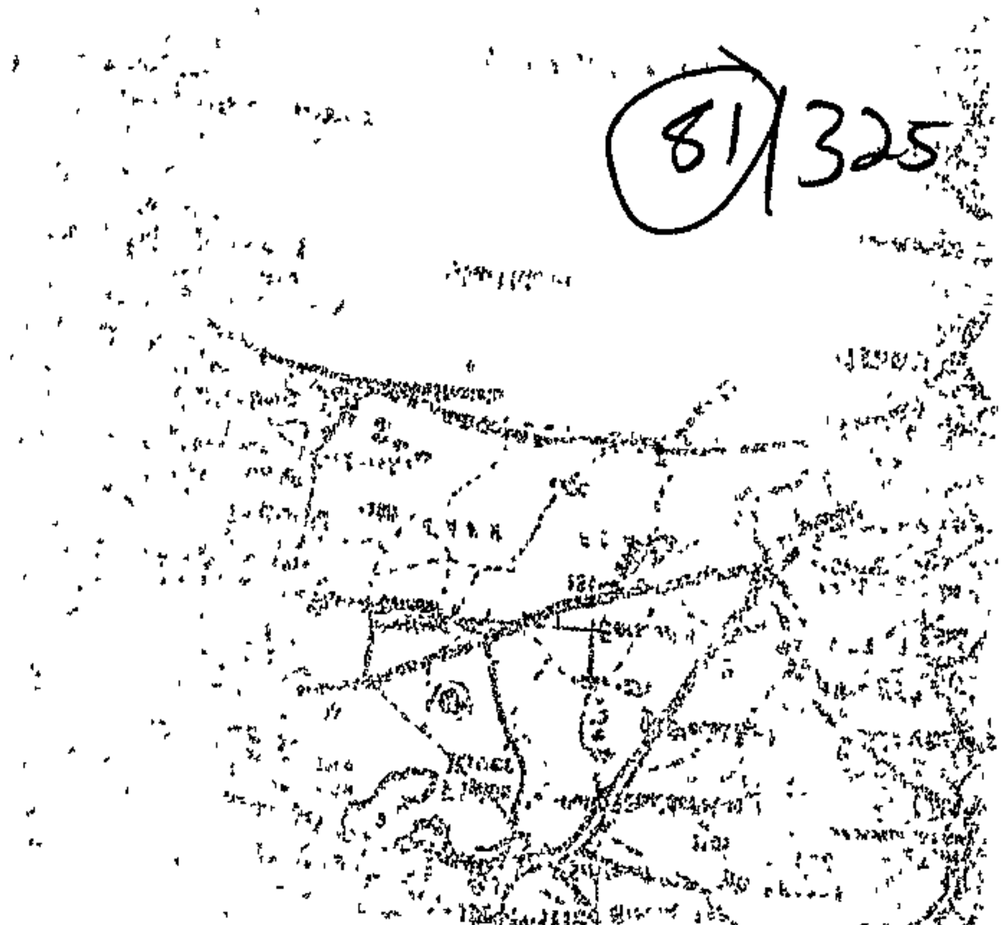
Constable Vincent Botha fired at people running out of the building and killed a man and a woman.

The woman, identified as Miss Rebecca Majeke, 37, a domestic servant, was shot through her jugular vein, the inquest report said.

She was carrying bottles of liquor, said Constable Botha.

G. O. Dell was on the Bench and Miss J. du Roux appeared for the State.

81/325



Teenage girl charged with public violence

Staff Reporter

A TEENAGE GIRL appeared in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of public violence.

With her in the dock were seven youths who faced the same charge.

The girl, aged 16, is alleged to have hurled a stone at a group of riot police in Hanover Park at the beginning of September.

Constable Jaques Tredoux told the court that unrest had broken out among pupils at the Hanover Park High School No 4 on September 2.

50 spectators

He said a crowd of about 50 "spectators" had gathered across the road. When the police arrived, the spectators began shouting at them, he said.

Constable Tredoux said the teenage girl had caught his eye when she threw a stone "at us".

"She was the first spectator to throw a stone. I watched her and then gave chase. She ran away but I caught her and arrested her," he said.

The girl did not give evidence yesterday. The youths appearing with her are all pupils of Hanover Park High School No 4. Four of them have so far given evidence.

The hearing is postponed to next Thursday.

(81)

Pupils boycott exam in protest over book 12/11/76

Staff Reporter

MORE than half of the Standard Nine students at Alexander Sinton High School, yesterday boycotted the Afrikaans setwork examination.

A pupil at the school said that most of the Standard Nines had boycotted the examination.

"Many copies of the setbook, 'Swart Pelgrim' by F A Venter, had been either burnt or torn up," the pupil said.

Mr F P Joshua, principal of Alexander Sinton High School, confirmed the boycott, but would not give the number of pupils who had taken part.

Mr J C Dreyer, Deputy Director of the Administration of Coloured Affairs, said that 109 out of the 181 pupils in Standard Nine at the school had boycotted the examination.

A pupil who would not disclose his name said that the book was biased. The pupils had therefore decided at a meeting that they would boycott the examination based on the book.

"The only good thing about the book is that it shows how the Whites have been exploiting the Blacks

"The pupils held a meeting at the school at which the book was discussed. The book was found to be frustrating, humiliating and it set the Black man in inferior light," the pupil added.

Mr Dreyer said yesterday that he was surprised that the pupils had boycotted the examination.

"It is a book that we have prescribed for the schools in the past with no complaint." He said the school was given four books from which they were to choose two books for the examination.

"It so happens that the school chose the book in question," he added.

81

Court told of arson at school

12/11/76 Argus

A STATEMENT describing how a group of Coloured youths allegedly set fire in August this year to two classrooms of the Good Hope Primary School and the Kasselsvlei Post Office, both in Bellville South, was read in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today.

Four youths are appearing on two charges under the Sabotage Act, alternatively under the Terrorism Act, alternatively charges of arson.

They are Mr Bertram Leon Consalves, 18, of Bellville South, and three University of the Western Cape students, Mr Frank Leo Coutries, 19, Mr Rudolf Leonard Knight, 18, and Mr Lesley Ivan Seleka, 22.

A Bellville magistrate, Mr J. Kok, told the court Mr Consalves had been brought to him to make a statement on August 13. Mr Consalves had said he was making the statement voluntarily.

SPIRITS

The statement read to the court and attributed to Mr Consalves said that on August 9 the writer and friends had been drinking beer at a hotel in Bellville South.

They bought bottles of spirits, went to the school, set it alight, then went back to the hotel. Later they went home.

On August 11, the night of the post office fire, seven people had been involved, the writer said.

After a dance at the hotel, two members of the group fetched a tin and a pipe and stole petrol.

ARRESTED

After sheltering from the rain the group went to the Kasselsvlei Post Office where the writer and another jumped over the fence.

The writer broke a window and petrol was poured into the building. A lighted match was thrown in after the petrol. The youths then left. The writer was arrested later that night.

The hearing was postponed until Tuesday.

Nat. Merc. 12/11/76.

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BOYCOTT OF EXAM OVER 'BIASED' BOOK

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—More than half the Standard 9 pupils at Alexander Sinton High School boycotted the Afrikaans setwork examination yesterday.

One pupil said most of his colleagues had boycotted the test.

"Many copies of the setbook, Swart Pelgrim, by F. A Venter, had been burnt or torn up," the pupil said.

Mr. F. P. Joshua, principal of Alexander Sinton High School, declined to reveal the number of pupils who had shunned the exam.

Mr. J. C. Dreyer, Deputy Director of Administration of Coloured Affairs, said 109 of the 181 pupils in Standard 9 at the school had refused to sit.

Biased

Another pupil said the book was biased and the students had decided to boycott the examination based on the book.

"The only good thing about the book is that it shows how the Whites have been exploiting the Blacks. It is a poor and biased Afrikaans version of Cry the Beloved Country by Alan Paton," he said.

"The pupils held a meeting about the book which was found to be frustrating, humiliating and setting the Black man in an inferior light," the pupil added.

Surprised

Mr. Dreyer said he was surprised at the boycott.

"It is a book we have prescribed for the schools in the past with no complaint. In fact, the school was given four books from which to choose two books for the examination. It so happens that the school chose the book in question. It was purely their choice," he added.

"The boycott would mean that the pupils would have to work hard and pass their set work examination on the other book and in their written work," Mr. Dreyer said.

81/333.

CT. 13/11/76.

Riots inquiry starts in City on Monday

Chief Reporter

THE Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the recent riots in the Republic will start its investigation into the disturbances in and around the Cape Peninsula at 9am on Monday, in the H F Verwoerd Building, Cape Town.

The telephone number of the secretary to the commission, Mr D Jacobs, during the hearing of evidence in Cape Town, will be 45-6129.

Two weeks have been set aside for the Cape Town hearing, which will include Montagu, Robertson, Worcester, Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Wellington, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Fish Hoek, Malmesbury, Vredenburg and surrounding areas

Local advisers

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice P M Cillie, Judge-President of the Transvaal, has co-opted three local advisers for the Cape Town hearings

They are Mr J F Malherbe, a former president of the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope and president of the Association of Law Societies of South Africa; Mr D R Ngo, chairman of the Transkeian Urban Board at Nyanga, and Mr P M Sonn, a nominated member of the Coloured Representative Council and also a member of the Theron Commission and of the council of the University of the Western Cape.

The commission has made it known that it will welcome testimony by people with information relevant to the disturbances at the Cape, and that applications to give evidence can be made at the H F Verwoerd Building, in Parliament Street, on Monday.

Applications should be in quadruplicate and should preferably give a brief summary of the proposed evidence

Evidence can also be in the form of a sworn affidavit

Under oath

The commission's proceedings will be conducted as in a court of law, and witnesses will be required to take the oath.

As at the commission's hearings elsewhere in the Republic, allowance will be made for those who wish to testify anonymously.

Apart from individuals who may wish to give evidence, it is known that there will also be testimony from such bodies as the Cape Provincial Hospitals Department, the Cape Western Region of the Institute for Race Relations and the Centre for Inter-group Studies at the University of Cape Town, which has been collecting evidence from people who are hesitant to testify personally before the commission. This evidence is being collated into an "organized document" which will be submitted to the commission.

81/333/303.

CT · 13/11/76

Arrests and riot deaths: Statement by the Institute of Race Relations

Staff Reporter

IN A STATEMENT yesterday the South African Institute of Race Relations, Cape Western Region, disclosed the names of 15 people whom the institute believes have been detained under security legislation since October 28. The institute also released the names of 94 people whom it believes died in the recent unrest.

The statement, which was issued by Mr Michael Savage, chairman, Cape Western region, said:

The following people are known to have been detained under security legislation in the Cape Town area since 28 October, 1976

SAKHIWO NKENTSHE Guguletu
MONICA MBEIRA Guguletu
NOSHUMI MBEYIYA Nyanga
KENNETH FASI Guguletu
HAPI MAGQWASHU Guguletu
SHEPHERD BHEJA Nyanga
JONAS BOSCH Bishop Lavis
RONNIE MAZANA Nyanga
TEMBA NOLUTSHUNGU Langa
NOSISI MNGXEKEZA ?
CONFERENCE FESI Langa
KIDMAN FESI Langa
NORMAN BAKANA ?
SAMUEL LOUW Hanover Park
ALBERT FRITS Hanover Park

Due to the refusal of the police to release the names of those who have been detained there may be inadvertent inaccuracies in the above list and it is also possible that more people than those listed have been detained under security legislation. This list concerns only those detained since 28th October, 1976 and it should be remembered that at least 27 people are being held in detention without trial at Victor Verster Prison in Paarl

The following is a list of deaths believed to be directly related to the unrest in the Western Cape The list has been compiled from a variety of overlapping sources and its accuracy is difficult to ascertain for the following reasons

(a) the Administrator of the Cape Dr L A P A Munnik has taken the position that the Provincial Administration would not issue a list of those killed or injured in the recent unrest (Cape Times, 16/9/76) The State Pathologist, Professor Knobel, has also refused to provide lists of people killed Thus there has been an official silence on the extent of death and injury

(b) deaths are not necessarily publicly reported and private burials may have been conducted for some victims.

(c) inaccuracies in compiling this list may result from mis-spelt names, duplications or incorrect information Any errors are inadvertent and would best be corrected by the State showing its preparedness to divulge information that is of serious public concern

ADAMS, Sandra Joyce, 24 years, of Kewtown - Killed in Athlone September 16 Shot dead while standing on third floor

ADRIAANSE, Noel, 13 years, of Oribi New Hanover Park Died September 74 Died of gunshot wounds received near Town Centre. Died Hanover Park, night Sept 8

AFRICA, Piete, 24 years, 49 White Supply, Montagu Sept 11 Details of death under investigation

ALBIN, David Basil, 16 years, Elsies River Shot Sept 9 Wounded near home — gunshot

ALLIE, Abdurahman, of Piet Retief Street, Parow Died Sept. 18 Shot Businessman

APPOLIS, Christopher, 16 years Winterberg Avenue, Heideveld Died Sept 9 Died of wounds received near home Shot dead in Mannenberg

BARNES, Isaac, 15 years Assegaai Avenue, Bonteheuwel Died Aug 25 Shot

BEZUIDENHOUT, Isaac Mosselbay Died prior to Sept 14 Buried

BOTHA, Neville 7th Avenue, Retreat Shot Sept 16. Died of wounds received near home

CAROLISSEN, Gasant, 20 years Parkwood Estate Shot Sept 2

CAROLISSEN, Ronald Charles, 22 years Sept 9 Stellenbosch C T 24/9/76 Reported by D Curry, CRC

CLOETE, Joseph Edward 27 years Sugarloaf Road, Mannenberg. Shot in Mannenberg Sept 9

COOK, Faried, 16 years Mannenberg. Died Sept Shot.

DAJEE, Bhanudey, 37 years Retreat Died Sept 10. Shot Shopkeeper

DANIEL, John Retreat Sept 15

DONDI, Sydwell Barki Guguletu NY 50 No. 135 Shot Sept 16

DANIELS, Kammips 33 years 17 Primose Street, Cleetesville Sept 7 Shot dead

DAVIDS, John 8 (c) Belinda Walk. Sept. 9, 1976. Shot dead

DAVIDS, Rachaad, 17 years 16 Strandroos Close, Kewtown Sept. 17, 1976 Shot.

DUBE, Yvene. 45 years 409 Amstel Hof, Paarl East Sept. 9 Shot dead

ELLIOT, I No details Dependents

ESSOP, Dawood 5 Tugela Road, Mannenberg Aug 26, 1976 Shot dead

"FERDI" ? Age ? Address of Guguletu Died Aug 18 — 20 (25 Sept 76 Cape Times)

FERGUSON, Henry Andrew 31 years Groenwalt, Hanover Park. Sept 2

FINK, Alfred. 14/15 years Vrygrond, Steenberg Sept 15

FISH, Edward 41 14th Avenue, Ravensmead Sept 9 Shot dead

GASNOLA, Saleiman 17 years Thorton Road, Athlone. Died Sept 9 or 10 Shot

GENU, Fostus 28 years. Guguletu Aug 12

GOBILE, Chris 22 years Guguletu. Died Aug 11, 1976

GUSHMAN, Edwin NY 77 No 22, Guguletu Aug 12, 1976 Shot dead

HARRIS, Ronald Bango Crescent, Silvertown Died Sept 16

HOOGAARDT, Spasiena, 15 years Nickle Road, Hugenot Paarl Sept 9 Shot

ISAACS, Colin. 30 years (?) Retreat Sept 15.

ISAACS, John. 15 years 21 Jordan Street, Mannenberg. Shot Sept 9

JACOBS, Mervyn 38 Street, Elsies River Sept 8 Shot

JACOBS, Shaheed 15 years. District Six Died Sept 6 Shot

KAMESE, Adries 28 years. NY 156 No 17, Guguletu. Aug 12 Shot dead

KAMFER, Benjamin 16 years 39, 11th Avenue, Ravensmead Sept 10 Shot dead

KHAN, Naziem 15 years Mannenberb Sept 16

KLEINSMITH, Angelaire 29 years 14th Avenue Elsie's River Sept 8

KHUMALO, Joseph Guguletu Sept 10

LEE Ralph 16 years Retreat Road, Retreat Died Sept 8 Shot

LIMBA B Guguletu, Sept 16 19

LUCAS, Cornelius Mossel Bay Died prior to Sept 15

LUTYA, Wiseman 23 years Guguletu Aug 12

MAN Youth shot dead in Guguletu Unidentified Police opened fire on 'mob' approaching police station (Cape Times 26 October, 1976)

MAN Shot dead by Police — allegedly throwing petrol bomb Unidentified. (Cape Times 13 Oct. 76.)

MARNIE, Alfred 18 years. Retreat Shot Sept 9.

MASIBA, Nkululo 25 years Guguletu Died Aug 11, 1976

MTETWA, Temba 21 years Guguletu Aug 31

MATHIESON, Reginald Vrygrond 893 Sept 9

MAY, Nicholas Vrygrond 2861 Sept 8 Shot.

MAZWE, Mncedisi 16 years Guguletu Sept 16

MAZWI, Zinzo Guguletu, Sept 16-19

MEYER, Karl 44 years Hesterhof, Heideveld Sept 9

MJAMBA, Douglas 20 years Guguletu August, 12

MOSES, Philip. 42 years 45 9th Avenue, Ravensmead Sept 11 Shot dead

MOSI, Xohle (Xqule) 18 years Guguletu August, 12

MSHUDULU, Reginald 22 years Guguletu August 11 Shot

MTETO, Vakile Abrahams NY6 No 26 Guguletu August 12 Shot dead

MVUKUSE, Rebson Thankabanth NY 150, Room 115, Guguletu Sept 17, 1976 Shot

NDINGANE, M 13 years Guguletu Died Sept 15 Shot

NDUNA, Kenneth, 38 years 4 Buttenheut Street, Langa August 11 1976 Shot dead

NEZUMGA, Nicholas Silo 22 years NY 140, No 7, Guguletu August 11 Shot dead

NGXGABI, Joseph 22 years Guguletu August 12

NIXKEY, Basil, 42 years Manenberg, Sept 9

NONKASA, Victor NY 10 No 32 Guguletu Sept 19, 1976 Shot dead

NTEKO, Telford Muuselelo 17 years Guguletu August 12

OCTOBER, Ronald 18 years Welcome Estate Died Sept 16

OLIFANT, Harrison 15 years NY 12, Room 64, Guguletu October 25 Shot dead

OPPERMAN, Michael John 19 Years Died Sept 9 of gunshot wounds received at Hanover Park

PAULSEN 14A Kaseyaweg Manenberg Sept 9 Shot dead

PETERS, Sandra 11 years (13 years), Athlone Died Sept 4 Shot

PETERS, Phylliss 43 years Athlone Sept 16

PETERSEN, G J 22 years 1st Avenue, Retreat Died Sept 8 Shot

SOGIBA, Bettfund 11 years Of Nyanga East Letter in Cape Town— shot by traffic officer when allegedly setting fire to an Ottery Service Station

SWART, Christie 17 years 11th Avenue, Ravensmead Sept 8 Shot

TRUTER, Christopher 15 years Bonteheuwel Died Sept 1 Shot

TSHAYA, Michael 18 years NY 11, Room 4, Guguletu, August, 11

VAN DER ROSS Nora Steenberg Sept 16

VAN KERKE, Naorin 10 (9) years Ravensmead Tiervlei Sept 8 Shot

VAN ZYL, Alec 23 years Retreat Sept 15

VERMEULEN, G 20 years 167B Bonteheuwel Avenue, Bonteheuwel Sept 16 Shot

VILJOEN, Sally 51 years Lapperts Street, Paarl East, Paarl Sept 9 Shot Shot in taxi going home

WILLIAMS, George 4721B Vrygrond Sept 9 Shot

WILLIAMS, Gerald 27 years No 7, 4th Avenue, Bokmakierie Shot

WOUKAZA, Victor Mzwandile 18 years Guguletu Sept 16

XHIPNU, Mncedisi 28 years NY 58, Room 19, Guguletu Sept 6 Shot

YASIN, Ridwaan 23 years Kanna Road, Belhar Sept 7 Shot Wounds received in Darling Street on Sept 7

ZANTSI, Sonnyboy 17 years Guguletu Sept 16

ZANTSI, Wilhe, Guguletu Sept 16-19

ZONDANI, Duyifile (Alfred?) Guguletu Died August 16-19 (?)

ZONDANI, Wellington 20 years NY 74, No 57 Guguletu Sept 9 Shot in Manenberg

ZUBA, Petelo 24 years Guguletu August 12

(275)

Arrests and riot deaths: Statement by the Institute of Race Relations

Staff Reporter

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- ELLIOT, I. No details. Dependents.
- ESSOP, Dawood. 5 Tugela Road, Mannenberg. Aug 26, 1976. Shot dead.
- "FERDI". ? Age ? Address of Guguletu. Died Aug 18 — 20 (25 Sept 76 Cape Times).
- FERGUSON, Henry Andrew. 31 years. Groenwalt, Hanover Park. Sept 2.
- FINK, Alfred. 14/15 years. Vrygrond, Steenberg. Sept 15.
- FISH, Edward. 41. 14th Avenue, Ravensmead. Sept 9. Shot dead.
- GASNOLA, Saleiman. 17 years. Thorton Road, Athlone. Died Sept 9 or 10. Shot.
- GENU, Fostus. 28 years. Guguletu. Aug 12.
- GOBILE, Chris. 22 years. Guguletu. Died Aug 11, 1976.
- GUSHMAN, Edwin. NY 77 No 22, Guguletu. Aug 12, 1976. Shot dead.
- HARRIS, Ronald. Bango Crescent, Silvertown. Died Sept 16.
- HOOGAARDT, Spasiena. 15 years. Nickle Road, Hugenot. Paarl. Sept 9. Shot.
- ISAACS, Colin. 30 years (?). Retreat. Sept 15.
- ISAACS, John. 15 years. 21 Jordan Street, Mannenberg. Shot Sept 9.
- JACOBS, Mervyn. 38 Street, Elsies River. Sept 8. Shot.
- JACOBS, Shaheed. 15 years. District Six. Died Sept 6. Shot.
- KAMESE, Adries. 28 years. NY 156 No 17, Guguletu. Aug 12. Shot dead.
- KAMFER, Benjamin. 16 years. 39, 11th Avenue, Ravensmead. Sept. 10. Shot dead.
- KHAN, Naziem. 15 years. Mannenberb. Sept 16.
- KLEINSMITH, Angelaire. 29 years. 14th Avenue, Elsie's River. Sept 8.
- KHUMALO, Joseph. Guguletu. Sept 10.
- LEE, Ralph. 16 years. Retreat Road, Retreat. Died Sept 8. Shot.
- LIMBA, B. Guguletu. Sept 16. 19.
- LUCAS, Cornelius. Mossel Bay. Died prior to Sept 15.
- LUTYA, Wiseman. 23 years. Guguletu. Aug 12.
- MAN. Youth shot dead in Guguletu. Unidentified. Police opened fire on 'mob' approaching police station (Cape Times 26 October, 1976).
- MAN. Shot dead by Police — allegedly throwing petrol bomb. Unidentified (Cape Times 13 Oct. 76).
- MARNIE, Alfred. 18. Retreat. Shot Sept 9.
- MASIBA, Nkululo. 25 years. Guguletu. Died Aug 11 1976.
- MTETWA, Temba. 21 years. Guguletu. Aug 31.
- MATHIESON Reginald. Vrygrond 893. Sept 9.
- MAY, Nicholas. Vrygrond 2861. Sept 8. Shot.
- MAZWE, Mncedisi. 16 years. Guguletu. Sept. 16.
- MAZWI, Zinzo. Guguletu. Sept 16-19.
- MEYER, Karl. 44 years. Hesterhof, Heideveld. Sept 9.
- MJAMBA Douglas. 20 years. Guguletu. August. 12.
- MOSES, Philip. 42 years. 45 9th Avenue, Ravensmead. Sept 11. Shot dead.
- MOSI, Xohle (Xqule). 18 years. Guguletu. August. 12.
- MSHUDULU Reginald. 22 years. Guguletu. August 11. Shot.
- MTETO, Vakile Abrahams. NY 6 No 26 Guguletu. August 12. Shot dead.
- MVUKUSE, Rebson Thankabanth. NY 150, Room 115 Guguletu. Sept 17, 1976. Shot.
- NDINGANE, M. 13 years. Guguletu. Died Sept 15. Shot.
- NDUNA, Kenneth. 38 years. 4 Buttenheut Street, Langa. August 11 1976. Shot dead.
- NEZUMGA, Nicholas Silo. 22 years. NY 140 No 7 Guguletu. August 11. Shot dead.
- NGXGABI, Joseph. 22 years. Guguletu. August 12.
- NIXKEY Basil. 42 years. Manenberg. Sept 9.
- NONKASA, Victor. NY 10, No 32 Guguletu. Sept 19, 1976. Shot dead.
- NTEKO, Telford Muuseleklo. 17 years. Guguletu. August 12.
- OCTOBER, Ronald. 18 years. Welcome Estate. Died Sept 16.
- OLIFANT, Harrison. 15 years. NY 12, Room 64, Guguletu. October 25. Shot dead.
- OPPERMAN, Michael John. 19 Years. Died Sept 9 of gunshot wounds received at Hanover Park.
- PAULSEN. 14A Kaseyaweg Manenberg. Sept 9. Shot dead.
- PETERS, Sandra. 11 years (13 years). Athlone. Died Sept 4. Shot.
- PETERS, Phylliss. 43 years. Athlone. Sept 16.
- PETERSEN, G J. 22 years. 1st Avenue, Retreat. Died Sept 8. Shot.
- SOGIBA, Bettfund. 11 years. Of Nyanga East. Letter in Cape Town — shot by traffic officer when allegedly setting fire to an Ottery Service Station.
- SWART, Christie. 17 years. 11th Avenue, Ravensmead. Sept 8. Shot.
- TRUTER, Christopher. 15 years. Bonteheuwel. Died Sept 1. Shot.
- TSHAYA, Michael. 18 years. NY 11, Room 4, Guguletu, August 11.
- VAN DER ROSS, Nora. Steenberg. Sept 16.
- VAN KERKE, Naorin. 10 (9) years. Ravensmead. Tiervlei. Sept 8. Shot.
- VAN ZYL, Alec. 23 years. Retreat. Sept 15.
- VERMEULEN G. 20 years. 167B Bonteheuwel Avenue, Bonteheuwel. Sept 16. Shot.
- VILJOEN, Sally. 51 years. Lapperts Street, Paarl East, Paarl. Sept 9. Shot. Shot in taxi going home.
- WILLIAMS, George. 4721B Vrygrond. Sept 9. Shot.
- WILLIAMS, Gerald. 27 years. No 7, 4th Avenue, Bokmakierie. Shot.
- WOUKAZA, Victor Mzwandile. 18 years. Guguletu. Sept 16.
- XHIPNU, Mncedisi. 28 years. NY 58, Room 19, Guguletu. Sept 6. Shot.
- YASIN, Ridwaan. 23 years. Kanna Road, Belhar. Sept 7. Shot. Wounds received in Darling Street on Sept 7.
- ZANTSI, Sonnyboy. 17 years. Guguletu. Sept 16.
- ZANTSI, Wilhe, Guguletu. Sept 16-19.
- ZONDANI, Duyifile (Alfred?). Guguletu. Died August 16-19 (?).
- ZONDANI, Wellington. 20 years. NY 74, No 57 Guguletu. Sept 9. Shot in Manenberg.
- ZUBA, Petelo. 24 years. Guguletu. August 12.

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CT 13/11/76

Ballistics evidence on riot death

A MAN who was killed during unrest in Ravensmead could have been shot while standing on the verandah of his home, it was alleged in the Bellville Regional Court yesterday.

Hassan Allie, 27, and his brother Abdul, 23, both of Christian Road, Ravensmead, pleaded not guilty to committing public violence with their brother Abdurragham in the street outside their home on September 7. Abdurragham was shot and killed during the riot.

At an inspection in loco the court found circular marks on the brickwork of the Allie brothers' verandah.

Mr H E Straker, a ballistics expert called by the defence, said the marks could have been caused by shotgun pellets and he identified two pieces of metal embedded in a rafter on the verandah as BB type shotgun pellets.

He said he counted 21 pellet wounds in Abdurragham's body. Dr W E Cooper, SC, for the defence, said it was possible Abdurragham was fatally wounded while standing on the verandah. Police witnesses had said they fired only into the middle of the street.

Mr Michael Moses, a bank clerk, told the court he worked with Mr Abdul Allie and on the day of the riot they left work together at 5.55pm. He said he first heard of Abdurragham's death when he read a report in the Cape Times the next day.

The hearing was postponed to January 24 next year. Mr M M C Symington was on the Bench and Mr J P Vermaak appeared for the State. Dr W E Cooper SC, assisted by Mr J I Immerman, both instructed by Cohen and Company, appeared for the Allie brothers.

Youths' statements admit to arson

Staff Reporter

TWO YOUTHS admitted that they burnt down two classrooms at Goodwood Primary School and the Kasselsvlei Post Office in statements read out in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

Another youth, charged with them, confessed to burning down the Kasselsvlei Post Office

The statements, made to additional magistrates in Bellville and Goodwood, were read at the trial of four youths charged with sabotage

Bertram Leon Consalves, 18, Frank Leo Coutries, 19, Rudolf Leonard Knight, 19, and Lesley Ivan Seleka, 22, pleaded not guilty to two charges under the Sabotage Act, alternatively under the Terrorism Act, alternatively arson.

They are alleged to have set fire to two classrooms at Good Hope Primary School on August 9, and Kasselsvlei Post Office on August 11. Both are in Bellville South.

Mr J Kok, the additional magistrate for Bellville, read out a statement made to him on August 13 by Mr Consalves, who confessed to being responsible for the arson at the school and post office.

He also read out the statement made by Mr Knight, who admitted to both crimes.

In the statement made to the additional magistrate of Goodwood, Mr H S Muller, Mr Coutries admitted to taking part in burning down the post office, and ended his statement with: "All I want to say is that I didn't take part in the mass demonstrations."

Constable Y Prinsloo said in evidence that he was taken to the home of Mr Consalves and Mr Knight by Mr Kelvin Voskuil, a police "informer", after the fire at the Post Office.

The door was opened by Mr Consalves's father. Constable Prinsloo identified himself, and Mr Consalves, who was standing behind his father, immediately said: "It wasn't me that set the place alight."

Constable Prinsloo answered "I didn't know that you had burnt the place down" and arrested Mr Consalves and Mr Knight.

It was established that the three accused made their statements willingly.

The case was adjourned to November 16 after the State had closed its case.

Mr Justice Van Zijl was on the Bench with Mr J W Greunen and Mr M R Hartogh sitting as assessors.

81/333

Cillie inquiry starts in city

argus 15/11/76.

THE Cillie Commission of Inquiry today began its two-week Cape Town session by consulting privately with witnesses who will give evidence relating to the recent unrest in the Western Cape.

Evidence will be led in open session when the Commission, chaired by the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice P. M. Cillie, convenes in the auditorium of the H. F. Verwoerd Building tomorrow at 9 am.

Professor H. W. van der Merwe, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies, was waiting to hand in sworn affidavits and other documentary evidence to the Commission this morning.

The Centre has made itself available for the preparation of evidence from witnesses who might otherwise have been reluctant to go before the Commission.

The Cape Town hearing will include evidence on the unrest in the Peninsula, as well as in Montagu, Robertson, Worcester, Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Wellington, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset-West, Fish Hoek, Malmesbury, Vredenburg and surrounding areas.

People wishing to give evidence before the Commission should prepare a written summary in quadruplicate and report to the H. F. Verwoerd Building before 9 am on the day they wish to testify. Mr Jacobs can be contacted by telephoning 45-6129.

CT- 16/11/76. 81-335

The Cape Times, Tuesday, 81

Cillie commission starts City hearing today



Key members of the Cillie Commission discussing procedure to be followed when the hearing of evidence about the disturbances in and around the Cape Peninsula starts at the H F Verwoerd Building, Cape Town, today. From left: Mr D Jacobs, secretary of the commission; Mr J F Malherbe and Mr D R Ngo, both local advisers; Dr Percy Yutar, who will lead the evidence; Mr Justice P M Cillie, chairman of the commission, and Mr P M Sonn, the third local adviser co-opted for the Cape Town hearings.

Chief Reporter

POLICE evidence is expected to be led first when the Cillie commission of inquiry into the riots begins its two-week hearing in Cape Town today.

Members of the commission spent the whole of yesterday receiving and considering applications from people wishing to testify at the inquiry, as well as discussing procedure and preparing generally for the Cape Town hearing.

Mr D Jacobs, secretary of the commission, said that at this stage it was impossible to say how many individual witnesses would be called.

Anyone wanting to get in touch with Mr Jacobs while the commission is in Cape Town can telephone him at 45-6129.

The hearing will take place in the ground-floor auditorium of the H F Verwoed Building in Parliament Street, starting at 9am. Evidence will be led by Dr Percy Yutar, former Attorney-General of the Transvaal, assisted by Mr E S J van Graan, an advocate attached to the Attorney-General's office in Pretoria, and Mr A M Hlungwani, a professional assistant.

For the first time since the commission was constituted the chairman, Mr Justice P M Cillie, will be sitting with local advisers. These are Mr J F Malherbe, Mr D R Ngo and Mr P M Sonn.

FOOTNOTE: Members of the staff of the Cape Times who covered the recent unrest have offered to give evidence before the commission. Summaries of their proposed evidence together with

Cillie inquiry is told of rioting

(Continued from Page 1)

said on June 18 this year, students at the University of Cape Town held a mass meeting to express their solidarity with the students of Soweto.

Major Lourens referred to an illegal protest of University of Cape Town students on De Waal Drive, sympathising with the students of Soweto He said before this protest there had been peace in the Cape Town area and good relations between the various population groups.

Mr Justice Cillie asked the Press not to publish the names of any people mentioned by Major Lourens, who added that many of these people were at present in detention and might, at a later stage, face criminal charges.

Major Lourens told the commission that two men were summoned to Johannesburg for a meeting with other office-bearers of SASO — the South African Students' Organisation.

He told the commission of a part-time Unisa student who was seen at several places where unrest occurred. This man would arrive at a place and hire a car. He would then travel from place to place meeting other students.

Major Lourens said that the man was a roving ambassador for SASO gathering support for Soweto round the country.

Major Lourens told the commission of a meeting let were not for publication. He said the document had already been disallowed by the Directorate of Publications as objectionable.

Mr Justice Cillie asked if that were sufficient to prevent its publication. He then conferred with his advisers.

Dr Yutar at this point said that, as the commission felt the contents of the pamphlet should be published, he withdrew his objection.

Mr Justice Cillie said he was not prepared to make any ruling on the publication of the pamphlet, and Dr Yutar said he would not pursue his objection.

The pamphlet read in part:

'We as students at the University of the Western Cape who have been sent to this "institution of higher learning" in an effort to further our education, find that the type of education forced upon us does not satisfy our needs, the needs of our families and, above all, the needs of our people.'

It continued: 'We did find a type of education that forces us to believe that we are Coloured and hereby making us believe that we do not have anything in common with the rest of the country and specifically those who are suffering with us. This would result in us feeling separated from the rest of the oppressed people.'



MR D. R. NGO (left), and Mr P. M. Sonn, advisers to the Cape Town hearings of the commission.

Dr Yutar read out this commission the authors had pleaded guilty in a criminal trial to distributing this pamphlet.

Mr Justice Cillie said a report of the 'Rabkin trial' had already been called for.

Colonel van Zyl described to the commission the composition of the anti-riot squad. He said: 'We are members of the SA Police with a little extra training. We are a disciplined bunch of police officers.'

'This is a peaceful demonstration.

He said the anti-riot squad had been called to the scene and he had addressed the crowd with a loudhailer announcing that it was an illegal gathering and giving them eight minutes to disperse.

The crowd had swelled and buildings in the area had been damaged by stonethrowers. Teargas had been fired to disperse the crowd and a total of 19 suspected agitators had been arrested.

had had a high alcohol content in their blood. The intensity of the rioting had increased after darkness fell.

The police had only fired on rioters in the process of damaging buildings and plundering shops and liquor stores.

A detailed list of those killed by the police during the riots was handed into the commission by Colonel van Zyl.

He said that at one bottlestore 13 rioters had been shot by police. They were all adults and had a high alcohol content in their blood.

JUSTIFIABLY

Colonel van Zyl said in his opinion all the people who were shot dead by the police were justifiably and lawfully killed.

He described what he termed 'a pattern of stone-throwing and arson' which continued almost unabated from August 11 to August 13 and which subsided about midnight of that day.

He told the commission of an 18-year-old Black youth who was shot in the head and killed by police after a crowd of between 200 and 300 'schoolchildren and tsotsis' converged on the Langa police station on August 12.

A post-mortem examination had showed the youth's blood contained alcohol.

About 1.30 pm that day a man, whose blood was found to contain 0,20 percent alcohol, was killed Bonteheuwel, on August 17.

Colonel van Zyl said it had been reported to him that the head boy of a Bonteheuwel school had openly encouraged pupils to boycott classes and had gone from classroom to classroom on August 18 while classes were in progress. The teachers had watched passively.

SHOOTING

Colonel van Zyl told the commission of an incident in Bonteheuwel which had led to the shooting of a 15-year-old Coloured youth, Christopher Truter.

Captain Voskuil, a Coloured officer of the South African Police, had gone to investigate the unrest in Juniper Avenue, Bonteheuwel, and one of his assistants, travelling in his car, had arrested two youths.

A crowd of youths had then started stoning the vehicle and Captain Voskuil had fired six warning shots with his pisto had not helped a had again opened f the youths. Chris Truter was later dead with a bullet in his head.

A sworn stateme Captain Voskuil handed to the i with photographs sh the arrest of two prior to the shootin the stoning of his ve One photograph sh youths sheltering b his car as the s rained down.

(Proceeding)

of Soweto's students.

SOLIDARITY

The following day, students of UWC decided to express their 'solidarity' with Black students in Soweto with a week-long boycott of classes.

The attitude of the students throughout was that they had to do something to express their solidarity with 'their brothers and sisters who had died.'

ARSON

They felt they did not have another platform, such as a vote, Major Lourens said, and this protest was their way of getting themselves a 'platform.'

On the night of August 5 and on following nights, several incidents of arson occurred.

On the same day, a pamphlet entitled 'UWC-Soweto' appeared. This pamphlet was read to the commission by Dr Yutar.

Dr Yutar asked that the commission should rule the contents of the pamphlet . . . we, as students at UWC, commit ourselves to the fight for liberation of ourselves and our people,' the pamphlet concluded.

DISTRIBUTED

Major Lourens said only 3 000 of the 25 000 pamphlets that had been printed had fallen into the hands of the police. The rest had been distributed in Langa and Guguletu until which time there had been no unrest in the Black areas.

Major Lourens described a meeting of students of the University of Cape Town on August 12 which had led to an 'illegal demonstration' and march by 80 UCT students.

Major Lourens referred to a pamphlet issued by students of the University of Cape Town.

He also referred to a pamphlet issued by Dr David Rabkin and Mr Jeremy Cronin on behalf of the SA Communist Party entitled 'Death to the murderous oppressors.'

died as a result of police action during this period. He would also give figures for people injured by police as well as people injured other than by police.

During this period, a total of 599 people were arrested for various offences This figure did not include people arrested subsequently but only those taken into custody during actual riots, Colonel van Zyl said.

He told the commission the anti-riot squad was highly disciplined and acted only on its predetermined instructions from senior officers.

Colonel van Zyl said there was no unrest to which the anti-riot squad was called during the period June 1 to June 18.

During the night of June 19 — 20 there were two arson attempts in Nyanga, and on June 26 there was an attempt to set alight the post office at Langa.

TOWNSHIPS

Colonel van Zyl said that the unrest in the Black townships had begun on August 11 when 6 000 Black pupils — including some adults — began marching towards the Nyanga police station. A large banner held in front of the marchers read:

ching to the Langa shopping centre while chanting and giving Black Power salutes.

One of the agitators had been arrested. The crowd had thrown stones at the police and at one stage surrounded the vehicle in which Colonel van Zyl was seated.

In Nyanga the police had released the 19 youths who had earlier been arrested after demands from the crowd. The released youths had joined the crowd who had continued to throw stones and damage vehicles.

At one stage the crowd had surrounded the police vehicle in which Colonel van Zyl was seated and used metal piping to break the windows of the vehicle through the wire mesh.

SHOT DEAD

Colonel van Zyl said he had fired three shots at the demonstrators with his service revolver and another officer in the vehicle had fired 10 shots. No one was killed by the police fire and it could not be determined if anyone had been injured.

Colonel van Zyl said a considerable number of those shot dead during the riots in the Black townships on August 11

arrested.

'One man spat in my face there,' he said.

Later the same day a group of 80 White students were arrested at Klipfontein Road, Mowbray. They were carrying placards and were apparently on their way to the Black suburbs. They all paid admission of guilt fines and did not appear in court, the colonel said.

He said there were reports of sporadic arson between August 14 and August 17. On August 17 several incidents occurred at the Alexander Sinton School, the Belgravia High School and the Grassy Park High School in the Coloured areas of the Peninsula.

Colonel van Zyl handed in a series of six posters made up from cuttings from English-language newspaper and including Press reports and photographs of unrest in the Western Cape and the Transvaal.

The posters were found at the Grassy Park High School on August 16.

Colonel van Zyl also handed in photographs of a bomb device which was coupled to a gas cylinder and used an alarm clock as a time mechanism. The bomb was found at the Arcadia High School,

21/11/76

WWW

Police evidence on riot deaths

argus 16/11/76

DURING the recent unrest in the Peninsula, 92 people died as a result of police action, the head of the local anti-riot squad, Colonel A. P. van Zyl, told the Cillie Commission of Inquiry today.

The inquiry into the recent unrest began its open Cape Town session today with evidence of the areas where riots occurred in the Western Cape.

Mr Justice Cillie told about 50 people present he hoped anyone with information which would help the commission would come forward to give evidence.

He introduced his advisers, and said he was sure there would be a good spirit of co-operation between them.

The judge thanked the Press for their co-operation with the commission.

Major Cornelius van Reenen Mouton, a staff officer of the divisional headquarters of the South African Police, gave the commission a detailed breakdown of the four official population groups in the areas where unrest occurred in the Western Cape.

ONE-MAN

The one-man commission, under the chairmanship of the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice P. M. Cillie, is sitting in the H. F. Verwoerd Building, Cape Town, until November 30.

During this time, the commission is hearing evidence on the recent unrest in the Peninsula, as well as in Montagu, Robertson, Worcester, Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Paarl, Wellington, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Fish Hoek, Malmesbury, Vredenburg and surrounding areas.

Three advisers are sitting with Mr Justice Cillie during the Cape Town session. They are Mr J. F. Malherbe, Mr D. R. Ngo and Mr P. M. Sonn.

Leading the evidence is the former Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Dr Percy Yutar. He is assisted by Mr E. S. J. van Graan and Mr A. M. Hlungwani.

People wishing to testify before the commission can contact the secretary, Mr Dawie Jacobs, by telephoning 45-6129.

In his evidence, Major Mouton indicated the areas of unrest on a large map of the Peninsula. They included the central city area of Cape Town, Woodstock, Fish Hoek, Retreat, Guguletu, Nyanga, Langa, Bonteheuwel, Bishop Lavis, Bridgetown, Kewtown, Hanover Park, Manenberg, Bellville South, Voortrekker Road, Settlers Way, Vanguard Drive.

The most intense incidents at Bellville occurred in Bellville South, where the University of the Western Cape was situated, Major Mouton said. The commission would hear considerable evidence on this area.

Major Mouton said there were several incidents of public violence and stone-throwing on the road to D. F. Malan Airport. Evidence would show stones were available at the time of the incidents but there were no stones in the immediate vicinity of the road.

The second witness to give evidence before the commission was Major L. P. Lourens, a member of the Security Police, who

(Continued on Page 2, col 4)

81/333

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Argus · 16/11/76

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Cillie inquiry is told ...

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'We as students at the University of the Western Cape who have been sent to this "institution of higher learning" in an effort to further our education, find that the type of education forced upon us does not satisfy our needs, the needs of our families and, above all, the needs of our people.'

It continued: 'We did find a type of education that forces us to believe that we are Coloured and hereby making us believe that we do not have anything in common with the rest of the country and specifically those who are suffering with us. This would result in us feeling separated from the rest of the oppressed people.

. . . we, as students at UWC commit ourselves to the fight for liberation of ourselves and our people,' the pamphlet concluded.

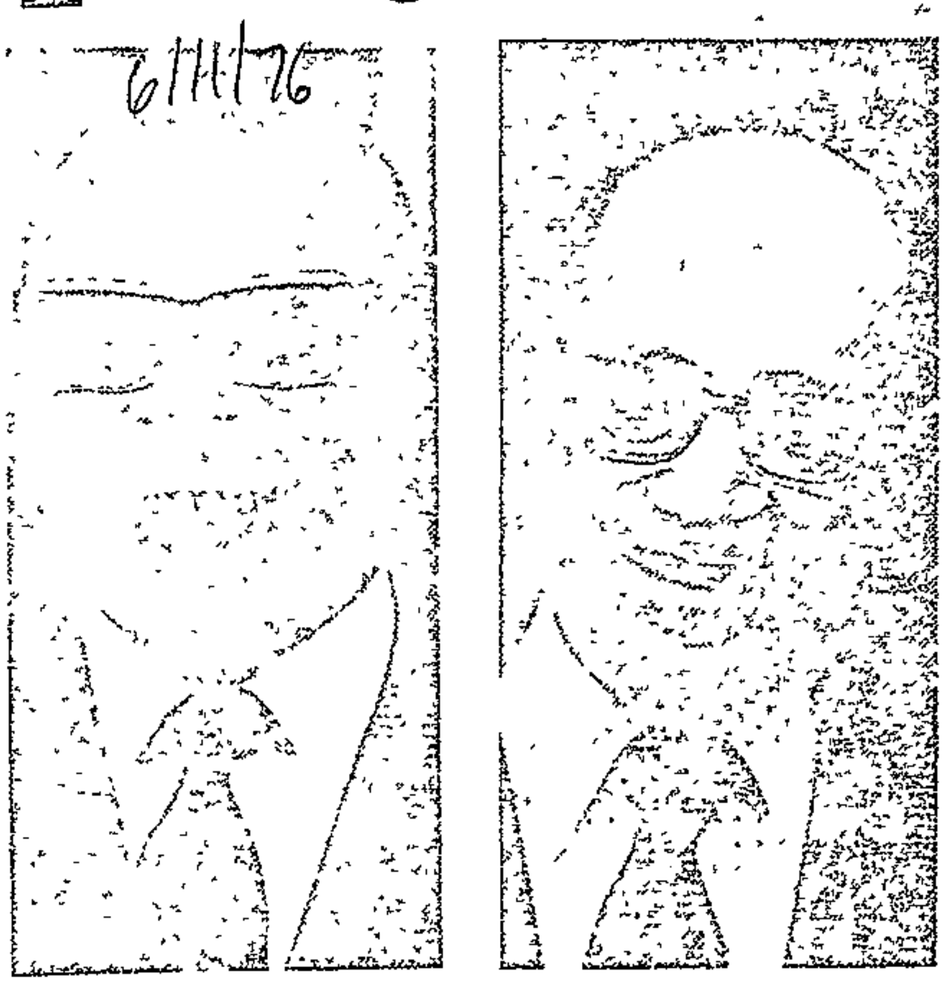
DISTRIBUTED

Major Lourens said only 3 000 of the 25 000 pamphlets that had been printed had fallen into the hands of the police. The rest had been distributed in Langa and Guguletu until which time there had been no unrest in the Black areas.

Major Lourens described a meeting of students of the University of Cape Town on August 12 which had led to an 'illegal demonstration' and march by 80 UCT students.

Major Lourens referred to a pamphlet issued by students of the University of Cape Town.

He also referred to a pamphlet issued by Dr David Rabkin and Mr Jeremy Cronin on behalf of the SA Communist Party entitled 'Death to the murderous oppressors.'



MR D. R. NGO (left), and Mr P. M. Sonn, advisers to the Cape Town hearings of the commission.

Dr Yutar read out this commission the authors had pleaded guilty in a criminal trial to distributing this pamphlet.

Mr Justice Cillie said a report of the 'Rabkin trial' had already been called for.

Colonel van Zyl described to the commission the composition of the anti-riot squad. He said: 'We are members of the SA Police with a little extra training. We are a disciplined bunch of police officers.'

'This is a peaceful demonstration.

He said the anti-riot squad had been called to the scene and he had addressed the crowd with a loudhailer announcing that it was an illegal gathering and giving them eight minutes to disperse.

The crowd had swelled and buildings in the area had been damaged by stonethrowers. Teargas had been fired to disperse the crowd and a total of 19 suspected agitators had been arrested.

died as a result of police action during this period. He would also give figures for people injured by police as well as people injured other than by police.

During this period, a total of 599 people were arrested for various offences. This figure did not include people arrested subsequently but only those taken into custody during actual riots, Colonel van Zyl said.

He told the commission the anti-riot squad was highly disciplined and acted only on its predetermined instructions from senior officers.

Colonel van Zyl said there was no unrest to which the anti-riot squad was called during the period June 1 to June 18.

During the night of June 19 — 20 there were two arson attempts in Nyanga, and on June 26 there was an attempt to set alight the post office at Langa.

TOWNSHIPS

Colonel van Zyl said that the unrest in the Black townships had begun on August 11 when 6 000 Black pupils — including some adults — began marching towards the Nyanga police station. A large banner held in front of the marchers read:

ching to the Langa shopping centre while chanting and giving Black Power salutes.

One of the agitators had been arrested. The crowd had thrown stones at the police and at one stage surrounded the vehicle in which Colonel van Zyl was seated.

In Nyanga the police had released the 19 youths who had earlier been arrested after demands from the crowd. The released youths had joined the crowd who had continued to throw stones and damage vehicles.

At one stage the crowd had surrounded the police vehicle in which Colonel van Zyl was seated and used metal piping to break the windows of the vehicle through the wire mesh.

SHOT DEAD

Colonel van Zyl said he had fired three shots at the demonstrators with his service revolver and another officer in the vehicle had fired 10 shots. No one was killed by the police fire and it could not be determined if anyone had been injured.

Colonel van Zyl said a considerable number of those shot dead during the riots in the Black townships on August 11 had had a high alcohol content in their blood. The intensity of the rioting had increased after darkness fell.

The police had only fired on rioters in the process of damaging buildings and plundering shops and liquor stores.

A detailed list of those killed by the police during the riots was handed into the commission by Colonel van Zyl.

He said that at one bottlestore 13 rioters had been shot by police. They were all adults and had high alcohol content in their blood.

JUSTIFIABLY

Colonel van Zyl said in his opinion all the people who were shot dead by the police were justifiably and lawfully killed.

He described what he termed a pattern of stone-throwing and riots which continued almost unabated from August 4 to August 13 and which subsided about midnight of that day.

He told the commission of an 18-year-old Black youth who was shot in the head and killed by police after a crowd of between 200 and 300 'schoolchildren and tsotsis' converged on the Langa police station on August 12.

A post-mortem examination had showed the youth's blood contained alcohol.

About 1.30 pm that day a man, whose blood was found to contain 0,3 percent alcohol, was killed arrested.

'One man spat in face there,' he said.

Later the same day a group of 80 White students were arrested in Klipfontein Road, Rondebray. They were carrying placards and were apparently on their way to Black suburbs. They paid fines and did not appear in court, the colonel said.

He said there were reports of sporadic incidents between August 14 and August 17. On August 17 several incidents occurred at the Alexander Sinton School, the Belgravia High School and the Grassy Park High School in the Coloured areas of the Peninsula.

Colonel van Zyl handed in a series of six posters made up from cuttings from English-language newspaper and including Press reports and photographs of unrest in the Western Cape and the Transvaal.

The posters were found at the Grassy Park High School on August 18.

Colonel van Zyl also handed in photographs of a bomb device which was coupled to a gas cylinder and used an alarm clock as a time mechanism. The bomb was found at the Arcadia High School

6/11/76

# of rioting

Bonteheuwel, on August 17.

Colonel van Zyl said it had been reported to him that the head boy of a Bonteheuwel school had openly encouraged pupils to boycott classes and had gone from classroom to classroom on August 18 while classes were in progress. The teachers had watched passively.

SHOOTING

Colonel van Zyl told the commission of an incident in Bon[redacted]euwel which had led to the shooting of a 15-year-old Coloured youth, Christopher Truter.

Captain Voskuil, a Coloured officer of the South African Police, had gone to investigate the unrest in Juniper Avenue, Bonteheuwel, and one of his assistants, travelling in his car, had arrested two youths.

A crowd of youths had then started stoning the vehicle and Captain Voskuil had fired six warning shots with his pisto[l] had not helped a[nd] had again opened [fire] on the youths. Chri[stopher] Truter was later found dead with a bullet in his head.

A sworn stateme[nt] Captain Voskui[l] handed to the [court] with photographs sh[owing] the arrest of two [youths] prior to the shootin[g] the stoning of his v[ehicle]. One photograph s[howed] youths sheltering [behind] his car as the [shots] rained down.

(Proceeding)

(89) 333 255.

92 died in Cape police actions

Star 16/11/76

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — During the unrest in the Cape Peninsula, 92 people died as a result of police action, the head of the Cape's anti-riot squad, Colonel A P van Zyl, told the Cillie Commission of Inquiry today.

He said he had drawn up a memorandum — an "almost minute to minute" account of the unrest which occurred in the Western Cape from June 18.

He would tell the commission that 92 people had died as a result of police action during this period. He would also give figures for people injured by police and people injured by others.

During this period 599 people were arrested. This did not include those arrested subsequently, but only those taken into custody during actual riots. Colonel van Zyl said.

DISCIPLINE

He told the commission the anti-riot squad was highly lisciplined and acted only on its predetermined instructions from senior officers.

Colonel van Zyl said there was no unrest to which the anti-riot squad was called during the period June 1 to June 18.

During the night of June 19-20 there were two arson attempts in Nyanga and on June 26 there was an attempt to set the Post Office at Langa alight.

Major C van R Mouton gave the commission a detailed breakdown of the four official population groups in the areas where unrest had occurred in the Western Cape.

The most intense incidents at Bellville occurred in Bellville South, where the University of the Western Cape is situated, Major Mouton said. The commission would hear considerable evidence on this area.

Major L P Lourens of the Security Police said on June 18 students at the University of Cape Town had held a mass meeting to express their solidarity with the students of Soweto.

He said before this protest there had been peace in the Cape Town area and good relations between the various races

Mr Justice Cillie asked the Press not to publish the names of people mentioned by Major Lourens. The policeman added that many of these people were in detention and might, at a later stage, face criminal charges.

Major Lourens told the commission of a part-time Unisa student who was seen at several places where unrest occurred. This man would arrive at a city and hire a car. He would then travel around meeting other students.

He told the commission of a violent demonstration by University of the Western Cape students on August 4, during which private and police vehicles were damaged by stones.

A pamphlet entitled "UWC — Soweto" appeared. It was read to the commission by Dr Yutar.

Major Lourens said only 3 000 of the 25 000 pamphlets that had been printed had fallen into the hands of the police. The rest had been distributed in Langa and Guguletu. Until then there had been no unrest in the black areas.

He also referred to a pamphlet issued by David Rabkin and Jeremy Cronin on behalf of the SA Communist Party entitled: "Death to the murderous oppressors."

Dr Yutar read out this pamphlet and told the commission the authors had pleaded guilty in a criminal trial to distributing the pamphlet.

Mr Justice Cillie said a report of the Rabkin trial had been called for.

(Proceeding)

SH 33

(3)

'Minute to minute

Staff Reporter

COLONEL ANDRIES VAN ZYL, the commander of the anti-riot unit in the Western Cape, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that 92 people were killed by police action in the Peninsula riots — 27 of them on the first day of the unrest.

Colonel Van Zyl addressed Mr Justice Cillie, and his three local advisors, Mr J F Malherbe, Mr D R Ngo and Mr P M Sonn, from a thick memorandum which he and his unit had prepared.

The memorandum contained a comprehensive report of every disturbance which occurred during the riots

This was the result of a "minute to minute" record which was kept by a member of each riot section. It recorded the number of people who had died or been injured in every incident.

Photographs

Photographs, and placards bearing slogans and newspaper clippings, were handed in by Colonel Van Zyl as evidence

Colonel Van Zyl told the inquiry that August 11 was regarded by the police as the day that the riots began in the Peninsula

Students massed in huge demonstrations in Nyanga and Guguletu

In one case, a crowd of about 6 000 gathered, giving the Black power salute They were mainly youths, but there were adults among them, Colonel Van Zyl said.

'Peaceful'

They carried a banner which read· "This is a peaceful demonstration"

The Colonel said that the riot police were called, and they took control of the situation The crowd, who were marching on a police station, were warned to disperse

Finally, he said, teargas was fired into the crowd from a signal pistol and the march was broken up into small groups.

On the same day, unrest broke out at the Langa High School where the pupils refused to go to school Many of them were armed with sticks.

They too, gave Black power salutes, and teargas was used At one stage, the crowd at Langa High School surrounded Colonel Van Zyl's police vehicle and punctured a tyre.

He said it was on this day that live ammunition was first used.

That afternoon, he said, "we were attacked by a crowd who stoned our vehicle. Some of them had pipes, and even though the window of our vehicle was protected, they tried to break the windows"

Fired shots

He said he fired three shots at the crowd and the driver had fired 10 He did not know if anybody had been injured in their fire.

At about midnight bottle stores were being set alight in Guguletu and Nyanga.

Colonel Van Zyl was asked by Dr Percy Yutar, who led the evidence at yesterday's inquiry, if alcohol had played a role in the disturbances.

"Yes, I think it played an intensive role in the unrest," Colonel Van Zyl replied

He said he felt alcohol had made the people further inclined to try to burn down buildings

The Colonel said 27 people had died that day.

Twenty six of them had been shot at bottle stores, he said, where they were looting.

He told the inquiry the details of every disturbance the police had encountered — from August 11 till the unrest had been quelled.

He said a crowd had marched on a police station in Langa on August 12, demanding the release of several people who had been arrested in the riots

The crowd massed outside the police station Police noticed a youth wearing a white shirt. He was throwing bricks at the police station and at one stage, he threw sand on a tear gas canister which the police had thrown.

Placard

Colonel Van Zyl said the student wearing the white top was then seen to hold a placard towards the police station, which read· "Release our fellow students or ???"

He said the youth had then

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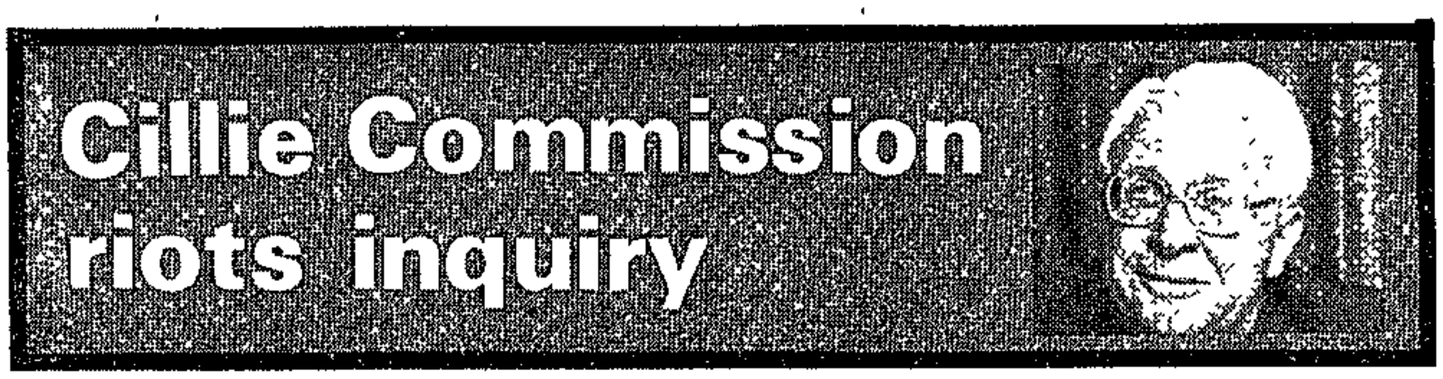

taken off his shirt and showed that "he would cut our throats". This evidence Colonel Van Zyl read from a statement by a Constable Botha, who was in the police station at the time.

Constable Botha said in the statement that he saw the youth throw a half brick. He shot the youth with his service revolver. He had seen the youth fall.

Clippings

On August 16, police found a collection of placards on the noticeboard of the Grassy Park High School.

The placards were presented to the commission as evidence.

The words, "We sympathize with them", was written on one of the placards and on the others were newspaper clippings of reports from Cape Town newspapers about the riots.

On August 17, a bomb was found in the Arcadia High School in Bonteheuwel. It was taken away by police

Also in Bonteheuwel, the police received information that the head boy of a school in the area was going from class to class to urge pupils to boycott their classes on August 19.

In answer to a question, Colonel Van Zyl said he understood the teachers of the school did not try to prevent the students from displaying the posters.

Roadblocks

Giving evidence on how rioters had tried to block roads, he said they had done this with drums, pieces of old motors cars, and old tyres

They had set fire to the tyres. Pictures were given in as evidence of this.

On September 2, masses had converged on the centre of Cape Town, the Colonel said

The crowds came from all over the Peninsula. They were warned to break up the march.

Adderley Street

Colonel Van Zyl said damage was done to buildings in Adderley Street, and he had to use teargas to break up the crowd.

"Everything came to standstill," he said.

Colonel Van Zyl said that if there had not been so many bystanders in the centre of Cape Town, it would have made the job of the police much easier He said that rioters had stood in the streets and bystanders had watched in big crowds

The offenders simply jumped into the throngs of spectators when the police approached and denied that they were part of the rioting masses. This made arrests difficult for the police

The Cillie Commission began its sitting just after 10.00 yesterday morning. There were about 50 people in an auditorium at the H F Verwoerd Building when Mr Justice Cillie made his opening address.

Three witnesses were called. They were Major Cornelius van Reenen Mouton, a staff officer of the Divisional Headquarters of the South African Police, Major Louis Petrus Lourens, of the Security Branch of the SAP, and Colonel Van Zyl.

November 30

Dr Percy Yutar, the former Attorney General of the Transvaal, is being assisted by Mr E S J van Graan and Mr A M Hlungwani.

The one-man commission is sitting till November 30.

During this time, the commission will hear evidence on

t squads

the Peninsula unrest, as well as that in Montagu, Robertson, Worcester, Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Paarl, Wellington, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Fish Hoek, Malmesbury, Vredenburg and other surrounding areas.

Major Mouton began the day's proceedings by giving the commission a detailed breakdown of the population figures for the four different race groups living in the areas where unrest broke out.

Large map

He showed the commission on a large map where the trouble areas had been. They included the centre of Cape Town, Woodstock, Guguletu, Nyanga, Langa, Bonteheuwel, Bishop Lavis, Bridgetown, Hanover Park, Manenberg, Fish Hoek, Retreat, Bellville-South and Kewtown.

Major Mouton said the most intense incidents of unrest in Bellville occurred in Bellville-South. This is where the University of the Western Cape is situated.

He showed the commission on the map which were the main routes to the Black townships. He also said there would be a lot of evidence later in the inquiry about the University of the Western Cape.

Airport

Dr Yutar asked Major Mouton about the stone throwing incidents which had broken out near the D F Malan Airport, off Settlers Way.

Major Mouton said there was public violence along the road near the airport during the unrest and also stone throwing.

But evidence later in the inquiry would show there were no stones at the side of the road, the commission further evidence which included the names of a number of people in Cape Town.

Mr Justice Cillie ruled that the names of the people should not be used, as many of them had been detained and may, at a later stage, face charges.

Saso leader

Major Lourens told the commission about a leader of Saso — the South African Students' Organization — who is also a part-time student at Unisa. His name may not be mentioned.

Major Lourens said that the man had been seen several times at places where unrest had broken out.

He described the man as a roving ambassador for Saso who travelled the country canvassing support for Soweto students.

He went all over South Africa and visited, among other places, Durban and, it was thought, Port Elizabeth.

Hired cars

Evidence was that the man hired motor cars for his journeys to different centres and that he never drove the same car.

Major Lourens said, in answer to a question, that the number plates on the cars had not been false.

The commission was told by Major Lourens of a meeting of students at the University of the Western Cape in July.

At the meeting, a man, who cannot be named, urged the students to draw up a plan of action as the UWC was the only university which had not shown its sympathy for the students of Soweto.

The next day, students of the UWC expressed their "solidarity" with Black students by boycotting their classes for a week.

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Spotlight

FROM PAGE 1

was told.

The second witness to give evidence was Major Lourens, who has been with the SAP for 35 years.

On June 18, Major Lourens said, students of the University of Cape Town had held a mass demonstration to show their solidarity and sympathy for Soweto students.

This meeting was held on De Waal Drive, Cape Town, near the university campus.

'Soweto bleeds'

Two of the placards that the students had held at the demonstration, Major Mouton said, read: "Soweto bleeds", and "South Africa bleeds".

Major Lourens said that before the UCT meeting, there was peace and harmony between the different race groups in the Peninsula.

He said there was no friction between the race groups and that the relationship between the police and the different races had also been good.

Major Lourens then gave evidence of the feeling of the students at UWC was that they felt they had to do something to fall under the spotlight to show their sympathy for the students of Soweto.

There were several outbreaks of arson on the night of August 5, and on following nights, Major Lourens said.

Also on August 5, pamphlets, entitled "UWC Soweto," were distributed.

This pamphlet was read to the inquiry by Dr Yutar.

Dr Yutar said that the pamphlet had already been found objectionable by the Directorate of Publications and requested that the pamphlet should not be made available for publication.

But after consultation with his advisers, Mr Justice Cillie said he was not prepared to make any ruling on whether the pamphlet should be published.

Dr Yutar said then that he would not continue with his objection.

201 vehicles

Of the vehicles damaged, 33 belonged to the police, 119 were privately owned; 12 were buses, 14 were Bantu Administration vehicles and 23 were vehicles of other descriptions — giving a total of 201.

In terms of value, said Colonel Van Zyl, the following "conservative" estimates of damage had been made by the police on available information:

- Private vehicles ... R58 855
- Private property owned by Blacks ... R414 682
- Municipal property and electrical installations ... R10 500
- Post Office equipment ... R21 459
- Bantu Admin buildings ... R971 065
- Bantu Admin vehicles and equipment ... R111 413
- Bantu Admin supplies and buildings ... R120 000
- Coloured Admin ... R750 000
- Filling stations ... R1 200.

Colonel Van Zyl also gave the commission a detailed analysis of the ammunition used by the police during the period in which the disturbances occurred.

This showed that 540 rounds of R1 (7,62 mm) ammunition were fired; 747 rounds of HMK and Parabellum pistol ammunition, 301 rounds of .38 revolver ammunition and 123 rounds of .32 ammunition were used.

Continued on page 11

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Continued from page 10

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



A total of 2 811 rounds of SP and BB shotgun ammunition were used, and a total of 4 779 rounds of teargas in its various forms were fired

Asked by Dr Percy Yutar, SC, who is leading evidence at the inquiry, about the part played by agitators, Colonel Van Zyl drew attention to a number of posters and pamphlets that had been distributed and displayed in schools and elsewhere.

Bomb instructions

Among the pamphlets, he said, was one that contained instructions on how to make a petrol bomb.

The term "comrades" was used in some of the pamphlets and one of these gave the impression that "comrades" in Mozambique must work together with "comrades" in Soweto, Langa and elsewhere in South Africa.

Another pamphlet, aimed at Blacks who continued going to work during the disturbances, said: "We have our eyes everywhere. We know the snakes who crawl to work."

Yet another one, obviously the work of a humourist, said simply: "The Rocky Rioters — The Teargas Show!"

Colonel Van Zyl handed in several photographs of posters he said had been displayed on the noticeboard of St Mary's School, Nyanga, during school hours.

These, he added, showed the hammer-and-sickle symbol, the symbolic fist of Black power and slogans such as "We Cry for our Beloved Azania" — meaning South Africa.

Other slogans quoted by Colonel Van Zyl had, he said, been displayed on gates at the main entrance to Langa Sports Stadium on October 25.

These included:

"Sport must stop until free — free;"

"If you are a law-breaker you will die — watch out;"

"Think about a struggle of a Black people — Azania;" and

"Black Power movement is still operating — beware!"

Apart from minor incidents, Colonel Van Zyl added, there had been no further disturbances since October 29, when a White Bantu Administration official, Mr P J Schoeman, 21, had been set upon by a group of Blacks when he went to buy a cool drink at Mkulu Brothers' Cafe in Guguletu.

Mr Schoeman had been stabbed twice under the heart and his service revolver, with which he had fired three shots at his assailants, was wrested from him by the Black men

He was then shot by them in the left shoulder, with his own revolver.

Yesterday's sitting of the commission finished with the showing of a police film, in colour, of the disturbances in central Cape Town on September 2 and 8.

The film, which at one stage shows stones being thrown at the cameraman from the Grand Parade — it was stated that the cameraman had also been assaulted earlier, elsewhere in the City — starts with a large number of people, mainly Coloured, walking towards Greenmarket Square.

Crowds of Coloured people are then seen gathering in the square, and in the next scene a column of Coloured youths and adults is shown marching towards the camera along Castle Street and into Adderley Street.

At this point members of the crowd try to prevent further pictures being taken of them.

Police vehicles can be seen patrolling the streets of central Cape Town, and Colonel Van Zyl is shown arriving to take charge of the situation.

People near the camera can be seen giving Black power salutes and trying to harass the police in their vehicles.

The police start using teargas: the crowds scatter through the City and the film ends with a police charge outside the City Hall — and with a police officer arresting a man described by the police narrator as "an instigator".

The hearing continues at 9 am today, in the ground-floor auditorium of the H F Verwoerd Building, in Parliament Street.

The important point to note in the previous table is that while the number of Matriculants shows a strong rising trend, the number of NTC passes, particularly at the higher levels, is extremely small. The principal reason for the low numbers is that Indians encounter difficulty in becoming indentured as apprentices. Firms wishing to indenture an Indian apprentice must usually first prove to the local Apprenticeship Committee that they are unable to find a White willing to be indentured.

Coloured people

There are five Technical Colleges (Athlone in Cape Town, L.C, Johnson in Durban, Highveld in Johannesburg, R.C. Elliott in Kimberley and Bethelsdorp in [illegible]ge for Advanced Technical Education. [illegible]ll offer courses leading to [illegible] first time in 1977, is as [illegible]insula[illegible]ces [illegible]ts. [illegible]mainly the [illegible]en's course. [illegible]rses only [illegible]e. [illegible]ians, the [illegible]triculation

Blacks call for firm police action

Staff Reporter

PARENTS and teachers interviewed yesterday in Langa and Guguletu, where schools are still being boycotted by Black pupils and attendances remain low, called for stronger police action so that the situation can return to normal.

"Most of our children want to come back to school," a teacher who did not wish to be identified said yesterday. "Ninety percent of the parents are against the protest of the pupils — and I would say about 75 percent of the pupils themselves want nothing more than to be allowed to come to school in peace."

The major problem, he said, was still intimidation. "Many parents bring their children to school by car, or lead them by little-known pathways so that the intimidators cannot get at them. But all too often we are unsuccessful. No parent wants his child to be beaten up — and the children themselves are scared as well."

The teacher said the police should arrest the ringleaders who were behind much of the trouble.

Very bitter

"I am not saying that there are not a lot of things that are wrong and which some of our people feel very bitter about — but we feel there are channels we can use to express these grievances. For instance we have been in constant touch with the Bantu Education Department for months about various problems — and these are always receiving attention."

Another teacher at a Langa primary school said that she felt things would not return to normal till the parents and teachers of Langa got together to form a united front against the agitators.

"Most of the trouble starts in Guguletu — not here," she said.

But another parent, who also did not wish to be quoted, said he disagreed.

In Soweto

"The trouble started in Soweto in June," he said. "I know of one school which arranged a tour for the pupils by bus to Soweto right in the middle of the riots — the pupils learnt all their tactics while they were there and returned to Guguletu and Langa to make the same kind of trouble."

Other teachers in Langa and Guguletu spoke of the climate of fear in the townships and the activities of hooligans who were taking advantage of the unrest to intimidate and rob.

"The hooligans have a terrible hold over our people," one teacher said. "We cannot trust anybody anymore."

"If only we could get organized . ." he added.

He said responsible people who held down jobs were increasingly worried about their children, who roamed the streets of the townships associating with unsavoury characters when they ought to be at school.

A parent of a teenage girl said: "Many of the girls take up with boys who are wrong for them. Many of the girls get pregnant and I would not be surprised if few of the 13 to 16-year-old women students returned to school next year.

The streets of Langa were quiet yesterday. Groups of schoolchildren played outside their homes.

A Black official of the Bantu Affairs Board said: "Now it looks peaceful — but underneath the surface there is a lot of hostility and fear. The people here — especially the responsible workers with children — would be a lot happier if the police acted strongly once and for all to eradicate the hooligan element which we feel is behind a lot of the trouble."

Unrest: Official list of dead

THE following is a list of people who died during the recent unrest in the Peninsula, as supplied by the police to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry yesterday:

Nkululo Solomon Masiba, African male, 22, shot in right shoulder from behind at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu; died 11/8/76.

Samuel Louw, African male, 42, shot in chest from front, at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu; died 11/8/76.

Maxwell Sitshongaye, African male, 34, shot in head from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu; died 11/8/76

Wiseman Lutiya, African male, 22, shot in abdominal cavity from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, MY1, Guguletu; died 11/8/76

Benjamin Desmond Rula, African male, 34, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8-76.

Joseph Nxabi, African male, 22, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu; died 11/8/76.

Talford Ntleko, African male, 17, shotgun wound in back from behind at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8/76.

Tamsanga Michael Tshaya, African male, 19, shotgun wound in neck and face from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8/76.

Virginia Nodada, African woman, 17, shot in stomach from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu; died 12/8/76.

Daniel Mrwebi, African male, 23, shot in stomach from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu; died 12/8/76.

Godfrey Phetelo Zuba, African male, 23, shot in stomach from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu; died 13/8/76.

Christopher Gobile, African male, 26, shot in abdomen from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Gupguletu; died, 21/8/76

Joseph Kumalo, African male, 22, shot in abdomen from front at Bottle store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 3/9/76.

Vukile Abraham Mteto, African male, 26, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu; died 11/8/76

Welili Reginald Mshudulu, African male, 23, shot in chest from front at Bottle Stort No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu; died 11/8/76

NICHOLAS Sipho Ndzunga, African male, 22, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu; died 11/8/76.

Archibald Majambeia, African male, 23, shot in chest from front; Bottle Store No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu; died 11/8/76.

Andries Kamesi, African male, 25, shot in head from front at Bottle Store No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu; died 11/8/76.

Mhlangabesi Edwin Gushman, African male, 28, shot in head from front at Bottle Store No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu; died 11/8/76.

Tutu John Lesele, African male, 45, shot in calf, buttock and chest from behind at Bottle Store No 3 District 9, Langa; died 11/8/76

Sifanelo Kenneth Nduna, African male 38, shot in small of back and loin from behind at Bottle Store No 3, District 9, Langa; died 11/8/76

Patrick Nzayiya, African male, 35, shot through heart from front at Bottle Store No 4, Leratholi St, Langa; died 11/8/76

Rebecca Majeka, African female, 37, shot through neck from behind at Bottle Store No 4 Leratholi St, Langa; died 11/8/76.

Cajulo Mkafulo, African male, 36, shot through back and heart from behind at Bottle Store No 2, Washington St, Langa; died 11/8/76.

Dambile Sidwell Mdayi, African male, 24, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 3, Washington St, Langa; died 11/8/76.

Mzwamadoda MBA, African male, 35, shot in right shoulder from behind at Winkelsentrum, Washington St, Langa; 11/8-76.

Ivy Fisher, Coloured female, 32, shot in right side of head at Bottle Store No 2 Washington St, Langa; died 12/8/76.

Grayton Sidomti, African male, 36, shot in back from behind at Mncede Store, Winkelsentrum, Washington St, Langa; died 12/8/76.

Ezekiel Zolle Mosie, Coloured male, 18, shot in head from front in front of Langa police station; died 12/8/76.

Douglas Majamba, African male, 20, shot in chest from front at Lansdowne Rd, Philippi; died 12/8/76.

Fetras Genu, African male, 18, shot in chest from front at NY 108, Guguletu; died 12/8/76.

Christopher Truter, Coloured male, 15, shot through side of head at Juniper St, Bonteheuwel; died 31/8/76.

Dawood Essop, Coloured male, 30, shot in back at Honeysuckle St, Bonteheuwel; died 25/8/76

Rodney Cooke, Coloured male, 24, shot in chest from front at Post Office, Klaat Rd, Bonteheuwel, died 25/8/76.

Isaac Barnes, Coloured male, 16, shot in chest from front at Junction Stores, Takkalsvlei Lane, Bonteheuwel; died 25/8/76.

Sandra Pieters, Coloured female, 12, shot in right side of head at Klipfontein Rd Roykers Supply Store, Athlone; died 3/9/76.

Henry A. J. D. Ferguson, Coloured male, 30, shot through lungs from behind at Winkelsentrum, Hanover Park; died 2/9/76.

Noel John Adriaanse, Coloured male, 15, shot through left side of head at Winkelsentrum, Hanover Park; died 2/9/76.

Gasant Carolissen, Coloured male, 21, shot in chest from front at Library, Hanover Park; died 2/9/76.

Shahied Jacobs, Coloured male, 15, shot through side of neck and chest at corner of Sackville and Vincent Streets, Cape Town; died 3/9/76.

Christiaan Benjamin Kamfer, Coloured male, 16, shot in chest from front at Overdale St, Ravensmead; died 7/9/76

Edward Fish, Coloured male, 25, shot in right side of chest and abdomen from front at Christiaan St, Ravensmead, died 7/9/76.

Abdursaghman Allie, Coloured male, 22, shot in chest from front at Christiaan St, Ravensmead; died 7/9/76.

Phillip Moses, Coloured male, 41, shot in stomach from front at De La Rey Road, Ravensmead; died 7/9/76.

Nova van der Ross, Coloured male, 22, shot in left side of cheest at corner Consert Boulevard and Prince George Drive, Retreat; died 8/9/76.

Bhanudey Dajee, Indian male, 37, shot in lungs and heart at corner Retreat Rd and 4th Avenue, Retreat; died 8/9/76.

Alec van Zyl, Coloured male, 23, shot in back at Poplankers Bazaar, corner 6th Avenue and Retreat Rd, Retreat; 8/9/76.

John Daniels, Coloured male, 35, shot in left side of chest at The Lookout Shop, 6th Avenue, Retreat; died 8/9/76

Ralph Ronald Lee, Coloured male, 34 shot in neck from front at Pep Stores, Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 8/9/76.

Reginald Charles Matheson, Coloured male, 18, shot in back, neck and head from behind at Robot Supermarket, Retreat Rd, Retreat, died 8/9/76.

Nicholas May, Coloured male, 19, shot in back at Robot Supermarket, Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 8/9/76.

Neville James George Botha, Coloured male, 20, shot in stomach from front at Buy Cheap Winkel, Retreat Road, Retreat; died 8/9/76.

Alfred Marney, Coloured male, 18, shot in small of back at Buy Cheap Winkel, Retreat Rd, Retreat, died 16/9/76.

Glen Pietersen, Coloured male, 20, shot in chest from front at Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 13/9/76.

Colin Isaacs, Coloured male, 31, shot in neck from behind at Pep Stores, Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 9/9/76.

Angeline Kleinschmidt, Coloured female, 31, shot in back of head at Majiet Stores, 12th Avenue, Elsie's River; died 8/9/76.

Jurie Muller, Coloured male, 16, shot in side of head and upper body Majiet Stores, 12th Avenue, Elsie's River; died 9/9/76.

Mervyn Jacobs, Coloured male, 16, shot in back at Eureka Traders, 40th Street, Elsie's River; died 8/9/76.

Patrick John Daniels, Coloured male, 24, shot in back of head at Majiet Stores, 12th Avenue, Elsie's River; died 9/9/76.

Bazil Albern, Coloured male, 16, shot in side of abdomen at Majiet Stores, 12th Avenue, Elsie's River; died 9/9/76

Abrahim Pauise, Coloured male, 25, shot in back at Sherwood Bottle Store, 3rd Avenue, Sherwood Park; died 9/9/76.

Karel Meyer, Coloured male, 45, shot in right buttock from behind at Sherwood Bottle Store, 3rd Avenue, Sherwood Park, died 9/9/76.

Charles Elliot, Coloured male, 16, shot in abdomen from front at Cash & Wear, Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Joseph Edward Cloete, Coloured male, 30, shot in chest and abdomen from front and in back and neck from behind; died 9/9/76, Manenberg.

Faried Cook, Coloured male, 16, shot in neck from behind at Green Dolphin Bottle Store, Jordaan Road, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Basil William Nikkey, Coloured male, 41, shot in back at Green Dolphin Bottle Store, Jordaan Rd, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Christopher Appolis, Coloured male, 16, shot in head from front at Green Dolphin Bottle Store, Jordaan Road, Mannenberg; died 10/9/76.

John Jacobs, Coloured, male, 15, shot in arm and chest from left at Green Dolphin Bottle Store, Jordaan Rd, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

John Davids, Coloured male, 16, shot in head from behind at Mustapha General Dealers, Thomas Avenue, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Cyril Ivan Limba, African male, 18, shot in back and small of back at Vistula Tavern Bottle Store, Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Richard Mcedeci, African male, 35, shot in back at Vistula Tavern Bottle Store, Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Vuyisile Wellington Zondani, African male, 28, shot through chest from left at Vistula Tavern Bottle Store, Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg: died 9/9/76

George Williams, Coloured male, 15, shot in left shoulder from behind at Military Road, Athlone; died 9/9/76.

Alfred Andre[illegible] Coloured male, 15, side of chest from f[illegible] George Drive, [illegible] 9/9/76

Suleiman [illegible] male, 17, sho[illegible] at Lansdow[illegible] died 9/9/76

Sonnyboy Zantsi, African male, 17, shot in front of head at corner NY3 and NY50, Guguletu; died 16/9/76.

Victor Mzwandile Nokasa, African male, 18, shot in front of head at Railway line, Guguletu; died 16/9/76.

Nazeem Kahn, Coloured male, 15, shot in chest and abdomen from an angle at, Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg; died 16/9/76.

Ronald Godfrey Charles October, Coloured male, 19, shot in left of neck, head and chest at Vanguard Avenue, Heideveld; died 16/9/76.

Gary Sandy Balnardo, Coloured male, 19, shot in chest from and chest from front at Heath Rd, Grassy Park; died 16/9/76.

Robson Mvukozo, African makei, 19, shot in chest from front at NY1, Guguletu; died 17/9/76.

Harrison Oliphant, African male, 16, shot in back at NY1, Guguletu; died 25/10/76.

The following casualties were not the result of police action:

Radiwaan Yassim, Coloured male, 25, public violence (stoning vehicles). Parade, Cape Town.

Naomi van Kerke, Coloured female, 10, public violence (stoning vehicles, Ravensmead.

Owen Laukes, Coloured male, 17, public violence (stoning vehicles), Bonteheuwel.

[illegible] Prince, Coloured male, [illegible]ted arson/looting of [illegible]stein.

[illegible] African male, (garage).



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81/333/255

HOW 97 DIED IN WESTERN CAPE

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Colonel A. F. van Zyl, Officer in Charge of the police riot squad in the Western Cape, told the Cillie Commission here yesterday that if the police had used less drastic measures they would not have effectively been able to bring the recent disturbances under control.

In extreme circumstances, when firearms had had to be used by the police, he said, ringleaders had been singled out to be shot at, and thereafter firing had been for deterrent effect.

In some cases people who had got in the way had also been hit by the bullets fired at ringleaders.

Col. van Zyl provided the commission with a full statistical analysis of the riots in an around the Cape Peninsula from June 18 to October 31.

This showed that:

A total of 97 people were killed and at least 417 injured, of whom 92 were killed and 387 injured by police action.

A total of 599 arrests were made, for a variety of offences.

On a "conservative estimate," R2,5 million damage was done to property.

Col van Zyl said it had been found in the post mortem examinations that a high proportion of those killed had alcohol in their bloodstreams.

His figures show that of the 92 people killed by police action during the disturbances, 63 were men over 18, 22 were youths under 18, four were women over 18 and three were girls uder 18

They all died of bullet wounds.

Of the five people killed by the actions of persons other than the police, two were men over 18, two were youths under 18 and one was a girl under 18 years of age.

No Whites were killed.

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Judgment in 4 youths' trial today

17/8/72

JUDGMENT will be given today in the Supreme Court in the trial of four youths who are appearing on two counts under the Sabotage Act, alternatively under the Terrorism Act, alternatively arson.

Bertram Leon Consalves, 18, and three UWC students from Johannesburg, Frank Leo Coutries, 19, Rudolf Leonard Knight, 19, Lesley Ivan Sekela, 22, have all pleaded not guilty.

The charges arise out of incidents on August 9 and August 11 this year when two classrooms of the Good Hope Primary School and Kasselsvlei Post Office, both in Bellville South, were set alight.

Mr Justice Van Zyl is on the bench with Mr I W van Greunen and Mr M R Hartogh as assessors.

N Merc 16/11/76

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(81/333.

'Minute to minute' report by Cape

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



Staff Reporter

COLONEL ANDRIES VAN ZYL, the commander of the anti-riot unit in the Western Cape, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that 92 people were killed by police action in the Peninsula riots — 27 of them on the first day of the unrest.

Colonel Van Zyl addressed Mr Justice Cillie, and his three local advisors, Mr J F Malherbe, Mr D R Ngo and Mr P M Sonn, from a thick memorandum which he and his unit had prepared

The memorandum contained a comprehensive report of every disturbance which occurred during the riots.

This was the result of a "minute to minute" record which was kept by a member of each riot section. It recorded the number of people who had died or been injured in every incident.

Photographs

Photographs, and placards bearing slogans and newspaper clippings, were handed in by Colonel Van Zyl as evidence

Colonel Van Zyl told the inquiry that August 11 was regarded by the police as the day that the riots began in the Peninsula.

Students massed in huge demonstrations in Nyanga and Guguletu.

In one case, a crowd of about 6 000 gathered, giving the Black power salute. They were mainly youths, but there were adults among them, Colonel Van Zyl said.

'Peaceful'

They carried a banner which read: "This is a peaceful demonstration."

The Colonel said that the riot police were called, and they took control of the situation. The crowd, who were marching on a police station, were warned to disperse.

Finally, he said, teargas was fired into the crowd from a signal pistol and the march was broken up into small groups.

On the same day, unrest broke out at the Langa High School where the pupils refused to go to school. Many of them were armed with sticks.

They too, gave Black power salutes, and teargas was used. At one stage, the crowd at Langa High School surrounded Colonel Van Zyl's police vehicle and punctured a tyre.

He said it was on this day that live ammunition was first used.

That afternoon, he said, "we were attacked by a crowd who stoned our vehicle. Some of them had pipes, and even though the window of our vehicle was protected, they tried to break the windows."

Fired shots

He said he fired three shots at the crowd and the driver had fired 10. He did not know if anybody had been injured in their fire.

At about midnight bottle stores were being set alight in Guguletu and Nyanga.

Colonel Van Zyl was asked by Dr Percy Yutar, who led the evidence at yesterday's inquiry, if alcohol had played a role in the disturbances.

"Yes, I think it played an intensive role in the unrest," Colonel Van Zyl replied.

He said he felt alcohol had made the people further inclined to try to burn down buildings.

The Colonel said 27 people had died that day.

Twenty six of them had been shot at bottle stores, he said, where they were looting.

He told the inquiry the details of every disturbance the police had encountered — from August 11 till the unrest had been quelled.

He said a crowd had marched on a police station in Langa on August 12, demanding the release of several people who had been arrested in the riots.

The crowd massed outside the police station. Police noticed a youth wearing a white shirt. He was throwing bricks at the police station and at one stage, he threw sand on a tear gas canister which the police had thrown.

Placard

Colonel Van Zyl said the student wearing the white top was then seen to hold a placard towards the police station, which read: "Release our fellow students or ???"

He said the youth had then taken off his shirt and showed that "he would cut our throats". This evidence Colonel Van Zyl read from a statement by a Constable Botha, who was in the police station at the time.

Constable Botha said in the statement that he saw the youth throw a half brick. He shot the youth with his service revolver. He had seen the youth fall.

Clippings

On August 16, police found a collection of placards on the noticeboard of the Grassy Park High School.

The placards were presented to the commission as evidence.

The words, "We sympathize with them", was written on one of the placards and on the others were newspaper clippings of reports from Cape Town newspapers about the riots

On August 17, a bomb was found in the Arcadia High School in Bonteheuwel. It was taken away by police

Also in Bonteheuwel, the police received information that the head boy of a school in the area was going from class to class to urge pupils to boycott their classes on August 19.

In answer to a question, Colonel Van Zyl said he understood the teachers of the school did not try to prevent the students from displaying the posters.

Roadblocks

Giving evidence on how rioters had tried to block roads, he said they had done this with drums, pieces of old motors cars, and old tyres.

They had set fire to the tyres. Pictures were given in as evidence of this

On September 2, masses had converged on the centre of Cape Town, the Colonel said.

The crowds came from all over the Peninsula They were warned to break up the march.

Adderley Street

Colonel Van Zyl said damage was done to buildings in Adderley Street, and he had to use teargas to break up the crowd

"Everything came to standstill," he said

Colonel Van Zyl said that if there had not been so many bystanders in the centre of Cape Town, it would have made the job of the police much easier. He said that rioters had stood in

riot squads

6 17/11/76

(333)

the streets and bystanders had watched in big crowds.

The offenders simply jumped into the throngs of spectators when the police approached and denied that they were part of the rioting masses. This made arrests difficult for the police.

The Cillie Commission began its sitting just after 10.00 yesterday morning. There were about 50 people in an auditorium at the H F Verwoerd Building when Mr Justice Cillie made his opening address.

Three witnesses were called. They were Major Cornelius van Reenen Mouton, a staff officer of the Divisional Headquarters of the South African Police, Major Louis Petrus Lourens, of the Security Branch of the SAP, and Colonel Van Zyl.

November 30

Dr Percy Yutar, the former Attorney General of the Transvaal, is being assisted by Mr E S J van Graan and Mr A M Hlungwani.

The one-man commission is sitting till November 30.

During this time, the commission will hear evidence on the Peninsula unrest, as well as that in Montagu, Robertson, Worcester, Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Paarl, Wellington, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Fish Hoek, Malmesbury, Vredenburg and other surrounding areas.

Major Mouton began the day's proceedings by giving the commission a detailed breakdown of the population figures for the four different race groups living in the areas where unrest broke out.

Large map

He showed the commission on a large map where the trouble areas had been. They included the centre of Cape Town, Woodstock, Guguletu, Nyanga, Langa, Bonteheuwel, Bishop Lavis, Bridgetown, Hanover Park, Manenberg, Fish Hoek, Retreat, Bellville-South and Kewtown.

Major Mouton said the most intense incidents of unrest in Bellville occurred in Bellville-South. This is where the University of the Western Cape is situated.

He showed the commission on the map which were the main routes to the Black townships. He also said there would be a lot of evidence later in the inquiry about the University of the Western Cape.

Airport

Dr Yutar asked Major Mouton about the stone throwing incidents which had broken out near the D F Malan Airport, off Settlers Way.

Major Mouton said there was public violence along the road near the airport during the unrest and also stone throwing.

But evidence later in the inquiry would show there were no stones at the side of the road, the commission was told.

The second witness to give evidence was Major Lourens, who has been with the SAP for 35 years.

On June 18, Major Lourens said, students of the University of Cape Town had held a mass demonstration to show their solidarity and sympathy for Soweto students.

This meeting was held on De Waal Drive, Cape Town, near the university campus.

'Soweto bleeds'

Two of the placards that the students had held at the demonstration, Major Mouton said, read: "Soweto bleeds", and "South Africa bleeds".

Major Lourens said that before the UCT meeting, there was peace and harmony between the different race groups in the Peninsula.

He said there was no friction between the race groups and that the relationship between the police and the different races had also been good.

Major Lourens then gave further evidence which included the names of a number of people in Cape Town.

Mr Justice Cillie ruled that the names of the people should not be used, as many of them had been detained and may, at a later stage, face charges.

Saso leader

Major Lourens told the commission about a leader of Saso — the South African Students' Organization — who is also a part-time student at Unisa. His name may not be mentioned.

Major Lourens said that the man had been seen several times at places where unrest had broken out.

He described the man as a roving ambassador for Saso who travelled the country canvassing support for Soweto students.

He went all over South Africa and visited, among other places, Durban and, it was thought, Port Elizabeth.

Hired cars

Evidence was that the man hired motor cars for his journeys to different centres and that he never drove the same car.

Major Lourens said, in answer to a question, that the number plates on the cars had not been false.

The commission was told by Major Lourens of a meeting of students at the University of the Western Cape in July.

At the meeting, a man, who cannot be named, urged the students to draw up a plan of action as the UWC was the only university which had not shown its sympathy for the students of Soweto.

The next day, students of the UWC expressed their "solidarity" with Black students by boycotting their classes for a week.

Spotlight

The feeling of the students at UWC was that they felt they had to do something to fall under the spotlight to show their sympathy for the students of Soweto.

There were several outbreaks of arson on the night of August 5, and on following nights, Major Lourens said.

Also on August 5, pamphlets, entitled, "UWC Soweto," were distributed.

This pamphlet was read to the inquiry by Dr Yutar.

Dr Yutar said that the pamphlet had already been found objectionable by the Directorate of Publications and requested that the pamphlet should not be made available for publication.

But after consultation with his advisers, Mr Justice Cillie said he was not prepared to make any ruling on whether the pamphlet should be published.

Dr Yutar said then that he would not continue with his

81/333.

Cape rioters let fly with 'bricks'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Twenty men who threw bricks at passing cars during the Cape riots "were amazingly accurate and must have had practice."

Mrs Marg Lincoln told this today to the Cillié Commission.

The first brick hit a car driven by a woman. Other bricks hit a police van and were hurled at passing cars and at bus.

Mrs Lincoln said an old woman dressed in black "walked into the trouble." Stones were thrown at her and she ducked into a cafe for protection

Colonel J. H. Vorster, of Athlone, said on August 11 more than 3 000 blacks gathered at Guguletu They threw stones at the police.

Teargas and dogs were used on the crowd.

He spoke to the leaders of the demonstration who told him they were protesting in sympathy with the blacks of Soweto and planned to march to Langa to meet up with pupils and then to go to Cape Town.

SHOTS FIRED

After telling the commission of police shootings, he spoke of shots fired by private people

On September 12, six skollies armed with knives and pangas stormed into a cafe with the intention of robbing and plundering The owner fired 10 shots and one of the men was killed.

In another incident of stone throwing on Vanguard Drive, Mr Johan Kuus fired a shot into the crowd, wounding three people, the colonel said

Asked by Mr Justice Cillie whether layabouts had caused potentially peaceful protests to become unruly riots, Colonel Vorster said police had found criminals used peaceful marches and actions to their own criminal ends.

Earlier Lieutenant Visser of Woodstock, told the commission discipline at Salt River High School collapsed during the unrest in the Cape and the principal and his staff had left all decisions to a "students' representative council"

GRIEVANCES

Lieutenant Visser said the grievances of Salt River High School pupils were

- That the school was formerly "a white school" known as Nassau High School The school was not good enough for the whites and was then given to coloured children
- The standard of teaching was lower than that at white schools
- White pupils had a greater choice of subjects

On September 2 pupils and four teachers of Salt River High School joined a group of about 1 000 people who marched on the city centre, Lieutenant Visser said

On October 6, while members of Salt River High School SRC were discussing the writing of final examinations with staff, pupils caused damage at the school estimated at R15 000

The entire school was disrupted and pupils were unruly Nothing could be done to restore order The help of the police was not sought, Lieutenant Visser said

On October 8 the principal suspended eight members of the SRC after he had received information that they were responsible for the damage.

(Proceeding)

Inquiry told of school unrest

17/11/76 Argus

12

DISCIPLINE at the Salt River High School collapsed during the recent unrest in the Peninsula and the principal and his staff left all decision-making to a 'students' representative council,' the Cillie Commission of Inquiry heard today.

The Commission of Inquiry into the recent riots in South Africa is sitting at the H. F. Verwoerd Building in Cape Town until November 30.

Under the chairmanship of the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice P. M Cillie, the commission is hearing evidence on the unrest in the Peninsula, as well as in Montagu, Robertson, Worcester, Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Wellington, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Fish Hoek, Malmesbury, Vredenberg and surrounding areas.

EVIDENCE

People wishing to testify before the commission can inform the secretary, Mr Dawie Jacobs, by telephoning 45-6129.

Assisting Mr Justice Cillie in Cape Town are Mr J. F. Malherbe, Mr D. R. Ngo and Mr P. M. Sonn.

The former Attorney General of the Transvaal, Dr Percy Yutar, is leading the evidence He is assisted by Mr E. S. J. van Graan and Mr A. M. Hlungwani.

'SRC' FORMED

Giving evidence on the unrest in his area, Lieutenant J L. Visser, Station Commander of the Woodstock Detectives' Branch, said the 'SRC' at the school had been formed after consultations between the school principal and his pupils to create a better relationship between pupils and teachers.

There were eight similar bodies formed at other schools.

Witnesses come forward

A NUMBER of new witnesses had come forward to give evidence before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry following yesterday's appeal through the Press by Mr Justice P. M. Cillie, chairman of the Commission.

This was said at the beginning of today's proceedings by Dr Percy Yutar, SC, former Attorney General of the Transvaal, who is leading evidence before the commission.

Dr Yutar said one of these new witnesses would be the second witness called today to give evidence before the commission. She would tell of events following the strike at the Rex Trueform factory at Woodstock on September 10 this year.

Lieutenant Visser said certain teachers at Salt River High School, who supported the Soweto cause, had notably influenced the opinions and attitudes of their pupils. The teachers had written the words of 'freedom songs' on the blackboards

(Continued on Page 2, col 3)

(cont.)

Inquiry told of

(Continued from Page 1)

and the children had to learn the words.

The functions of the 'SRCs' at the nine schools in the Woodstock area were to notify the principals and teachers of pupils' grievances.

GRIEVANCES

Lieutenant Visser said the grievances of Salt River High School pupils were:

- That the school was formerly 'a White school' known as Nassau High School. The school was not good enough for the Whites and was then given to Coloured children.
- Black and Coloured people were suppressed in setwork books such as Jock of the Bushveld and Die Swart Pelgrim.
- The standard of teaching was of a lower standard than that at White schools.
- White pupils have a greater choice of subjects.

DISRUPTION

Lieutenant Visser said at a combined meeting of 'SRCs' it was decided to boycott and disrupt classes. Members of the 'SRCs' were responsible for spreading pamphlets to incite pupils.

On September 2 pupils and four teachers at Salt River High joined a group of about 1 000 people who marched on the city, centre, Lieutenant Visser said.

On October 6, while members of Salt River High 'SRC' were discussing the writing of final examinations with staff, pupils caused damage at the school estimated at R15 000.

PUPILS UNRULY

'The entire school was disrupted and pupils were unruly. Northing could be done to restore order. The help of the police was not sought,' Lieutenant Visser said.

Two days later, on October 8, the principal suspended eight members of Salt River High's 'SRC' after he received information that they were responsible for the damage.

On October 12 the principal was away from the school. On that day pupils were unruly and refused to attend classes. Petrol was thrown over setwork books and they were set alight. Four classrooms were set alight, causing damage of R5 000, Lieutenant Visser said.

GATES CLOSED

The gates of the school were closed and pupils refused to allow teachers to leave the grounds. Teachers and pupils did not want the police or fire brigade called, the policeman said.

Lieutenant Visser gave details of five fires which had raged in the area between September 9 and September 17.

Lieutenant Visser told the commission that before the outbreak of violence in Soweto, relations between the different population groups in the Woodstock area had been very good.

PUPILS' VIEWS

After the Soweto incident teachers at Salt River High asked pupils how they felt about the unrest.

They told the pupils to sympathise with those who had been shot in Soweto, telling them they were innocent people and that funds were being collected for the injured and the families of the dead.

Mr Justice Cillie—Were the pupils ever asked to write letters to the newspaper?

Lieutenant Visser—Not as far as I know.

Lieutenant Visser told the commission that on September 9 this year the police received information that there would be a strike at the Rex Trueform factory the following day.

BOMB REPORT

The police also received a telephone call in which it was said that a bomb had been planted at the factory. The police investigated but no bomb could be found.

The following day a crowd of nearly 1 000 thronged the Rex Trueform factory and stones were thrown from the premises and from windows of the building at buses, private vehicles and police vehicles.

The crowd jeered the police and the situation got so bad that the riot police had to be called. Teargas was used to disperse the crowd and shots were fired at the premises.

The factory was closed in the afternoon and the workers were sent home.

The same pattern unfolded on Monday, September 13 and once again the riot police were called and teargas was used.

Lieutenant Visser said that on the following day the riot police were not called and the situation improved and the unrest gradually subsided.

Dr Yutar then told the commission that a woman would be called to give evidence today in which she would say that it had not been necessary for the police to open fire at the factory.

DAMAGE

Lieutenant Visser said in response that considerable damage had been done to the factory and private people in the street would have been jeopardised had the police not taken firm action.

Mr Justice Cillie — What did the police fire at?

Lieutenant Visser — At the windows of the building.

Mr Justice Cillie — Was it not possible to use teargas?

Lieutenant Visser — No the windows from which the stones were being thrown were too high for teargas to be effective.

CRITICISM

Dr Yutar said that the woman would also criticise the police for not being sufficiently protected against stone throwing.

Lieutenant Visser said it was not only the safety of the police that had been at stake but that the members of the public in the street had also been endangered by the stone throwing.

Lieutenant Visser said police arrested several pupils at the Salt River High School after the fire there.

A GIRL

Included among them was a 16-year-old girl who represented the Salt River High School on the SRC at combined meetings of these student bodies.

Lieutenant Visser said the girl, who may not be identified as she is to face criminal charges, was responsible for much of the unrest at the school.

He said the pupils, not the principal or the parents, took the decision not to write the final examinations.

After the arrest of the pupils, however, 'the situation improved,' there was better discipline and all the pupils were writing examinations at present, Lieutenant Visser said.

WOMAN WITNESS

The following witness, Mrs Mary Lincoln, told the commission she was giving evidence after reading yesterday of Mr Justice Cillie's appeal to members of the public to come forward to testify.

She said she was a secretary at Clicks Stores head office which was next to the Rex Trueform factory in Victoria Road, Salt River.

She said there were about 1 000 young Coloured machinists employed at the Rex Trueform factory.

On Friday morning September 10, she saw schoolchildren march past her office.

At lunch time the machinists 'gathered tightly' in the corner of Victoria Road. There was at least 1 000 people there.

Mrs Lincoln said she saw about 20 men run out of the crowd, pick up bricks from a nearby building site, and hurl them at passing cars.

'They were amazingly accurate and must have had practice,' she said.

It was her opinion that the young men intended to stir up the crowd.

The first brick hit a car driven by a woman. Other bricks hit a police van and were hurled at passing cars and at a bus.

Mrs Lincoln said an old woman dressed in black 'walked into the trouble.' Stones were thrown at her and she ducked into a cafe for protection. Other shops in the area had closed by this time and traffic had dwindled, presumably because of a road block further down Victoria Road, Mrs Lincoln said.

Police reinforcements and members of the anti-riot squad arrived. The young men ran away and the anti-riot squad chased the machinists back into the Rex Trueform factory.

Mrs Lincoln said the machinists then hung out of the factory windows making 'impolite' signs at the police and making taunting remarks

Objects such as coat hangers and 'water bombs' were dropped out of the windows of the factory.

Mrs Lincoln said the anti-riot squad was firing birdshot at people leaning out of the windows.

She said she was critical of the police for this action because, at this stage, people were not throwing stones but merely dropping whatever they could find on the factory floor.

ON TOP FLOOR

Mrs Lincoln said the young men who caused the trouble at the factory appeared to be on the top floor of the building from where they were throwing out whatever came to hand.

These items included a mop, plastic cups and water 'bombs.' The items were falling in the middle of the road nowhere near any of the police, but whenever something was thrown from the window the police replied with shots.

'I do not know what they were using but whatever it was it broke the windows of Rex Trueform whenever it hit.'

The situation seemed more or less under control about 2 pm and the riot police began to withdraw towards Victoria Road.

PULLING FACES

'There was still a group of girls standing in the entrance of Rex Trueform pulling faces at the police as they walked past.

'A group of about five or six riot police suddenly swung round and ran into the factory wielding their batons at the heads of the girls. Then a further group of police tried to follow them, but were called back sharply by their superior officer.'

The next witness was Colonel Johannes Hendrik Vorster, the District Commander for Athlone. Evidence was led by Mr A. M. Hlungwani.

GUGULETU

Colonel Vorster said that about 1 pm on August 11 more than 3 000 Africans gathered on a piece of open ground in Guguletu from where they threw stones at the police.

Teargas and dogs were used to control the crowd. The dogs, he said, were very effective in curbing the crowd and restraining them from moving closer to the Guguletu police station.

Colonel Vorster gave the commission details of demonstrations by Black pupils at Guguletu on August 11.

MARCH PLAN

Colonel Vorster said he spoke to the Black leaders of the demonstration who told him they were protesting in sympathy with the Blacks in Soweto and planned to march to Langa to meet other pupils and then to proceed to Cape Town.

He said a carrier bag was found next to the body of a man shot dead by police during looting and burning in the Black townships on August 12. In the bag was a soft drink bottle containing paraffin with which, Colonel Vorster said, the man intended to commit arson.

The commission was told that at least 15 people were shot dead by police between August 11 and August 13.

Colonel Vorster gave details of shots fired by private citizens during this period. On September 12, six 'skollies' armed with knives and pangas stormed into a cafe intending to rob and plunder. The owner fired 10 shots and one of the men was killed.

In another incident of stone-throwing on Vanguard Drive, Mr Johan Kuus fired a shot at the crowd, wounding three people, the Colonel said.

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upils' grievances

Official death list — Page 24

Colonel Vorster, replying to questions by Mr Hlungwani, said the station commander at Guguletu police station, and 12 police officers, were White. Fifty Black policemen were stationed there.

He said the relationship between the Black public and the police was 'very good before the unrest.'

Thereafter, the older Black people and the police 'got on well, but the children and the tsotsis are hostile,' Colonel Vorster said.

Asked by Mr Justice Cillie about the position in his area as regards 'layabouts' (leeglêrs) Colonel Vorster said there was work for everyone who wanted to work.

There were many Coloured and Black people, however, who would not work he said, but preferred to live by crime and on the proceeds of shebeening.

'Is there a difference between the percentage of Coloured layabouts and Black layabouts,' the judge asked.

Colonel Vorster replied that there were many more Coloured layabouts. 'The Coloured man is by nature lazier and more work-shy than the Bantu,' he said.

PERMITS

Black people needed permits to live and to work in the urban areas. Those people who were found by the police to be out of work were either assisted to obtain work permits or sent back to their respective homelands, Colonel Vorster said.

Referring to Black people born in urban areas who would not work, Colonel Vorster said these people were sentenced and sent to a work colony. This sentence was usually suspended on condition they obtained and kept employment.

He said this system was not entirely effective because people left their employment and it was impossible for the police to keep track of them.

CADET COLLEGES

Colonel Vorster said Coloured people who did not work were sent to cadet colleges.

Asked by Mr Sonn whether he could give figures for youths attending cadet colleges, Colonel Vorster said he could not.

Mr Sonn then asked Colonel Vorster whether he was aware the Faure Training Centre, which could accommodate 750 cadets, had an annual intake of only about 400. The colonel agreed that the place was never full.

Asked by Mr Justice Cillie whether layabouts caused potentially peaceful protests to become unruly riots, Colonel Vorster said police had found that criminals used peaceful marches and actions for their own criminal ends.

WYNBERG AREAS

Lieutenant Colonel D. L. Vos, staff officer to the District Commandant for Wynberg, then gave evidence which was led by Mr E. van Graan.

Colonel Vos said his evidence would cover unrest in the Steenberg, Retreat and Heathfield areas as well as the Ocean View township near Fish Hoek and unrest which had occurred among the fishing community in Hout Bay.

He had taken close notice of the Soweto unrest but had found no signs of friction points in the Wynberg area as a result of the Soweto riots.

BLACK POWER

Black Power was a strange concept among the ordinary Coloured people, before the unrest began and even after the unrest there existed divergent views among the Coloured people as to what Black Power was, Colonel Vos said.

He said Nassau High School, Mowbray was broken into on June 18 and several attempts at arson were made.

Police investigations showed that Black Power slogans were written on several blackboards in classrooms at the school. One slogan read: 'Black Power — this is only the beginning.'

Colonel Vos described how a protest meeting of University of Cape Town students dispersed when he read the order banning public meetings to them.

One of the leaders of the demonstration told him the protesting students were members of the society known as Students for Social Democracy.

He arrived at the scene of a demonstration at Livingstone High School (Claremont) and found that pupils had fixed placards to the school fence. They were marching round the school grounds.

GATES LOCKED

When he arrived on the scene the school gates were locked. He asked a group of teachers outside one of the classrooms to open the gates. They laughed at him and turned their backs.

He then left the scene to telephone the school principal. The principal assured him that everything at the school was under control and that he had allowed the pupils to march round the school grounds because he wanted to calm the situation.

Colonel Vos believed there were strong links between Livingstone High School and Alexander Sinton High School.

MARCHING

He said that on September 3 police received information that several pupils of Grassy Park High School were marching to Retreat to join other pupils in a march to Cape Town. He also received information that school teachers had organised the protest march.

He saw three teachers of Grassy Park High School in a car among the marchers. They were G. Edwards, F. Roberts and K. R. Langenhoven.

He warned them he would report their behaviour to the authorities, although he had not done so. They did not reply to him.

Colonel Vos said he followed the marchers, asked who their leaders were and whether they could discuss the situation. He warned them that their march was illegal and he gave them five minutes to disperse.

The marchers did disperse and peacefully turned round to march back to Grassy Park.

'I got the impression this was because their teachers were not with them any more,' Colonel Vos said.

After all Coloured schools were closed by the Department of Coloured Affairs, pupils who apparently had become more self-confident by this time, were reported to be planning to assault White schoolchildren. This did not happen.

OCEAN VIEW

Colonel Vos told the commission of unrest in what he called 'the model township' of Ocean View between September 7 and September 9, when damage totalling R6 480 was caused to property. Drink did not play a major role in the unrest in this township, he said.

Referring to vehicles damaged by stone-throwers at Ocean View he said the Coloured people there had suffered more than the Whites.

The Coloured community at Hout Bay was conservative in outlook and enjoyed a good relationship with both the White community and the police there.

AGITATORS

Unrest at Hout Bay in September was caused by outside agitators and, he believed, students from the University of Cape Town.

Students arrested on August 12 while on a march to Guguletu told him they intended to go to Hout Bay after they had finished their business at Guguletu.

He said wild rumours circulated among Whites during the unrest in the Peninsula.

PHONE CALLS

Police had learnt that Whites had received anonymous telephone calls from people who threatened arson.

'A person would telephone and say: "Tonight your house will be set alight" or "tomorrow there will be a bomb in your factory." I got the impression the calls were

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

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CILLIE

(Continued from Page 2)

made to distract the attention of the police,' he said.

Colonel Vos said he got the impression the calls were directed against the Jewish community. In fact, anti-Jewish feeling reached such a pitch that for the safety of the community, police kept synagogues under observation during New Year and Yom Kippur.

97 DEAD

The Commission heard that a total of 97 people lost their lives during the Peninsula unrest. Of these, 92 people were killed by police — 'most of them were shot while they were plundering businesses or rioting' — and five were killed by people other than police, according to Colonel van Zyl.

People wounded by police totalled 387, and a further 25 received injuries inflicted by other people.

No Whites lost their lives. Of the dead, four were between the ages 10 to 14 years, 34 between 15 and 19 years, 30 aged 20 to 30 years, 18 between 30 and 40 years old, and six were aged 40 to 50.

(Proceeding)

309/81/333

92 shot dead lawfully riot commission told

CAPE TOWN — Col Andries van Zyl, commander of the anti-riot unit in the Western Cape, told the Cillie Commission yesterday 92 people were killed in police action in the Peninsula riots — 27 of them on the first day of the unrest.

He said if the police had used less drastic measures, they would not have been able to bring the disturbances under control effectively. In his opinion the people shot dead had been justifiably and lawfully killed.

In extreme circumstances when firearms had had to be used by the police, ringleaders had been singled out to be shot at, and thereafter firing had been for a deterrent effect. In some cases people who had got in the way had also been hit by the bullets fired at ringleaders.

Col Van Zyl provided the commission with a full statistical analysis of the riots in and around the Peninsula from June 18 to October 31.

Col Van Zyl said 387 people were injured by police action and 509 arrests were made. On a conservative estimate, R2½ million damage was done to property.

He said it had been found in the post-mortem examinations that a high proportion of those killed had alcohol in their bloodstreams.

Col Van Zyl said August 11 was regarded by the police as the day the riots began in the Peninsula.

Students had demonstrated in Nyanga and Guguletu. In one case, a crowd of about 6 000 gathered, giving the black power salute. They were mainly youths, but there were adults among them. They carried a banner which read: "This is a peaceful demonstration."

He described how his police vehicle was attacked. "We were attacked by a crowd who stoned our vehicle. Some of them had pipes, and even though the windows of our vehicle were protected, they tried to break the windows."

He fired three shots at the crowd and the driver next to him had fired ten. He did not know if anybody had been injured.

Maj C. van Reenen Mouton of police divisional headquarters said the most intense incidents of unrest in Bellville occurred in Bellville South where the University of the Western Cape is situated.

Dr Percy Yutar, who is leading evidence, asked Maj Mouton about the stone-throwing incidents which had broken out near the D. F. Malan Airport off Settlers' Way.

Maj Mouton said there was public violence along the road near the airport during the unrest and also stone-throwing.

But evidence later in the inquiry would show there were no stones along the side of the road, the commission was told.

Maj M. Lourens of the Special Branch said that on June 18 students of the University of Cape Town had held a mass demonstration to show their solidarity and sympathy for Soweto students.

He said that before the UCT meeting there was peace and harmony between the different race groups in the Peninsula. Relationships between the police and the different races had also been good.

Maj Lourens told of a leader of Saso who is also a part-time student at Unisa. His name may not be mentioned.

The man had been seen several times at places where unrest had broken out. He described the man as a roving ambassador for Saso who travelled the country canvassing support for Soweto students.

The hearing continues.

— DDC.

(81/33)

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Unrest: Official

THE following is a list of people who died during the recent unrest in the Peninsula, as supplied by the police to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry yesterday:

Nkululo Solomon Masiba, African male, 22, shot in right shoulder from behind at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu; died 11/8/76

Samuel Louw African male, 42, shot in chest from front, at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8/76.

Maxwell Sitshongaye, African male, 34, shot in head from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8/76

Wiseman Lutiya, African male, 22, shot in abdominal cavity from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, MY1, Guguletu; died 11/8/76.

Benjamin Desmond Rula, African male, 34, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu; died 11/8-76.

Joseph Nxabi, African male, 22, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu; died 11/8/76

Talford Ntleko, African male, 17, shotgun wound in back from behind at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8/76.

Tamsanga Michael Tshaya, African male, 19, shotgun wound in neck and face from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8/76

Virginia Nodada, African woman, 17, shot in stomach from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu; died 12/8/76.

Daniel Mrwebi, African male, 23, shot in stomach from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 12/8/76.

Godfrey Phetelo Zuba, African male, 23, shot in stomach from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 13/8/76

Christopher Gobile, African male, 26, shot in abdomen from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Gupguletu, died, 21/8/76

Joseph Kumalo, African male, 22, shot in abdomen from front at Bottle store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 3/9/76.

Vukile Abraham Mteto, African male, 26, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu; died 11/8/76

Welili Reginald Mshudulu, African male, 23, shot in chest from front at Bott'e Stort No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu, died 11/8/76.

NICHOLAS Sipho Ndzunga, African male, 22, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu; died 11/8/76

Archibald Majambeia, African male, 23, shot in chest from front, Bottle Store No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu; died 11/8/76

Andries Kamesi, African male, 25, shot in head from front at Bottle Store No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu; died 11/8/76

Mhlangabesi Edwin Gushman, African male, 28, shot in head from front at Bottle Store No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu, died 11/8/76.

Tutu John Lesele, African male, 45, shot in calf, buttock and chest from behind at Bottle Store No 3, District 9, Langa; died 11/8/76

Sifanelo Kenneth Nduna, African male, 38, shot in small of back and loin from behind at Bottle Store No 3, District 9, Langa, died 11/8/76

Patrick Nzaylya, African male, 35, shot through heart from front at Bottle Store No 4, Leratholi St, Langa, died 11/8/76.

Rebecca Majeka, African female, 37, shot through neck from behind at Bottle Store No 4, Leratholi St, Langa, died 11/8/76.

Cajulo Mkafulo, African male, 36, shot through back and heart from behind at Bottle Store No 2, Washington St, Langa; died 11/8/76.

Dambile Sidwell Mdayi, African male, 24, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 3, Washington St, Langa; died 11/8/76

Mzwamadoda MBA, African male, 35, shot in right shoulder from behind at Winkelsentrum, Washington St, Langa; 11/8-76

Ivy Fisher, Coloured female, 32, shot in right side of head at Bottle Store No 2 Washington St, Langa, died 12/8/76.

Grayton Sidomti, African male, 36, shot in back from behind at Mncede Store, Winkelsentrum, Washington St, Langa, died 12/8/76

Ezekiel Zolile Mosie, Coloured male, 18, shot in head from front in front of Langa police station, died 12/8/76.

Douglas Majamba, African male, 20, shot in chest from front at Lansdowne Rd, Philippi; died 12/8/76

Fetras Genu, African male, 18, shot in chest from front at NY 108, Guguletu, died 12/8/76

Christopher Truter, Coloured male, 15, shot through side of head at Juniper St, Bonteheuwel; died 31/8/76

Dawood Essop, Coloured male, 30, shot in back at Honeysuckle St, Bonteheuwel; died 25/8/76.

Rodney Cooke, Coloured male, 24, shot in chest from front at Post Office, Klaat Rd, Bonteheuwel, died 25/8/76.

Isaac Barnes, Coloured male, 16, shot in chest from front at Junction Stores, Jakkalsvlei Lane, Bonteheuwel; died 25/8/76.

Sandra Pieters, Coloured female, 12, shot in right side of head at Klipfontein Rd Roykers Supply Store, Athlone; died 3/9/76.

Henry A. J. D. Fe[illegible] Coloured male, 30, shot through lungs from behind at Winkelsentrum, Hanover Park; died 2/9/76.

Noel John Adriaanse, Coloured male, 13, shot through left side of head at Winkelsentrum, Hanover Park, died 2/9/76.

Gasant Carolissen, Coloured male, 21, shot in chest from front at Library, Hanover Park; died 2/9/76.

Shahied Jacobs, Coloured male, 15, shot through side of neck and chest at corner of Sackville and Vincent Streets, Cape Town; died 3/9/76.

Christiaan Benjamin Kamfer, Coloured male, 16, shot in chest from front at Overdale St, Ravensmead, died 7/9/76.

Edward Fish, Coloured male, 25, shot in right side of chest and abdomen from front at Christiaan St, Ravensmead; died 7/9/76.

Abdursaghman Allie, Coloured male, 22, shot in chest from front at Christiaan St, Ravensmead, died 7/9/76.

Phillip Moses, Coloured male, 41, shot in stomach from front at De La Rey Road, Ravensmead; died 7/9/76.

Nova van der Ross, Coloured male, 22, shot in left side of cheest at corner Consert Boulevard and Prince George Drive, Retreat, died 8/9/76

Bhanudey Dajee, Indian male, 37, shot in lungs and heart at corner Retreat Rd and 4th Avenue, Retreat; died 8/9/76

Alec van Zyl, Coloured male, 23, shot in back at Poplankers Bazaar, corner 6th Avenue and Retreat Rd, Retreat, 8/9/76.

John Daniels, Coloured male, 35, shot in left side of chest at The Lookout Shop, 6th Avenue, Retreat, died 8/9/76.

Ralph Ronald Lee, Coloured male, 34, shot in neck from front at Pep Stores, Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 8/9/76.

Reginald Charles Matheson, Coloured male, 18, shot in back, neck and head from behind at Robot Supermarket, Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 8/9/76.

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list of dead

Nicholas May, Coloured male, 19, shot in back at Robot Supermarket Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 8/9/76.

Neville James George Botha, Coloured male, 20, shot in stomach from front at Buy Cheap Winkel, Retreat Road, Retreat; died 8/9/76.

Alfred Marney, Coloured male, 18, shot in small of back at Buy Cheap Winkel, Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 16/9/76.

Glen Pietersen, Coloured male, 20, shot in chest from front at Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 13/9/76.

Colin Isaacs, Coloured male, 31, shot in neck from behind at Pep Stores, Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 9/9/76.

Angeline Kleinschmidt, Coloured female, 31, shot in back of head at Majiet Stores, 12th Avenue, Elsie's River; died 8/9/76.

Jurie Muller, Coloured male, 16, shot in side of head and upper body Majiet Stores, 12th Avenue, Elsie's River; died 9/9/76.

Mervyn Jacobs, Coloured male, 16, shot in back at Eureka Traders, 40th Street, Elsie's River; died 8/9/76.

Patrick John Daniels, Coloured male, 24, shot in back of head at Majiet Stores, 12th Avenue, Elsie's River; died 9/9/76.

Bazil Albern, Coloured male, 16, shot in side of abdomen at Majiet Stores, 12th Avenue, Elsie's River; died 9/9/76.

Abrahim Paulse, Coloured male, 25, shot in back at Sherwood Bottle Store, 3rd Avenue, Sherwood Park; died 9/9/76.

Karel Meyer, Coloured male, 45, shot in right buttock from behind at Sherwood Bottle Store, 3rd Avenue, Sherwood Park; died 9/9/76.

Charles Elliot, Coloured male, 16, shot in abdomen from front at Cash & Wear, Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Joseph Edward Cloete, Coloured male, 30, shot in chest and abdomen from front and in back and neck from behind; died 9/9/76, Manenberg.

Faried Cook, Coloured male, 16, shot in neck from behind at Green Dolphin Bottle Store, Jordaan Road, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Basil William Nikkey, Coloured male, 41, shot in back at Green Dolphin Bottle Store, Jordaan Rd, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Christopher Appolis, Coloured male, 16, shot in head from front at Green Dolphin Bottle Store, Jordaan Road, Mannenberg; died 10/9/76.

John Jacobs, Coloured male, 15, shot in arm and chest from left at Green Dolphin Bottle Store, Jordaan Rd, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

John Davids, Coloured male, 16, shot in head from behind at Mustapha General Dealers, Thomas Avenue, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Cyril Ivan Limba, African male, 18, shot in back and small of back at Vistula Tavern Bottle Store, Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Richard Mcedeci, African male, 35, shot in back at Vistula Tavern Bottle Store, Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Vuyisile Wellington Zondani, African male, 28, shot through chest from left at Vistula Tavern Bottle Store, Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

George Williams, Coloured male, 15, shot in left shoulder from behind at Military Rd, Retreat; died 9/9/76.

Alfred Andrew Finch, Coloured male, 15, shot in left side of chest from front at Prince George Drive, Retreat; died 9/9/76.

Suleiman Gasnola, Coloured male, 17, shot in chest from side at Lansdowne Rd, Lansdowne; died 9/9/76.

Larence Buba, African male, 14, shot in chest from front at corner Duinefontein and Lansdowne Rds, Philippi; died 9/9/76.

John Opperman, Coloured male, 20, shot in stomach from front at Hanover Park Avenue, Hanover Park; died 9/9/76

Christophel Olivier, Coloured male, 29, shot in back at Skietbaanpad, Kuilsrivier; died 11/9/76.

Mzimkulu Ndingane, African male, 11, shot in stomath from front at corner NY 108 and NY 116, Guguletu; died 14/9/76.

Jeffrey Vermeulen, Coloured male, 19, shot in chest from front at Bonteheuwel Avenue, Bonteheuwel; died 16/9/76.

Phylis Peters, Coloured female, 41 shot in side of head at Belgravia Road, Athlone; died 16/9/76.

Mogamat Rushaad Davids, Coloured male, 24, shot in back at Klipfontein Rd, Athlone; died 16/9/76.

Sandra Joyce Adams, Coloured female, 15, shot in front of head (richochet) at Abduragman Avenue, Kew Town, Athlone (3rd floor balcony); died 16/9/76.

Ronald Harris, Coloured male, 25, shot in chest from front at Blossom Rd, Silvertown; died 16/9/76.

Sidwell Tandinkoet Donti, African male, 19, shot in chest and stomach from front at corner NY 3 and NY50, Guguletu; died 16/9/76.

Sonnyboy Zantsi, African male, 17, shot in front of head at corner NY3 and NY50, Guguletu; died 16/9/76.

Victor Mzwandile Nokasa, African male, 18, shot in front of head at Railway line, Guguletu; died 16/9/76.

Nazeem Kahn, Coloured male, 15, shot in chest and abdomen from an angle at Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg; died 16/9/76.

Ronald Godfrey Charles October, Coloured male, 19, shot in left of neck, head and chest at Vanguard Avenue, Heideveld; died 16/9/76.

Gary Sandy Bainardo, Coloured male, 19, shot in chest from and chest from front at Heath Rd, Grassy Park; died 16/9/76.

Robson Mvukozo, African makel, 19, shot in chest from front at NY1, Guguletu; died 17/9/76.

Harrison Oliphant, African male, 16, shot in back at NY1, Guguletu, died 25/10/76.

The following casualties were not the result of police action:

Radiwaan Yassim, Coloured male; 25, public violence (stoning vehicles), Parade, Cape Town.

Naomi van Kerke, Coloured female, 10, public violence (stoning vehicles, Ravensmead.

Owen Leukes, Coloured male, 17, public violence (stoning vehicles), Bonteheuwel.

Moses Prince, Coloured male, 22, attempted arson/looting of shop, Matroosfontein.

Batwa Sogibag, African male, 11, attempted arson (garage) and public violence, Philippi.

81/333

Cape rioters let fly with 'bricks'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Twenty men who threw bricks at passing cars during the Cape riots "were amazingly accurate and must have had practice."

Mrs Marg Lincoln told this today to the Cillie Commission.

The first brick hit a car driven by a woman. Other bricks hit a police van and were hurled at passing cars and at bus.

Mrs Lincoln said an old woman dressed in black "walked into the trouble." Stones were thrown at her and she ducked into a cafe for protection.

Colonel J. H. Vorster, of Athlone, said on August 11 more than 3 000 blacks gathered at Guguletu. They threw stones at the police. Teargas and dogs were used on the crowd.

He spoke to the leaders of the demonstration who told him they were protesting in sympathy with the blacks of Soweto and planned to march to Langa to meet up with pupils and then to go to Cape Town.

SHOTS FIRED

After telling the commission of police shootings, he spoke of shots fired by private people.

On September 12, six skollies armed with knives and pangas stormed into a cafe with the intention of robbing and plundering. The owner fired 10 shots and one of the men was killed.

In another incident of stone throwing on Vanguard Drive, Mr Johan Kuus fired a shot into the crowd, wounding three people, the colonel said.

Asked by Mr Justice Cillie whether layabouts had caused potentially peaceful protests to become unruly riots, Colonel Vorster said police had found criminals used peaceful marches and actions to their own criminal ends.

Earlier Lieutenant Visser of Woodstock, told the commission discipline at Salt River High School collapsed during the unrest in the Cape and the principal and his staff had left all decisions to a "students' representative council."

GRIEVANCES

Lieutenant Visser said the grievances of Salt River High School pupils were:

- That the school was formerly "a white school" known as Nassau High School. The school was not good enough for the whites and was then given to coloured children.
- The standard of teaching was lower than that at white schools.
- White pupils had a greater choice of subjects.

On September 2 pupils and four teachers of Salt River High School joined a group of about 1 000 people who marched on the city centre, Lieutenant Visser said.

On October 6, while members of Salt River High School SRC were discussing the writing of final examinations with staff, pupils caused damage at the school, estimated at R15 000.

The entire school was disrupted and pupils were unruly. Nothing could be done to restore order. The help of the police was not sought, Lieutenant Visser said.

On October 8 the principal suspended eight members of the SRC after he had received information that they were responsible for the damage.

(Proceeding)

3509/81(333).

92 shot dead lawfully riot commission told

CAPE TOWN — Col Andries van Zyl, commander of the anti-riot unit in the Western Cape, told the Cillie Commission yesterday 92 people were killed in police action in the Peninsula riots — 27 of them on the first day of the unrest.

He said if the police had used less drastic measures, they would not have been able to bring the disturbances under control effectively. In his opinion the people shot dead had been justifiably and lawfully killed.

In extreme circumstances when firearms had had to be used by the police, ringleaders had been singled out to be shot at, and thereafter firing had been for a deterrent effect. In some cases people who had got in the way had also been hit by the bullets fired at ringleaders.

Col Van Zyl provided the commission with a full statistical analysis of the riots in and around the Peninsula from June 18 to October 31.

Col Van Zyl said 387 people were injured by police action and 599 arrests were made. On a conservative estimate, R2½ million damage was done to property.

He said it had been found in the post-mortem examinations that a high proportion of those killed had alcohol in their bloodstreams.

Col Van Zyl said August 11 was regarded by the police as the day the riots began in the Peninsula.

Students had demonstrated in Nyanga and Guguletu. In one case, a crowd of about 6 000 gathered, giving the black power salute. They were mainly youths, but there were adults among them. They carried a banner which read: "This is a peaceful demonstration."

He described how his police vehicle was attacked. "We were attacked by a crowd who stoned our vehicle. Some of them had pipes, and even though the windows of our vehicle were protected, they tried to break the windows."

He fired three shots at the crowd and the driver next to him had fired ten. He did not know if anybody had been injured

Maj C. van Reenen Mouton of police divisional headquarters said the most intense incidents of unrest in Bellville occurred in Bellville South where the University of the Western Cape is situated.

Dr Percy Yutar, who is leading evidence, asked Maj Mouton about the stone-throwing incidents which had broken out near the D. F. Malan Airport off Settlers' Way.

Maj Mouton said there was public violence along the road near the airport during the unrest and also stone-throwing.

But evidence later in the inquiry would show there were no stones along the side of the road, the commission was told.

Maj M. Lourens of the Special Branch said that on June 18 students of the University of Cape Town had held a mass demonstration to show their solidarity and sympathy for Soweto students.

He said that before the UCT meeting there was peace and harmony between the different race groups in the Peninsula. Relationships between the police and the different races had also been good.

Maj Lourens told of a leader of Saso who is a part-time student at Unisa. His name may not be mentioned.

The man had been seen several times at places where unrest had broken out. He described the man as a roving ambassador for Saso who travelled the country canvassing support for Soweto students.

The hearing continues. — DDC.

Official list of dead in Cape unrest

17/11/76 (333)

THE following list of people who died during the Cape unrest was supplied by police to the Cillie Commission yesterday:

Nkululo Solomon Masiba, African male, 22, shot in right shoulder from behind at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu died 11/8/76

Simuel Louw African male, 42, shot in chest from front, at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8/76

Maxwell Sitshongaye, African male, 34 shot in head from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8/76

Wiseman Lutiya, African male, 22, shot in abdominal cavity from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8/76

Benjamin Desmond Rula, African male, 34 shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8/76.

Joseph Nxabi African male, 22, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8/76

Tulford Nteko, African male, 17 shotgun wound in back from behind at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 11/8/76

Tamsanga Michael Tshaya, African male, 19, shotgun wound in neck and face from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu; died 11/8/76.

Virginia Noduda, African woman, 17, shot in stomach from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 12/8/76

Daniel Mrwebi, African male, 23, shot in stomach from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 12/8/76

Godfrey Phetelo Zuba, African male, 23, shot in stomach from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 13/8/76.

Christopher Gobile, African male, 26, shot in a[illegible] from front at Bottle Store [illegible] 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 21/8/76

Joseph Kuma[?] African male, 22, shot in abdo[illegible] from front at Bottle Store No 1 and 2, NY1, Guguletu, died 3/9/76.

Vu[?] Abraham Mteto, African male 26, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 3 Bantu Administration, Guguletu, died 11/8/76

W[?] Reginald Mshudulu, African male, 23, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu, died 11/8/76

Nicholas Sipho Ndzunga, African male, 22, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 3 Bantu Administration, Guguletu, died 11/8/76

Archibald Majambo[?], African male, 23, shot in chest from front; Bottle Store No 3 Bantu Administration Guguletu, died 11/8/76

Andries Kamesi, African male, 25, shot in head from front at Bottle Store No. 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu, died 11/8/76

Mhlangabesi Edwin Gusnman, African male 28, shot in head from front at Bottle Store No 3, Bantu Administration, Guguletu died 11/8/76

Tut[?] Lesele, African male, 45, shot in calf, buttock and chest from behind at Bottle Store No 3, District 9, Langa, died 11/8/76

Sifanelo Kenneth Nduna, African male, 38, shot in small of back and loin from behind at Bottle Store No 3, District 9, Langa; died 11/8/76.

Patrick Nzayiya, African male, 35, shot through heart from front at Bottle Store No 4, Lerathoh St, Langa; died 11/8/76.

Rebecca Majeka, African female, 37, shot through neck from behind at Bottle Store No. 4, Lerathoh St, Langa, died 11/8/76.

Cuj[?] Mkafulo, African male, 36, shot through back and heart from behind at Bottle Store No 2, Washington St, Langa, died 11/8/76.

Dar[?] Sidwell Mdayi, African male, 24, shot in chest from front at Bottle Store No 3, Washington St, Langa died 11/8/76

Mzwamadoda MBA, African male, 35 shot in right shoulder from behind at Winkelsentrum, Washington St, Langa, 11/8/76

I[?] Fisher, Coloured female, 32 shot in right [illegible] at Bottle Store No 2 Washington St, Langa, died 12/8/76

Grayton Sidomu, African male 30, shot in back from behind at Mncede Store, Winkelsentrum, Washington St, Langa died 12/8/76

Ezekiel Zolie Mosie, Coloured male, 18 shot in head from front in front of Langa police station, died 12/8/76

Douglas Majamba, African male 20 shot in chest from front at Lansdowne Rd Philippi died 12/8/76

Fetras Genu, African male 18, shot in chest from front at NY 108, Guguletu, died 12/8/76

Christopher Truter, Coloured male, 15 shot through side of head at Juniper St, Bonteheuwel, died 31/8/76

Dawood Essop, Coloured male, 30, shot, in back at Honeysuckle St Bonteheuwel died 25/8/76

Rodney Cooke, Coloured male, 24, shot in chest from front at Post Office, Klaat Rd, Bonteheuwel, died 25/8/76

Isaac Barnes, Coloured male, 16, shot in chest from front at Junction Stores, Jakkalsvlei Lane, Bonteheuwel, died 25/8/76.

Sandra Pieters, Coloured female 12, shot in right side of head at Klipfontein Rd Roykers Supply Store, Athlone; died 3/9/76.

Henry A J D Ferguson, Coloured male, 30, shot through lungs from behind at Winkelsentrum, Hanover Park; died 2/9/76.

Noel John Adriaanse, Coloured male, 13, shot through left side of head at Winkelsentrum, Hanover Park; died 2/9/76.

Gosani Carolissen, Coloured male, 21, shot in chest from front at Library, Hanover Park; died 2/9/76.

Shahied Jacobs, Coloured male, 15, shot through side of neck and chest at corner of Sackville and Vincent Street, Cape Town died 3/9/76

Christiaan Benjamin Kamfer Coloured male, 16 shot in chest from front [illegible] St [illegible] died 7/9/76

Edward Fish Coloured male 25, shot in right side of chest and abdomen from front at Christiaan St, Ravensmead died 7/9/76

Abdurahman Alie Coloured male, 22, shot in chest from front at Christiaan St Ravensmead, died 7/9/76

Phillip Moses Coloured male, 41, shot in stomach from front at De La Rey Rd Ravensmead died 7/9/76

Nova van der Ross Coloured male 22 shot in left side of chest at corner Concert Boulevard and Prince George Drive Retreat died 8/9/76

Bhanudev Dajee, Indian male, 37, shot in lungs and heart at corner Retreat Rd and 4th Avenue Retreat died 8/9/76

Alec van Zyl Coloured male 23, shot in back at Poplarkers Bazaar, corner 6th Avenue and Retreat Rd, Retreat 8/9/76.

John Daniels, Coloured male, 35, shot in left side of chest at The Lookout Shop, 6th Avenue, Retreat, died 8/9/76

Ralph Ronald Lee, Coloured male, 34, shot in neck from front at Pep Stores, Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 8/9/76

Reginald Charles Matheson, Coloured male, 18 shot in back neck and head from behind at Robot Supermarket, Retreat Rd Retreat, died 8/9/76.

Nicholas May, Coloured male, 19, shot in back at Robot Supermarket, Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 8/9/76.

Neville James George Botha, Coloured male, 20, shot in stomach from front at Buy Cheap Winkel, Retreat Road, Retreat: died 8/9/76, Winkel, Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 8/9/76.

Alfred Marney, Coloured male, 19, shot in small of back at Buy Cheap Winkel, Retreat Rd, Retreat; died 16/9/76

Glen Pietersen, Coloured male 20 shot in chest from front at Retreat Rd Retreat, died 13/9/76

Colin Isaacs, Coloured male 31, shot in neck from behind at Pep Stores, Retreat Rd, Retreat died 9/9/76

Angeline Kleinschmidt, Coloured female, 31, shot in back of head at Majet Stores, 12th Avenue, Elsie's River died 8/9/76

Junie Muller, Coloured male, 16, shot in side of head and upper body Majet Stores, 12th Avenue Elsie's River died 9/9/76

Mervyn Jacobs Coloured male, 16 shot in back at Eureka Traders 40th Street, Elsie's River, died 8/9/76

Patrick John Daniels, Coloured male, 24, shot in back of head at Majet Stores, 12th Avenue, Elsie's River died 9/9/76

Bazil Albern, Coloured male, 16, shot in side of abdomen at Majet Stores, 12th Avenue, Elsie's River, died 9/9/76.

Abraham Paulse, Coloured male, 25, shot in back at Sherwood Bottle Store 3rd Avenue Sherwood Park, died 9/9/76

Karel Meyer, Coloured male, 45, shot in right buttock from behind at Sherwood Bottle Store, 3rd Avenue, Sherwood Park, died 9/9/76

Charles Elliot, Coloured male, 16, shot in abdomen from front at Cash & Wear, Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg, died 9/9/76.

Joseph Edward Cloete, Coloured male, 30, shot in chest and abdomen from front and in back and neck from behind, died 9/9/76

Faried Cook, Coloured male, 16, shot in neck from behind at Green Dolphin Bottle Store, Jordaan Rd, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Basil William Nixkey, Coloured male, 41, shot in back at Green Dolphin Bottle Store, Jordaan Rd, Manenberg; died 9/9/76.

Christopher Appolis, Coloured male, 16, shot in head from front at Green Dolphin Bottle Store, Jordaan Rd, Manenberg; died 10/9/76.

[illegible] Coloured male 15 shot in arm and chest from left at Green Dolphin Bottle Store, Jordaan Rd, Manenberg died 9/9/76

[illegible] Davids Coloured male 16 shot in head from behind at [illegible] General Dealers [illegible] died 9/9/76

[illegible] African male 15 shot in back and small of back at Vistula Tavern Bottle Store Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg died 9/9/76

Richard Meedeci, African male 35, shot in back at Vistula Tavern Bottle Store Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg died 9/9/76

[illegible] Wellington Zondani, African male 28 shot through chest from left at Vistula Tavern Bottle Store Manenberg Avenue Manenberg died 9/9/76

George Williams, Coloured male, 15 shot in left shoulder from behind at Military Rd, Retreat, died 9/9/76

Alfred Andrew Finch, Coloured male, 15, shot in left side of chest from front at Prince George Drive, Retreat, died 9/9/76

Suleiman Gasnola, Coloured male, 17, shot in chest from side at Lansdowne Rd, Lansdowne died 9/9/76

Lawrence Buba, African male, 14, shot in chest from front at corner Duinefontein and Lansdowne Rds, Philippi died 9/9/76

John Opperman, Coloured male, 20, shot in stomach from front at Hanover Park Avenue, Hanover Park, died 9/9/76.

Christophel Olivier, Coloured male, 29, shot in back at Skietbaanpad, Kuilsrivier, died 11/9/76.

Mzimkulu Ndingane, African male, 11, shot in stomach from front at corner NY. 108 and NY. 115, Guguletu; died 14/9/76.

Jeffrey Vermeulen, Coloured male, 19, shot in chest from front at Bonteheuwel Avenue, Bonteheuwel; died 16/9/76.

Phyllis Peters, Coloured female, 41, shot in side of head at Belgravia Road, Athlone, died 16/9/76

Mogamat Rushaad Davids, [illegible] Coloured male, 24, shot in back at Klipfontein Rd, Athlone died 16/9/76

Sandra Joyce Adams, Coloured female, 15, shot in front of head (forehead) at Abduragman Avenue, Kew Town Athlone (3rd floor [illegible]) died 16/9/76

Ronald Harris, Coloured male, 25 [illegible] chest from front at Blossom Rd Silvertown died 16/9/76

Sidwell [illegible] African male 19 shot in chest and stomach from front at corner NY 3 and NY 50 Guguletu died 16/9/76

Sonnyboy Zantsi, African male, 17, [illegible] front of head at corner NY 3 and NY 50, Guguletu died 16/9/76

Victor Mzwandile Nokasa, African male [illegible] shot in front of head at Railway line Guguletu died 16/9/76

Nazeem Kahn, Coloured male, 15, shot in chest and abdomen from an arcade at Manenberg Avenue, Manenberg died 16/9/76.

Ronald Godfrey Charles October Coloured male 19, shot in left of neck, head and chest at Vanguard Avenue, Heideveld died 16/9/76.

Gary Sandy Balnardo, Coloured male, 19, shot through buttock and chest from front at Heath Rd, Gra[ssy] Park, died 16/9/76

Robson Mkukozo African ma[le] 19, shot in chest from front at NY Guguletu died 17/9/76

Harrison Orphant African ma[le] shot in back at NY 1, Guguletu died 25/10/76

THE following casualties were not th[e] result of police action.

Radiwaan Yassim, Coloured mal[e] 25, public violence (stoning vehicle[s]) Parade, Cape Town

Naomi van Kerke, Coloure[d] female, 10 public violence (stoni[ng] vehicles), Ravensmead

Owen Leukes, Coloured male, 1[illegible] public violence (stoning vehicles) Bonteheuwel

Moses Prince, Coloured male, 2[illegible] attempted arson/looting of sho[p] Matroosfontein

Batwa Sogbag, African male, 1[illegible] attempted arson (garage) and publ[ic] violence, Philippi.

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17/11/76

Blacks call for firm police action

Staff Reporter

PARENTS and teachers interviewed yesterday in Langa and Guguletu, where schools are still being boycotted by Black pupils and attendances remain low, called for stronger police action so that the situation can return to normal.

"Most of our children want to come back to school," a teacher who did not wish to be identified said yesterday. "Ninety percent of the parents are against the protest of the pupils — and I would say about 75 percent of the pupils themselves want nothing more than to be allowed to come to school in peace."

The major problem, he said, was still intimidation. "Many parents bring their children to school by car, or lead them by little-known pathways so that the intimidators cannot get at them. But all too often we are unsuccessful. No parent wants his child to be beaten up — and the children themselves are scared as well."

The teacher said the police should arrest the ringleaders who were behind much of the trouble.

Very bitter

"I am not saying that there are not a lot of things that are wrong and which some of our people feel very bitter about — but we feel there are channels we can use to express these grievances. For instance we have been in constant touch with the Bantu Education Department for months about various problems — and these are always receiving attention."

Another teacher at a Langa primary school said that she felt things would not return to normal till the parents and teachers of Langa got together to form a united front against the agitators.

"Most of the trouble starts in Guguletu — not here," she said.

But another parent, who also did not wish to be quoted, said he disagreed.

In Soweto

"The trouble started in Soweto in June," he said. "I know of one school which arranged a tour for the pupils by bus to Soweto right in the middle of the riots — the pupils learnt all their tactics while they were there and returned to Guguletu and Langa to make the same kind of trouble."

Other teachers in Langa and Guguletu spoke of the climate of fear in the townships and the activities of hooligans who were taking advantage of the unrest to intimidate and rob.

"The hooligans have a terrible hold over our people," one teacher said. "We cannot trust anybody anymore."

"If only we could get organized . . " he added.

He said responsible people who held down jobs were increasingly worried about their children, who roamed the streets of the townships associating with unsavoury characters when they ought to be at school.

A parent of a teenage girl said. "Many of the girls take up with boys who are wrong for them. Many of the girls get pregnant and I would not be surprised if few of the 13 to 16-year-old women students returned to school next year.

The streets of Langa were quiet yesterday. Groups of schoolchildren played outside their homes.

A Black official of the Bantu Affairs Board said: "Now it looks peaceful — but underneath the surface there is a lot of hostility and fear. The people here — especially the responsible workers with children — would be a lot happier if the police acted strongly once and for all to eradicate the hooligan element which we feel is behind a lot of the trouble."

Ringleader shot at, says colonel

Police give riot toll

CAPE UNREST

96 dead

417 inju

599 held

R2½-millio damage

Chief Reporter

COLONEL A P VAN ZYL, the officer in charge of the police riot squad in the Western Cape, told the Cillie Commission in Cape Town yesterday that if the police had used less drastic measures they would not have effectively been able to bring the recent disturbances under control.

In extreme circumstances, when firearms had had to be used by the police, he said, ringleaders had been singled out to be shot at, and thereafter firing had been for deterrent effect.

In some cases, people who had got in the way had also been hit by the bullets fired at ringleaders.

Colonel Van Zyl was one of the first witnesses called to testify at the commission's Cape Town hearing. He provided the commission with a full statistical analysis of the riots in and around the Cape Peninsula from June 18 to October 31.

97 killed

These show that:

● A total of 97 people were killed and at least 417 injured, of whom 92 were killed and 387 injured by police action.

● A total of 599 arrests were made for a variety of offences; and

● On a "conservative estimate", R2½m damage was done to property.

Colonel Van Zyl said it had been found in the post-mortem examinations that a high proportion of those killed had alcohol in their bloodstreams.

The figures he laid before the commission show that of the 92 people killed by police action during the disturbances, 63 were men over 18, 22 were youths under 18, four were women

Cillie appeals to public

Staff Reporter

MR JUSTICE CILLIE said yesterday he hoped anyone with information which would assist the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the riots, would come forward to give evidence.

He said this at the start of the commission's sitting in Cape Town yesterday. The commission's inquiry into the Peninsula riots will last for two weeks.

Mr Justice Cillie thanked the press for their co-operation with the commission.

He introduced his three advisers and said he was certain there would be fine spirit of co-operation between them.

Anybody who wishes to give evidence at the inquiry can telephone Mr D Jacobs, secretary of the commission, at 45-6129.

Full list of dead —page 2

Source: Administration of Colou

Year	Total enrolment	Enr app
1969	400	
1970	461	
1971	560	
1972	1 014	

Table 7. Enrolment of full - and par

College for 1969-1972.

Enrolment at the Peninsula College, w
the National Diploma for Technicians
shown in the following table.

There are five Technical Colleges (A
Durban, Highveld in Johannesburg, P.
in Port Elizabeth) and the Peninsula
cation in Bellville South.

Coloured people

The important point to note in the
of Matriculants shows a strong rist
particularly at the higher levels,
reason for the low numbers is that
coming indentured as apprentices.
apprentice must usually first prove
that they are unable to find a White

(9)

18/11/76

Inquiry Argus told of UWC boycott

THE first incident of unrest in Bellville South occurred when students of the University of the Western Cape took a decision to boycott classes in sympathy with their counterparts in Soweto, the Cillie Commission heard today.

The Cillie Commission of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Cillie, is sitting in the H. F. Verwoerd Building, until November 30.

The Commission is hearing evidence on the recent unrest in the Peninsula, as well as in Montagu, Robertson, Worcester, Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Wellington, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Fish Hoek, Malmesbury, Vredenburg and surrounding areas.

Mr Justice Cillie is assisted during the Cape Town hearing by three advisers, Mr J. F. Malherbe, Mr D. R. Ngo and Mr P. M. Sonn.

The former Attorney General of the Transvaal, Dr Percy Yutar, is leading the evidence, assisted by Mr A. M. Hlungwani and Mr E. S. C. van Graan.

Members of the public who wish to testify before the commission can telephone the secretary, Mr Dawie Jacobs, at 45-6129.

CAMPUS MEETING

Captain F. Joubert, staff officer to the district commander of the Bellville police, told the commission that after unrest broke out in Soweto last June, between 150 and 300 students attended meetings on the UWC campus.

The meetings were held in the cafeteria at lunch times to give the impression these students had the support of many others.

On July 30, these students decided to boycott classes. The rector then suspended classes to prevent trouble between the boycotters and those who

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

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Docket on alleged assault

A DOCKET on the alleged assault committed by a policeman on a caretaker's son during the unrest in a small town in the Western Cape has been handed to the Attorney General for his decision, Dr Percy Yutar told the Cillie Commission today.

He said following the allegation made yesterday in evidence by the caretaker, police conducted a full investigation. They have already completed their findings and the docket has been handed to the Attorney General in the usual way.

POLICE CAME

The police came into his house and asked where two of his sons were.

'I said they were inside. They came in and said to me: "Which one is X?"

'I pointed to him and a policeman said: "That's my man" — and punched him. I told him to stop hitting, and he did,' the caretaker said.

The two boys were arrested and are to appear in court on a charge of public violence on Novem- public violence. They have been granted bail.

The caretaker told the commission he knew the police assaulted people at 12 or 16 different houses.

'We believe our children were assaulted at the police station and in jail.

'I have come here to give evidence because before that time there was no trouble and there has been no trouble since.

'Since then the feelings between the Whites and us is not right. I have to say this. There is no point in concealing it,' he said.

When asked by Mr Justice Cillie which police-streets

A GATHERING

Father Gormley described another incident when riot police were called to deal with an open air gathering of about 150 people in Langa. He said that although the people were already running and scattering as the riot police arrived the police had used teargas on the crowd.

He told the commission he wished to speak on behalf of many people in Langa and the other Black townships who would not come forward to speak to the commission because of ignorance, apathy, cynicism or fear of reprisals.

Father Gormley said that the deep-seated and basic causes of the recent riots were to be found in the system of apartheid which denied to some people their God-given freedom, dignity and equality.

Many of the Black people did not think further than wanting to see the end of Bantu Administration.

He said that the continuous implementation of apartheid policies and the forceful maintenance of such policies and accompanying laws, could be seen as a cause of unrest and even riot.

PUBLIC SERVICE

A further cause was the tendency of Public Service departments to concentrate on the implementation of policy to the detriment of their public service.

The seemingly enormous powers vested in the hands of officials against which the African person seemed to have no appeal was another factor that contributed to the riots.

The recent independence of Angola, Mozambique, the present happenings in Rhodesia and the gradual growth of 'Black consciousness' in Cape Town since 1970 were also contributing factors.

CONTROL

Dealing with the control of the riots by police, Father Gormley said that because the police did not wear sufficient protective equipment, such as that worn by U.S. police in the American riots of 1960, they were forced to open fire in self-defence much sooner than would otherwise have been the case.

Dealing with the escalation of the riots Father Gormley said the police reaction had been disproportionate to the circumstances. He said that police presence and strong activity by the police had led to escalation in most cases on the Cape Flats.

PARENTS

Parents of demonstrating pupils, he said, were not sympathetic with their children until police had used force against the pupils and gone into school premises in pursuit of pupils.

The attitude of parents had swung around to one of hostility towards the police and sympathy for their children after police action against the pupils, he said.

Father Gormley told of an incident at the Langa High School when police chased pupils into a class room and beat them with batons.

GRIEVANCES

He said Black people in Cape Town felt their grievances had been ignored by the authorities and no one had stood up and spoken for them.

Father Gormley listed day-to-day grievances among the urban Blacks.

These were:

- Pass laws;
- The housing shortage;
- Continual harassment by the police and members of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB).
- Job reservation;
- Poverty resulting from inability to get jobs commensurate to skill;
- Unemployment;
- Unequal Government expenditure; and

Cillie inquiry

Police acts criticised

THREE new witnesses yesterday responded to the appeal of Mr Justice Cillie and came forward to give evidence which they felt could assist the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the recent disturbances in the Cape.

After reading the appeal published in The Argus on Tuesday, Mrs Mary Lincoln, a Salt River secretary, a caretaker from a country town who may not be named since this would identify his two sons who are to appear in court, and Father Matthew Gormley, a priest at the Catholic Church in Langa, came forward and gave evidence.

Mrs Lincoln told the commission of unrest at a Salt River factory on September 10.

The caretaker travelled more than 160 km to give evidence that one of his sons had been assaulted by police, and as a result of police action, relations between the White and Coloured communities in his home town were 'not right.'

Father Gormley gave his view of the causes of the riots.

The caretaker said there was no trouble in his town until the weekend of September 10 to September 12.

On the Friday he said he offered to help with 'civil defence' after the minister and members of the Management Committee told him they were worried about possible unrest.

WINDOWS BROKEN

The following night while on duty for the 'civil defence' he had heard some youths saying: 'The "laws" (the police) are busy tonight' and also that they had broken windows at a hall where the usual Saturday-night dance was in progress.

He said he went to investigate and saw the windows were broken at the hall.

He also noticed too that a street light and the windows of a house were broken

On Sunday night, September 12, while he was at church between 7 pm and 8 pm, children 'became unruly' and set fire to tyres.

Until that time parents and older people had not been involved.

About 3 am on Monday September 13, he was wakened by a noise and found his front door was open.

man had assaulted his son, he said he did not know the policeman's name.

The judge said someone would be sent to investigate and report back to the commission.

The caretaker was also to give the investigator names of other parents who felt, as he did, namely, that their children had been assaulted by police.

PRIEST

Father Matthew Gormley, a priest at the Catholic Church in Langa, said he would give his view of the cause of the riots which he also believed to be the views of many Africans in Langa.

He said he would first give an account of three minor incidents he had witnessed because he believed that although they were not significant in themselves they may have symbolic significance.

He said a small group of children had attended a meeting at the Langa church. The children said they were afraid to go home.

Father Gormley said he would take them home.

A small boy with him shouted a Xhosa word at one of some police trucks that were passing.

The whole convoy of trucks stopped and one of the policemen shouted at the boy and drove off.

SCHOOLS CLOSED

On a certain Friday the director of Bantu Education issued an instruction that all schools should close at 12 noon and pupils should keep off the streets.

Father Gormley said that shortly after noon he had seen a group of riot police relaxing and playing soccer with a group of Black pupils.

Only a couple of hours later he saw riot police chasing a group of Black children, intending to catch them.

He could not say whether they were the same riot police or the same children.

Mr Justice Cillie said that there had been evidence in other parts of the country which indicated that the police were worried about children who had nothing to do while the schools were closed and therefore tried to involve them in recreational activities.

Father Gormley said he thought that the police on this occasion were playing soccer for relaxation rather than to keep the children off the streets as they had already been ordered to keep off the

(Continued from Page 1)

wished to continue with their studies, Captain Joubert said.

On August 4 about 4 pm students held a demonstration on the campus. Police confiscated 38 placards which the students were carrying.

Some of the placards read: 'TV for Whites only'; 'Reward: Freedom. Apartheid must be killed'; 'Is it a sin to be Black?';

'Whites are callous murderers of children'; 'The system! What a corruption!';

'We are not squatters. This is our land' and 'Bash a Boer for freedom.'

Colonel Joubert read the list to the commission.

A MARCH

Captain Joubert said that on September 3 police received a report that 300 Coloured school pupils were marching from the Parow station towards Parow central.

Police intercepted the marchers and they became aggressive. One pupil threw a stone at the police.

He was arrested and found to be a second-year BA student from the University of the Western Cape in school uniform.

Captain Joubert said it was clear the youth was one of the leaders of the march. He had been charged with public violence and was convicted and sentenced to seven strokes.

WARNING SHOTS

Captain Joubert said that on September 7 the police received a report that between 500 and 1 000 pupils of the Uitkyk High School were marching towards the Parow shopping centre.

Police stopped the march on the Parow railway bridge and warning shots of birdshot were fired and teargas was used.

When the police pursued the fleeing youths into side streets stone throwing began. Uniformed police were placed on duty in Francie van Zyl Drive to protect the White areas.

Captain Joubert said that after a day of rioting in the Tiervlei area on September 8 it was difficult to determine whether fear or hate was the cause of the tense atmosphere.

ALL QUIET

He said all Coloured pupils had now returned to schools and were writing exams. Life at the University of the Western Cape was also back to normal.

The next witness was Lieutenant Colonel P. C Fourie, senior Staff Officer to the Divisional Commissioner who told the Commission that six people had died as a result of police action during unrest in the Boland.

He said 84 people were injured, one person killed in the rioting from other causes and five members of the police force were injured.

● The evils of uncontrolled liquor drinking.

Father Gormley said he had been impressed by two members of the Bantu Education Department, Mr Owens, the Director, and Mr Mitchell, an inspector, who, at a meeting had expressed their sympathy and willingness to assist but seemed powerless to find an effective solution as were parents.

DAMAGE

Asked by Mr Ngo why there was a difference in the damage caused by the riots in Langa and Nyanga, Father Gormley said the major damage was caused in the areas where migrant workers lived.

The elements among such men — who had no property or interest in the city — 'went wild very quickly' in an abnormal situation like a riot.

There were 'official figures' of 23 000 migrant workers at Langa.

Mr Ngo asked Father Gormley about an incident involving young children who played football with the riot police. Mr Ngo said he was 'rather touched' by it, but it was possible the other children taunted the players and the police.

He felt during a situation where the police were in the townships to control riots, that they should forget little children and concentrate on their jobs.

The commission adjourned until today.

Major S. J. Gilbert of the Boland Security Police said UWC students influenced Boland schoolchildren to boycott classes and to hold demonstrations.

He said the UWC students visited the homes of Boland children during weekends, explained the reasons for the boycott of classes at UWC, and told the children they should follow suit.

Major Gilbert said about 3 000 pamphlets entitled 'Soweto-UWC' were distributed in the areas Paarl, Stellenbosch, Worcester and Somerset West.

He gave details of schools where boycotts occurred directly as a result of the influences of UWC students.

'CHAIN REACTION'

Boycotts also occurred at other schools but this was a 'chain reaction' following the demonstrations and boycotts at other schools.

At a Paarl school, pupils boycotted classes on August 16 and marched around the school carrying placards.

Some placards bore the words: 'We don't want White creatures for teachers — away with White teachers' and 'We want no Whites at our schools.'

Major Gilbert said after the demonstration pupils were questioned and gave their grievances as:

● Inadequate sports facilities,

● White teachers were stricter than Coloured teachers,

● White teachers did not show their pupils the necessary respect, and

● Salaries of Coloured teachers were inadequate and lower than salaries paid to White teachers.

(Proceeding)

Unrest: Four are guilty of sabotage

FOUR young Coloured men were convicted in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday on counts of sabotage arising out of the recent unrest in the Peninsula. This was the first case of its kind to result from the local disturbances.

Bertram Leon Concalves, 19, a Post Office employee from Bellville South, and Rudolf Leonard Knight, 18, a University of the Western Cape student, were found guilty on two counts of sabotage arising from the setting alight of two classrooms of the Good Hope Primary School and the Kasselsvlei Post Office, both in Bellville South, in August this year. Sentence will be passed today.

Concalves was a former pupil of the Good Hope Primary School.

Frank Leo Coutries, 19; and Lesley Ivan Seleka, 22, both University of the Western Cape students, were found guilty of one count of sabotage. This charge arose from the setting alight of the Kasselsvlei Post Office.

NOT GUILTY

They were found not guilty of sabotage in connection with the fire at the Good Hope Primary School.

The minimum sentence for charges under the Sabotage Act is five years.

In his judgment, the Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice van Zijl, said the State's case rested on the evidence of an accomplice, Mr Basil Frantz, against whom charges were withdrawn after he turned State witness, and a self-confessed police informer, Mr Kelvin Voskuil.

Their evidence had been corroborated by other evidence including confessions made to magistrates by Concalves, Coutries and Knight.

CAUTION

Mr Justice van Zijl said the State treated the evidence of accomplices with caution.

In his efforts to secure information, Mr Voskuil almost became an accomplice, and the State also treated his evidence with caution.

The judge said State evidence had been fortified by the fact that none of the accused had chosen to give evidence.

The four accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Witness criticizes police for shootin

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



Staff Reporter

THE Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the riots called its first public witness in Cape Town yesterday — a Salt River secretary, Mrs Mary Lincoln — who criticized the police because she felt they fired unnecessarily on a rioting group during the Peninsula unrest.

But before the day's proceedings began, Dr Percy Yutar, the former Attorney General of the Transvaal, who is leading the evidence before the commission, said there had been a good response to yesterday's request by Mr Justice Cillie to people to come forward to give evidence.

Dr Yutar, addressing Mr Justice Cillie, said: "In response to your invitation for the public to come forward, a number have come forward and I will be leading evidence from one of them after the first witness."

The first witness was Lieutenant Johannes Visser, the Station Commander of the Woodstock Detectives' Branch.

Bomb information

In his evidence Lieutenant Visser said they had received information on September 9 that there would be a strike at the Rex Trueform factory in Salt River the following day.

They also had information that a bomb had been planted at the factory and that it would go off during the afternoon of September 9.

They searched but no bomb could be found.

The following day — the day that it was said a strike would take place — a crowd of about 1 000 gathered outside the Rex Trueform factory.

Stones had been thrown from the premises of the factory at police vehicles, buses and private cars. The riot squad were then called in, Lieutenant Visser said.

Considerable damage had been done. By this time, the crowd — still numbering between 800 and 1 000 — were standing outside the factory, which is in Victoria Road.

Teargas was used against the crowd and the police opened fire on the factory. Stones were still being thrown.

About 2pm all the factory workers were sent home. September 10, the day of these disturbances, was a Friday, and on the following Monday, Lieutenant Visser said, the same situation developed outside the factory.

Nobody killed

The riot squad were called and teargas was used again.

The following day, September 14, the riot squad were not called and Lieutenant Visser's men handled the situation. The position improved, he said, and after a while the disturbances subsided.

He said that nobody had been killed or injured in this particular unrest.

Dr Yutar then told the commission that a woman would be giving evidence and would say that it had not been necessary for the police to open fire.

Lieutenant Visser, replying to Dr Yutar, said stones being thrown from inside the building and that a lot of damage had been done to the building.

He said it had been necessary for the police to be firm because private people nearby were in danger of being seriously injured.

The fire had only lasted a few seconds.

Mr Justice Cillie asked Lieutenant Visser what the police had fired at and whether it had not been

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g at rioters

possible for the police to have used teargas against the people in the building.

Lieutenant Visser said the police had fired at the windows of the building and that the windows from which the stones were being thrown were too high for the teargas to be effective.

Lieutenant Visser said that as far as he knew no member of the police had been inside the building.

Dr Yutar also told Lieutenant Visser that the woman would criticize the police because they had not been well enough protected against the stone throwing.

Lieutenant Visser said that not only was the safety of the police in jeopardy but also the safety of the people who were in the street.

Lieutenant Visser then went on to relate further details of disturbances in his area.

When he had finished his evidence, Mrs Lincoln was called to the witness stand.

She took the oath and then Dr Yutar said: "You were kind enough to come forward to give evidence of the riots, and you have been kind enough to draw up a memorandum." He then asked her to go ahead with her evidence.

• Dr Yutar interrupted Mrs Lincoln several times while she read her memorandum, to clarify and elaborate on various details.

Memorandum

Extracts from Mrs Lincoln's memorandum follow:

"I am a secretary at Clicks Stores head office, right next door to Rex Trueform in Salt River. My office has a window looking out on to Victoria Road.

"On the day of the first march by school children into Cape Town, and the subsequent riot, I saw the children marching past through Salt River at about 11am.

"On the day of the trouble at Rex Trueform, school children also marched past in the morning. At lunchtime, all the factory girls came out of Rex Trueform, as they usually do, but this time instead of spreading out over the surrounding area, they gathered tightly on the corners of the main road."

There were about 1 000 women who came out of the factory, Mrs Lincoln said. They were machinists.

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"Expectant"

The memorandum continued: "The atmosphere was expectant, such as for a crowd waiting for a procession to pass, but not violent.

"It was at this stage that word got around at Clicks that something was going on and various staff members began to stand at the large plate glass windows to watch, including myself.

"Then I saw a few young men break out of the crowd of girls and run to the site of a demolished house on the opposite side of the road, where they picked up bricks. I would say that there were about 20 of these young men at the most.

"The rest of the crowd were all young factory girls, excited and noisy but not doing anything violent.

"Amazingly accurate"

"Anyway, these young men then began to throw the bricks at passing cars. They were amazingly accurate and must have had practice.

"The first damage was caused when a stone went through the windscreen of a car driven by a woman — she was coming out of town, and she immediately turned right at the robots and got out of the area. I think a bus came next and was stoned, but I do not remember if any windows were broken.

"Then an ordinary police van came along. As the trouble had only just started at this time, I presumed that it was a coincidence. A well-thrown stone knocked out the light on the police van.

"And as it was an unprotected van, it made an immediate U-turn and went back towards town,

Continued on P 6

(cont.)

T. 18/11/76

Girls 'pulled faces' at police

From P 5

presumably to get help Stones continued to be thrown now and then at cars, but I did not see any more damage done

"The shops mostly closed their doors At this point traffic dwindled, and we supposed that the road had been closed father down.

"Then reinforcements of ordinary police arrived, armed, and they jumped out of their cars and vans and ordered the crowd back Some of the girls went back into the factory, but the majority stayed where they were.

"Screaming"

"The police seemed to be in control — they had not fired any shots, merely looking and sounding threatening, and the stone throwing had stopped

"Then we heard screaming, and a commotion started further down Victoria Road, towards Observatory. We saw vans pull up and riot police in camouflage uniforms poured out and ran towards us.

"The girls ran in panic before them and a great many tried to get into the doors of Rex Trueform. The riot police chased the crowd down the road between us and Rex Trueform, and the action went out of my sight for a while

"I heard firing, and was told that they were using bird shot and tear gas

"Eventually my curiosity got the better of my common sense and I went down to the back of the yard of Clicks which is immediately opposite the side entrance to Rex Trueform

"Girls were hanging out of the windows and pulling faces and shouting remarks at the police"

At this point Dr Yutar and Mrs Lincoln agreed that the girls, by making these signs and remarks, were taunting the police

"The young men who had caused the trouble appeared to be on the top floor of the factory, from where they were throwing out whatever came to hand

"These items were falling

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



in the middle of the road, nowhere near any of the police, but whenever one was thrown from a window, the police replied with shooting.

"I do not know what they were using, but whatever it was, it broke the windows of Rex Trueform whenever it hit."

At this point, in a reply to a question, Mrs Lincoln said her criticism, although she had missed about five minutes of what was happening, was that not a single stone was thrown from the windows of the building

She went on to say: "I did not think it necessary for the police to fire."

"There was a less serious repetition of this on the following Monday."

This concluded Mrs Lincoln's memorandum

Earlier in the day, Lieutenant Visser gave evidence about the Salt River High School, where he said there had been no discipline during the unrest

He said that after the outbreak of trouble in Soweto, two teachers at the school had asked the pupils how they felt about the Soweto disturbances.

They asked the pupils to sympathize and said that money was being collected for the injured and the families of those people killed

Lieutenant Visser said a Students' Representative Council had been formed at Salt River High Similar CRC organizations were formed at eight other schools.

Lieutenant Visser said that at a joint meeting of the SRCs at which three members from each school were present, it was decided to boycott classes, and programmes of action were set up

Members of the SRCs also distributed pamphlets.

On September 2, pupils from Salt River High, joined a crowd which marched on Cape Town There were four teachers from Salt River High with the pupils, he said.

Damage

Lieutenant Visser told the commission about extensive damage which had been done to Salt River High.

The next witness to give evidence was Colonel Johannes Vorster, District Commander for Athlone

Near the beginning of August, a crowd, numbering about 3 000, had gathered on an open piece of ground in Guguletu. The crowd consisted of youths and adults. Teargas and dogs were used, he said

A board was being carried in the crowd which read "This is a peaceful demonstration". Colonel Vorster had spoken to the leaders of the crowd, who told him they were demonstrating in sympathy with Soweto.

The leaders said they intended to march to Langa to meet other pupils and that they would then march to Cape Town.

Colonel Vorster told them that although this was a peaceful demonstration, it was illegal.

He went on to give details of other disturbances which occurred in his area.

Colonel Vorster told the commission the relations between Blacks and the police were good before the unrest.

He said that after the disturbances, the police had a good relationship with older Blacks but the younger members of the Black community were hostile

He said the police had found that layabouts and criminals had taken advantage of the unrest. Criminals used marches to "see what they could get out of it", Colonel Vorster said.

Coloured head weeps before Cillie inquiry

(81)

18/4/86 Star

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A coloured school principal wept today while testifying before the Cillie Commission.

He was the first coloured principal to have testified. The judge urged him to tell other school principals their identities would be protected if they testified — and they could even testify in private.

The principal said he was a member of the management committee and of the liaison committee in his home town

The liaison committee was part of a countrywide organisation which tried to promote good relations between the races

"He wept when he told the commission of an incident in the early hours of Sunday, September 12, when his house was stoned.

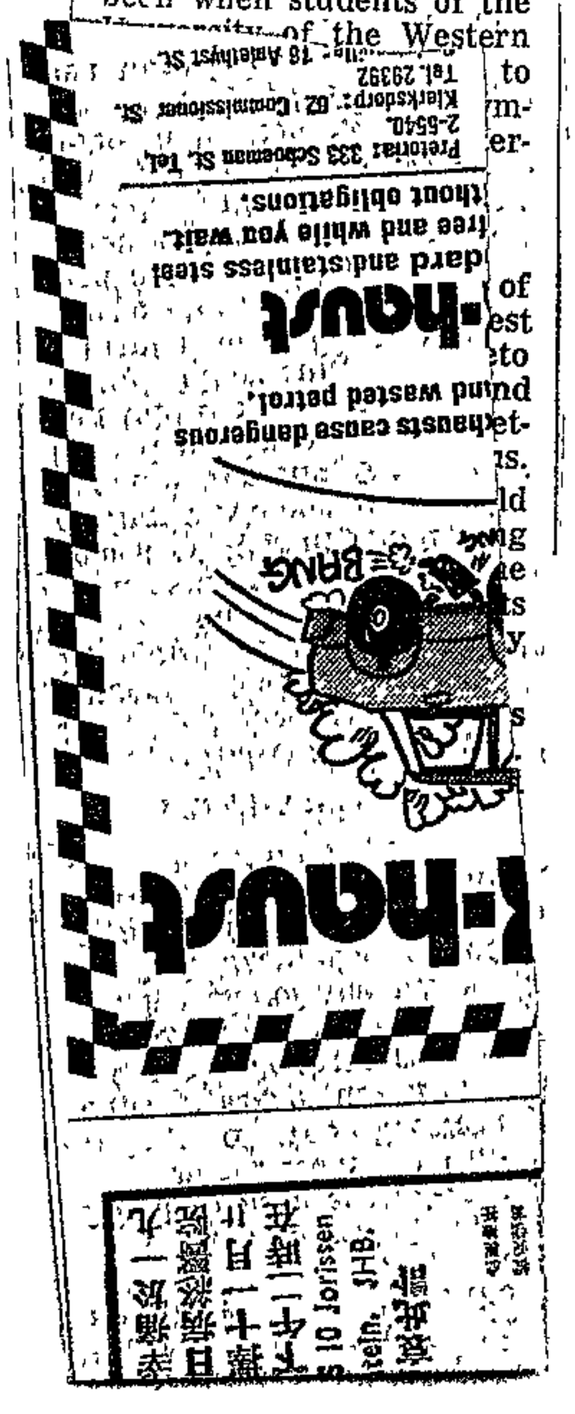
On the Saturday night he had gone to the school to check up on the voluntary guard which was posted there as a safety measure.

He drove home and arrived about 1.20 am In a choking voice he said, "I can never forget that night. I saw my house had been stoned. The windows were smashed. The walls had holes and there were bits of stone still sticking to the walls

"My wife rushed out in tears and said: "Why are they doing this to us? What have we done?" She could not understand that this was the payment we got for helping people.

Financially he had not suffered much as a result of the attack, but had suffered 'immeasurable damage to my family life.'

Earlier the commission was told the first unrest in Belville South had been when students of the [illegible] of the Western [illegible] to [illegible]m- [illegible]er-



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Police action criticised at Cape riot inquiry

CAPE TOWN — The Cillie commission of inquiry called its first public witness here yesterday — a Salt River secretary, Mrs Mary Lincoln — who criticised the police because she felt they fired unnecessarily on a rioting group during the Peninsula unrest.

Mrs Lincoln told the commission she was giving evidence after reading of an appeal by Mr Justice Cillie to members of the public to come forward and testify.

She said she was a secretary at Clicks Stores head office, which was next to the Rex Trueform factory. About 1 000 Coloured machinists were employed at the factory.

On the morning of September 10 she had seen schoolchildren march past her office.

At lunchtime the machinists had "gathered tightly" on a street corner. There had been a crowd of at least 1 000.

She had seen about 20 men run out of the crowd, pick up bricks from a nearby building site, and hurl them at passing cars.

"They were amazingly accurate and must have had practice.

"Then a police van came along. As the trouble had only just started at this time, I presumed that it was a coincidence. A well-thrown stone knocked out the light on the police van.

"It made an immediate U-turn and went back towards town, presumably to get help. Stones continued to be thrown now and then at cars, but I did not see any more damage done," Mrs Lincoln said.

She added: "Then police reinforcements arrived and ordered the crowd back. Some of the girls went back into the factory, but the majority stayed where they were.

"The police seemed to be in control — they had not fired any shots, merely looking and sounding threatening and the stone throwing had stopped.

"Then we heard screaming and a commotion started further down the road. We saw vans pull up and riot police in camouflage uniform poured out.

"The girls ran in panic before them. The police chased the crowd down the road and the action went out of my sight for a while. I heard firing and was told that they were using bird shot and teargas.

"Eventually my curiosity got the better of my common sense and I went down to the back yard of Clicks which is immediately opposite the side entrance to Rex Trueform.

"The crowd had all retreated into Rex Trueform and the police were stationed on our side of the road, with their rifles pointing upwards at the windows of Rex Trueform," Mrs Lincoln said.

The men who had caused the trouble appeared to be on the top floor, from where they had thrown whatever came to hand. These items had included a mop, plastic cups and water bombs.

The items had fallen in the middle of the road, nowhere near the police, but whenever something had been thrown from the window they had replied with shots.

"I do not know what they were using, but whatever it was, it broke the windows of Rex Trueform whenever it hit," she said.

"No members of the public were in danger and I did not think it necessary for the police to fire," Mrs Lincoln added.

She also criticised the police for not being suitably protected.

Lt J. Visser, station commander of the Woodstock detectives' branch, said in his evidence that they had received information on September 9 that there would be a strike at the Rex Trueform factory the following day. They had also got information that a bomb had been planted at the factory and that it would go off during the afternoon. But after investigation, no bomb could be found.

The following day a crowd of about 1 000 gathered outside the factory.

Stones had been thrown from the premises of the factory at police vehicles, buses and private cars. The riot squad were then called in, Lt Visser said.

Teargas was used against the crowd and the police opened fire on the factory. All the factory workers were later sent home.

On the following Monday, Lt Visser said, the same situation developed outside the factory.

He said nobody had been killed or injured in this particular unrest.

Lt Visser, replying to Dr Percy Yutar, who is leading evidence, said it had been necessary for the police to be firm because private people nearby were in danger of being seriously injured. — DDC-SAPA.

81

'Major hit me first' – accused

18/11/76

Staff Reporter

WHILE awaiting trial a Coloured youth was prepared to say anything to police to stop them from beating him, a Cape Town Regional Court magistrate heard yesterday.

Darryl Jeftha, 20, was yesterday jailed for 18 months on a charge of public violence. He pleaded not guilty.

Major F J Mostert told the court he had arrested Jeftha at the Grand Parade on September 7 after watching him closely.

Major Mostert said about 200 people were throwing stones at two plainclothes security policemen, who had to dash behind cars for protection.

Jeftha was among them. He broke paving into pieces which were used as missiles against the police, Major Mostert said.

Giving evidence, Jeftha said he was beaten with batons and kicked by the police.

When asked by the Magistrate, Mr G J van Eden why he had not reported the incident to Major Mostert, Jeftha replied: "But he was the first one to hit me."

"I told the police that did not know what came over me, just to stop them from beating me. I was prepared to tell them anything," Jeftha said.

Passing sentence, Mr Van Eeden said it was people like Jeftha and others that made the job of the police more difficult.

"You people were going for the police that day and did not make it any easier for them," he said.

Mr N van Niekerk appeared for the State and Jeftha conducted his own defence.

(81) 325.

Arson: youths get 5 years

Star 18/4/78

CAPE TOWN — In the first sabotage trial to arise from the recent unrest in the Peninsula four coloured youths were sentenced in the Supreme Court here today to a total of 30 years' imprisonment.

Bertram Leon Consalves (19), a Post Office employee from Bellville South, and Rudolph Leonard Knight (18), a University of the Western Cape law student, were sentenced to five years each on two counts of sabotage.

Mr Justice van Zyl, the Judge President, ordered that four years of each sentence would run concurrently, making an effective prison sentence of six years each.

Frank Leo Coutries (19) and Lesley Ivan Seleka (22), both UWC students, were each sentenced to the minimum sentence of five years' imprisonment after being found guilty on one count of sabotage.

SET ON FIRE

Charges were withdrawn against a fifth accused, Mr Basil Frantz (21), after he turned State witness.

The charges arose out of incidents on August 9 and 11 this year when two classrooms of the Good Hope Primary School, and the Kasselsvlei Post Office both in Bellville South, were set on fire.

Consalves was a former pupil of the Good Hope Primary School.

Passing sentence, the Judge President said although he had heard the accuseds' story of inferior education for blacks, Consalves and Knight had destroyed two classrooms of a coloured school at a time when the State was struggling to provide enough classrooms.

325 (81) 309

Sabotage trial: Sentence today

SENTENCE will be given today in the Supreme Court Cape Town, in the trial of four youths, three of whom are students at the University of the Western Cape, who were yesterday found guilty of sabotage.

Bertram Consalves, 18, a post office worker, and Rudolph Leonard Knight, 19, a student at UWC, were found guilty on two counts under the Sabotage Act, in that they had set fire to two classrooms of the Good Hope Primary School on August 9 this year, and to the Kasselsvlei Post Office on August 11

Two other students Frank Leo Coutries, 19, and Lesley Ivan Seleka, 22, were found guilty of sabotage in that they had set fire to the Kasselsvlei Post Office

The Judge President, Mr Justice Van Zyl, said in his judgment that the youths had elected not to give evidence or to challenge the evidence of State witnesses one of whom was an accomplice and the other a police uformer

From the evidence before the court and the confessions of three of the accused, they were guilty as charged

All four youths read statements from the dock after they had been found guilty and their parents had given evidence in mitigation

They criticized the discriminatory system in South Africa and the denial of human rights to people of colour

Dissatisfaction

Rudolph Knight said that he had asked himself what had to be done to bring about changes or to show the Government their dissatisfaction so that the necessary changes could be brought about.

"Perhaps the manner in which I had done it was wrong but on that date I could not think of any other manner by which I could show my dissatisfaction," he said

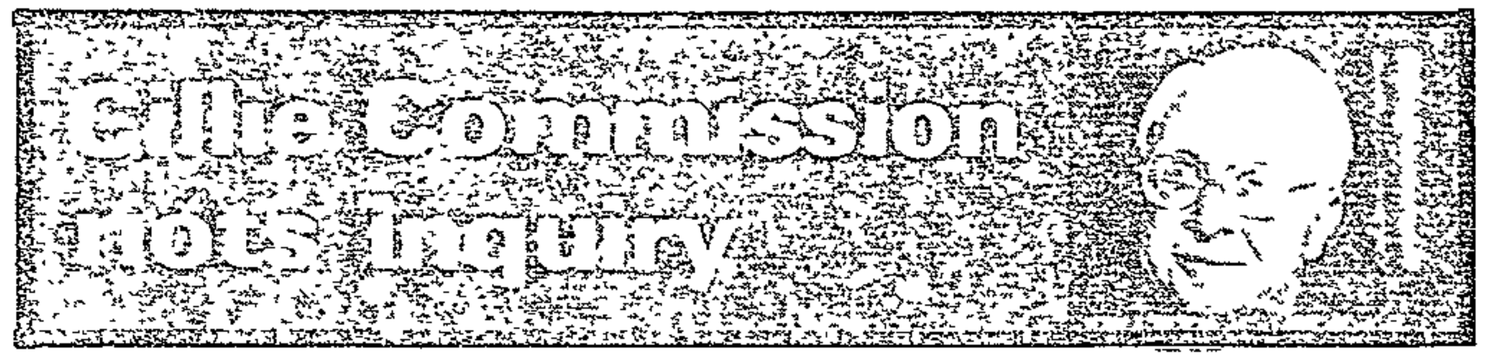
Mr J Slabbert, who appeared for the State, called for a minimum sentence of five years and said that the youths had not shown remorse in their statements nor did they regard themselves as criminals

Sitting with the Judge President as assessors, are Mr J W Greunen and Mr M R Hartogh.

Mr H Levy, SC, assisted by Mr B M Kies and instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for Consalves and Seleka Mr C Rogers, instructed by Lssop and Co appeared for Coutries. Mr A Motala, instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for Knight.

Witness criticizes police for shooting at rioters

C.T. 18/11/76


Cillie Commission
riots inquiry

Staff Reporter

THE Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the riots called its first public witness in Cape Town yesterday — a Salt River secretary, Mrs Mary Lincoln — who criticized the police because she felt they fired unnecessarily on a rioting group during the Peninsula unrest.

But before the day's proceedings began Dr Percy Yutar, the former Attorney General of the Transvaal, who is leading the evidence before the commission, said there had been a good response to yesterday's request by Mr Justice Cillie [illegible] to come forward to [illegible] evidence.

Dr Yutar, addressing Mr Justice Cillie, said: "In response to your invitation [illegible] the public to come [illegible] a number have [illegible] forward and I will be [illegible] evidence from one of them after the first witness."

The first witness was Lieutenant Johannes Visser, the [illegible] Commander of the [illegible] Detectives' Branch.

Bomb information

In his evidence Lieutenant Visser said they had received information on September 9 that there would be a strike at the Rex Trueform factory in Salt River the following day.

They also had information that a bomb had been planted at the factory and that it would go off during the afternoon of September 9.

They searched [illegible] bomb could be found.

The following day — the day that it was said a strike would take place — a crowd of about 1 000 gathered outside the Rex Trueform factory.

Stones had been thrown from the premises of the factory at police vehicles, buses and private cars. The riot squad were then called in, Lieutenant Visser said.

Considerable damage had been done. By this time the crowd — still numbering between 800 and 1 000 — were standing outside the factory, which is in Victoria Road.

Teargas was used against the crowd and the police opened fire on the factory. Stones were still being thrown.

About 2pm all the factory workers were sent home. September 10, the day of these disturbances, was a Friday, and on the following Monday, Lieutenant Visser said, the same situation developed outside the factory.

Nobody killed

The riot squad were called and teargas was used again.

The following day, September 14, the riot squad were not called and Lieutenant Visser's men handled the situation. The position improved, he said, and after a while the disturbances subsided.

He said that nobody had been killed or injured in this particular unrest.

Dr Yutar then told the commission that a woman would be giving evidence and would say that it had not been necessary for the police to open fire.

Lieutenant Visser, replying to Dr Yutar, said stones being thrown from inside the building and that a lot of damage had been done to the building.

He said it had been necessary for the police to be firm because private people nearby were in danger of being seriously injured.

The fire had only lasted a few seconds.

Mr Justice Cillie asked Lieutenant Visser what the police had fired at and whether it had not been possible for the police to have used teargas against the people in the building.

Lieutenant Visser said the police had fired at the windows of the building and that the windows from which the stones were being thrown were too high for the teargas to be effective.

Lieutenant Visser said that as far as he knew no member of the police had been inside the building.

Dr Yutar also told Lieutenant Visser that the woman would criticize the police because they had not been well enough protected against the stone throwing.

Lieutenant Visser said that not only was the safety of the police in jeopardy but also the safety of the people who were in the street.

Lieutenant Visser then went on to relate further details of disturbances in his area.

When he had finished his evidence Mrs Lincoln was called to the witness stand.

She took the oath and then Dr Yutar said: "You were kind enough to come forward to give evidence of the riots, and you have been kind enough to draw up a memorandum." He then asked her to go ahead with her evidence.

Dr Yutar interrupted Mrs Lincoln several times while she read her memorandum to clarify and elaborate on various details.

Memorandum

Extracts from Mrs Lincoln's memorandum follow:

"I am a secretary at Clicks Stores head office, right next door to Rex Trueform in Salt River. My office has a window looking out on to Victoria Road.

"On the day of the first march by school children into Cape Town and the subsequent riot I saw the children marching past through Salt River at about 11am.

"On the day of the trouble at Rex Trueform, school children also marched past in the morning. At lunchtime, all the factory girls came out of Rex Trueform, as they usually do, but this time instead of spreading out over the surrounding area, they gathered tightly on the corners of the main road."

There were about 1 000 women who came out of the factory, Mrs Lincoln said. They were machinists.

"Expectant"

The memorandum continued: "The atmosphere was expectant, such as for a crowd waiting for a procession to pass, but not violent.

"It was at this stage that word got around at Clicks that 'something was going on' and various staff members began to stand at the large plate glass windows to watch, including myself.

"Then I saw a few young men break out of the crowd of girls and run to the site of a demolished house on the opposite side of the road where they picked up bricks. I would say that there were about 20 of these young men at the most.

"The rest of the crowd were all young factory girls excited and noisy but not doing anything violent.

"Amazingly accurate"

"Anyway, these young men then began to throw the bricks at passing cars. They were amazingly accurate and must have had practice.

"The first damage was caused when a stone went through the windscreen of a car driven by a woman — she was coming out of town, and she immediately turned right at the robots and got out of the area. I think a bus came next and was stoned, but I do not remember if any windows were broken.

"Then an ordinary police van came along. As the trouble had only just started at this time, I presumed that it was a coincidence. A well-thrown stone knocked out the light on the police van.

"And as it was an unprotected van, it made an immediate U-turn and went back towards town,

Continued on P 6

(cont.)

A. 18/11/76

Girls 'pulled faces' at police

From P 5

...ably to get help ... continued to be ... and then at dark ... I did not see any more damage done

...

"Screaming"

...

...before them and a great ... into the ... The ... de ... a ... for a ...

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...

81

Father tells probe police hit his son

18/1/76

Chief Reporter

A VOLUNTARY witness who testified before the Cillie Commission in Cape Town yesterday, Mr David Gordon, caretaker of a primary school at Robertson, said many Robertson parents were "very unhappy" about the way their children had been handled by the police in the recent disturbances.

Where there has previously been harmonious relationships between the Coloured and White communities of Robertson, "the feeling among us now is not so good towards the Whites," he added.

Incidents

Mr Gordon said that after a few incidents over the September 10/12 weekend, in which stones were thrown and motor tyres set alight, the riot police had arrived.

No parents were involved at this stage. Then, about 3am on the Monday, he was aroused by police who had come to arrest two of his sons.

"One of the riot police asked where my son Joppie, 18, was, and when I pointed him out the policeman hit Joppie with his fist and took him away.

Involved

"It was at this stage that parents started to become involved. I was told many other children were also hit, and blood was spilt in some of our homes.

"We believe our children were also hit at the polcie station."

Mr Gordon said feeling among parents was that the police had acted too harshly against the youngsters.

Mr Justice Cillie: Were these policemen who came to your house from Robertson, or from somewhere else?

Mr Gordon: I recognized one of them, but not the others.

Want to know

Mr Justice Cillie said the commission of inquiry wanted to know what had happened in Mr Gordon's as well as in other parents' homes.

He asked Mr Gordon to find out from his sons which policemen were responsible for the arrest.

"You must not be afraid; find out who it was and then let us know. And perhaps you could give us the names of other parents who have had similar experiences to yours."

Argus 18/11/76

Jailed for violence

A YOUNG man who said he had confessed to throwing stones to stop police from beating and hitting him was sentenced by a Cape Town Regional Court Magistrate, yesterday, to 18 months imprisonment for public violence.

Darryl Jeftha, 20, no address given, pleaded not guilty to throwing stones or other missiles at riot squad policemen on the Grand Parade on September 7.

Major F. J. Mostert said on September 7 he was on duty on the Parade when he saw Jeftha throw stones at riot policemen.

At one stage he saw Jeftha lift a piece of the pavement between the Parade and Darling Street and break it into little pieces, which he threw at the police.

When more policemen arrived Jeftha moved into the crowd and was followed by Major Mostert, the Court was told. He grabbed hold of Jeftha's neck and the back of his pants and pushed him into a police van.

That afternoon Jeftha allegedly made a voluntary statement saying he did not know what had come over him to make him throw the stones.

Jeftha said he had come to town to look for a job as a waiter and while crossing the Parade had got swept up with the crowds.

After a while, he said, he was grabbed from behind and pushed into a police van.

No statement was taken from him at the time, he said. After a long time in the cells, he was taken to Harrington Street where he was kicked and beaten by police.

'Just to stop them I told them I didn't know what came over me to make me throw the stones,' Jeftha said.

'I was taken to the charge office and when I wanted to sit on a seat the major said: "Sit on the ground because you are a pig,"' Jeftha told the court.

The magistrate, Mr G. J. van Eeden, said he took into account that Jeftha had a previous conviction for a violent offence.

Mr D. van Niekerk appeared for the State.

81(333)

Cillié told of police violence

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A reporter on The Argus, Mr Christopher Prophet, told the Cillie Commission of inquiry today of incidents during the riots at the Cape in which he saw police using what he thought was excessive force on young children.

"In Guguletu, I saw one child, about 11 years old, who had been part of a group of about 15 on a street corner, beaten repeatedly — four or five, possibly six blows — with a baton and then left"

Asked by Mr Justice Cillie whether he knew what had happened before he came across the group, Mr Prophet replied that he did not know. He also did not know whether police had asked the group to disperse before he arrived

LIQUOR SEARCH

He said the child was very young — "not taller than about my waist high" — and he was running away when he was beaten

Referring to another incident, Mr Prophet said. "On October 12, I was watching a group of about 100 children searching motor vehicles entering Guguletu

"A youth told me they were looking for liquor

"A riot vehicle arrived on the scene and about four riot policemen, using batons, started dispersing the children

"One child, whom I estimated to be about nine years old, ran past me A policeman hit him three times on the back The child stumbled and the policeman ran on," Mr Prophet said

HIT WOMAN

"He approached a woman who was standing outside a house in another street about 100 metres from where the children had been stopping traffic

"The policeman hit her and she fell to the ground He continued to hit her. I thought about six times An Argus photographer took three pictures of this incident"

Mr Prophet said in reply to a question by Mr Justice Cillié that these photographs were available

SHOTGUNS

On another occasion he had seen a crowd of children put to flight by police in riot cars, firing shotguns at them.

"Children fled towards the railway line but could not cross it because of a high fence Police continued to fire at them

Mr Prophet said in conclusion "The police had a difficult situation to deal with on many occasions The crowds were violent and extremely angry

"But on those occasions mentioned, I felt excessive force was used and this angered parents and bystanders who witnessed these incidents," Mr Prophet said

(Proceeding)

81/333.

Nat. Merc. 19/11/76.

TEARS AS MASTER TELLS OF ATTACK

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The headmaster of a school in the Western Cape broke down and wept at the Cillie Commission in Cape Town yesterday.

As he told how his house had been stoned one night during the Cape unrest two months ago, the headmaster paused in his evidence, and then pulled out a handkerchief to wipe back his tears.

He apologised to Mr. Justice Cillie and said: "It is just that I will find it difficult to ever forget that night.

"If I had given my people a reason to do that, I could understand it."

But, he said, he had always gone out of his way to help people.

Before the headmaster gave his account, Mr Abel Hlungwani, who led the evidence, said the headmaster had requested that his name not be published by the Press for fear of being intimidated.

Mr. Justice Cillie agreed to the request

A previous police witness, Major Stefanus Gilbert, of the Security Branch, told the commission a number of headmasters had declined to prepare memoranda for the inquiry because they feared they might be victims of intimidation afterwards.

Mr. Justice Cillie said that in that case he was willing to consult headmasters of different schools behind closed doors

He asked Major Gilbert to convey that to the principals.

The headmaster who gave evidence yesterday also holds several responsible positions in the community in which he lives

He told the commission that during the unrest, "guards" had been posted at the school — a Coloured school — to ensure no damage was done to the premises.

It was a Saturday night when the trouble broke out at his home. Earlier in the evening he had been to the school to check the situation and to replace the guards.

About 12.30 a.m. he left his house in his car to take guests home

He had travelled only 500 metres when he heard a loud noise coming from the direction of his house.

He swung his car around and went back.

"I won't ever forget that noise," he said.

Smashed

As he got near his house, he could see that the front windows had been smashed by stones. There were also holes in the walls.

When he stopped outside, his wife came out asking why "they were doing it to us."

The headmaster, fighting back tears, said that after all he done for the community, that was what he got.

He searched the area near his home, but found no trace of the people who had thrown the stones.

He told the commission the damage had not been extensive in terms of the cost of repairs. Nobody had been injured either, he said.

Damage

He said that his house was the only one to have been stoned in the area, but among other places damaged in the unrest was the public library in his area

In a memorandum which he prepared, the headmaster said he could not think of a single reason why his house had been picked out to be damaged.

Before unrest had reached the community he lived in, the relationship between non-Whites and Whites had been very good.

He said he knew that the Whites in the community had done a lot to improve the circumstances of the non-Whites in every way.

The headmaster is a member of a liaison committee in the community, which had been set up to maintain a good relationship with the different race groups.

He said the committee was sometimes accepted in some circumstances and not in others. Sometimes they were called "boer boeties" and some people felt they had just filled space on the committee (referring to the non-White members).

J. 19/4/76

(333) 81.

Headmaster weeps as he tells of stoning

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



Staff Reporter

THE HEADMASTER of a school in the Western Cape broke down and wept at the Cillie Commission in Cape Town yesterday.

As he told how his house had been stoned one night during the Cape unrest two months ago, the headmaster paused in his evidence, and then pulled out a handkerchief to wipe away his tears.

He apologized to Mr Justice Cillie and said: "It is just that I will find it difficult to ever forget that night.

"If I had given my people a reason to do that, I could understand it."

But, he said, he had always gone out of his way to help people

Anonymous

Before the headmaster gave his account, Mr Abel Hlungwani, who led the evidence, said the headmaster had requested that his name not be published by the Press for fear of being intimidated if it became known he had given evidence at the Cillie Commission.

Mr Justice Cillie agreed to the request and ruled that neither the headmaster's name nor any other details which might identify him, be disclosed.

A previous police witness, Major Stefanus Gilbert, of the Security Branch, told the commission a number of headmasters had declined to prepare memoranda for the inquiry because they feared they might subsequently be victims of intimidation.

Closed doors

Mr Justice Cillie said that in this case, he was willing to consult headmasters of different schools behind closed doors.

He asked Major Gilbert to convey this to the principals

The headmaster told the commission that during the unrest "guards" had been posted at the school - a Coloured school - to ensure that no damage was done to the premises.

It was a Saturday night when the trouble broke out at his home. Earlier in the evening he had been to the school to check the situation

About 12.30am, on Sunday morning, he left his house in his car to take some guests home.

Loud noise

He had only travelled 500 metres when he suddenly heard a loud noise coming from the direction of his house.

He swung his car round and went back.

"I won't ever forget that noise," he said.

As he neared his house, he could see that the front windows had been smashed by stones. His house was also damaged. There were holes in the walls.

When he stopped outside, his wife came from the house asking why "they" were doing it to "us".

The headmaster, fighting back tears, said that after all he done in the community, this is what he got.

The headmaster, in answer to a question as to whether he thought the Black community held it against him that he had a good relationship with the White community in his area, he said he did not think so.

But shortly after his house had been stoned, a person had said it had happened because "I work together with the boere".

The first witness at yesterday's session was Captain F Joubert, staff officer to the District Commander of the Bellville police.

He said disturbances had first broken out in the area when students at the University of the Western Cape had held meetings in the cafeteria of the university.

About 150 to 300 students attended the meetings. They were held at lunchtime to express solidarity with Soweto students. This had happened shortly after the unrest began in Soweto.

Shortly afterwards, near

Continued on Page 6

Searched

He had searched the area near his home, but did not find any trace of the people who had thrown stones at his house.

He told the commission the damage to his house had not been extensive in terms of the cost of repairs. Nobody had been injured either, he said.

He said that his house was the only one to have been stoned in the area but that the public library in his area had also been damaged in the unrest

In his memorandum the headmaster said he could not think of a single reason why his house had been picked out to be damaged.

Good relationship

He said that before unrest had reached the community he lived in, the relationship between Blacks and the Whites had been very good

He said he knew that the Whites in the community had done a lot to improve the circumstances of the Blacks in every way.

The headmaster said he found a lot of stones and half bricks inside the house after the attack They were found upstairs and downstairs

It was estimated that damage of R200 was done to the house, he said.

Windows were broken, a table was damaged in his study, there were stone marks on the front walls of his house and there were marks in the door and window frames.

Cillie inquiry told of shooting

A CONSTABLE in the South African Police force stationed at Worcester told the Cillie Commission of Inquiry today how he shot and killed a man at point-blank range after a stone-throwing incident during the unrest at Cloetesville, Stellenbosch, on September 8 this year.

Constable J. W. van Zyl told the commission that on September 8 he accompanied the Worcester anti-riot squad to the scene of unrest at the Cloetesville residential area in Stellenbosch.

After a stone-throwing incident he followed a man into the flat of a Mrs Isaacs. He said the man tried to grab his gun and in the struggle he (Constable van Zyl) pulled the trigger.

AN INQUEST

Mr Dawie Jacobs, secretary of the commission, who was leading Constable van Zyl's evidence, told the commission that an inquest was being held into the man's death. The man's name was Ronald Carolissen.

Before Constable van Zyl testified before the commission Mr. Justice Cillie reminded him that he was not obliged to answer any question that

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

The Cillie commission evidence

(Continued from Page 1)

...e thought might incrimi...ate him.

Constable van Zyl said ...n reply to a question by ...he judge that he was ...ware an inquest was ...eing held into the man's ...eath.

Reading from papers ...efore the commission at ...he request of the judge, ...r Jacobs said that a ...octor's finding at a post-...mortem was that Mr ...arolissen had died from ...a shotgun wound.

Mr Justice Cillie — How ...ar was the person from ...you when your fired?

Constable van Zyl — He ...was next to me. It was ...during a struggle that I ...pulled the trigger.

The judge then asked ...or a full report of the ...forthcoming inquest into ...Mr Carolissen's death to ...be made available to the ...commission. He also asked ...for the Attorney General's ...decision following the ...findings of the inquest.

FORCE

A reporter on The Argus, Mr Christopher Prophet, told the commission of two incidents during the riots where he saw police using what he thought was excessive force on young children.

Mr Prophet said: 'Since the unrest began in the Peninsula early in August, I was more or less daily called to report on various unrest situations as they arose in Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga, Manenberg, Bonteheuwel, Athlone, Heideveld, Ravensmead, Bridgetown, Hanover Park and Cape Town's city centre.

THE Cillie Commission of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Cillie, is sitting in the H. F. Verwoerd Building until November 30

The commission is hearing evidence on the recent unrest in the Peninsula, as well as in Montagu, Robertson, Worcester, Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Wellington, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Fish Hoek, Malmesbury, Vredenburg and surrounding areas.

Mr Justice Cillie is assisted during the Cape Town hearing by three advisers, Mr J. F. Malherbe, Mr D. R. Ngo and Mr P. M. Sonn.

The former Attorney General of the Transvaal, Dr Percy Yutar, is leading the evidence, assisted by Mr A. M. Hlungwani and Mr E. S. C. van Graan

Members of the public who wish to testify before the commission can telephone the secretary, Mr Dawie Jacobs, at 45-6129.

He emphasised that estimates of crowds and ages of children were his own.

'Many times on arrival in the areas concerned, large crowds had gathered. I saw cars stoned, and shops damaged and set alight.

'Traffic was disrupted by the setting up of crude road blocks, often of burning car tyres'

He continued: 'Riot police used teargas, batons or shotguns — or all three, depending on circumstances — to disperse these crowds The crowds, among which there were many women, children and youth, often re-formed when police withdrew.

MOB ACTION

'Crowd and mob action and police reaction were invariably the same, but on occasions I saw what appered, to me, to be excessive force used by police against children,' Mr Prophet said.

He gave the commission examples to substantiate his impression

'In Guguletu, I saw one child, about 11 years old, who had been part of a group of about 15 on a street corner, beaten repeatedly — four or five possibly six blows — with a baton and then left.'

Asked by Mr Justice Cillie whether he knew what had happened before he came across the group, Mr Prophet replied that he did not know. He also did not know whether the police had requested the group to disperse before he arrived.

He said the child was very young — 'not taller than about my waist high' — and he was running away when he was beaten.

Referring to another incident he witnessed, Mr Prophet said: 'On October 12, 1976, I was watching a group of about 100 children searching motor vehicles entering Guguletu.

'A youth told me they were looking for liquor.

'A riot vehicle arrived on the scene and about four riot policemen, using batons, started to disperse the children.

'One child, who I estimated to be about nine years old, ran past near me A policeman hit him three times on the back The child stumbled and the policeman ran on,' Mr Prophet said.

'He approached a woman who was standing outside a house in another street about 100 metres from where the children had been stopping traffic.

'The policeman hit her and she fell to the ground. He continued to hit her, I thought about six times. An Argus photographer took three pictures of this incident.'

Mr Prophet said, in reply to a question by Mr Justice Cillie, that these photographs were available, but he had not wished to identify the woman

HIT FOUR TIMES

'I later contacted the woman She was a 17-year-old girl who lived with her mother in Guguletu. She said she had been on her way to use the telephone outside the police station when the policeman hit her. She said she was hit four times,' Mr Prophet said.

Mr Dawie Jacobs, the commission's secretary who led Mr Prophet in evidence, pointed out to Mr Prophet he had been incorrect in his estimate of the number of blows as well as in his opinion of her age.

FELL

Mr Prophet continued: 'She said she fell to the ground with the first blow and was hit another three times. When she screamed the policeman left her, she said. She was hit once on the leg, once on the elbow and twice on the shoulders.

'On another occasion, I ...letu to join Black c... at the traffic lights

'A number of r... hicles came down a... stopped and riot po... gan to fire shotguns ... crowd

'Children fled t... the railway line bu... not cross it becaus... high fence. Police ... nued to fire at ther...

'I estimated abou... 50 rounds were fire...

Mr Prophet wer... 'The police had a d... situation to deal w... many occasions ... crowds were violer... extremely angry.

'But on those oc... mentioned, I felt ex... force was used an... angered parents ar... standers who wit... these incidents'

(Proceeding)

Bid to burn churches 'unusual'

— Cillie

THE chairman of the commission of inquiry into the recent unrest, Mr Justice Cillie said yesterday the three attempts to set churches alight in Ceres was unusual, and did not correspond to the pattern in the rest of the country.

The judge said by and large, churches had been spared in the rest of South Africa during the unrest.

Yet in Ceres, the Anglican Church, and the church's hall had suffered extensive damage as a result of arson, and an unsuccessful attempt had been made to set fire to a convent in the town.

Mr Justice Cillie made these observations after the Reverend Harry Alfred Wiggett, rector of St Andrews church in Ceres, gave evidence before the commission of the fires which all but destroyed his church and church hall.

LAUGHS

Mr Wigget raised several laughs during his evidence. At one point he was requested by the offi...

'Forgive me, my dear, I am used to addressing a congregation,' he apologised

Telling the commission how impressed he was by the police and their actions during the unrest, he said a detective had told him he had prayed for the strength to find a solution to the riots.

TOUCHED

'I was touched. I thought, my goodness, a policeman! Sorry, police,' Mr Wiggett added, turning to the chuckling police officers in the auditorium.

No one present had a straight face as Mr Wiggett described how 'splendid' he looked in borrowed Roman Catholic priest's robes when he recently married an Angli...

(8)

Ceres police praised

19/11/86

Chief Reporter

THE Rev Harry Wiggett, an Anglican clergyman from Ceres whose church was burned down during the disturbances in September, told the Cillie Commission yesterday it had been "a tremendous joy" to see how the police at Ceres had handled the situation there.

And another witness, Mr A H Steck, who had responded to Mr Justice Cillie's appeal through the press to people to come forward and testify, said the "remarkable action" of the police he had witnessed in the Main Road, Claremont, in September had probably averted a serious situation in Cape Town.

Mr Wiggett had been called to give evidence about the destruction by fire of St Andrew's Church, Ceres, of which he is the rector.

In earlier police evidence it was stated that damage to the church had been estimated at R80 000

The church, which had a thatched roof, was burned down on the night of September 10, while Mr Wiggett was in Cape Town and his wife and children were, for safety, staying at a farm outside Ceres.

Mr Wiggett, whose evidence was led by Mr Abel Hlungwani, a member of the commission's legal team, said that at first, on hearing that his church had been burned down, he would have liked to have thought the cause was an electrical fault

But then he could see there were reasons why it could have been arson.

Continued on page 6

Anybody who wishes to give evidence before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the recent unrest can telephone Mr D Jacobs, secretary of the commission, at 45-6129.

(cont.)

18/11/76 333

Ceres police praised

From page 1

The night after the church fire, the nearby church hall was also burned down and it had been subsequently discovered that the caretaker's son, in a drunken state, had been put up to this by someone.

Asked by Mr Hlungwani what the political climate had been like at Ceres before the fires, Mr Wiggett replied: "There was an uneasy calm in the village at the time and there were agitators in the area. There had been trouble before the church fires."

Mr Wiggett said the trouble had not emanated from the Coloured community at Ceres, but from certain White youths, and he added that on the Friday night that the church had burned down the only trouble in the town had come from "drunk White youths".

He said he believed some Coloured people had been assaulted by White youths at the time, and on his return by car from conducting a service in the Ned Geref Kerk, dressed in borrowed Roman Catholic vestments — his own had been burned in the church fire — a group of White youths had jeered at him as he passed by.

Mr Wiggett said people outside Ceres seemed to consider the town politically dead, and they may have decided to burn the church down to try to "wake things up".

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



Another possible reason for the fire was that on the Sunday before it occurred, he had read from the pulpit a letter from the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, calling on people "to repent for the evils of the society in which we live".

Mr Wiggett said he had attended a meeting at Ceres to discuss the protection of the town, and had made himself unpopular with the mayor by asking how decisions could be taken on the protection of the town when only half the residents of Ceres were at the meeting.

Asked about grievances felt among townspeople at Ceres, he replied that these were in line with grievances experienced elsewhere in the Republic and could be put down to the fact that "the whole apartheid situation irritates".

'Tremendous joy'

When Mr Hlungwani asked him what his relationship was with the people at Ceres, Mr Wiggett replied:

"I can only commend them; it's been a tremendous joy to see how the police have handled the situation.

"The police have built up goodwill in the community at Ceres; there's a confidence in their work — and I am very happy to testify about this."

Mr Wiggett said he had been "very touched" when a detective told him he had prayed for things to come right, after the church had burned down.

Column

Questioned by Justice Cillie, Mr Wiggett said he was aware of another attempt, about the same time, to set fire to a convent at Ceres.

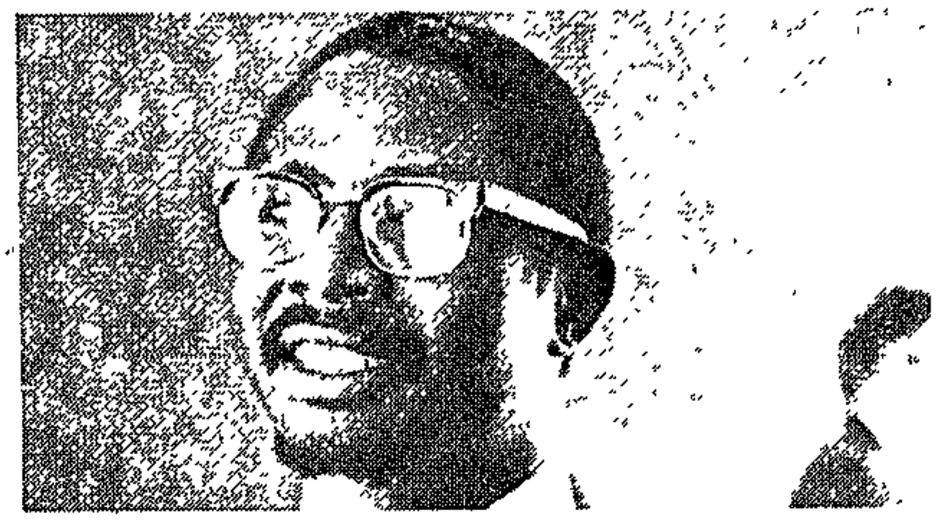
Mr Steck, who testified just before Mr Wiggett was called, said he had come forward merely to say that he had on September 3, about 11am, watched a column of Coloured schoolchildren marching along the Main Road, Claremont.

They were laughing and singing — and were being led by a police officer.

"It became obvious that the officer was leading the children out of town — and moreover he was leading them out peacefully.

"Had it been otherwise, there could have been serious trouble," Mr Steck said.

"It was a remarkable action on the part of the police, which I felt I would like to comment on before the commission."



Mr Abel Hlungwani, who is assisting Dr Percy Yutar in leading evidence at the Cillie Commission, pictured at the H F Verwoerd Building this week.

UWC meetings

From page 5

the end of July, these students decided to boycott their classes.

On August 4, about 4pm, students at the university staged a demonstration in front of the campus. They carried placards on poles.

Retreated

When the police arrived, they left their placards outside and retreated on to the campus. Police took possession of 38 placards.

Some of them read: "Why are we under this oppressive dictatorship?" "Release our leaders from Robben Island", "Soweto bleeds again for freedom", "It's a sin to be Black", "Apartheid is evil" and "Bash a boer for freedom".

Captain Joubert said that on August 8, about midday, they received information that students were massing, and leaving the University of the Western Cape.

They gathered in Modderdam Road. Their attitude was threatening and stones were thrown. Teargas was used and the situation was dealt with.

On September 3, 200 to 300 children marched from the Parow station. They became aggressive when they were apprehended.

A stone was thrown. The pupil who threw it was arrested and later tried and sentenced to seven strokes. He was found to be a BA student from UWC.

Lieutenant Colonel Abraham van Dyk, who gave evidence of unrest in 15 towns in the Western Cape which were in his police area, told the commission how a group of men had attacked a White man, Mr Du Plessis, while he was standing guard outside a bakery.

This happened in a small community. The gang hit Mr Du Plessis with a stone, and he had been seriously injured.

Lieutenant Colonel Van Dyk said Mr Du Plessis's face had been badly injured — his cheekbones were broken and so were his teeth. Police found him unconscious.

18/11/76

Assault claim: Police identity parade planned

Staff Reporter

A SENIOR police officer told the Cillie Commission yesterday that an identity parade was being planned for last night to find the policemen who allegedly assaulted a Coloured teenager during the Western Cape riots.

This arises from a voluntary witness who told the commission on Wednesday that a riot policeman had punched his son in their home at Robertson, in September.

Mr David Gordon, the caretaker of a primary school in the town, said that at about 3am on Monday, September 13, police came to his home to arrest his two sons.

Mr Gordon told the commission: "One of the riot police asked where my son Joppie, 18, was, and when I pointed him out the policeman hit Joppie with his fist and took him away."

Yesterday, Lt Col Abraham van Dyk, said Mr Gordon's two sons were among 39 people arrested after unrest in the town.

Lt Colonel Van Dyk said yesterday the matter had been brought to his attention and had already been investigated.

He said a docket had been placed before the Attorney General of the Cape.

Questioned

He said the police who were involved in the arrests had been questioned but had denied assaulting anybody.

He said an identity parade to find the policemen who had made the arrests was planned for last night.

Headmaster weeps as he tells of stoning

Cillie Commission hears inquiry

Staff Reporter

THE HEADMASTER of a school in the Western Cape broke down and wept at the Cillie Commission in Cape Town yesterday.

As he told how his house had been stoned one night during the Cape unrest two months ago, the headmaster paused in his evidence, and then pulled out a handkerchief to wipe away his tears.

He apologized to Mr Justice Cillie and said: "It is just that I will find it difficult to ever forget that night.

"If I had given my people a reason to do that, I could understand it."

But, he said, he had always gone out of his way to help people.

Anonymous

Before the headmaster gave his account, Mr Abel Hlungwani, who led the evidence, said the headmaster had requested that his name not be published by the Press for fear of being intimidated if it became known he had given evidence at the Cillie Commission.

Mr Justice Cillie agreed to the request and ruled that neither the headmaster's name nor any other details which might identify him, be disclosed.

A previous police witness, Major Stefanus Gilbert, of the Security Branch, told the commission a number of headmasters had declined to prepare memoranda for the inquiry because they feared they might subsequently be victims of intimidation.

Closed doors

Mr Justice Cillie said that in this case, he was willing to consult headmasters of different schools behind closed doors.

He asked Major Gilbert to convey this to the principals.

The headmaster told the commission that during the unrest "guards" had been posted at the school - a Coloured school - to ensure that no damage was done to the premises.

It was a Saturday night when the trouble broke out at his home. Earlier in the evening he had been to the school to check the situation and to replace the "guards".

About 12.30am, on Sunday morning, he left his house in his car to take some guests

The headmaster, in answer to a question as to whether he thought the Black community held it against him that he had a good relationship with the White community in his area, he said he did not think so.

But shortly after his house had been stoned, a person had said it had happened because "I work together with the boere".

The first witness at yesterday's session was Captain F Joubert, staff officer to the District Commander of the Bellville police.

He said disturbances had first broken out in the area when students at the University of the Western Cape had held meetings in the cafeteria of the university.

About 150 to 300 students attended the meetings. They were held at lunchtime to express solidarity with Soweto students. This had happened shortly after the unrest began in Soweto.

Shortly afterwards, near

Continued on Page 6.

Loud noise

He had only travelled 500 metres when he suddenly heard a loud noise coming from the direction of his house.

He swung his car round and went back.

"I won't ever forget that noise," he said.

As he neared his house, he could see that the front windows had been smashed by stones. His house was also damaged. There were holes in the walls.

When he stopped outside, his wife came from the house asking why "they" were doing it to "us".

The headmaster, fighting back tears, said that after all he done in the community, this is what he got.

Searched

He had searched the area near his home, but did not find any trace of the people who had thrown stones at his house.

He told the commission the damage to his house had not been extensive in terms of the cost of repairs. Nobody had been injured either, he said.

He said that his house was the only one to have been stoned in the area but that the public library in his area had also been damaged in the unrest.

In his memorandum the headmaster said he could not think of a single reason why his house had been picked out to be damaged.

Good relationship

325

No leniency for young offenders

— Judge President

19/11/76 C.T.

THE Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice Van Zijl, said in the Supreme Court yesterday that youths found guilty of sabotage and similar crimes should not expect the courts to make an exception and treat them differently.

They would be punished in the same way as adults, as was the case with juveniles who were guilty of liquor and drug offences.

He imposed a sentence of five years for each of two counts of sabotage on Bertram Consalves, 18, a postal worker, and on Rudolf Leonard Knight, 19, a UWC student.

They had been found guilty of setting alight the Good Hope Primary School, in Bellville South on August 9, and causing R16 000 damage.

They also set the Kasselsvlei Post Office alight on August 11, where the damage was R1 800.

Four years of the 10-year sentences will run concurrently and the two youths will serve a total of six years each.

Five years

Two other UWC students, Frank Leo Coutries, 19, and Lesley Ivan Seleka, 22, who were found guilty of setting the Kasselsvlei Post Office alight on August 11, were each sentenced to five years.

The Judge President told the four youths that, like all other South African citizens, they were entitled to express their political dissatisfaction.

This did not give them the right to resort to violence and the destruction of property. Actions like those of which they had been found guilty alienated people and did not contribute to good race relations.

By burning down two classrooms, Consalves and Knight had deprived members of their own community of facilities to acquire an education.

The crimes were deplored all the more in the case of Consalves who had been a pupil at the school, and was in the employ of a post office department.

Theological students

Knight was a BA law student who aimed at taking up a career to protect the rights of people and also to protect them against violence.

Coutries and Seleka were theological students who wanted to become spiritual leaders, but had resorted to violence to show their dissatisfaction with things.

The Judge President said that Basil Frantz, who had given State evidence, had done so satisfactorily and was accordingly discharged.

Sitting as assessors with Mr Justice Van Zijl were Mr J W Greunen and Mr M R Hartogh. Mr J Slabbert prosecuted.

Mr H Levy, SC, assisted by Mr B M Kies and instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for Mr Consalves and Mr Seleka. Mr C Rogers instructed by Essop and Co, appeared for Mr Coutries. Mr A Motala, instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for Knight.

Headmaster weeps as he tells of stoning

Staff Reporter

THE HEADMASTER of a school in the Western Cape broke down and wept at the Cillie Commission in Cape Town yesterday.

As he told how his house had been stoned one night during the Cape unrest two months ago, the headmaster paused in his evidence, and then pulled out a handkerchief to wipe away his tears.

He apologized to Mr Justice Cillie and said: "It is just that I will find it difficult to ever forget that night.

"If I had given my people a reason to do that, I could understand it."

But, he said, he had always gone out of his way to help people

Cillie Commission riots inquiry

The headmaster, in answer to a question as to whether he thought the Black community held it against him that he had a good relationship with the White community in his area, he said he did not think so.

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Closed doors

Mr Justice Cillie said that in this case, he was willing to consult headmasters of different schools behind closed doors

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The headmaster told the commission that during the unrest "guards" had been posted at the school - a Coloured school - to ensure that no damage was done to the premises.

It was a Saturday night when the trouble broke out at his home. Earlier in the evening he had been to the school to check the situation

About 12.30am, on Sunday morning, he left his house in his car to take some guests home

Loud noise

He had only travelled 500 metres when he suddenly heard a loud noise coming from the direction of his house

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"I won't ever forget that noise," he said

As he neared his house, he could see that the front windows had been smashed by stones. His house was also damaged. There were holes in the walls.

When he stopped outside, his wife came from the house asking why "they" were doing it to "us"

The headmaster, fighting back tears, said that after all he done in the community, this is what he got.

Searched

He had searched the area near his home, but did not find any trace of the people who had thrown stones at his house.

He told the commission the damage to his house had not been extensive in terms of the cost of repairs. Nobody had been injured either, he said.

He said that his house was the only one to have been stoned in the area but that the public library in his area had also been damaged in the unrest.

In his memorandum the headmaster said, he could not think of a single reason why his house had been picked out to be damaged.

Good relationship

He said that before unrest had reached the community he lived in, the relationship between Blacks and the Whites had been very good.

He said he knew that the Whites in the community had done a lot to improve the circumstances of the Blacks in every way.

The headmaster said he found a lot of stones and half bricks inside the house after the attack. They were found upstairs and downstairs.

It was estimated that damage of R200 was done to the house, he said.

Windows were broken, a table was damaged in his study, there were stone marks on the front walls of his house and there were marks in the door and window frames.

Man, 20, gets 7 cuts for stoning police

Staff Reporter CT 19/11/76

A COLOURED father of two, who stoned police during the unrest at the Grand Parade, was yesterday sentenced by a Cape Town Regional Magistrate to seven cuts with a light cane.

Faud Burgess, 20, no address given, had pleaded not guilty to a charge of public violence.

The court heard that Burgess was arrested by two policemen on September 7 at 11am.

Sergeant G Smith said he had orders to watch for stone throwers. He saw Burgess standing in a crowd of about 100 people.

"He threw two stones at policemen and that was when I arrested him," he said.

Burgess said he had been to see his employer, but there had been no work for him and he was on his way home.

While crossing the Grand Parade he met Mrs Fatima Jacobs, who asked him to look after a child while she shopped.

"I was still standing there with the child watching the excitement of the crowd when I was arrested," Burgess said.

In judgment the magistrate, Mr M M C Symington, said that Burgess acted as a child and would be treated as such.

Mr D van Niekerk appeared for the State and Mr E Moosa of D Gallant and Co for Burgess.

CT 19/11/76.

Assault claim: Police identity parade planned

Staff Reporter

A SENIOR police officer told the Cillie Commission yesterday that an identity parade was being planned for last night to find the policemen who allegedly assaulted a Coloured teenager during the Western Cape riots.

This arises from a voluntary witness who told the commission on Wednesday that a riot policeman had punched his son in their home at Robertson, in September.

Mr David Gordon, the caretaker of a primary school in the town, said that at about 3am on Monday, September 13, police came to his home to arrest his two sons.

Mr Gordon told the commission: "One of the riot police asked where my son Joppie, 18, was, and when I pointed him out the policeman hit Joppie with his fist and took him away."

Yesterday, Lt Col Abraham van Dyk, said Mr Gordon's two sons were among 39 people arrested after unrest in the town.

Lt Colonel Van Dyk said yesterday the matter had been brought to his attention and had already been investigated.

He said a docket had been placed before the Attorney General of the Cape.

Questioned

He said the police who were involved in the arrests had been questioned but had denied assaulting anybody.

He said an identity parade to find the policemen who had made the arrests was planned for last night.

(81) 333.

Nat. Merc. 19/11/76.

TEARS AS MASTER TELLS OF ATTACK

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The headmaster of a school in the Western Cape broke down and wept at the Cillie Commission in Cape Town yesterday.

As he told how his house had been stoned one night during the Cape unrest two months ago, the headmaster paused in his evidence, and then pulled out a handkerchief to wipe back his tears.

He apologised to Mr. Justice Cillie and said: "It is just that I will find it difficult to ever forget that night.

"If I had given my people a reason to do that, I could understand it."

But, he said, he had always gone out of his way to help people.

Before the headmaster gave his account, Mr. Abel Hlungwani, who led the evidence, said the headmaster had requested that his name not be published by the Press for fear of being intimidated.

Mr. Justice Cillie agreed to the request.

A previous police witness, Major Stefanus Gilbert, of the Security Branch, told the commission a number of headmasters had declined to prepare memoranda for the inquiry because they feared they might be victims of intimidation afterwards.

Mr. Justice Cillie said that in that case he was willing to consult headmasters of different schools behind closed doors.

He asked Major Gilbert to convey that to the principals.

The headmaster who gave evidence yesterday also holds several responsible positions in the community in which he lives.

He told the commission that during the unrest, "guards" had been posted at the school — a Coloured school — to ensure no damage was done to the premises.

It was a Saturday night when the trouble broke out at his home. Earlier in the evening he had been to the school to check the situation and to replace the "guards."

About 12.30 a.m. he left his house in his car to take guests home.

He had travelled only 500 metres when he heard a loud noise coming from the direction of his house.

He swung his car around and went back.

"I won't ever forget that noise," he said.

Smashed

As he got near his house, he could see that the front windows had been smashed by stones. There were also holes in the walls.

When he stopped outside, his wife came out asking why "they were doing it to us."

The headmaster, fighting back tears, said that after all he done for the community, that was what he got.

He searched the area near his home, but found no trace of the people who had thrown the stones.

He told the commission the damage had not been extensive in terms of the cost of repairs. Nobody had been injured either, he said.

Damage

He said that his house was the only one to have been stoned in the area, but among other places damaged in the unrest was the public library in his area.

In a memorandum which he prepared, the headmaster said he could not think of a single reason why his house had been picked out to be damaged.

Before unrest had reached the community he lived in, the relationship between non-Whites and Whites had been very good.

He said he knew that the Whites in the community had done a lot to improve the circumstances of the non-Whites in every way.

The headmaster is a member of a liaison committee in the community, which had been set up to maintain a good relationship with the different race groups.

He said the committee was sometimes accepted in some circumstances and not in others. Sometimes they were called "boer boeties" and some people felt they had just filled space on the committee (referring to the non-White members).

(81)

Man weeps as stoning recalled

DD. 17/11/76.

CAPE TOWN — The headmaster of a school in the Western Cape broke down and wept at the Cillie Commission hearing here yesterday

As he told how his house had been stoned one night during the unrest two months ago, he paused to wipe back his tears.

He apologised to Mr Justice Cillie and said: "It is just that I will find it difficult to ever forget that night. If I had given my people a reason to do that, I could understand it."

But, he said, he had always gone out of his way to help people.

Before the headmaster gave evidence, Mr Hlungwani, who led the evidence, said the headmaster had requested that his name not be published as he feared intimidation.

Mr Justice Cillie agreed to the request.

A previous police witness, Maj S. Gilbert, of the Security Branch, told the commission a number of headmasters had declined to prepare memorandums for the inquiry because they feared they might be intimidated.

Mr Justice Cillie said he was willing to consult with headmasters behind closed doors and asked Maj Gilbert to convey this to the principals.

The headmaster, said that about 12.30 am, on a Sunday he left his house in his car to take guests home.

He had travelled only 500 m when he suddenly heard a loud noise coming from the direction of his house.

He returned to the house immediately.

As he got to the house, he could see that the front windows had been smashed and there were holes in the walls.

His wife came from the house asking why "they" were doing it to us."

The headmaster, fighting back tears, said that after all he had done for the community, this is what he got.

He had searched the area near his home, but found no trace of the people who had done the stoning.

He added that the damage to his house had been about R200, but nobody had been injured.

The first witness at yesterday's session, Capt F. Joubert, Staff Officer to the District Commander of the Bellville Police, told of the unrest on the University of Western Cape campus and how teargas had to be used to disperse students.

Lt-Col A. van Dyk, who gave evidence of unrest in 15 towns in the Western Cape which were in his police area, told how a group of men had attacked a white man, a Mr Du Plessis, while he was standing guard outside a bakery.

Mr Du Plessis was hit with a stone and had been seriously injured. — DDC.

(81/333.

Cillié told of police violence

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A reporter on The Argus, Mr Christopher Prophet, told the Cillie Commission of inquiry today of incidents during the riots at the Cape in which he saw police using what he thought was excessive force on young children.

"In Guguletu, I saw one child, about 11 years old, who had been part of a group of about 15 on a street corner, beaten repeatedly — four or five, possibly six blows — with a baton and then left."

Asked by Mr Justice Cillie whether he knew what had happened before he came across the group, Mr Prophet replied that he did not know. He also did not know whether police had asked the group to disperse before he arrived.

LIQUOR SEARCH

He said the child was very young — "not taller than about my waist high" — and he was running away when he was beaten.

Referring to another incident, Mr Prophet said: "On October 12, I was watching a group of about 100 children searching motor vehicles entering Guguletu.

"A youth told me they were looking for liquor.

"A riot vehicle arrived on the scene and about four riot policemen, using batons, started dispersing the children.

"One child, whom I estimated to be about nine years old, ran past me. A policeman hit him three times on the back. The child stumbled and the policeman ran on," Mr Prophet said.

HIT WOMAN

"He approached a woman who was standing outside a house in another street about 100 metres from where the children had been stopping traffic.

"The policeman hit her and she fell to the ground. He continued to hit her. I thought about six times. An Argus photographer took three pictures of this incident."

Mr Prophet said in reply to a question by Mr Justice Cillié that these photographs were available.

SHOTGUNS

On another occasion he had seen a crowd of children put to flight by police in riot cars, firing shotguns at them.

"Children fled towards the railway line but could not cross it because of a high fence. Police continued to fire at them.

Mr Prophet said in conclusion. "The police had a difficult situation to deal with on many occasions. The crowds were violent and extremely angry.

"But on those occasions mentioned, I felt excessive force was used and this angered parents and bystanders who witnessed these incidents," Mr Prophet said.

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Man, 20, gets 7 cuts for stoning police

19/4/78

Staff Reporter

A COLOURED father of two, who stoned police during the unrest at the Grand Parade, was yesterday sentenced by a Cape Town Regional Magistrate to seven cuts with a light cane.

Faud Burgess, 20, no address given, had pleaded not guilty to a charge of public violence.

The court heard that Burgess was arrested by two policemen on September 7 at 11am.

Sergeant G Smith said he had orders to watch for stone throwers. He saw Burgess standing in a crowd of about 100 people.

"He threw two stones at policemen and that was when I arrested him," he said.

Burgess said he had been to see his employer, but there had been no work for him and he was on his way home.

While crossing the Grand Parade he met Mrs Fatima Jacobs, who asked him to look after a child while she shopped.

"I was still standing there with the child watching the excitement of the crowd when I was arrested," Burgess said.

In judgment the magistrate, Mr M M C Symington, said that Burgess acted as a child and would be treated as such.

Mr D van Niekerk appeared for the State and Mr E Moosa of D Gallant and Co for Burgess.

The Natal Mercury, Saturday, November 20, 1976.

Not more 20/11/76

Cillie probe sees student's riot movie

81/4433

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Cillie Commission yesterday heard evidence and saw a film of the rioting which broke out in the centre of Cape Town two months ago.

One of the witnesses who told the commission how he had watched crowds surging on to the city's Grand Parade, was a sub - editor on the Cape Times.

He was Mr. Reginald Tomlinson, who said the cordoning off of streets, the use of teargas and the presence of riot police vehicles seemed to have aggravated the situation in the city centre.

"It drew curious onlookers who became angry when teargas was thrown or when police struck at people with their batons," Mr. Tomlinson said.

Another witness who testified the city unrest was a university student, Mr. Justice Cillie, as a result of a request by the student, ruled that he should not be identified.

The student had filmed the city riots with a cine camera. The film was later shown to the commission while the student read a running commentary.

Charges

A reporter from the Argus, Mr. Chris Prophet, also gave evidence at the commission yesterday on what he had seen while covering riots in the Peninsula's African townships.

Mr. Tomlinson said baton charges were directed at African onlookers. Questioned by Dr. Percy Yutar, the former Attorney - General of the Transvaal, Mr. Tomlinson said he had not seen Whites being struck. Whenever there was a dash (by the police) it was against Africans.

Dr. Yutar asked if there were also Whites in the crowd. Mr. Tomlinson said there were but that there had been far more Africans.

During the disturbances in the city, Mr. Tomlinson told how he had spoken to several people in the streets, one a young woman who said White teachers taught at Coloured schools because they gained an "inconvenience" allowance. The woman said "they did not want Whites at Coloured schools."

Mr. Tomlinson agreed with Dr. Yutar that this was important evidence for the commission to hear.

Terrorists

Mr. Tomlinson also said the camouflage dress of the riot police made them look "scruffy and thuggish and brutal."

"I understand some Coloured people refer to them as 'die terrorists.' Perhaps less curiosity would have been aroused if only uniformed police had been used to clear the streets," Mr. Tomlinson said.

Mr. Prophet told the commission he was more or less called to report on various unrest situations as they happened in Guguletu, Nyanga and other areas.

He said he could think of three occasions when police acted excessively. Asked by Mr. Dawie Jacobs, the secretary of the commission, who was leading evidence, if he could think of any more occasions, Mr. Prophet said he would have to think carefully. He did mention other situations which he felt had been handled well by the police.

The university student's film showed the use of teargas, riot police patrolling the Parade and Greenmarket Square as well as a young Coloured man urging on a small crowd.

The commission will go on an inspection to the Boland today. They will leave early this morning.

(81) 333 .

29/11/76 Cape Times .

Schoolboy tells how police shot him during riots

- Chief Reporter

TWO WITNESSES, one of them a schoolboy from Retreat who cannot be named, told the Cillie Commission yesterday how they had been shot by police during the riots.

And a Bonteheuwel resident, Mrs Elizabeth Justin, told the commission how shocked she was to see a 15-year-old schoolboy drop just in front of her, with a bullet in his head.

Mrs Justin said that on August 25 there was a commotion at Bonteheuwel and she went out to see what was happening.

Many schoolchildren were rioting in an open area; the police arrived and the next thing there was shooting, and tear-gas "bombs" were set off by the police.

Suddenly she heard a cry and was shocked to see Christopher Truter, 15, lying on the ground in front of her, about 5 metres away. He had obviously been shot in the head.

Died later

It was reported at the time that Christopher Truter died in hospital a few days after this.

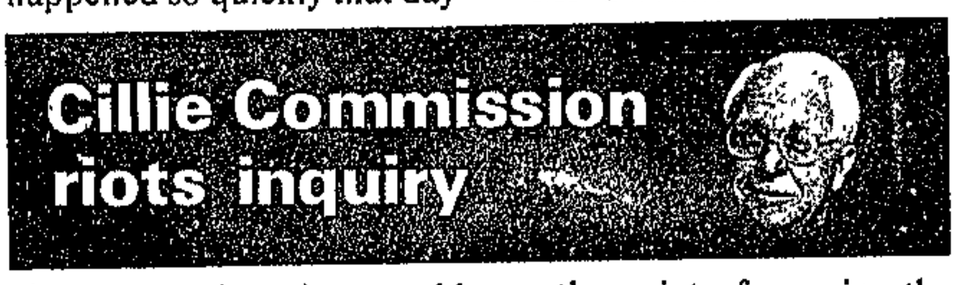
Mrs Justin said she turned to a detective she knew who was standing nearby and demanded to know: "How can you just shoot the child like that?"

The detective had replied that one of Christopher's friends had probably hit him with a stone.

An ambulance had arrived later, and had taken the wounded boy to hospital.

Mrs Justin said there was no stone-throwing at that stage. When Mr D Jacobs, secretary of the commission, showed her a cutting from the Cape Times, she agreed that it contained a picture of the same incident at Bonteheuwel and that this showed stone-throwing.

Mrs Justin said things had happened so quickly that day



that stone-throwing could have been going on nearby although she personally did not see it happening.

Mr Sonn: "How do you feel now? How do you feel towards the police?

Mrs Justin: "I have no grudge against them. It's their work; it's what they've chosen to do for a living."

Referring to the shooting incident Mrs Justin again said she bore no grudge and that this was "God's work."

Mr Sonn: "You live together out there at Bonteheuwel. Other people saw this happening; would they hold a grudge do you think?"

Mrs Justin: "I can't say how they feel."

Shot in head

Mr S Gwentshe, who said he lives at Guguletu and was formerly employed by Murray and Stewart, said that between 9 and 10 pm on October 25, he was on his way home after visiting a friend at Langa when he came upon a large group of people at the corner of NY7 and NY1.

They were walking. He did not notice any trouble.

Police vehicles suddenly arrived and stopped. Policemen got out of the vehicles and started shooting at the people.

Mr Gwentshe said he was on the point of crossing the road when he was struck on the left side of his head by a bullet. The people started running away, and he ran as well.

'Thrashing'

Mr Justice Cillie: "Why did you run away?"

Mr Gwentshe: "Because I was afraid of the police."

Mr Justice Cillie: "Why?"

Mr Gwentshe: "Because I had seen them thrashing people before."

Questioned further, Mr Gwentshe said he had been shot from behind, when he was already on the run. It was estimated that he had been shot from a distance of 30 metres.

He said after a while he began to "lose power," and a friend had eventually helped him get to hospital.

Mr Gwentshe said he did not know of any grievances among the Black people, and he himself had no grievances. He did not know who was responsible for the rioting.

The last witness of the day, before the hearing of evidence was adjourned to Monday, was a Coloured schoolboy who may not be identified.

He said that on September 13 his foster mother had sent him to buy fish, near their home at Retreat.

On his way home he came across about 50 schoolchildren who were stoning passing cars. The police arrived and started running in his direction.

They started shooting at the other children — "but I got in the way and when I looked around to see what they were shooting at they hit me."

The boy said he had been wounded in the stomach, in the legs and on one arm. He still had to have an operation on his arm, but otherwise he was all right.

Skollies

Previously his foster-mother, who also cannot be named, said the trouble at Retreat had been caused by skollies, yet it was the schoolchildren who were blamed.

She said she had been shocked to find her boy lying unconscious, when she went to look for him. And when she went up to him, a policeman had chased her away and shouted abuse at her.

81/B325 ·

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Police hit girl — major

Staff Reporter

A POLICE major told the Cape Town regional court yesterday that riot police beat a girl with batons after she "flashed" a piece of concrete in her hand on the Grand Parade.

Major F Mostert was giving evidence in the trial of Steven Michael Hannath, 27, of Pinelands whi is appearing on a charge of public violence. He pleaded not guilty.

Major Mostert told the court that on September 7 a crowd had gathered at the Grand Parade.

"Two schoolgirls were arrested and beaten by the riot police with batons after one of them flashed a piece of concrete in her hand.

"I watched Mr Hannath activate the crowd to attack the police. I saw him clench his fist and shout 'Black Power'. At this the crowd surged forward and attacked me," Major Mostert said.

Mr Hannath said in defence that he was "distressed" by the treatment the girl was receiving.

"I shouted to the police to leave her alone. I told them she was doing nothing and that it was a peaceful demonstration," Mr Hannath said.

The hearing was postponed to December 1.

Mr M M C Symington was on the Bench. Mr R A Duraan appeared for the State and Mr C Louw appeared for Mr Hannath.

81/332

29/11/76

Riot control compar

Cillie Commissio riots inquiry

Chief Reporter

A MEMBER of the Cape Times team that reported the recent riots in and around the Cape Peninsula, Mr David Willers, was closely questioned by Mr Justice Cillie yesterday about his observations on riot causation in Angola and on riot control in Italy.

Mr Willers, one of several members of the Cape Times editorial staff who have volunteered to testify before the commission, was in Angola during the upheaval there last year, and he said in evidence yesterday that he had also watched riot police in action at Milan, in Italy.

Mr Justice Cillie's questions were based on a statement Mr Willers read out, and which was placed before the commission. In this he said:

Statement

During my national service at 1 Parachute Battalion in 1966 I was schooled in riot control. Emphasis was placed on the so-called D formation method, in which the crowd must pass a line before action by force against them can be taken.

I never saw this technique being applied during the recent riots.

In Milan in 1972 I saw crowd control exercised in urban areas by Italian police. They were equipped with plastic shields and visors.

The crowd was dispersed with baton charges. No shots were fired.

In Cape Town this year I saw South African police exercise riot control in urban areas without the use of such equipment.

They did however use firearms of various types. I saw police armed with: R1 rifles equipped with grenade throwers; shotguns; service revolvers.

In terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act the police are required to break up small groups of people in public places. In my view they acted correctly in so doing in the centre of Cape Town.

Warnings were read before the police took action and reasonable time was given to people to disperse.

In almost every case, bar one, that I saw, panic resulted from the attempts of the police to disperse people, and violence resulted.

Stoning cars

The exception was on the Parade on September 7 when young Coloured people started stoning cars on the freeway and cars parked next to the Parade before the police actually arrived.

In the townships I never saw the police warn people to disperse.

I followed police in a Cape Times car several times, as they patrolled the townships. They would fire from the back of moving vehicles at by-standers along the edge of the streets, particularly people who were throwing stones.

In Manenberg on September 10 I saw police joke with children until a crowd had grown and then disperse everybody with teargas. This action appeared to cause bitterness among bystanders.

The tactics of the police did not, in my view, contain the disturbances effectively. There also seemed to be too few police and the understaffing was evident in the fact that those on duty were haggard with lack of sleep.

The ragged appearance of the police and what I considered to be sloppy discipline may have been a consequence of their fatigue.

Many of the police I spoke to were also short-tempered and irritable and this contributed, in my view, to at least one observed incident of irresponsible force being applied against a man protesting his innocence.

The gentleman in question, a Moslem wearing his Ramadan cap, told police he was on his way to his car when they beat him with batons on the Parade.

He was called a "liar" and beaten again by a policeman, before he was released. I verified that the man did in fact have a car and I saw him enter it and drive away.

'Awareness'

The actions of the Coloured children struck me as being very similar to the behaviour of Black children in the muceques of Luanda in 1975.

I observed disturbances in Luanda in June and July of last year. In both cases there seemed to exist a "political awareness" quite astonishing in those so young.

The Blacks in Luanda were mobilized under the umbrella of the Poder Popular movement — or Popular Power. Their sym was a clenched fist and the slogan was "Power to th People".

It was a political undirected movement which emerged as a spontaneou protest against the ravages o the civil war.

Later the Poder Popula movement was infiltrate and taken over by th MPLA.

As in the case of Luand the children of Rietvle Manenberg, Bonteheuwe Athlone and Retre manifested the same forms protest.

Solidarity

These were the raise clenched fist, the sam apparent solidarity, and th same inability to articula the aims of their prote other than that "you must b here when it happens".

As in the recent case o Cape Town, the youth o Luanda also embarked on a campaign to exterminate drink and to "politically educate" their elders.

I personally experienced no racial animosity during the riots. People I spoke to in the townships said they were against "the system" — the most popular word in thei vocabulary one gathered.

Police action against White bystanders in Cape Town during the riots wa not commented upon with surprise by Coloureds People I spoke to said they were not surprised.

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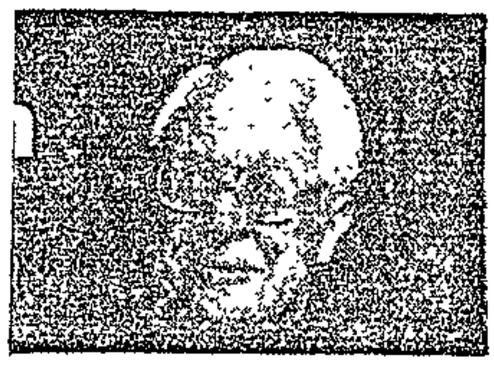
d to Italian methods



It is difficult to extract the most pertinent impressions of the riots which I witnessed I would, however, say that I was most struck by:

- The youth of the participants — both Coloured and Black;
- The inability of the police to contain the riots — particularly the Railway Police;
- The hostility of Coloured people towards the police;
- The vagueness of the Coloured protest as expressed by those who were actually rioting;
- The wanton and totally senseless destruction of property not Government-owned — for example cars and shop windows; and
- The sudden crystalization of support for Black and Coloured protest among older Coloured people with whom I spoke.

Cordoned off

Asked by Dr Percy Yutar, who led the evidence, how he thought the Italian riot police would have handled the situation in central Cape Town, Mr Willers replied that they would have cordoned off a section of the City and that if the demonstration got out of hand they would have surrounded the area and then shepherded the demonstrators out of the central city.

After further questioning by Dr Yutar and by Mr J F Malherbe, one of the local advisers on the commission, about how this could be done in an open area such as the Grand Parade, Mr Willers gave his views and then added that he would put the commission in touch with an expert on riot control — an officer he knew in the Defence Force.

Mr Justice Cillie asked if Mr Willers could supply the name of this officer, and Mr Willers agreed to do this.

"Local reasons"

The judge then went on to question Mr Willers at length about his experience of the Angolan situation. He asked if people in Angola had given "local reasons" for the rioting there, and Mr Willers said this was indeed so.

"The shortage of food and water was given as a reason; it was always something that affected the people directly."

Mr Justice Cillie: "You think from your experience of reporting on the riots here that this is a common factor; this local dissatisfaction which gives rise to rioting?"

Mr Williers: "Yes, I think this is in fact so — that if you want to mobilize people you can do so by using certain local disaffections."

Mr Justice Cillie: "Meaning that when you are dissatisfied you are likely to cause a riot? — "That is so."

Mr Justice Cillie: "You think there is a pattern in these things?" — Mr Willers: "I'm convinced of it. Any local reason for disaffection could be exploited."

Mr Robert Ball, a sub-editor on the Cape Times, who was in the centre of Cape Town on September 7 during the unrest, told the commission that from what little he had seen of the disturbances, the riot police seemed to attract more attention than agitators created.

Mr Ball said: "Indeed, crowds seemed to gather where the riot police went; and there seemed to be a

Continued Page 6

RIOTS KNOCK CITY TOURISM

By Lester Venter

SOME of the country's largest tour operators have measured a drop of up to 60 percent in the number of foreign tourists coming to South Africa since the riots began here in June.

Mr Clyde Davidson, director of the Cape Peninsula Publicity Association, said the foreign tourist turnover for the rest of the season could remain 40 to 50 percent down.

This is seen as a severe knock to the tourist industry, which generated an estimated R275-million in foreign exchange last year and brought R30-million to the Peninsula alone.

Mr Davidson's forecast is borne out by figures drawn up by the chairman of the South African tour and Safari Association (SATSA), Mr Brian Paterson, and by the experiences of people — such as taxi-drivers — who live almost exclusively from tourism.

Mr Paterson said this week that in the two months after the riots began in June, foreign tourism to South Africa dropped by 48 to 60 percent. He said this was a direct result of the turbulence in the country.



MR CLYDE DAVIDSON . . . only half as many foreign tourists as before in the Peninsula this season.

Mr Paterson, who is managing director of a large tourism firm, said he had made his estimate 'after talking to members of SATSA and looking at my own figures while doing budgets for the season.'

He challenged the accuracy of figures given by the Department of Statistics which, he said, showed a drop of only 2 000 tourists during the same period he had used for his calculations.

He said some companies in SATSA had had up to 10 group tours — some of them involving as many as 400 people — cancelled in one month.

'This is proof from people who are handling overseas tourists,' he said.

A senior official in the National Tourist Bureau in Cape Town said there were no statistics on the state of tourism in recent months. There were too many variables to be taken into account, he said.

'We will be able to tell only in March next year exactly what happened,' he said.

Mr Paterson said his firm had cancelled a promotional tour overseas because, he said, a similar tour recently had shown that the climate in many other countries was 'hostile' to South African tourism.

In one cancellation letter a Dutch tourist who had arranged a tour for a party of four — an outlay of R5 000 to R6 000, according to Mr Paterson — said intimidators had threatened to burn his house down if he left.

Tourism suffered a further serious setback this month with the announcement that the last of the passenger carrying mailships are to be withdrawn.

Only three years ago, five mailships used to call at Cape Town. By the time the Cape's next tourist season comes round there will be none.

Meanwhile, many of Cape Town's taxi-drivers are already feeling the pinch.

A number of Foreshore drivers estimated independently that their incomes this year had dropped by half. They are now struggling to get by, they said.

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(cont.)



A Cape Times cutting of this picture was shown to a witness, Mrs Elizabeth Justin, yesterday to prove that stones were in fact being thrown in the area at Bonteheuwel where she said she saw Christopher Truter, 15, being struck by a bullet.

'Crowds gathered where riot police went'

From Page 5

general interest in what the police were going to do next."

In an affidavit, Mr Ball said he had gone to the Grand Parade shortly after 2pm on September 7.

He had taken up a vantage point, with two colleagues, on the steps of the City Hall

In the affidavit, Mr Ball said he had heard shots fired and saw a commotion near a police van on the opposite side of the Parade, near the Plein Street entrance to the station.

"People were running from the van, and a policeman was firing after them with a revolver. I also noticed, almost immediately below me, near the Movie Snapsbooth on the Parade, a man with a gun in his hand who I thought was firing shots.

I saw the man in the green suit or jacket replace the gun in a shoulder holster and run to the car, keeping his hand to the gun," he said.

Ambulance

An ambulance came to the Parade then, and a large crowd gathered

Mr Ball said that a Coloured man had said the ambulance had taken away two men, one who had been wounded in the leg and the other hurt so seriously he did not think the man would survive.

The Coloured man said the police had been trying to make an arrest. One man had escaped, the Coloured man said, and the police had fired. The two men had been wounded as the police fired into the crowd.

Mr Ball emphasized he did not see the shots hitting anybody.

"It was all so quick and confusing that I cannot say whether the plainclothes man below me was firing, but I would say that the man at the van was firing after the running people. His gun arm was pointing in their direction.

"I must state here that my immediate reaction to the whole episode was that there was no necessity to shoot, and I was shocked that there had been shooting," Mr Ball said

"Green suit"

"He was wearing a green suit or jacket, and he almost immediately got into a small beige Toyota — I think it was — which reversed part of the way up Darling Street, in the direction of the Castle, then turned around and sped off," Mr Ball said.

Mr Ball said he estimated he heard about six shots in all.

"I was shocked at the suddenness with which all had happened, and all I can say for certain is that I saw at least two men with guns, one below me and the other at the police van."

81/333

20/11/76 Cape Times

Schoolboy tells how police shot him during riots

Chief Reporter

TWO WITNESSES, one of them a schoolboy from Retreat who cannot be named, told the Cillie Commission yesterday how they had been shot by police during the riots

And a Bonteheuwel resident, Mrs Elizabeth Justin, told the commission how shocked she was to see a 15-year-old schoolboy drop just in front of her, with a bullet in his head.

Mrs Justin said that on August 25 there was a commotion at Bonteheuwel and she went out to see what was happening

Many schoolchildren were rioting in an open area; the police arrived and the next thing there was shooting, and tear-gas "bombs" were set off by the police

Suddenly she heard a cry and was shocked to see Christopher Truter, 15, lying on the ground in front of her, about 5 metres away He had obviously been shot in the head

Died later

It was reported at the time that Christopher Truter died in hospital a few days after this

Mrs Justin said she turned to a detective she knew who was standing nearby and demanded to know, "How can you just shoot the child like that?"

The detective had replied that one of Christopher's friends had probably hit him with a stone

An ambulance had arrived later, and had taken the wounded boy to hospital

Mrs Justin said there was no stone-throwing at that stage When Mr D Jacobs, secretary of the commission, showed her a cutting from the Cape Times, she agreed that it contained a picture of the same incident at Bonteheuwel and that this showed stone-throwing

Mrs Justin said things had happened so quickly that day



that stone-throwing could have been going on nearby although she personally did not see it happening.

Mr Sonn. "How do you feel now? How do you feel towards the police?

Mrs Justin. "I have no grudge against them. It's their work; it's what they've chosen to do for a living."

Referring to the shooting incident Mrs Justin again said she bore no grudge and that this was "God's work."

Mr Sonn. "You live together out there at Bonteheuwel. Other people saw this happening, would they hold a grudge do you think?"

Mrs Justin: "I can't say how they feel."

Shot in head

Mr S Gwentshe, who said he lives at Guguletu and was formerly employed by Murray and Stewart, said that between 9 and 10 pm on October 25, he was on his way home after visiting a friend at Langa when he came upon a large group of people at the corner of NY7 and NY1

They were walking. He did not notice any trouble.

Police vehicles suddenly arrived and stopped. Policemen got out of the vehicles and started shooting at the people.

Mr Gwentshe said he was on the point of crossing the road when he was struck on the left side of his head by a bullet The people started running away, and he ran as well.

'Thrashing'

Mr Justice Cillie: "Why did you run away?"

Mr Gwentshe: "Because I was afraid of the police."

Mr Justice Cillie: "Why?"

Mr Gwentshe: "Because I had seen them thrashing people before."

Questioned further, Mr Gwentshe said he had been shot from behind, when he was already on the run. It was estimated that he had been shot from a distance of 30 metres.

He said after a while he began to "lose power," and a friend had eventually helped him get to hospital

Mr Gwentshe said he did not know of any grievances among the Black people, and he himself had no grievances! He did not know who was responsible for the rioting.

The last witness of the day, before the hearing of evidence was adjourned to Monday, was a Coloured schoolboy who may not be identified.

He said that on September 13 his foster mother had sent him to buy fish, near their home at Retreat.

On his way home he came across about 50 schoolchildren who were stoning passing cars. The police arrived and started running in his direction

They started shooting at the other children — "but I got in the way and when I looked around to see what they were shooting at they hit me."

The boy said he had been wounded in the stomach, in the legs and on one arm. He still had to have an operation on his arm, but otherwise he was all right

Skollies

Previously his foster-mother, who also cannot be named, said the trouble at Retreat had been caused by skollies, yet it was the schoolchildren who were blamed

She said she had been shocked to find her boy lying unconscious, when she went to look for him. And when she went up to him, a policeman had chased her away and shouted abuse at her.

Argus 24/11/76

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Inquiry is told of probe boycott

BLACK people in the Peninsula are boycotting the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the recent unrest, Dr Margaret Elsworth, founder and trustee of the Bantu Scholars' Fund, said today.

Giving evidence before the Cillie Commission, she said: 'Black people have rejected the commission by boycott. The empty seats here are a very good example of this.'

Dr Elsworth said in spite of the importance of their evidence, and the fact that White people could not adequately represent them because 'the difference between the racial groups is now absolute,' Black people had rejected the commission because:

- They felt it would not change anything. Other commissions' findings had been cast aside; and
- Those people who gave evidence felt they would be regarded as 'informers or collaborators.' These people feared retaliation and felt that by giving evidence they would bear a stigma to their names for a very long time.'

FEARS

Dr Elsworth said she had 'first-hand evidence' that teachers feared losing their jobs if they gave evidence. They feared they were being spied on by the Bantu Education Department.

She told the commission there was a feeling of mistrust between the State departments and Black people.

Mr Justice Cillie said earlier that evidence in other parts of South Africa was that if drivers gave a clenched fist salute at township roadblocks their cars were not stoned by rioters.

The judge asked Mr Alan Duggan, a Cape



DR Margaret Elsworth ... fear of losing jobs.

Times reporter giving evidence before the Cillie Commission, whether he had observed anything similar while reporting the unrest in the Peninsula.

Mr Duggan said he was aware of this conduct.

Mr Justice Cillie said: 'In other parts of the country, stone-throwing was conducted first of all at police vehicles and public vehicles which belonged to an organisation that provided public transport, according to the evidence.

'Then it was conducted at vehicles of the Board (BAAB), at all vehicles which had the marks of the companies to which

(Continued on Page 2, col 3)

(cont.)

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Cillie probe

(Continued from Page 2)

She said many Black pupils dropped out because of academic failure, the fact that their parents needed their income and so they had to go out and work, and because they were not motivated to continue their schooling as they felt better education would not improve their earning power.

Dr Elsworth told the commission there was only provision for 3 669 Black secondary pupils in the Peninsula, whereas there were at least 4 845 eligible secondary school pupils in the Cape's three African townships.

She said this figure was the most conservative estimate and the actual number was probably double that amount.

POLICY

Mr Justice Cillie: 'Is it correct that it is as a result of policy that many Black pupils have to go to the homelands for their education?'

Dr Elsworth: 'This is correct.'

Mr Justice Cillie: 'Are there any training colleges for Black teachers in the Cape?'

Dr Elsworth: 'There are none at all in the Cape. The nearest training colleges for Black teachers are in the Black homelands.'

She said Black pupils felt the Bantue Education Department should make realistic provision for poor Black pupils.

She said bursary, travelling and boarding allowances available to poor White and Coloured pupils — who also enjoyed 'free education' — were not available to Blacks.

EVIDENCE

Dr Elsworth said although the Bantue Education Department claimed that education for Blacks was free this was not so. She proceeded to supply evidence on this point.

Dr Elsworth detailed costs of Black education a year.

She said parents paid a 'compulsary tuition fee' of R4 which was a contribution to school funds and was used to buy such items as audio-visual aids.

Books cost between R30 and R100. Parents paid examination fees of R8, or, for the senior certificate, R10, as well as a sports fee of R1.

She said a 'conservative' estimate for schoo uniforms was R30 a year. Railway transport to schools cost Black parents between R60 and R120 while boarding cost were between R100 and R180 a academic period for Black children has been shortened by one year.

Dr Elsworth said to date primary schools included the standards, Sub A to Standard 6, while high school was from Form 1 to Form V.

Standard 6 and Form 1 were almost identical and from next year these two will be combined, thereby shortening the school span for Black pupils by one year.

Dr Elsworth told the commission that the Langa High School had not been extended since 1970 in spite of severe overcrowding and that the buildings had not been well maintained.

She said one building used to house four classrooms was still in use although it had officially been condemned 20 years ago.

She said a building at the Fizeka High School in Guguletu had been burned down three times during the course of 1973 and 1974.

She did not believe this was connected with the present unrest.

BASIC

Since the school had been taken over as a TEACH school new buildings had been built which were welcome. But they only provided basic accommodation.

The Sizamole Secondary School in Nyanga was existing side by side with the lower primary school and was working on double sessions. Dr Elsworth said this was a very unsatisfactory situation.

Dr Elsworth said there had been no additions to secondary school facilities recently and because of rising costs it was more difficult for Black pupils to go to the homelands for their education.

She said no hostel facilities were provided at Black schools in the Peninsula.

Mr Justice Cillie: 'Do you know how many Black schools have been burned down as a result of the recent riots?'

PRIDE

Dr Elsworth: 'Not a single Black school has been burned down and the scholars have demonstrated their pride at this fact.'

Dr Elsworth said the learning of content subjects in an unfamiliar language made things very difficult for Black pupils and had been a great source of bitterness in the Cape as it had been in Soweto.

This matter had however been largely cor-

Mr Sonn: 'Is it possible for a teacher to control a matric class of 60 pupils and more?'

Dr Elsworth: 'A teacher faced with that situation cannot give his pupils individual attention. If pupils are eager to learn they will co-operate however. It has been my impression that Black pupils on the whole are fairly well controlled.'

This matter had, however, been largely corrected.

(Proceeding)

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year.

REGISTRATION

For the first year at school, a registration fee of R5 was required and each year parents paid R2 for their children's cinema and clinic.

In addition, a further R70 was required for the private teachers' course.

Dealing with bursaries available to Black scholars Dr Elsworth said the Bantu Education Department offered three bursaries worth R80 a year to Cape Town domiciled students to study in the Ciskei.

The Bantue Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) offered 12 bursaries worth R30 a year for pupils to study from Form I to Form III and another 12 bursaries each year for Forms IV and V.

pupils applying for these bursaries, as well as their parents, had to sign a form stating that the child was prepared to study in the homelands and work for the relevant territorial authority for an equivalent number of years.

RELUCTANT

Dr Elsworth said Black pupils in the Westrn Cape 'deeply resented' this provision because they feared they would lose their residence rights if they were away for so long.

She said scholars were so reluctant to apply for BAAB scholarships that to date not one had been taken up for next year.

From next year the

rected.

Dr Elsworth: 'Yes, definitely.

ACCOMMODATION

Dr Elsworth said the accommodation problems at Black schools had been aggravated at the beginning of this year by the telescoping of Standard 6 and Form I into one class.

Primary teachers teaching Standard 6 and Form I were urged by the department to get higher qualifications.

This official urging had presented the teachers with a dilemma.

They were faced with the choice of studying by correspondence while continuing to teach which would either jeopardise their studies or the progress of their pupils or taking study leave to go to one of the Black universities.

IMPROVEMENT

Although the department was prepared to grant them study leave they would not be paid during their time of study. This they could not do because they had families to support.

Mr Justice Cillie: 'Do you think it was an improvement to compine Standard 6 and Form 1?'

Dr Elsworth: 'Yes.'

Mr Justice Cillie: 'Do you think that overcrowded classes create a problem in the maintenance of discipline?'

DISCIPLINE

Dr Elsworth: 'Discipline is not a problem in Black schools because the Black pupils are very aware of their privilege of being able to attend school.'

Mr Justice Cillie: 'That is educational discipline. I am talking more of moral discipline.'

Dr Elsworth: 'That does not, unfortunately, come into my experience.'

Mr Justice Cillie: 'It has been suggested in other parts of the country that overcrowding of Black schools may well have been a factor which led to such a breakdown of discipline that it made it impossible for teachers to contain the unrest that broke out among their pupils.'

evidence

22/11/76

He did not give detailed accounts of these incidents.

He told the commission he had been responsible for compiling a list of deaths that had occurred during the Cape riots as far as The Cape Times was able to ascertain.

It had listed the names of 66 people reported dead in the riots. This had been published in The Cape Times on September 24.

Dr Yutar said the commission regarded this document as so important he was calling for a further four copies of the list so that it could be collated with the police statistics.

MEMORANDUM

Mr Molloy also told the commission he had drawn up a memorandum of accounts of police brutality from reports received from relatives and friends of dead or injured people.

The judge asked Mr Molloy to ask his editor to make the memorandum available to the commission so that necessary steps could be taken to investigate allegations of police brutality.

Mr Molloy said that the Cape Times had published a chronological diary of unrest relating to events in and around Cape Town on September 3.

Dr Yutar called for copies of this diary so that the contents could be compared with the police report.

The nex witness was Dr Margaret Elsworth, founder and trustee of the Bantu Scholars' Fund.

The judge approved a request by Dr Yutar that evidence from Dr Elsworth be led by a private legal adviser at Dr Elsworth's request.

The judge asked Dr Yutar, however, to put further questions to the witness either himself or through the legal adviser if he felt any aspects of her evidence had not been fully brought out.

Dr Elsworth told the commission she was a medical doctor who graduated at the University of Cape Town.

Her experience with African people began in 1946 in Lovedale and thereafter included several sessions in mission hospitals in the Black areas.

In 1968 she started collecting second-hand school books from White schools and had since been involved in a redistribution of these books to African schools in the Cape.

She said she had been authorised by the chairman of the Bantu Scholars' Fund to submit a memorandum before the Cillie Commission.

She said the function of the fund was to award bursaries to African scholars living in Cape Town up to matric level. She said that 1 057 bursaries had been awarded since 1960.

She said the trustees of the fund were interested in the welfare of the children, the problems they encountered, the careers they chose and the opportunities open to them.

She said that the trustees were familiar with the problems of Bantu education. When the disturbances began in Cape Town many scholars had spontaneously approached trustees for their advice.

Dr Elsworth told the the commission the State spent, as a general average, R496 a year for each White school child in the Peninsula and, on average, R28,56 for each Black child.

DISCRIMINATION

She said the trustees of the Bantu Scholars' Fund did not consider it possible to provide adequate education for Black schoolchildren on such a low expenditure.

The Black pupils regarded the expenditures as 'gross discrimination.'

Led by Mr M. H. Hales, an attorney of the firm Syfret, Godlonton and Low, who is appearing pro amico for the Bantu Scholars' Fund, Dr Elsworth told the commission the average age of Black high school pupils was much higher than their White counterparts.

She said Black children started school at eight years and had an extra year's schooling.

The earliest they could matriculate was at the age of 20 or 21.

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

Cillie commission

(Continued from Page 1)

they belonged and then at private vehicles.

'And then members of the public who gave the Black Power salute were allowed through. Other cars were stoned.

'The information is that White people were not asked to give any "pass word"; their cars were just overturned.

The judge asked whether this kind of conduct was possible without organised agitation.

AGITATORS

Mr Duggan said the actions of agitators at the forefront of the demonstrations were disorganised and inconsistent with the actions one could expect from trained agitators.

Mr Duggan was the first witness called when the commission resumed its sitting in Cape Town today.

Mr Duggan told the commission he had been involved in the reporting of riot situations between August 4 and October 12 this year.

He handed in a list of newspaper cuttings of reports written by himself and in collaboration with others relating to the unrest.

UNTRAINED

He said that from his observation of the role of agitators in the recent riots he had found them to be untrained and they would often treat confrontation with the police as a game.

The crowds were invariably egged on by youths —often women—and sometimes by drunks. Mr Duggan said he had often seen six-year-olds and seven-year-olds taunting police and throwing stones at them.

Mr Duggan told the commission: 'I've been stoned dozens of times.'

He said: 'While most of the dislike seemed to have been directed against the police, the Press were not immune.'

He said on one occasion he saw a little girl aged about six or seven picking up a stone. He said when he pointed at her and shouted 'Hey,' she smiled and put it down. After he turned to move away he saw the child again picking up the stone.

'She thought it was a marvellous game,' Mr Duggan said.

Mr Duggan told the commission he had seen prisoners being mistreated and assaulted by the police. He gave two examples to substantiate his comments which, he said, he had observed at the Guguletu police station in August.

into an open field and then turned their searchlights on the area.

Later a policeman returned with an African man aged about 20 and punched him several times while he was questioning him.

Then he told the man to go.

Mr Duggan said it then appeared that the policemen had changed their minds and decided to bring the man back. They chased him, hit him to the ground, brought him back to the van, hit him again, and then put him in the van.

Mr Duggan said he had then heard the sound of something repeatedly being thrown against the side of the van and then he had heard crying.

On September 1, near Klipfontein Road, Kewtown, about 3 pm, Mr Duggan said he had climbed into the back of a riot vehicle — for the first and last time — and travelled with the police to a quiet residential area where they stopped the van and rushed into a house.

OVER-REACTION

They returned dragging two Coloured youths behind them. They flung one youth against the side of the van, put them inside the van and continuously hit the youths on their heads with batons.

Mr Justice Cillie: 'Do you think that the actions of the police in these incidents you have been referring to were strictly the case of an understandable — no excusable — over-reaction by the police under the circumstances, or do you think it was more than that?'

Mr Duggan: 'It was an over-reaction, possibly prompted by tension and fatigue on the part of the police.'

Mr Ngo: 'What was the age group of the policemen involved in the incidents you have related?'

'They ranged between 24 and 40.'

SHOOTING

Mr Duggan then gave a detailed account of the fatal shooting of a Coloured youth, Christopher Truter, at the Arcadia High School about 11 am on August 25.

Mr Duggan said that a hostile crowd had closed in on a blue vehicle containing detectives after they had arrested two Coloured youths.

This had followed a half-hour confrontation between Coloured pupils and youths and the riot police.

When the detective made the arrest the riot police had left the scene in an attempt to approach the situation from a diffrent vantage point across an open field.

Mr Duggan said he felt the arrest under the circumstances and in the absence of the riot police was difficult to understand.

STONES

The shooting of Christopher Truter had taken place moments later when stones rained down on the car.

Mr Duggan told the commission of 'one of the bloodiest days of rioting' — September 3.

He gave evidence of events at the Alexander Sinton High School, where police twice entered the school grounds.

He said schoolchildren had locked themselves into classrooms to escape the police.

Police then broke windowns and threw teargas cannisters into the classrooms. As children rushed out they were batoned.

He said the Alexander Sinton High School 'has been a focal point of a lot of bitterness.'

He said police returned to the school a second time 'to punish the schoolchildren for stoning cars.'

THE Cillie Commission of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Cillie, is sitting in the H. F. Verwoerd Building until November 30.

The commission is hearing evidence on the recent unrest in the Peninsula, as well as in Montagu, Robertson, Worcester Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Wellington, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Fish Hoek, Malmesbury, Vredenburg and surrounding areas.

Mr Justice Cillie is assisted during the Cape Town hearing by three advisers, Mr J. F. Malherbe, Mr D. R Ngo and Mr P. M. Sonn.

The former Attorney General of the Transvaal, Dr Percy Yutar, is leading the evidence, assisted by Mr A. M. Hlungwani and Mr E. S. C. van Graan.

Members of the public who wish to testify before the commission can telephone the secretary, Mr Dawie Jacobs at 45-6129.

Asked by Mr Justice Cillie whether that was his opinion, Mr Duggan said: 'That is not an opinion, that is a statement.'

He said that after pupils were told to go home, several White motorists, were stoned in Thornton Road.

He said he had spoken to parents who felt bitterness towards the police because, they felt, the police had no evidence that the Alexander Sinton High's pupils were responsible for the stoning of vehicles.

Mr Justice Cillie called for an investigation into the Alexander High School incident.

Mr Duggan said many Coloured people expressed regret at the loss of lives and damage to property caused by the riots.

Just as many had a feeling of sympathy with the rioters and regarded those killed as martyrs.

There was a 'universal dislike' of the police, both Black and White, he said.

INSUITED

Mr Duggan told the commission he felt uniforms worn by members of the anti-riot squad were unsuited to local conditions. 'If they were better protected, I feel shooting might have been avoided.'

He was reminded by Dr Yutar, who was leading his evidence, that the police also had a duty to protect 'innocent bystanders.'

Mr Justice Cillie said the evidence was that only one member of the anti-riot squad had been badly injured.

A few other members received 'slight' injuries.

Asked by Mr Sonn about the Alexander Sinton High School incident, Mr Duggan said he did not know whether a member of the school's staff or someone else had summoned the police a second time.

Mr Dugan said: 'The teachers were very angry, almost hysterical with rage. They appeared to be guarding the sick-bay.'

He told the commission, at several schools he had seen teachers arguing with police and asking them to leave.

He had not seen teachers siding with the children or interfering with the police.

DEATHS LIST

The next witness was Mr Robert Maxwell Molloy, a reporter on The Cape Times.

Mr Molloy listed a number of incidents during the unrest that he had witnessed.

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WRONG MAN

Mr Duggan said that on August 25 he had seen a riot van stop in Bonteheuwel and a riot policeman had jumped out and attacked a man leaning against a fence.

The policeman clubbed the man to the ground and kicked him several times. He then took him to the police van and later released him, telling newsmen on the scene that this was not the man he had been looking for.

Mr Duggan said that the incident followed stone-throwing a few minutes

He said that on another

He said that on another day there had been stoning in Lansdowne Road and he followed a riot convoy at about 11.30 pm. The police opened fire

Cillie Commission visits Boland

G.T.
22/11/76

Staff Reporter

THE Cillie Commission travelled to the Boland on Saturday to inspect areas where rioting broke out during the Cape unrest two months ago.

The commission, set up to investigate the countrywide riots, went to Stellenbosch and Paarl.

Accompanied by Colonel C A Swart, Divisional Inspector of the Boland police, and Lieutenant Colonel R van der Westhuizen, Chief C I Officer of the Paarl police district, the commission went to the Paarl East Coloured residential area, where heavy rioting broke out during September.

After the inspection, the commission was entertained to lunch by the Deputy Mayor of Paarl, Major M Badenhorst, in the absence of the Mayor, Mr C P Malherbe.

The commission visited the township of Cloetesville, in Stellenbosch.

The one-man commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Cillie, the Judge President of the Transvaal will continue hearing evidence in Cape Town this week.

People who wish to testify at the inquiry, should telephone Mr Dawie Jacobs, secretary of the commission at 45-6129.

(81) 325/309.

Court told of slogans on campus

Argus 23/11/76

LARGE groups of people gathered on the campus of the University of the Western Cape on August 12, shouting 'You will regret,' 'We shall overcome,' 'God forgive them for they know not what they do' and other slogans at the police, a Bellville Regional Court Magistrate heard today.

This was the evidence of Detective Warrant Officer G. W. van Rooyen at the trial of 11 students — one from the Bellville Teachers Training College and the rest from UWC — on a charge of public violence.

The students are: Mr Herman van Wyk 19, Miss Violet le Thea, 21, Mr Wilfred Jafta, 18, Mr Charles Davis, 19, Mr Leonard Cloete, 18, Mr Trevor Rance, 19, Mr Gert Visagie, 23, Mr Victor Meissenheimer, (the BTC student), 21, Mr Eugene Visagie, 20, Mr Michael O'Neill, 20, and Mr Glynister Lawrence, 21.

NOT GUILTY PLEAS

They have all pleaded not guilty to throwing stones at police and private vehicles, assaulting police and members of the public by stoning them and encouraging public violence by their actions.

They also pleaded not guilty to alternative charges of organising, encouraging, addressing or attending a gathering prohibited by the Minister of Justice.

Warrant Officer van Rooyen told the court he first came on rioting at the university about 1 pm.

STONING

He saw Coloured people coming out of the campus, stoning passing vehicles and then retreating on to the campus.

Instructions were given to police about 4 pm to enter the campus to disperse a 'gathering' at the cafeteria.

He arrested Mr Davis after seeing him throwing stones at police and Mr Cloete after he had shuoted slogans — 'You will regret' — and sang 'We shall overcome,' he said.

ARREST

Sergeant A. P. S. Treurnicht said he arrested Mr Rance, who was at the front of the group of 10 to 15 people. He was shouting: 'You will regret and we will overcome,' Sergeant Treurnicht said.

Lieutenant Colonel A. P. van Zyl, Commander of the Riot Squad, said he and his men had arrived at the university about 1.15 pm on August 12.

About 500 rioters were shouting, making a noise and throwing stones.

Mr J. Vermeulen is on the Bench, Mr D. Cronje is appearing for the State.

Mr B. M. Kies, assisted by Mr A. M. Motala, is appearing for the students. For Mr van Wyk he is instructed by Mr D. Mias and Company and for the others by Mr A. M. Omar and Company.

(Proceeding)

Wiley speaks on Ocean View unrest 23/11/76

Chief Reporter

MR JOHN WILEY, MP for Simonstown, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that the disturbances that had occurred at Ocean View township near Kommetjie could be seen against the background of the mass removal, in the 1960s, of the closely-knit Coloured community of Simonstown.

Mr Wiley said that while he certainly did not condone civil disobedience or violence in any form, he felt the commission would be better able to understand the unrest that had occurred at Ocean View if it knew something of this background.

For "well over a couple of hundred years," he said, "the law-abiding Coloured community of Simonstown had lived in an atmosphere of good-neighbourliness and harmony, and their enforced removal in spite of strong pleas on their behalf had been one of the saddest events of my political career."

Thousands of rands squandered

While hundreds of thousands of rands had been squandered and while flats that had been built for Coloured families at Simonstown still stood vacant and neglected by the Department of Community Development, this Coloured community had had to move to Ocean View, about 11km away.

The removal of what had been a traditional part of the Simonstown community as a whole had had a disrupting effect on the town generally, and pleas by himself and his predecessor as MP, Mr Lewis Gay, that the Coloured people of Simonstown be kept together as a community after their removal, had gone unheeded.

"The reason for our asking that these people be kept together was to try to ensure that something of their old community spirit would be translated to their new home at Ocean View."

What had in fact happened, said Mr Wiley, was that the Simonstown families had been mixed up with people from elsewhere at Ocean View, including squatters from the Cape Flats and elsewhere.

"These people from other areas are not the same sort of people as those from Simonstown, either in character or stability.

"Gangs have grown up and crime and drunkenness are a problem at Ocean View, where they were never a problem at Simonstown, in my experience."

Mr Wiley said one of the main grievances among the people living at Ocean View was the expense involved and the infrequency of buses between the township and their places of work.

He tended to agree with old Simonstown families, he added, when they said of the rioting: "It wasn't us, you know; it was the others, from outside."

Questioned by Dr Percy Yutar, who is leading evidence at the inquiry, Mr Wiley said there was no question about Ocean View being an excellent housing scheme.

It was a credit to the Cape Divisional Council, which had built it, he said.

Owned their own homes

At the same time, it must be appreciated that before their removal from Simonstown, Coloured families had had "very good" flats, and in many cases had owned their own homes there.

Asked about the conduct of the police in the Simonstown area, Mr Wiley said he thought they performed their duties admirably, but the police stations in the area were grossly understaffed and there was a great need for the old "bobby on the beat" system.

Questioned by Mr P M Sonn, one of the local advisers co-opted on to the commission for its sitting in Cape Town, Mr Wiley said he would agree there would still be a feeling of resentment among the former residents of Simonstown now living at Ocean View.

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81 (333).

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Judge orders probes

Threat of more violence, inquiry is told

Staff Reporter

THE CILLIE COMMISSION was told yesterday that senior Black scholars had warned if their demands were not met, violence could break out again.

This was told to the commission — which is investigating the recent countrywide riots — by Dr Margaret Elsworth, founder and trustee of the Bantu Scholars' Fund. She said she and other trustees of the fund had been told that Black scholars would die for their cause.

Earlier yesterday, after hearing evidence from a Cape Times reporter, Mr Alan Duggan, the commission ordered two investigations to be held.

Mr Justice Cillie asked that two incidents be probed, one when police allegedly ill-treated a child prisoner at Guguletu Police Station, in August, and the other for the way police dealt with an incident at a Peninsula Coloured high school, Alexander Sinton, in September.

'Focal point'

Mr Duggan said Alexander Sinton High School was a "focal point of bitterness" because of the way police handled the incident.

Mr Duggan, who reported on the Peninsula riots for nearly three months, submitted 31 reports to the commission which he had written for the Cape Times.

In a memorandum, Mr Duggan said he had seen several prisoners being beaten and punched by riot police without provocation — in the field, inside patrol vans and at a police station.

Full reports of yesterday's evidence before the Cillie Commission on pages 5, 6 and 7

Mr Duggan also told the commission that "frequently" in the Peninsula riots, agitators had treated confrontations with the police as a game.

He said many Coloured people had expressed regret at the cost of lives and property while others were sympathetic to looters and stone-throwers.

The dead were viewed as martyrs, he said.

The mother of a pupil at Alexander Sinton High School, Mrs Bridget Dowling, said she had seen a child in school uniform being bundled into a police van with an Alsatian dog.

Dr G J Knobel, senior State pathologist for Cape Town, told the commission that post-mortems had been performed on 96 people killed in the Western Cape riots.

Forty-one were Africans, 51 were Coloured people, three were Malays and one was an Indian.

Anybody who wishes to give evidence before the Cillie Commission of inquiry into the recent unrest can telephone Mr D Jacobs, secretary of the commission, at 45-6129.

(81)



Cillie township tour in the rain

23/11/76 Arg

IN driving rain, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry toured townships in the Peninsula this morning, stopping at several schools damaged during the recent unrest.

None of the party ventured from the bus throughout the morning, but observed scenes through the steamed-up windows.

The party totalling 17, stopped at the Ilewatt College after 8 am.

The bus then travelled down Thornton Road to Athlone and Hanover Park.

CHILDREN WAVED

At Hanover Park the bus turned into the grounds of the Mount View High School. Children leaned out the window frames and waved and shouted as the commission then travelled through Lansdowne, Manenberg, Heideveld, Kalksteenfontein, Netreg, Bishop Lavis and Elsies River. At all these suburbs the bus stopped at riot-scarred schools.

The commission had morning tea at the D. F. Malan airport before leaving for a tour of the Black townships.

THE Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the recent unrest drove through Coloured and Black townships of the Peninsula today to inspect damage to schools and buildings. Shielding Mr Justice Cillie from the driving rain at D. F. Malan Airport during a tea-break are, from left, Mr A. MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, and the board's chairman, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen. Dr Percy Yutar, who is leading the evidence before the commission, is on the right.

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Witness warns of re



Chief Reporter

DR MARGARET ELSWORTH, founder and trustee of the Bantu Scholars' Fund, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that senior Black scholars had warned that violence was likely to break out again if their demands were not met.

She said she and other trustees of the fund had been told that Black scholars were prepared to die for their cause.

"They told us they considered the present Bantu education system valueless, and that if they had to die they would be dying in a good cause.

"This was after we had tried to persuade them to go back to school, and after I had warned them that the Army might be called in and that they might be sent to work camps."

Dr Elsworth told the commission there were 30 700 African children in the Western Cape who should be at school — yet there was not one child at school at present.

She said "the skollies of today were the scholars of yesterday," because of the high drop-out rate among African school-goers.

Black teachers in the Cape Peninsula had lost morale and there was a general lack of interest among them, she said.

Among Black scholars there was undoubtedly "acute resentment" of the police, and this resentment had in many cases turned to hatred.

Dr Elsworth said it had become apparent that parents in the Black townships no longer had any influence over their children.

School-children had told their parents they had failed to bring about change and that they must now keep quiet and stand aside so that the scholars could continue the struggle.

"This has been a surprising move, as I have always been given to believe that among the African people the young have always had great respect for their elders."

Dr Elsworth said Black scholars rejected the Cillie Commission and held the view that no good could come of it.

The many empty seats in the auditorium of the H F Verwoerd Building in which the Cape Town inquiry is being held were evidence of the scholars' boycott of the commission, she said.

The trustees of the Bantu Scholars' Fund had gone out of their way, Dr Elsworth said, to make some sort of contact with senior African scholars, and during the recent unrest she had arranged a "surreptitious" meeting with some of them, with the idea of establishing precisely what their grievances were.

There were four trustees of the fund, including herself, present at this meeting, and notes had been taken and read back to the scholars to ensure that they reflected their feelings accurately.

It was at this meeting that the scholars, who included prefects at high schools in the townships, warned that violence was likely to recur if their demands were not met.

Among other things they demanded that detained Black scholars be released and that the police must be kept away from Black schools, as their presence was a cause of trouble.

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Pathologist's report

Staff Reporter

DR G J KNOBEL, Senior State pathologist for Cape Town, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that post-mortems had been performed on 95 people who were killed in the Western Cape riots.

Dr Knobel said that of the 96 people, 41 were Africans, 51 were Coloured people, three were Malays and one was an Indian.

These post-mortems were carried out between August 11 and November 1.

In 38 of the people, an alcohol content test proved positive, in 41 people it was negative and tests were not done on 17 people.

Of 94 people, 51 died from rifle fire, 39 from shotgun fire and four from both.

One person was burnt to death and another died from a head injury as a result of blunt violence, *"stomp geweld"*.

Free education

They also demanded compulsory free education for all Black children, with as an immediate aim, a priority form of education for high school pupils who were capable, and willing to learn.

Dr Elsworth added that one of the reasons given for the high drop-out rate among Black scholars, and the loss of heart among them, was the lack of opportunity for those who made an effort to finish their schooling. This was another major grievance.

She and the other trustees had tried to explain to the

Mother gives evidence

Chief Reporter

THE MOTHER of a pupil at the Alexander Sinton High School, Athlone, Mrs Bridget Dowling, told the Cillie Commission yesterday she had seen a child in school uniform being bundled into a police van containing an Alsatian dog.

She had then heard a policeman saying *"laat die hond die kind opvreet"*-(let the dog eat the child).

Mrs Dowling said she had gone to the school, in Thornton Road, after hearing a lot of noise early on the morning of September 3. There had been protests all the previous week and she was anxious about her son.

When she arrived at the school, all the pupils were in the grounds, booing and jeering at the police who suddenly turned on the children.

Asked by Mr Abel Hlungwani, who led her evidence, whether the pupils were stoning the police at the time, Mrs Dowling said she did not — them throwing anything.

Teachers had come out and asked the police to withdraw and it was at this stage that she saw the boy in school uniform — not that of Alexander Sinton High School — being thrown into a police van.

The police used tear-gas, and the children were in "an ugly mood". The road outside was crowded — most of the onlookers being parents of pupils at the school.

It was not till students of the nearby Hewat Training College started jeering, and the police moved off towards the college, that the stoning started.

Only cars driven by Whites were singled out for stoning, and she got the impression this was a form of revenge against the Whites.

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currence of violence

scholars that their personal vendetta against the regional director of Bantu Education was "quite unfair", as he was merely part of the system, with limited funds with which to bring about improvements.

No laughs

"They replied that they understood and accepted this explanation, but that if the regional director had no real authority then they wanted to see the Minister himself, Mr M C Botha."

Dr Elsworth said the only laugh she got at this meeting with senior Black scholars was when she suggested they should go back to school.

She added that there were some Black students who were keen to go back to school and to write their examinations, but they had been intimidated into staying away.

The situation at present was that no-one knew what the Black scholars would do next.

They were communicating neither with the educational system nor with their parents, and they were now actually intimidating one another to such an extent that the whole situation had become confused.

"Hardened up"

The children now controlled their parents, and eveything had "hardened up" to such an extent that it had become difficult to negotiate with the scholars.

"We have even worked out a system of education we felt might be acceptable to them, but they rejected it, at least for the time being. They are just not prepared to accept anything until their demands are met.

"We are in a situation where no end to the trouble can be seen; the scholars have got themselves into a position where they feel they cannot retreat for fear of losing face.

"It is a situation which is outside the power of ordinary community services to control."

Dr Elsworth said the co-operation of African children and their parents could only be secured if it was shown that changes were to be made in the present educational system, and if there were no changes, disturbances were bound to recur.

Mr Justice Cillie: "What do you mean when you say there must be change; I take it you mean there must be improvement?"

Dr Elsworth: "That is what I mean, yes."

Mr Justice Cillie: "Do you think that if the word 'Bantu' were to be removed from education the system would have a better reception?"

Dr Elsworth: "It might have helped had it been removed in August, but right

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Constructive work proposed for idle township pupils

(cont.)

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now I don't think it would be enough."

In the meantime, said Dr Elsworth, the ball should be thrown into the students' court.

They must be called on either to return to school, or to organize themselves, with the help of adults, into doing constructive work of some sort such as repairing buildings and helping clear refuse which had been piling up in the townships since August.

She wished to point out, she said, that not a single Bantu school had been badly damaged in the recent rioting



Dr Elsworth said the Black scholars' grievances went much further than the Bantu education system itself — but it was this system that was at the root of it all

"If only we could have all our education departments under one roof — for Blacks as well as for Whites — and if Bantu education were to be put back under the Provincial Administration, there would be a better chance of an interchange of teachers and facilities."

Collaborators

Dr Elsworth said Black scholars had rejected the commission because:

They felt the commission would not change anything — the findings of commissions in the past had been set aside;

Those who did come forward felt they would be thought of as collaborators or informers. Because of this they feared reprisals from their own people and;

They also felt that by giving evidence, it would remain a stigma to them for a long time

Dr Elsworth told the commission there was a population of 4 845 secondary school pupils in the Peninsula — this was a conservative estimate — but there were facilities for only 3 669.

The 1 176 unaccounted for, had largely gone up-country because, among other reasons, there were no facilities for them, or because there were no courses for them in the Peninsula

Not free

She said the Bantu Education Department claimed that education for Blacks was free This was not so, Dr Elsworth said

She gave evidence to the commission on this point

Dr Elsworth gave a breakdown of Black education costs for a year, per person

Dr Elsworth also gave evidence and was questioned at length on the language issue at Black schools

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Cillie visits townships

Staff Reporter

FOR MORE than four hours in pouring rain, the Cillie Commission inspected Cape Town's Black townships yesterday.

And in the afternoon, Mr Justice Cillie, chairman of the one-man commission of inquiry into the countrywide riots, heard evidence from witnesses in camera.

The commission travelled by bus through the Peninsula's Coloured areas and later in the morning were shown the African townships of Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa.

It rained steadily during the inspection and Mr Justice Cillie and his three local advisers, Mr J F Malherbe, Mr D R Ngo and Mr P M Sonn, did not get out of the bus to examine damage done in the riots.

A number of riot flashpoints in the African townships and Coloured areas during the Peninsula unrest were pointed out to the commission.

Dr Percy Yutar, the former Attorney General of the Transvaal who is leading evidence for the commission, and his two assistants, Mr E S J van Graan and Mr A M Hlungwani, were also on the inspection tour.

Mr Justice Cillie was taken to the Coloured high school, Hanover Park No. 2, a scene of fierce rioting during the unrest.

Children waved and shouted as the commission's bus circled the school buildings. There was not a pane of glass in any of the windows — they were all smashed in the rioting.



Mr Justice Cillie, in the second row on the left, during yesterday's inspection of Cape Town's Black townships. Next to him in the bus is Mr A MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board. Across the aisle from Mr MacLachlan, is Dr Percy Yutar, the former Attorney General of the Transvaal, who is leading evidence for the commission. In the front row, on the left, is Mr Abel Hlungwani, who is assisting Dr Yutar, and next to him is Mr P M Sonn, a local adviser to Mr Justice Cillie.

Raincoats

In one classroom children were sitting in raincoats.

The commission was also taken to the Alexander Sinton High School in Crawford. The school was the subject of important evidence at the inquiry on Monday.

Mr Justice Cillie has ordered an investigation into an incident which occurred at the school during the unrest.

He did this after hearing evidence from a Cape Times reporter, Mr Alan Duggan, who said Alexander Sinton was a "focal point of bitterness" because of the way police had dealt with an incident there in September.

Fire damage

The commission was shown a shopping complex in Langa where 30 shops were gutted by fire during the riots.

Traders were huddled next to their goods on the pavement outside the charred ruins. The commission was also taken to a number of burnt out beerhalls and bottle stores.

Mr A MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, sat next to Mr Justice Cillie to point out shops that were damaged and identify the different townships.

Squatter camps

Brigadier J H van der Westerhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, and Mr F Botha, chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, also accompanied Mr Justice Cillie on his tour through the African townships.

A map of the townships was shown to the commission. Mr Justice Cillie was also shown the massive Crossroads squatter camp.

The commission continues hearing evidence at the H F Verwoerd Building at 9.00 this morning.

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All-out effort in riot investigation

Chief Reporter

AN ALL-OUT EFFORT is being made by members of the Cillie Commission to complete their in-depth investigation of rioting in the Republic in time to allow the commission's findings to be reported to Parliament at its coming session.

On its present programme, the commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice P M Cillie, will finish hearing evidence at the centres at which rioting occurred, by the end of January.

After that it is understood the commission will return to Pretoria to hear the opinion of experts in various fields on why the riots occurred.

Dr Percy Yutar, former Attorney-General of the Transvaal, who is leading evidence at the inquiry, will probably sum up in March.

A tremendous volume of evidence — some of it given in open session and some of it behind closed doors — has already been placed before the commission, and a lot of "back-room" work is being done during the week and also at weekends.

There has been a good response to Mr Justice Cillie's appeal to people to come forward and testify before the commission, and there are still a number of witnesses to be heard in Cape Town before the scheduled completion next Tuesday of the inquiry into rioting at the Cape.

Witnesses still to be heard include the Rector of the University of the Western Cape, Dr R E van der Ross, senior officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, and the director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies, Professor H W van der Merwe.

Professor Van der Merwe has been collecting evidence from people who are hesitant to testify before the commission. He has collated this evidence in what he terms an "organized document", which will be submitted to the commission.

So far only a few Coloured people and only one African — a man who was shot in a disturbance at Langa — have testified in open session.

It is understood several witnesses who offered to give evidence only behind closed doors were heard privately yesterday afternoon, after a comprehensive all-morning tour of the riot areas in the Cape Peninsula.

Although theoretically the commission goes into recess soon after completing its Cape Town inquiry, this period will be used for studying evidence already heard, and preparing for inquiries elsewhere in the Republic.

After Cape Town, the next public sitting of the commission will be in the Durban Magistrate's Court, on January 17 and 18.

The commission then moves to Empangeni, Port Elizabeth, and East London, where the overall hearing of evidence is scheduled to finish on January 28.

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Causes of unrest 'political' — Theron

Chief Reporter

THE Director of Coloured Education, Mr W Theron, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that the manner in which the report of the Erika Theron Commission had been handled could be seen as one of the basic contributory causes of the recent unrest among the Coloured community.

The Theron Commission report, he said, had evoked great expectations among the Coloured people. And the interim memorandum that had been issued on it, and the "summary damper" this had put on the political aspirations of the Coloured people had resulted in a feeling of despair, bitterness and hostility.

Mr Theron said all the information available to the Administration of Coloured Affairs indicated that the real causes of the recent disturbances were political in origin.

Oppressive

The policy of separate development, and everything associated with it, was seen as oppressive and was as such rejected, he added. What was being demanded in its place was an integrated society, mainly in the political sphere but also on an economic, educational and business level.

Mr Theron said that as the policy of separate development had been implemented, and as the Coloured people had by law been separated from the Whites, so their natural allegiance to the Whites had been replaced by frustration, hurt, alienation, antipathy and hate Pro-Whites had in many cases become anti-White.

As the anti-White feeling had grown, so had the pro-Black feeling burgeoned and a considerable number of Coloured people had begun associating themselves with Black consciousness and Black power — to the extent that they now referred to themselves as "Black", rather than "Coloured", or "Brown".

This "emotional metamorphosis" was reflected in the so-called memorial services and prayer-hours that had been held in sympathy with Soweto, and also in demonstrations of solidarity.

Alliance

Mr Theron said alliance and identification with Black power had been given further impetus by events overseas While on one hand there was universal condemnation of the policy of separate development, there was on the other hand the demonstrations of victory of Black power over White power which had been brought tothe borders of South Africa by events in Mozambique and Angola.

The idea had apparently occurred to Coloured people that they stood to win more than they would lose through aligning themselves with Black Power.

Revolutionary ideas and techniques had become apparent in the Black power movement, and there were indications that these were also used in the recent disturbances by Coloured people who were involved.

Other points made by Mr Theron, in listing the apparent reasons for the unrest were that:

- Some Coloured teachers not only sympathized with the scholars but joined them during the disturbances,
- Students of the University of the Western Cape had apparently played a leading role in the whipping-up of emotions as the unrest spread; and
- Churches lent a measure of support and gave religious sanction to the disturbances by calling this a justifiable protest.

Mr Theron said a section of the press had "over a very long period", manipulated the political grievances of the Coloured people for political ends, and had aroused, strengthened and exploited the feelings of frustration, and injustice among this community.

A number of newspaper cuttings were included in the voluminous memorandum Mr Theron handed in to the commission

These included leading articles in the Cape Times in August and October, headed "Keep out of schools" and "Open education", and reports headed "Boycotting pupils state grievances" (Argus, August 20) and "Hewat students call for meeting" (Cape Times, August 28).

Mr Theron said leaders of the dissident students had sought publicity for their cause — and some newspapers had readily given them this publicity The students also wanted publicity for their deeds, and this too these newspapers gave them.

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



Mr W Theron

Damage

He provided the commission with full statistical evidence of the extent of damage caused to Coloured schools and colleges during the riots. This shows that a total of 164 schools were damaged throughout the Republic, most of them in the Bellville and Wynberg areas.

In the Bellville area alone, 56 schools were damaged and the total cost has been estimated at R548 675, and in the Wynberg area, 80 schools were damaged at a total cost of R221 644.

Pupils back

Mr Theron said the overall estimate of damage done to Coloured schools throughout the country was R993 530, of which R926 915 reflected damage to buildings and R66 615 damage to equipment and supplies.

He told the commission he was pleased to be able to report that at all Coloured schools the pupils were back, and had started writing the end-of-year examinations in the normal way

CT- 25/11/76.

Riots: Handling of Theron report

Anybody who wishes to give evidence before the Cillie Commission of inquiry into the recent unrest can telephone Mr Dawie Jacobs, secretary of the commission, at 45-6129.

Reports on yesterday's evidence on pages 8, 10 and 12.

Chief Reporter

THE Director of Coloured Education, Mr W Theron, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that the way the Erika Theron Commission report had been handled could be seen as a basic contributory cause of the recent unrest in the Coloured community.

This report had evoked high expectations among the Coloured people, he said, and the "summary damper" that had been put on their political aspirations had resulted in a feeling of despair, bitterness and hostility.

Earlier, there had been a hush in the auditorium in which the commission's Cape Town hearing is taking place when a schoolgirl from Salt River High, 16-year-old Miriam Gaffoor, gave her account of why rioting had broken out in many parts of the Republic.

"We, the youth of South Africa, reject the subservient heritage that was handed down to us," she told the commission.

Miss Gaffoor, who read from a prepared statement, said she spoke on behalf of all Black students in South Africa.

At the start of yesterday's hearing the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Cillie, said there was not, as had been suggested, a boycott of

blamed

the commission by Black people in Cape Town. And he repeated the assurances he has given on other occasions to prospective witnesses.

Some light relief was introduced into the riot probe by the first witness of the day, Mr Sydney East, who took off his jacket and, with an American FBI "human target" stuck on the wall, demonstrated with pistols how difficult it is in a riot situation to aim with any accuracy at any particular part of the body.

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Schoolgirl tells of unrest

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



Staff Reporter

A SCHOOLGIRL from Salt River High told the Cillie Commission yesterday why she thought the countrywide unrest had been caused.

Miriam Gaffoor, 16, began her evidence by saying. "It is a pity I speak at a time when there is no happiness in the Black community.

"As I see it, the whole of South Africa has been plunged into a period of bloodshed and unrest. It is a time when all should go into mourning their dead . "

Mr E S C van Graan, who led her evidence, told the commission Miss Gaffoor had indicated it was not necessary that her name be withheld from publication.

Her guardian, who was present, had no objection to Miss Gaffoor's name being used

Miss Gaffoor said: "The Cillie Commission has been set up to find the cause of the unrest. Many people, including the Government and police, have attributed the present unrest to agitators, communists, PAC, ANC and other subversive organizations.

"It is a pity the regime cannot see that the cause for the present unrest is its whole policy and implementation of apartheid," she said.

Gaffoor said the White matric students were better qualified than the Black matric students.

Later in the proceedings, she said the matric exam for Blacks was not the same as the one for Whites. But it was pointed out to her, by Mr P M Sonn, a local adviser to the commission, that a Black student with a matric exemption pass was eligible to enroll at any university.

That was a fact, Mr Sonn said, and because of this, he asked her, did this not mean that the two matric examinations for Blacks and Whites must be the same?

Violence

Miss Gaffoor said in her evidence she had not had an Afrikaans teacher this year. Among other reasons, she gave, Miss Gaffoor said the Black education system was inferior because they did not have all the books and there were unqualified teachers.

Miss Gaffoor, continuing with her evidence, said: "We, the students, came in peaceful protest and it would have remained peaceful but the system taught us violence because we were met with violence

"We have no weapons to defend ourselves. We used stones and were shot down and killed like a pack of animals. We used stones in self defence but our Black lives are of no value and we were killed.

"The whole SAP has shot and killed hundreds of my Black brothers and sisters," she said.

Mr Van Graan asked Miss Gaffoor about her term "hundreds". He told her the official death toll for Soweto was 176 and for Cape Town 92, making a total of less than 300.

Miss Gaffor asked if these figures were "official". She was told they were. She said she had heard that a different number of the people who were killed. She was asked if she could make the number available to the commission then, but she said she did not have the number with her and could not remember it.

She said she knew the number was "hundreds". And, in answer to a question, said she would describe the total figure given by Mr Van Graan as "hundreds".

She told the commission people had had to sign first before they could take bodies from the police stations during the riots. She said people had to sign that the person had taken part in the unrest



Miss Miriam Gaffoor

She said many people had just removed the bodies and buried them rather than let them lie at police stations.

Protests

When told by Mr Justice Cillie that it was illegal just to bury a body and that there were laws governing these matters, Miss Gaffoor said this was realized but people did the wrong thing when they had to.

Miss Gaffoor continued: "Black students have no intention of taking human

Continued on page 12

Miss Gaffoor was reading from a prepared statement when she gave evidence.

Miss Gaffoor said she was on an action committee at her school The committee's function was to form a better relationship between the staff and the students. There had been a lack of communication and the action committee had been a step to improve it..

Miss Gaffoor went on. "When we were born we found our fathers struggling under the yoke of oppression. We found that our social, economic and political situation, was neither our father's nor our making

"We, the youth of South Africa, reject the subservient heritage that had been handed down to us.

"Those who spoke up for our rights are rotting in the jails of South Africa Our peaceful pleas have always been answered with ruthless acts of violent suppression and we the Blacks of South Africa live as a politically crippled community.

"We came, we saw, acted and reacted to the whole system of oppression and discriminatory laws.

She said: "We cannot accept, as our fathers did, the whole system of apartheid.

"Black students shall fearlessly stand and use all non-violent methods at their disposal to bring about change. We shall oppose the economic system that keeps us at a non-ending state of poverty.

"We shall not tolerate the social system of discrimination that has become an insult to our human dignity.

"We reject all inferior systems of education whose aim is to reduce us to be the slaves of White South Africa.

"The system of apartheid does not allow us to grow to full womanhood or manhood. It is reducing us to intellectual cripples. We cannot take our seat in the world community of academics

"It is stunting our creativity, therefore we reject the whole educational system," she said.

Under questioning, Miss

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Schoolgirl tells of unrest

From page 10

lives. We held protests on our school premises and the police came into the grounds to violate us.

Miss Gaffoor mentioned two people in her evidence who had been killed and not taken to the police. But after checking in official police records, Mr Justice Cillie found the death of the two people had been reported to the police. The names appeared on the official list.

Miss Gafoor went on: "I am a student at Salt River High School facing charges of public violence and arson." She was questioned on this, and said it arose from a teacher's windscreen being smashed near the school.

She continued: "I was suspended from my school along with other students. I am 16 and was locked up, interrogated and was refused food. My arrest was at 1.20 in the morning and only because I was not well at the time, the police left me to come in the morning, because my guardian with whom I was staying at the time, pleaded with them."

She then gave evidence about her school and a teacher who is in detention because "all she did was write a freedom song on the board that we asked for".

Miss Gaffoor said: "How can we, the Black people of South Africa, express our grievances by peaceful marching? Banners?

"Expressing our grievances is not allowed. How can we make you understand that we have reached the end of the road, that frustration can no longer be endured. We have no voice.

"I, a student in South Africa, say we must all make positive efforts to realize the myth of division on the basis of race, colour, custom and creed must be abolished.

"Let us all take positive steps in a new direction that the myth of apartheid may be destroyed. For are we all not human beings and have we all not only one life on earth?

"Many years ago, Mr Vorster said he would leave it to future generations to solve the problem. I am sure the White youth, like us, would like to solve it so that we can go forward and build a new intergrated South Africa where everyone can live in peace, because peace is all we want.

She said she did not have any objection either. But she went on to say some White teachers "exercise the superiority complex they suffer from".

At Salt River High, she said, answering questions from Mr J F Malherbe, a local adviser to the commission, there were 14 White teachers, "if I am not wrong".

She said White teachers passed remarks about them at the school. Two White teachers who taught her passed remarks.

She repeated one of the remarks to the commission. She said she had never heard any of the Coloured teachers making remarks about them.

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Cillie orders probe

Chief Reporter

MR JUSTICE P M CILLIE, chairman of the commission of inquiry into the recent riots, has ordered a full investigation of instances of alleged police brutality or mishandling, referred to in evidence before him yesterday by a succession of Black and Coloured witnesses.

In each case the witness had signed a sworn affidavit before appearing before the commission, and their evidence yesterday was led by the honorary research officer of the University of Cape Town's Centre for Intergroup Studies, Mr A J Flederman.

The Centre has been collating the evidence of people who have been reluctant, for various reasons, to approach the commission directly with offers to testify before it.

Investigations

Mr Justice Cillie said after hearing all this evidence in open session yesterday that he was aware that in some cases the allegations made were already being investigated.

He now wanted similar investigations made of all the other instances referred to in evidence.

These were the witnesses who testified yesterday:

Mr Michael Jansen of Thornton Road, Crawford, who told the commission he was the headmaster of the Crawford Dutch Reformed Church Primary School in St Lawrence Road.

Mr Jansen testified as follows:

"Tension"

"During the week starting August 30, it was apparent tension was building up. My two sons, Ian, 13, and Melvern, 15, who attend Belgravia High School in Veld Road, Belgravia Estate, Crawford, told me that some of the bigger boys were interfering with those in the classes.

"On Monday, August 30, the students of Sinton High School walked to Belgravia with banners and I felt that



Mr M P Jansen
. . . gave evidence

tension was rising and that anything could happen.

"I kept my boys at home from Wednesday, September 1, and told them to stay there, and I advised the principal of their school each day what I had done — he replied that everything was peaceful and that the children were busy with exams.

"I impressed on both my boys that they should on no account take part in any demonstrations of any sort in view of my position as headmaster of Crawford DRC Primary School.

Banners

"On August 26 the Hewat Training College students were standing on the school grounds about 150 to 200 metres from my house.

"They had banners sympathizing with the people of Soweto.

"We live near this training college and three police vans stopped outside my house. They were not riot police.

"Nothing happened — some of the Athlone police are White and some are Coloured; they usually come mixed.

"On Friday, September 3, my wife came to my school to see if I wished to go with her to the airport to meet Mrs Williams, the wife of a New Zealand rugby player who was a member of the All Blacks team which was at the time in Cape Town. Mrs Williams was expecting us.

"Beaten sons"

"I said I could not go as I was still teaching. While my wife and I were talking the telephone rang and my mother-in-law spoke to me. She lives with us.

"She told me that the riot police had come into the house and beaten my two sons.

"I was very upset. I told my second-in-charge that I was going home immediately and got into my car and drove home — I was too upset even to wait for my wife

"I came down Kromboom Road, and near Limerick Road I had to stop because of the crowd of people They warned me that the police would shoot me and told me to go into one of the nearby houses or to turn back.

Road empty

"I refused, and as I could not drive any farther because of the congestion in Kromboom Road, I turned right into Limerick Road and then later turned left into Camberwell Road and then left into Thornton Road where I live

"To my surprise, in contrast, Thornton Road was empty. Only the riot police were walking around and going towards their vehicles parked in the open space



Mr A Flederman
. . . led evidence on behalf of the Centre for Intergroup Studies, UCT.

between Thornton and Belgravia Roads.

"One of the police half-heartedly waved me to stop, but I was near by house and ignored him.

"I stopped in front of the gate to my runway and got out of the car to open the gate. There was so much tear-gas in the road that I could hardly see. I half covered my eyes and parked my car.

"I walked up to my front door, which was open, and saw a number of students going in and out — probably between 10 and 20, and between the ages of 12 to 18.

"I pushed past these students to find my mother-in-law and found out what had happened to the children. My mother-in-law, Mrs Alleta van der Merwe, started telling me what had occurred, and I found my two boys.

"Ian was in my room sitting on the bed in a shocked state I could see a big swelling on the back of his head. He told me the police had struck him a number of times

"He had difficulty in speaking to me. There was a bruise mark on his left arm and another bruise mark which was bleeding on the same arm. His wrist was also swollen and bruised. I picked up his shirt and saw severe bruise marks across his back. There were also bruise marks across his legs

"Ian told me that he had been in the toilet which was

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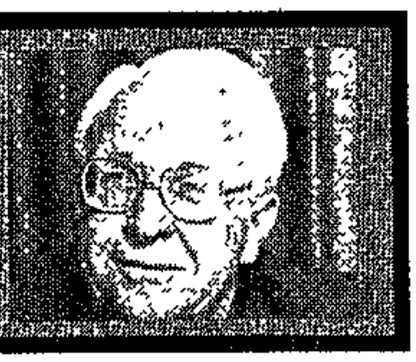
into brutality claims

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



in the backyard and that as he came out he heard a loud noise and the police suddenly appeared and grabbed him and started to beat him with a baton.

"My other son, Melvern, came to me and said the police had broken his watch. He explained that he had been in his room and when he heard the police coming through the yard, he had run into the toilet and locked himself in.

"This is an inside toilet and bathroom combined. He heard the door being tried and then it was smashed open at the lock.

"It was one policeman who broke in and started beating him with a baton. His left arm and his right leg were bruised.

"I examined the damage to my house. My mother-in-law had told me that the front door had been locked and I went around and saw the side door to the backyard broken down and lying on the ground — it had been pulled off its hinges.

"The bathroom door was broken away from the frame at the lock. The kitchen table was pushed over, and broken crockery and cakes were lying on the floor. Chairs were likewise on their sides.

"At this stage Ds Mentor came to the house and he telephoned the Athlone police. He advised that they were unwilling to come and were afraid that their vehicle would be smashed.

"He then telephoned the Lansdowne police and they told him that there were enough police in the area already and that he should complain to them.

"Flying squad"

"Ds Mentor then phoned the Flying Squad, number 414, and they were reluctant to come. We then telephoned the Commissioner of Police — He was apparently not there so he spoke to his deputy, Colonel Serff, who said that he would come.

"I took Ian to hospital for treatment. He was X-rayed at Groote Schuur and they gave him tablets.

"When I returned home I was told by my mother-in-law that Colonel Serff had telephoned, but that he did not want to come to the house while I was not there.

"The same day, about 5 o'clock, we went to Athlone station to lay a charge, but the Sergeant said he could not take a statement but that it must be dealt with by a higher authority — Major Engelbrecht, the station commander, would be there next morning.

"That same evening, Ian seemed in such a state of shock — he could not eat or speak — that we found it necessary to call in our doctor, Dr Savadier of Athlone.

"The next morning, Saturday, September 4, we went to the Athlone Police Station and made a statement to Major Engelbrecht. He told us to come the following Tuesday to see the District Surgeon, which we duly did.

"Dr Barday — I think that is the name — examined both my sons and saw the bruise marks and there were noted by him on his documents.

"On October 1, Sergeant Botha of the Athlone Police Station told us to bring my boys and mother-in-law to the station to be taken to an identification parade at Pinelands.

"At Pinelands at the identification parade we could not see what actually took place and we had to stay behind the wall beyond which the police had been lined up.

"Both boys when they came back to us were very upset and could hardly speak — one of the police had apparently told Ian that he should have been in the

Continued page 7

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From page 6

Boy shot from 150 pa

morgue and said that he looked like a stone-thrower.

"Melvern identified one of the riot police by placing his hand on the man's shoulder as he had been told to do. He was told here *"Vat jou pote van my skouer af"* (Get your hands off my shoulder)."

● Mr Jeffery April, 40, of Nico Avenue, Crawford, who told the commission he is employed as a collector salesman by Galaxy Melodies, of Woodstock, also gave evidence.

Mr April said.

"Crowd"

"On Friday September 3, about 12.30pm, I was standing in Camberwell Road, Crawford. This was about 120 paces from Thornton Road.

"There was a crowd of people at the intersection of Thornton and Camberwell Roads and on the other side of Thornton Road there were the vehicles of the riot police.

"Leaning against a pole about 10 paces from me was a boy by the name of Paul Meyer, and he was facing down Camberwell Road towards Thornton Road.

"As I was looking down towards Thornton Road, I saw a riot policeman move into the bottom of Camberwell Road and raise



The Rev John Hartney . . . gave evidence

his rifle and point it in the direction of Paul

"The riot policeman was 150 paces away; I have measured the distance.

"To my horror, the riot policeman fired, and Paul, who was standing by himself against the pole, fell to the ground with a loud scream. There was a youngster near him.

"The police were not at that time being taunted in any way and they did not give the crowd in Camberwell Road any instructions to disperse.

"Paul, on being struck, gave one scream and bent down and then ran across the field into Sheldon Road.

"A group of riot policemen — probably six or seven — came running down Camberwell Road looking for Paul. They followed the blood stains across the field and went running around the corner into Sheldon Road to find him.

"Critical"

"I understand that Paul was taken to Groote Schuur Hospital in a critical condition.

Mr Herbert Nodada, who lives at Guguletu, and works at the SA Mutual office in Darling Street, Cape Town, also gave evidence.

Mr Nodaba said:

"On Thursday August 12, about 5.30am, I was in a crowd of people near the Nyanga railway station. My working hours are from 6am to 4pm, and I normally catch the 5.10am train from Nyanga.

"On this particular morning I was unable to do so as on approaching the station there were certain Africans who had put barrels across the road and who were preventing people from going to work.

"They were arguing and endeavouring to persuade that we should not go to work that particular day.

"This took place in a street NY 3, very near a shop which is right next to the station There was no violence and no stone-throwing. It was dark at the time but there were some lights in the vicinity.

Two shots

"As we were standing there, two shots were fired, apparently from the station side. The shots went above our heads — there had been no warning whatsover.

"The next thing I felt a severe pain in both legs and realized I had been shot. I fell down. I tried to

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ces — witness

crawl to my house which is not far from the station. The crowd started running away: I shouted for help but everybody ran off.

"I crawled quite a few yards when the riot police came up to me, perhaps five or six. I was in great pain.

"The riot police asked me where I was working. I told them the Old Mutual in Cape Town. They picked me up by my arms and carried me to the shop where they put me down.

"After a few minutes they carried me to the other side of the station and put me in a police van and I was taken to the Guguletu Police Station. There I found an ambulance waiting and was taken to the Conradie Hospital, where I was well treated.

"I was in the Conradie Hospital from August 12 to September 27, and was under the care of Dr Greeff.

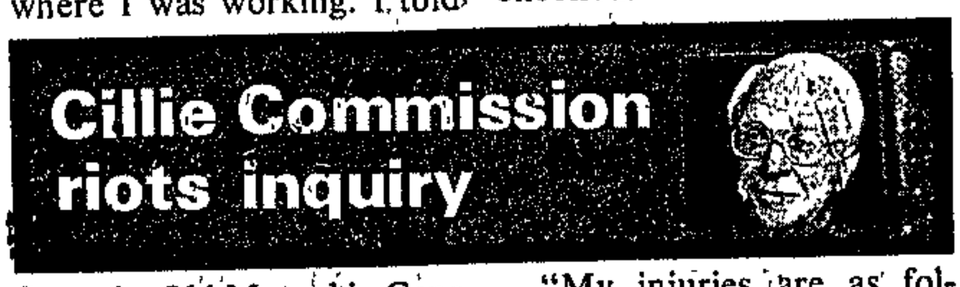
"I want to stress that I was not aware at any time of the police issuing any warning to the crowd, and it had been my intention to go to work that day, if I had not been prevented near the station from doing so.

"I would stress that there was no disorderly conduct at all by the Africans, and the shop right near where we were was not damaged in any way at any time.

"In the Conradie Hospital the police watched us for quite a few weeks to see that no one got away.

"They told us that when we were better and ready to go we would have to report at the police station and make a statement as to what had happened.

"After leaving the Conradie Hospital on September 27, I had to go back on two occasions to be checked.



"My injuries are as follows: The damage to my right leg was very serious. I was not able to walk for three to four weeks. I had to have a large skin graft to my right thigh.

Cut out flesh

"My left leg was not seriously injured although there was apparently a bullet in the thigh.

"I can now walk normally, but I cannot manage to walk up steps easily. I feel pain when I endeavour to do so. I might add that when they operated on me, they had to cut out a large piece of dead flesh. They let the wound heal up and then did a skin graft.

"There are at this time severe, ugly, deep scars on both sides of my right leg. I intend to claim damages, as I feel that there can be no justification whatsoever for the riot police to have shot me without any provocation whatsoever."

Questioned about this last statement, Mr Nodada said he had not yet decided whether he would in fact sue the police.

Priest

● The Rev John Hartney, who told the commission he is a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Apricot Street, Bonteheuwel, was the next witness.

Mr Hartney, who lives in Welcome Estate, said:

"On Tuesday, August 24, I was informed there had been demonstrations on the campuses of Bonteheuwel High School, Arcadia High School, and Modderdam High School.

"Every Tuesday evening my church holds a youth meeting and that evening there was a big gathering of about 300 students at my church as the feeling was running high. It was reported that a girl of 14 had

Continued Page 10

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From Page 7

Priest made list of grievances

been beaten by the police.

"In view of the situation, some members of our church council had sent for the police in an endeavour to avoid trouble. The riot police arrived and said that the students not of our congregation must leave immediately.

"A number of students went, and only our own youth club remained, about 20 to 30. The other students dispersed but were obviously not satisfied.

"On Wednesday August 25, I heard that there had been demonstrations and police intervention at Bonteheuwel High School, Modderdam High School and Arcadia High School.

"During that morning I had gone to attend my classes at the University of the Western Cape

"Ugly scenes"

"About 10.30am, I received a report that ugly scenes had occured in Bontcheuwel township. I left immediately for Bonteheuwel by car.

"When I arrived there I saw that the main access roads were blocked off by police — barriers and traffic police

"I first went to see a 14-year-old girl, Colleen Petersen, who was the daughter of a member of our congregation, and who I had been told had been beaten black and blue by the police.

"[illegible]"

"This had helped to inflame the adults.

"The police got out of the vehicles while the officer in charge warned the crowd to disperse and through a loudspeaker shouted that they would use *"skerp ammunisie"* if the crowd did not go away. I went home.

About 4pm I went back to Bonteheuwel — things seemed a bit quieter but still very tense. Students from Bonteheuwel and Langa continued to throw stones at cars passing.

"They did not interfere with me because they could see that I was not a White man.

"I spoke to a number of students and asked them exactly what the trouble was. They then detailed their complaints. I wished to obtain an objective picture and my interviews were then carried out separately.

"Stoning cars"

"I left Bonteheuwel shortly after 5pm, intending to go home along Vanguard Drive. At the corner of Vanguard Drive and Bluegum Road there were a crowd of Coloured and Black students and adults who were stoning the passing motor cars.

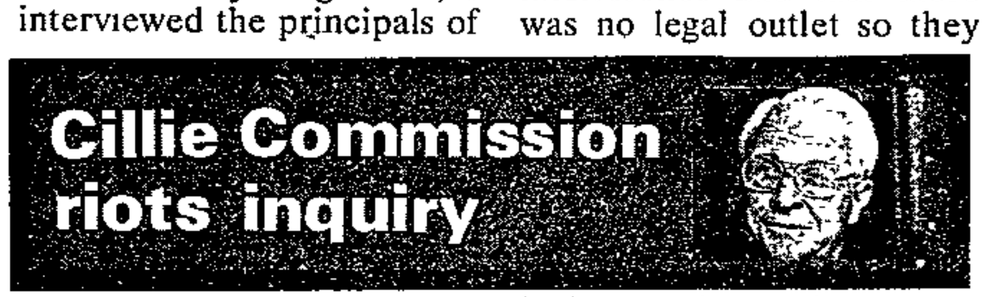
"I stopped and four students got onto the bonnet of my car and told me to give the Black power salute, [illegible]

from where they had left the buses, and that they were all going in the same direction.

"Teargas had been fired at them. That night I heard a lot of noise.

"On Thursday August 26, I went to Bonteheuwel — the police were patrolling the streets.

"On Friday August 27, I interviewed the principals of



Bonteheuwel and Modderdam Schools personally, and Arcadia High School by telephone. The tense atmosphere remained.

"On Monday, August 30, I went to Modderdam High School and at the request of the principal asked the students to go back to classes

"As a result of my numerous discussions with student leaders I was able to draw up a list of their various grievances. These leaders said that if I was able to have their grievances published in the newspaper they would try to persuade the scholars all to return to their classes

"These grievances are listed as follows.

The system of Coloured education and the policy of apartheid;

The lack of compulsory

"The grievances were duly published in the Cape Times on Tuesday, August 31. I asked the students why they had set a shop and public buildings on fire and they replied that they were symbols of their oppressors — that they could not protest legally because of police interference and that there was no legal outlet so they had turned on these symbols, which they did not ask for, as they could not contact the people who oppress them.

"On Tuesday, August 31 the children went back to school

"On Wednesday, September 1, the three principals of the schools mentioned above, Bonteheuwel, Arcadia and Modderdam, denied that they had had interviews with me and furthermore denied the grievances, especially numbers seven and eight referred to above.

The students then refused to co-operate anymore and boycotted classes, and things deteriorated.

"On Thursday evening, September 16, I was watching TV at the house of the secretary of the church council, Mr F Hendriks of 484B Bonteheuwel Avenue.

"Police patrolled the streets about every half hour. We heard a commotion outside and police shouting "Stop! Stop!"

"We went outside and saw that four or five policemen had stopped four young men. We heard the police asking them where they were going. We could not hear their replies.

"The police frisked them and found nothing. They then started beating them with sjamboks and batons or sticks and then told them to go home. They walked away.

"Staan Stil"

"One policeman, Mr Minaar, shouted *"Staan stil of ek skiet"*.

"One man, Joseph Rose, ran away but was overtaken by Mr Minaar, who hit him with a pick handle against his head. Mr Rose did not defend himself.

"He fell down, and Mr Minaar hit him again while

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While at the Petersen's house, news came in that a child had been shot by the police. I then went to the trouble spots — around the Post Office and Civic Centre. Feeling was running very high.

"The riot police were moving around and I saw them using teargas. The police were in trucks and the adult population joined with the younger people in throwing stones, yelling and booing.

"I was told that there had already been trouble at the school in Bonteheuwel when the police had ordered the children to disperse and had chased them into the classrooms and beaten them and had used teargas.

"They then said they would not harm me as I was one of them, but that they were looking for the Whites.

"I saw roads blocked by the police, but I was let through.

"That evening I wanted to get back to Bonteheuwel for a prayer meeting.

"Teargas"

"Because of the road blocks, people coming home from work were obliged to walk from the outskirts of the township where the buses stopped.

"I saw teargas fired at people walking home from where the buses had stopped. The police ordered the people to disperse and they replied that they were merely walking back to their houses

education for Coloured people;

The lack of facilities at the Coloured schools;

The lack of good sportsgrounds at the schools and in the residential areas;

The general behaviour of the police during the unrest in the Black areas;

The interference by police in demonstrations on school grounds which were not forbidden,

The taking into custody of fellow students;

The attitude of White teachers on the staff;

The inconvenience allowance given to White teachers at Coloured schools is seen as an insult;

The silence of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association during the unrest.

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Police patrols every half hour

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lying down Mr Minaar ran to his home and fetched water which he poured over him.

"While this happened the bystanders who came from their houses like us, screamed "Stop it! Stop it!" and *"Los hulle! Julle sal hulle doodslaan!"* The police answered *"Hou julle bekke! As julle me stilbly nie, skiet ons julle almal vrek"*

"I was afraid of getting involved, but thought I should help Mr Rose, who was recovering I fetched my car to pick him up

The police shouted *"Wat maak jy? Laat hom vrek!"* They told me that if I took him to hospital and anything happened to him I'd be in trouble They also pointed out that ambulances would not get into Bonteheuwel

Corpses

"One policeman then told another policeman with the name of Seppie to go with me to Bishop Lavis Police Station where there was an ambulance which came to fetch corpses

The White ambulance men handled the corpses very roughly The Coloured policeman said *"Dit is hoe ons julle rioters vrekskiet"*

"My Rose got into the ambulance with difficulty The White ambulance man said to him *"Maak gou! Julle rioters moet so geskiet word!*

"I also heard how certain policemen and police reservists had complained to senior officers that they wanted firearms."

Other witnesses who testified yesterday included:

● Mrs Elizabeth Daniels of Manenberg, who held up a pair of her son's jeans to show the commission what she described as four big holes and five smaller ones, which she said were from ammunition fired by police.

Mrs Daniels, a domestic

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



servant, said that during the disturbances, on September 9, she sent her son John, 15, to try to find her little daughter Charmain, who had gone to a shop

John, she said, had found Charmain and witnesses had told her they had seen the two children running hand in hand.

Within 10 minutes Charmain returned alone in tears, shouting "John has been shot dead!"

'Already dead'

"I ran from the house, to find John. I later heard he had been taken to hospital in a bakkie I took a bus to Groote Schuur Hospital I found John there He was already dead

"I later went to the mortuary, and identified my son's body. I could see there was a swelling on his head and he had stitches near his eye At the hospital I had also noticed blood around his mouth and nose"

● Josephine Peters, of Belgravia, Athlone, also gave evidence

She said that on September 1, about 4pm, her mother had sent her sister Sandra, 11, to Roykers shop in Klipfontein Road. There was no sign of trouble at the time.

Ten minutes later, William Brand, 14, had told her and her mother that Sandra had been shot in the head by riot police

William had taken them to the spot where he said Sandra had been shot, but she had already been taken to hospital by a man.

Josephine said she and her mother had gone to the Athlone Police Station to ask why Sandra, a young girl, had been shot.

The police would not allow them into the police station and when she and her mother remonstrated with the police there was an exchange of abuse, in which she was referred to by a policeman as "jou witchcraft".

Locked up

The police had also threatened to lock them up.

When she and her mother continued remonstrating with the police they were escorted to cells and locked up

They were brought before a magistrate the next afternoon and he had asked them why they had kicked the riot policeman "I told him what had happened

"The magistrate released us and said my mother must go immediately to Groote Schuur Hospital, to give written permission for my sister to be operated on.

"The magistrate had been told about Sandra by a social worker of the Red Cross Hospital, who had been trying to contaet my mother.

Permission

"It was about 4pm when my mother gave her permission for the operation — 24 hours after Sandra had been shot

"My mother and I went by bus to Groote Schuur Hospital on Friday, September 3 and about 7 45pm, while we were there, Sandra died."

Josephine said it was not till the following Thursday that Sandra's body was released for burial — the funeral having been planned for the Wednesday.

The witnesses whose evidence was led by Mr Flederman yesterday included two Whites, one of whom, Mrs Anlenore Fiske, is the ballet teacher at the Alexander Sinton High School in Crawford.

She told the commission about incidents at the school during which, she said, she had attended pupils of the school who had suffered the effects of teargas and who had been brought to the school with lacerations and birdshot wounds

The other White witness was Mr Mark Povall of Rondebosch, who gave evidence about incidents in Cape Town in September.

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administration not to blame—rector

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



conceded that the students were not always well informed on details like, for example, the law behind the administrative application in the fields of housing, remuneration, pensions and working circumstances. But the frustrations did not revolve around this, he said.

It rather concerned the fact that the students were aware that discrimination existed in those fields.

Violent manner

These frustrations, he said, and the violent manner in which they were expressed, could not in our time be separated from an identification with others who suffered under discrimination, and together this could be termed "Black consciousness".

It said it was not necessary to go into this, he said, but it was enough to say that "Black consciousness" as such, did exist.

"Black consciousness" had become a warcry, he said, and it could not be written off completely even if it was found that it was not well conceived.

Dr Van der Ross then dealt with the academic frustrations of the students.

"Background"

He told the commission he would like to point out that in dealing with this, "we are dealing with the whole question of the disadvantaged background from which the students come".

He said the students were subjected "from birth" to conditions which could be called "deprived".

And, through no fault of their own, but because of the community and the social set-up, they came to the university stage without the educational standards of students at White universities.

They found at that stage, "they were asked to produce work which is beyond their reach," he said.

Some students overcame this problem, while others took a long time to get over the handicaps.

Professor Van der Ross, said Coloured high schools were staffed by some teachers who were not qualified to teach the subjects they did. And to add to this, many of the teachers came from the same background as the students.

Because of this, teachers tended to concentrate on exam success. There was much driving and pressure — not the most desirable way of educate, he said.

Equal demands

He said the provisions and demands of syllabi for Coloured children were exactly the same as for Whites. They both had to meet the demands of the Joint Matriculation Board.

The differences which did

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UWC

Staff Reporter

PROFESSOR Richard van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape, yesterday told the Cillie Commission of reasons for student unrest on the campus during the Peninsula unrest.

The main reasons he gave were:

- Socio-political frustrations, arising from discrimination in the South African situation;
- Academic frustrations, and;
- A lack of adequate facilities at the UWC.

Professor Van der Ross, before elaborating on these points in a prepared memorandum which he read to the commission, indicated which factors did not contribute to the unrest.

He said the disturbances had not been aimed at the university administration. There was, for example, no indication that the administration did not have the interests of the students at heart.

Objections were raised against certain lecturers, but this once again was not a cause of the unrest, although it had been an aggravating factor once the unrest started.



Professor Van der Ross

Professor Van der Ross then gave details of the causes.

He said socio-political frustrations in the students came high on the list.

He said he readily

Later stage

What criticism the university administration did attract, only became known at a later stage when the students felt it necessary to put their grievances in writing

And it was done in such a way that a person could not but view the criticisms as being anything but rational.

The internal academic arrangements of the university were also not the target in the first instance, Professor Van der Ross said.

Later, however, the DP system — the system whereby a student gained a mark for his performance during the year — and the taking down of tests, were named as grievances.

But from talks with students, it became evident that it was not actually the system, per se, they were against, but its application in certain instances.

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High failure rate

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exist, he said, were unimportant.

Because there was not a sufficient differentiation of courses at Coloured schools, there had been a "tendency to concentrate on the academic", Professor Van der Ross said.

A high failure rate had been caused in the past because the system failed to provide enough streams.

Many pupils dropped out of school and had not been able to find their proper niche, and a reservoir of people had been caused.

White pupils differed in two senses; there was a bigger possibility for them to go to technical or vocational colleges; and White children who were not university material found their way into occupations even at junior managerial level. They were absorbed into commerce and industry.

In his memorandum, referring to the students academic frustrations, Dr Van der Ross said study methods of the Coloured student, were often not sufficient to cater for the situation at university.

A lack of reading background, except for the prescribed books at school, caused this difficulty for them.

And also, because of a lack of advice, incorrect career and subject choices were made.

These frustrations gave fertile ground for students to resist and to strengthen their feeling that in one or another way they were being discriminated against.

At this point, Professor Van der Ross said the UWC's lack of adequate facilities should also be mentioned.

He said there was a glaring lack in student services. The post of Assistant Registrar (Student Services existed, but the official who carried this out was so loaded with administrative services, like the keeping of student records, that he and his department could hardly be considered an information section. Such a department was still in an embryonic stage.

He said UWC still had a necessity for different basic student facilities. For example, there was no meeting hall.

There was also a gap in the channels of communication between students, lecturers and administration.

Later in his evidence, after giving the background of the university and its students and various problems within the university, Professor Van der Ross, in answer to a question, said he could not approve of violence or the way in which certain people had exploited a situation so that they themselves had suffered.

Professor Van der Ross gave evidence about the university's Student Council. He said its role in the unrest should be seen against the whole background of the student situation.

He said just as the students had little direct or indirect experience of university life, so did members of the Student Council come to their posts, having had little chance to acquaint themselves with the functions of a student council..

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Cillie Commission of Inquiry

Took 6 weeks to find dead son

Chief Reporter

AN AFRICAN "char", Mrs Albertina Mshudulu, of Guguletu, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that it had taken her six weeks to locate her missing son, Reginald, who had disappeared in August during the riots.

She had called at Peninsula hospitals and the Salt River mortuary over and over again, she said, only to find her son's body in a wing of the mortuary to which she had not been taken on previous visits.

Mrs Mshudulu broke down at one stage, when she was telling the commission how she discovered her son was, after all, dead.

She handed in a sworn affidavit to the commission. Extracts from the affidavit follow:

See offices

"When I came home in the late afternoon of Wednesday, August 11, my son Reginald said to me that he was going to see the burning offices That is the last time I saw him

"On Thursday morning, as my son had not slept in his bed, I went to the Guguletu Police Station to find out if my son had been arrested or shot.

"They looked in the cells and came back and said that he was not there and that I had better inquire in the hospitals.

"When he did not come home on Thursday night, I went on Friday morning back to the Guguletu Police Station to see if there was any news of my son They said he was not there.

"Very worried"

"I was now very worried and arranged for Mr Mafu, a taxi driver to take me to all the hospitals.

"We went first to Tygerberg and they checked their records and said that my son was not there

"We left and went to the Conradie Hospital. They showed me the book of names. My son was not among them.

"We then drove to Groote Schuur Hospital and checked at the inquiry office. My son's name was not among those of the patients there.

Mortuary

"It was now about 5 30pm, and we went to the Mortuary in Durham Avenue, Salt River. When we came there I was told that all the bodies were in ice shelves but I could look and see if my son was there.

"I was taken to see the corpses but my son was not among those that I saw.

"On Monday, August 16, I went back to Tygerberg Hospital. They then allowed me to look at the unidentified bodies, but my son was not among those I saw.

"I went back to the Guguletu Police Station at 10pm, to see if there was any news or record of my son — there was nothing.

Advice office

"A few days later I went back to the Durham Street Mortuary a second time to see if I could find my son. I was shown the bodies and he was not there.

"Then I came to the Athlone Advice Office in Mowbray to see if they could help me. On September 20 I went along with Mrs Scott.

"She telephoned the social worker of Tygerberg Hospital to try to find my son but there was no record of him

"It appeared that a boy by the name of Hamilton in Ward A3 who was injured, having been shot in the leg, said that he had been brought by ambulance on August 11 to the Tygerberg Hospital.



Mrs Mshudulu

"He said that my son had been in the ambulance with him.

"Hamilton said that I should ask the sister for information — I did so — looked in the records but his name was not there I could not check the riot squad records as the riot squad had left

"I then gave up hope.

"On October 4 I went to the Conradie Hospital with Mrs Denby for whom I char, to have a look at the cases who were still unconscious, thinking that we might perhaps find my son there. We found nothing.

"Before I did that I got a telephone call to say that I should go to the Salt River Mortuary.

"The call came through one of the ladies for whom I char — Mrs McIver of Upper Wheelan Road, Newlands

'Shot in forehead'

"On October 6 I went to the mortuary at Salt River with Mrs Denby and Mrs McIver. I was told that my son was there from August 12

"I was extremely upset and asked how it happened and was told that he had been shot in the forehead on August 11.

"I then went and identified my son's body I noticed that he was the only one with his underpants on. His jacket had been taken away and was with his pants and in his jacket pocket was his reference book and also a packet of cigarettes.

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Professor calls for riot police probe

Chief Reporter

PROFESSOR H W VAN DER MERWE, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, said in evidence before the Cillie Commission yesterday that an investigation into the role of the riot police was urgently needed.

In many instances during the recent disturbances, he said, violence had broken out after the appearance of the riot police, or innocent people had been handled in a violent manner by riot police.

"The riot police have a reputation of unbridled savagery They are feared and they are hated."

There had been many indications that the appearance and the intervention of the ordinary police would have led to the peaceful conclusion of the demonstrations.

Professor Van der Merwe said the camouflage dress of the riot police was designed for operations in the bush, and was out of place in a city environment.

This type of dress was associated with soldiers chasing the enemy and whose task was to shoot — and to kill.



Professor H W van der Merwe who represented the Centre for Intergroup Studies of the University of Cape Town.

The actions of the riot police in South Africa appeared to be in conflict with the universally-held view that the role of the police was to maintain order with a minimum of force.

Another unsatisfactory aspect of riot police operations was that these police did not carry identification numbers. This made it difficult to bring to book any riot policeman who behaved improperly.

Racial prejudice

Professor Van der Merwe said there had also been many indications of young recruits apparently having come from "racist" homes, or from areas where racial prejudice ran high.

Witnesses who had, through the Centre for Intergroup Studies, testified before the commission had given many examples of the sort of language used by some of the riot police during the disturbances.

"This is an indication that they regard the non-White people as inferior and uncivilized — and possibly they believe for this reason that these people must be subjected to hard-handed treatment."

Professor Van der Merwe said he wanted to make it clear that the Centre, which had taken it on itself to collect and collate as much relevant information as possible to put before the commission, was not laying any charge against the police or the authorities.

It was appreciated that the police sometimes had an extremely difficult task to perform, and that in some cases their efforts were put to extreme tests.

'Not protectors'

"We feel, however, that it is important that the police and the public generally take note of the suffering of innocent people (in the recent riots) and that there is deep reflection over the role of the police.

"We must point out that the police, particularly because of the role they played in the riot situation, are not being seen as the friends and protectors of the non-White people."

Professor Van der Merwe said there was a "vast chasm" between the White-controlled authorities and the Black and Coloured communities, and it seemed the authorities were not fully aware of just how great this chasm was.

"From confidential talks we had with a number of high officials, it became clear that there is a large measure of goodwill among them towards the non-Whites

"This goodwill is, however, directed to a great extent only towards those non-Whites who fit in nicely with the traditional apartheid policy.

"We had no indications that the authorities are in close contact with or have rapport with people who are against this policy.

"And from the interviews we have had in recent weeks with numerous teachers, school principals, ministers of religion and other Coloured leaders, we can testify to the fact that practically the whole Coloured leadership is in revolt against it."

A further indication of this "vast chasm", said Professor Van der Merwe, were the requests made to teachers by the educational authorities to which it was difficult for the teachers to accede without placing their own position in danger, or having themselves discredited by their own people

Examples of this were the instructions to school principals to supply the authorities with the names of teachers who had absented themselves during the two days in which there had been "strikes".

Professor Van der Merwe said it had become clear, from many private interviews that had been held by members of the Centre for Intergroup Studies, that the recent riots were part of a wider political resistance

This was being exploited by political agitators, skollies, and all kinds of undesirable elements.

Many Coloured leaders found it difficult to speak out against the violent elements in this resistance movement "because they are all in revolt against an unjust system of race discrimination"

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Govt can restore hope—principal

Staff Reporter

THE PRESIDENT of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, Mr Franklin Sonn, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that Coloured people were looking to the Government to make moves which would restore their hope.

After testifying for nearly four hours, Mr Sonn made recommendations for the future, and said "It is of cardinal importance that the Government announce its intentions to attend to these matters (the recommendations) — this will restore the element of hope."

"This must not be done under pressure, but done as a deed of justice. It must not be done in the interests of the Black man, but in the interests of South Africa, the land to which we are so intimately bound and love so much.

they are serving, and have an understanding of their problems and sensitivities.

● The police must be equipped so that when nothing else helps, they should resort to force, but this must be an absolute last option.

The active sections of the police should first discuss with demonstrating students in order to get a fuller understanding of the situation. This would go a long way to create a more favourably image of the police in the community.

The CTPA, Mr Sonn said, would also like to suggest that less damaging weapons like water cannons and rubber bullets be used.

tification with the university by its students.

As soon as students became proud of their university, and were no longer ashamed to say that they were signed on at the UWC, they would honour the university and the situation would arise where they would protect it, rather than want to destroy it

Neutral schools

In his memorandum, he said private schools should open their doors immediately for those who wanted their children to be schooled with children of other groups.

The CTPA also said in the memorandum that there

jects certain recommendations.

"Such actions can only add to the frustration of the people concerned and must affect them in the very important field of education adversely.

"Furthermore, conference maintains that the withholding of fundamental rights to the community classified Coloured is not in the best interest of the country."

Salaries were also discussed at the CTPA conference.

Mr Sonn read further: "Conference cannot do otherwise, but to re-emphasize its beliefs that the disparity of salaries is fun-

treated as adults — they opposed discrimination and the fiscal policy of the Government, they opposed the education system, which they considered inferior, and they were against the attitude of Whites and officials to the Coloured people

Mr Sonn is the head master of the Spes Bona High School, in Cape Town.

Answering a question from Mr Justice Cillie, Mr Sonn said there had been no trouble at the school during the riots.

He was asked if this was because of a good relationship with the staff and pupils. Mr Sonn said that, without drawing a comparison with other schools, this was indeed one of the reasons.

the same extent as schools situated in the housing scheme areas.

The schools in the housing scheme areas were the schools that got out of hand, he said.

There were about 750 pupils at Spes Bona, with 33 teachers. Schools that bore the brunt of unrest, Mr Sonn said, usually had more than 1 000 pupils, and about as many staff members as Spes Bona

Teachers' role

During his evidence, Mr Sonn was told that in other parts of the country there had been evidence that teachers had played a role in the unrest.

He was asked if he had got this impression, whether they had done this deliberately or not.

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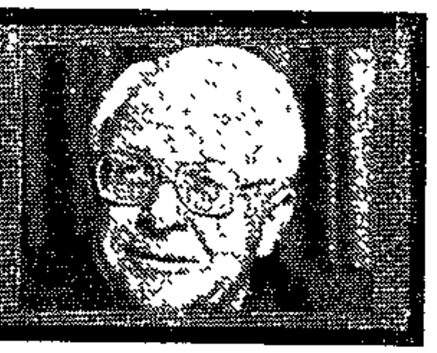

Teachers cynical about inquiry, says witness

Staff Reporter

MR FRANKLIN SONN, president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, said yesterday headmasters and teachers were reluctant to come forward to testify at the Cillie Commission.

Mr Sonn gave a number of reasons for this. He said the attitude of teachers towards the commission was one of cynicism.

They felt commissions were "becoming a style" in South Africa and the recommendations did not produce any change.

Mr Sonn said the teachers had referred to the Theron Commission as an example of this.

Also, there was a fear among teachers that if they gave evidence, their interpretation of certain things might be constructed so that it was out of keeping with their community.

Mr Sonn said teachers had felt that what they said in the commission might be held against them in their jobs.

All the principals or teachers who had been approached to suggest that they give evidence at the Cillie Commission, Mr Sonn said, had been cynical and half-hearted, and some had refused to testify.

Some teachers feared they would be "hassled" by the security police if they gave evidence, Mr Sonn said.

Dr Percy Yutar, the former Attorney General of the Transvaal, who is leading the evidence, pointed out to Mr Sonn he was the 227th witness to give evidence to the commission. Dr Yutar asked Mr Sonn if he had known of anybody who had been "hassled" by the security police.

Mr Sonn said he had not, but as far as he could see, principals and teachers had a fear of "retribution subsequent to this commission".

In answer to a question, he said the fact that he was giving evidence "shows I am not here to condone or share this feeling".

"I believe the truth should be spoken . . ." he said.

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No hope

Professor Van der Merwe said the Centre had not, in the many interviews it had conducted, come across any Coloured leader who, even in private, had expressed the hope that the Cillie Commission would make a meaningful contribution to a solution to the present problems in the Republic.

"In almost all cases these people pointed to the fact that in all important instances the Government had rejected the Erika Theron Commission's recommendations.

"The main impression one gets is that people believe there is no longer any hope. They feel they have been left in the lurch, or betrayed."

Black people 'afraid to give evidence'

Chief Reporter

FEAR of intimidation by the security police, and of intimidation and revenge from within their own communities had made it extremely difficult to get reliable information from Black and Coloured people to place before the riot inquiry, the Cillie Commission was told yesterday.

Professor H W van der Merwe, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, told the commission that the Centre, as an intermediary body, had undertaken to collect and collate information and evidence about the recent disturbances.

But it had found itself up against widespread reluctance on the part of Black and Coloured people to give evidence, for a number of reasons.

Strong fear

This was in spite of the repeated assurances given by the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice P M Cillie, that people testifying before the commission need fear nothing and that if they wished they could be heard behind closed doors.

Professor Van der Merwe said the Centre for Intergroup Studies had found a "very strong" fear, among the Coloured and Black people, of the security police — particularly among those who were critical of the Government and its policy of apartheid.

Another reason for the reluctance to give evidence, he added, was that the Cillie Commission was seen as part of the overall "apartheid system", which was rejected outright in these communities.

Those who had in fact become part of the system, such as members of the Coloured Representative Council, felt uncertain and "ambivalent" about their role and were usually apologetic about their participation.

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'Common factor'

"Indeed, it is this common factor that binds South Africans of all groups

"South Africa is calling now for magnanimous statesmanship and not the petty insistence of the best for one group at the cost of another group

"Our ambition must be to create a situation soon where we can all join hands and call out from one mouth: 'Ons vir jou Suid Afrika'"

Mr Sonn read out the recommendations for the future, contained in a 43-page memorandum of the Cape Teachers Professional Association, CTPA.

Citizenship

● The introduction of full citizenship for all South Africans. This should receive high priority, he said.

● All should be done to combat the climbing cost of living as well as the growing situation of unemployment.

● The underlying philosophy and justification for the policy of separation, namely; the coexistence of South Africans that leads to friction, is contradicted by the recent happenings.

The opposite, Mr Sonn said, appeared to be true, namely; that separation promotes polarization which in turn leads to conflict

● Seeing that "Coloured" officials and teachers, as a matter of priority, should progress more quickly, the Whites who are in the positions of power over "Coloureds", must be sympathetic to the problems and frustrations of the people

ber bullets be used to handle demonstrating masses.

● The Government, without further delay, should put into action their intentions to equal the salaries of teachers. Also, monetary grants made available to different scholars should be made the same.

It was important, he said, after reading out the recommendations, that the Government announce its intentions to attend to the CTPA's suggestions.

Elaborating on the CTPA's recommendation that all people be given full citizenship, Mr Sonn said in his memorandum that as long as people were treated as foreigners in their own country, it would cultivate antagonism

Justice

The Government should not see the introduction of full citizenship as giving way under pressure, but as a deed of justice.

On the recommendation of justifying separation, Mr Sonn said in the memorandum that points of contact between the different race groups would have to be increased to get rid of racial friction

A progressive plan would have to be introduced to put this into action. First, he said, the University of the Western Cape should be opened to post-graduate students and then as soon after that as possible (1978) it should be opened to undergraduate students

This would lead to an iden-

should be schools where pupils could be admitted irrespective of their race — neutral schools — so there could be a process of normalization.

The parents of children would still be in a position to exercise a choice of where they sent their children.

It was of great importance that "our children" get to learn about each other and to understand each other and to make contact, he said.

Teachers from different groups should also make contact. A teachers' council, with no racial barriers, should be formed as a high professional body, like the Medical Council

Displeasure

Mr Sonn, in his memorandum, read from a report of a CTPA conference which was held in June this year, in which the CTPA expressed its displeasure at the Government for rejecting certain recommendations in the Erika Theron Commission report

The resolutions of the conference, read to Mr Justice Cillie, began.

"Without having had the opportunity of studying the report of the Theron Commission, conference notes the recommendations that have been publicized in the press.

"It however expresses its profound displeasure and disappointment at the reaction displayed by the Government in issuing a White Paper whereby it re-

damentally indefensible, intrinsically humiliating and exceedingly harmful to race relations in South Africa.

"In as far as this organization is keen that the future of this country should be a peaceful one, it wishes to restate its urgent request that this important and symbolic bone of contention be immediately removed."

At the conference in June — this was just before the countrywide unrest began — meaningful participation in the decision-making process was also discussed.

An excerpt from the Conference report, read by Mr Sonn, said: "This conference wants to emphasize its belief that ideally merit and not race should be the final norm in assessing the ability of people with a view of promotion.

"Just demand"

"But since the authorities have so structured our system that it is impossible for a person classified Coloured to be appointed or promoted in other Educational Departments, we consider our demand a just one that Coloureds be increasingly promoted to positions where effective power of decision-making can be exercized. In fact, this Conference is impatient with the slow rate of progress in this regard.

"This Conference is furthermore pleased to learn that it was largely through its representations that two chief inspectors from our ranks have been appointed and should like to see an educationist classified Coloured be appointed to the highest echelons in the near future."

"Aversion"

On the subject of unrest in schools, the Conference report said: "Conference wishes the Administration (Administration of Coloured Affairs) and the authorities to know that the grievances and displeasures articulated by demonstrating pupils are in fact very similar to the resolutions which have been passed on to the education authorities over the past decades and revolve mainly around meaningful participation in law and decision-making processes as well as the aversion to race discrimination of any kind."

Mr Sonn briefly summarized the grievances of the students.

They were opposed to the lack of citizenship rights, the assault on their human dignity — they were not

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Identified

He said that he and his staff had made it clear that they identified themselves with the grievances of the pupils. This was a big reason for the school being relatively quiet during the unrest.

Another reason Mr Sonn said, was that pupils at the school had been able to identify themselves with statements he had made at the CTPA. His position at the CTPA had also helped.

Giving other reasons, he said the pupils were used to firm discipline, and when the rioting broke out, the Spes Bona High School had consulted Professor Hare, of the University of Cape Town, who was an international expert on riot control.

His help had been very useful.

Young teacher

Another factor which had played a role at the school was, Mr Sonn said, the presence of a teacher who "is not much older" than the students.

Because of his age, he had been able to keep in touch with them.

When, at the height of the riots, a large group of the students had refused to go back



Mr Franklin Sonn, President of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association.

Anti-White

Mr Sonn said that although he did not know of any specific cases of this "covertly, there is the idea that teachers carried over to the students their dissatisfactions or grievances".

Mr Sonn, who was testifying on behalf of the CTPA, a professional body of teachers with a membership of more than 7 000, told the commission everyone in South Africa had been affected by the happenings of the past few months.

And the situation afterwards called for understanding, insight, and balanced thinking from all the country's citizens

The CTPA felt it was its duty to give a meaningful direction and a positive lead in such a situation.

Mr Sonn, in his evidence, analysed the unrest. He said the unrest in the other parts of the country could not be seen as isolated incidents, separate from each other.

Agitators

Much had been said about agitators. While a person could not ignore the presence of persons or groups who urged on people, it would be untrue to say that agitators had been the cause of the unrest.

No agitator, no matter how good he might be, could arouse a happy community, Mr Sonn said.

Dealing with the University of the Western Cape and the "identity crisis", Mr Sonn said that students, like most thinking people who were classified as Coloured people, rejected the separate Coloured identity

It comes across that "Coloured" is becoming a cursed name and is definitely not accepted

to classes, Mr Sonn said the staff had gone into action immediately.

They had told the pupils that if the riot police were called they would only get hurt. After that, the staff had telephoned some parents of the pupils, and had gone to see others.

Approval

Teachers asked the parents if their children, who were rioting, had their approval to do so.

In 90 percent of the cases, the parents had said their children were fighting their cause for them but at the same time they were fearful when warned that the actions of the pupils could be harmful to them.

Mr Sonn said it was important to remember that Spes Bona was a school in the upper middle class group. This had contributed to the relative quietness at the school.

He said schools in the upper middle class groups had not taken part in the riots to

And in the same way, the term "non-White" was also rejected.

He said the establishment of separate universities was regarded against the background of separation and rejection.

It was therefore understandable that these institutions quickly became sources of anti-White feelings.

These anti-White feelings gained momentum because of the attitude of certain Whites in the administrative and lecturing staff of universities.

Mr Sonn said the White staff were seen as missionaries by the students or had paternalistic or patronizing attitudes.

Public violence: Youth acquitted

Staff Reporter CT - 27/11/76.

BUCKSHOT struck the back and legs of a Moslem youth as he fled from a policeman to the safety of his home, the Cape Town Regional Court heard yesterday.

Mr Mogamat Davids, 20, who was acquitted on a charge of public violence, told the court that the incident took place during the month of Ramadan on September 9.

"I was walking slowly home from Mosque with my brother and sister when I noticed a crowd at the top of the lane near our house.

"Suddenly a small car drew up and a policeman carrying a shotgun sprang out. And the next thing we were fleeing with the crowd and I felt two shocks as the buckshot struck me in the back and legs," Mr Davids said.

Mr Davids stripped to the waist in court to show scars from wounds he had received. There were scars on his head, back, legs and arms.

Constable Richard Clark said he had been patrolling the area when he came upon the crowd.

"As we drew up I saw Mr Davids throw a stone at us and I jumped from the car and fired at his legs with the shotgun I inspected his wounds and summoned an ambulance," Constable Clark said.

Under cross-examination by Mr N Snitcher, who appeared for Mr Davids, Constable Clark said he had instructions from his superiors to shoot anyone who was throwing stones.

He also told the court that during the unrest he had fired on three people, injuring two and killing one.

Mr A J Burger was on the Bench and Mr L P van Breda appeared for the state

The important point to note in the previous table is that while the number of Matriculants shows a strong rising trend, the number of NTC passes, particularly at the higher levels, is extremely small. The principal reason for the low numbers is that Indians encounter difficulty in becoming indentured as apprentices. Firms wishing to indenture an Indian apprentice must usually first prove to the local Apprenticeship Committee that they are unable to find a White willing to be indentured.

Coloured people

There are five Technical Colleges (Athlone in Cape Town, L.C. Johnson in Durban, Highveld in Johannesburg, R.C. Elliott in Kimberley and Bethelsdorp in Port Elizabeth) and the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education in Bellville South.

Enrolment at the Peninsula College, which will offer courses leading to the National Diploma for Technicians for the first time in 1977, is as shown in the fo

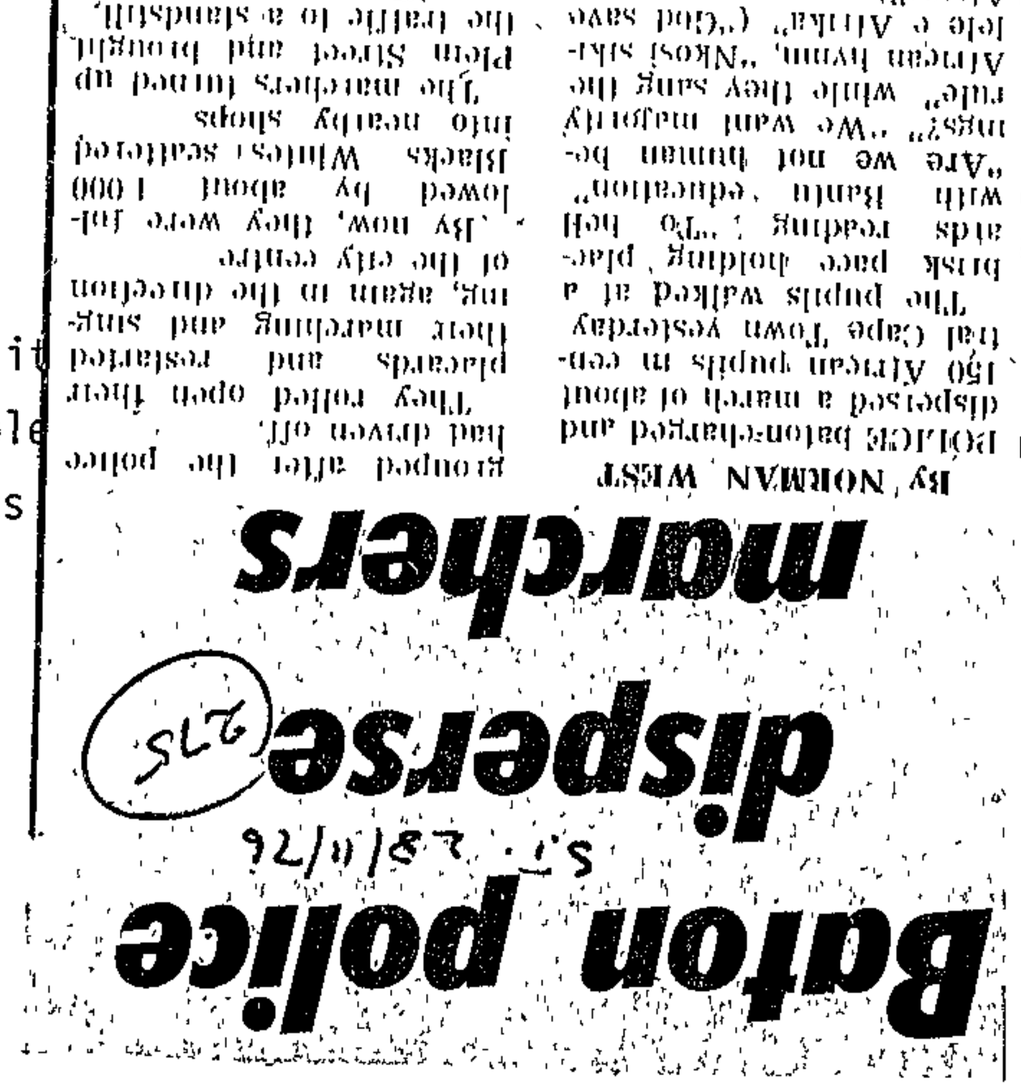
Table 7. Enrol the Peninsula Colle

Year	pprentices
1969	262
1970	302
1971	383
1972	531

Source: al Reports.

Note: ures is mainly the usinessmen's course. cal' courses only available.

Again, since it technicians, the following table ured matriculation and NTC passes


Baton police dispersers
S.T. 24/11/76
marchers
By NORMAN WEST

Sun Times 28/11/77

(333)

Confrontation!



A young Black, pursued by riot police, prepares to defy a baton-armed policeman during yesterday's march by students in Cape Town. Willie de Klerk took this dramatic picture.

. . .as pupils protest

ABOUT 150 Black pupils from schools in the three African townships in the Peninsula, Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, yesterday marched through the Cape Town city centre where they were later baton-charged by uniformed police and dispersed.

They marched up one of Cape Town's main business thoroughfares, St George's Street, bringing thousands of Saturday morning shoppers out on to the pavement.

They turned into Wale Street and then right again down Burg Street towards Greenmarket Square.

On the corner of Hout Street, however, three police patrol vans swooped down on them and the uniformed police in the patrol vans jumped out and carried out a lightning baton charge on them.

The column went down Darling Street up Plein Street and brought the traffic in this busy and narrow street to a complete standstill.

The police baton-charged the marching crowd and scattered them in all directions and the marchers did not regroup again.



Chanting protest songs and carrying placards a group of African youths march across Darling Street on Saturday morning. The poster held by the two girls,reads "Are Whites the only people created by God?" Minutes later they were dispersed by a police baton charge.

Police disperse City protest

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C.T. 29/11/76

Staff Reporter

CHANTING African youths, marching through central Cape Town carrying placards and giving clenched-fist salutes, were dispersed twice an hour on Saturday morning by police baton charges.

The marchers, about 100 in all, were first seen in Burg Street at about 10.30am. They were dispersed near Greenmarket Square by uniformed police using batons.

Soon afterwards a small number of African youths and girls reassembled in Adderley Street and marched in the roadway, forcing traffic to halt.

Loud support

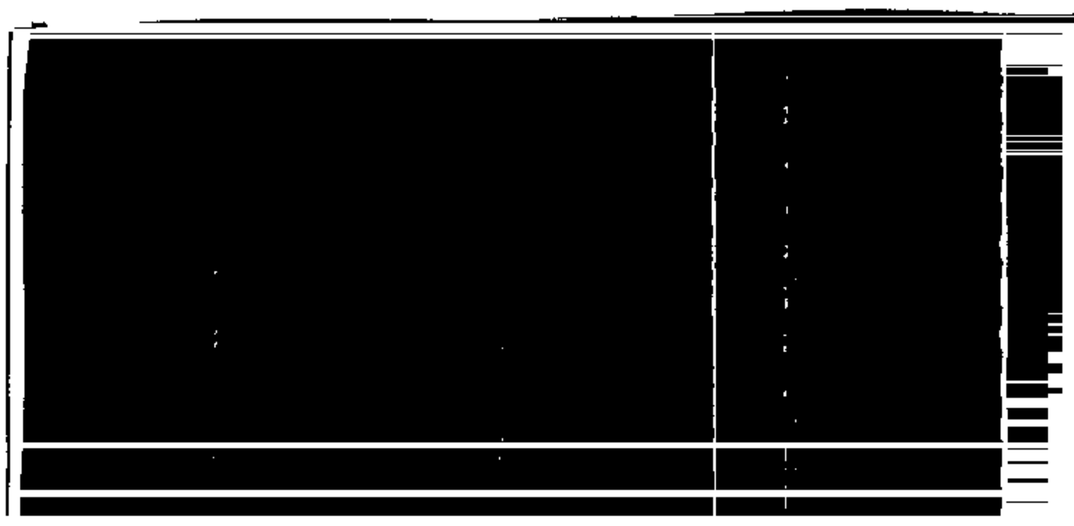
They turned into Darling Street and marched past the Grand Parade where they received loud support from Black bus passengers who yelled from the windows of a parked bus.

The marchers had more than doubled in number by the time they had turned into Plein Street where uniformed police made a second baton charge.

After scattering the youths dispersed. A contingent of riot police later cruised the central shopping areas but there were further incidents.



A Black youth faces up defiantly to a uniformed police constable in Upper Plein Street on Saturday morning as police move in to break up the protest march.



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Detainee freed after 101 days

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — Black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, 29, who was detained in August, has been released from detention after 101 days and is back with his wife and children.

As he is still under banning orders and may not be quoted, Mr Biko was not able to talk about his detention for publication.

His wife, Mrs Ntsikie Biko said she was overjoyed when he phoned her at work at the weekend to tell her he was out. They talked for hours and Mrs Biko formed the impression that he had been well treated in detention although he had lost 15 kilograms in weight.

"Otherwise, he is well and there is no change in his personality," she said.

Mrs Biko said she believed he had been held in the maximum security section of Fort Glamorgan Prison in East London, often in solitary confinement and extensively interrogated.

But, she said, she had been confident throughout that his innocence would be established.

"The detention was unnecessarily long and the whole machinery works with painful slowness and complete indifference to the erosion of individual freedom. In this case, particularly so, because the investigation was predictably still-born," she said.

Other detainees arrested at about the same time as Mr Biko include a Daily Dispatch reporter, Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso, Dr Mampela Ramphele, Dr L Msauli, Mr M Mpumlwana and Mr M Mvovo.

None has been charged with any offence and it is understood they will all be released on December 31.

S Y N O P S I S

The aim of the report is to assist in determining which courses should be included in the curriculum of the proposed Technical College at Umlazi, KwaZulu, in order to offer the best employment opportunities for its students.

The report contains the findings of a survey of 104 firms with a total employment of 169 318 persons. Of these, 35 883 (21,2%) were White, 20 857 (12,3%) Asian and 'Coloured', and 112 578 (66,5%) African. Twenty-six firms were interviewed on the Witwatersra area and 10 in the Pretoria border areas (i.e. Ros , 14 construction firms were interviewed on the Wi ne Durban area, and 21 firms in Natal participated in ll the firms were engaged in the manufacturing, serv sectors.

The relative demand for different categories bulated in Table 40 on page 42 of the report. immediate demand for African technicians by the f s highest in the mechanical engineering, civil engineer hnology fields. A major recommendation is that the courses (see Table 40), or groups of courses with uld receive immediate attention. The division c cal College into Departments or Schools which wou courses with similar syllabi is a matter requiring se

As a result of the survey it is strongly reco similar to the General Studies course (see Appendix C y for trainee technicians at White Colleges for Adv tion, be offered at any Technical College which may be

Finally, the importance of the quality of the osed Technical College cannot be overemphasised.

Detained TDP leader witness in terror trial

UMTATA. — The leader of the Transkei Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, who has been in detention for 126 days under Proclamation R400, was called as a State witness at the terrorism trial in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Ncokazi, who was detained with almost all the members of his executive, was giving evidence during the trial of five Transkeians charged with plotting the violent overthrow of the South African Government. The five are accused of trying to raise funds for their objectives and of inciting 16 people to undergo training in political indoctrination and communistic ideology by studying communist literature.

He had met one of the accused, Mr D Ntsebeza. Mr Ntsebeza had given him a Marxist book.

Disagreed

"To me Mr Ntsebeza appeared to be inclined towards socialism, the Marxist brand of socialism." Mr Ncokazi said. He had not agreed with Mr Ntsebeza's political views.

Mr Ncokazi said he had not been questioned by the Transkei police who detained him.

"I am still waiting for them to come and interrogate me. I was only approached by the South African Police in connection with this case. They confronted me with facts and information they already had from somebody else and I confirmed all I knew.

"This case has nothing to do with my detention under R400 by the Transkei police," Mr Ncokazi said.

The case continues today.

— Sapa

Letter tells of petrol bombs

CT 3/11/76

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



Chief Reporter

THE Chief Director of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr A MacLachlan, read out to the Cillie Commission yesterday a letter he said had been received by the Board from an anonymous Black student, about the manufacture of petrol bombs.

The conclusion to be drawn from this letter, he said, was that students had taken part in preparatory work aimed at destroying or damaging property, before the riots broke out, and that this work was not, as was generally believed, done only by "idle" Black youths.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice P M Cillie, ruled at Mr MacLachlan's request that names and addresses mentioned in the letter must not be published.

'Informers'

The anonymous letter, dated November 3, reads as follows:

"It's high time that we should start our work as being informers instead of being rioters. A girl attending school in ... High who stays at ... has just left Cape Town after being one of the riot leaders among Guguletu high school children.

"All our home-made bombs in milk bottles were made and kept at her home, ..., and were used on the night of 11/8/76 to burn the bar and the office at Guguletu.

"We have been together right through the riot strong action. Now she has left, only her eldest sister at home who took no part in the action although she is a Form 5 student the one, a leader, is a JC student.

"Now it's time for arrests they should all come forward, none should run away while

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Riot types described

From Page 5

Professor Hare thanked Mr Justice Cillie for the information and said the Judge was ahead of him on that point.

Mr Justice Cillie said that in Kimberley, the police had shown a person who was being held to people who were asking for his release and told them that he was awaiting trial on certain charges.

Professor Hare said that showing a prisoner was in order, and that it did "work".

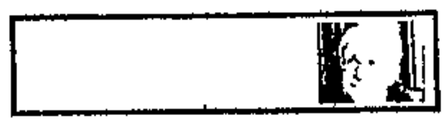
Rumour

Mr Justice Cillie said there was always the rumour, whether it was true or not, that the detainee was being ill-treated by the police.

Professor Hare said that anything should be done to show that the prisoner was being treated properly — it saved a lot of violence.

He said for the purpose of analysis it was helpful to consider the intention of four different types of protests and riots "since it can be shown that the problems faced by the police in each type of case are different and their response is likely to be different".

He described the four types of protests and riots.



There was the non-violent and specific, like Black scholars asking for better school facilities, or the students of Langa asking police for the release of fellow students who had been arrested.

Then there is the non-violent and diffuse, like students calling for a change in the system. Or they would show a general rejection of apartheid.

In the diffuse protest, Professor Hare said, the arrival of riot police or photographers could have the effect of providing a focus for the protest and arousing the crowd to violent acts such as stone throwing or hitting police vans.

Violent

The third one was the violent and diffuse type. This would include the stoning of cars on Settlers Way and other main thoroughfares and burning tyres and constructing road blocks.

The fourth one was the violent and specific type. This included arson and looting.

In his evidence, Professor Hare said he would suggest there were seven aspects of any riot.

First there would be the planning, then the initial action after the arrival of the police or authorities, which could sometimes change the nature of the situation.

The fourth aspect would be the action of the police. The action the police took and the reaction of the rioters might go on for some time, Professor Hare said.

After that, there would be the dispersal of the crowd and arrests that were made.

The sixth aspect would be interrogation — the police making inquiries.

The last aspect would be the inquiries which would be held later. There was a reaction to this, Professor Hare said.

Violent intent

During Professor Hare's evidence, Mr Justice Cillie asked him if, in his analysis, he had taken the intent of violence or non-violence from all the facts.

Professor Hare said he had taken predominant feeling. He said people could plan to have a march but may leave themselves open to a group who might cause trouble.

Professor Hare gave examples of successful peaceful marches in the US. These had been done by way of marshals or the law guarding them.

Sophisticated

Mr Justice Cillie pointed out though that this was a sophisticated level of protest.

Professor Hare agreed but said that this type of sophistication could be seen to a smaller extent at places like the Spes Bona High School.

Professor Hare was asked by Dr Yutar if it was unique to South Africa that the police were hated. He based his question on previous evidence before the commission.

Professor Hare said it was not unique and it was not uniform throughout South Africa.

He was asked if the riot police in South Africa were not as vicious in their actions as riot police in other countries.

Professor Hare said the SAP were not original, and there was precedent for their actions.

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others, leaders are arrested.

". . . . . of . . . . . is also a leader. What made us move farther and farther every day is the encouragement from women who joined us and gave us more force in everything."

'A lesson'

"As far as Mrs . . . of . . . is concerned she should be ordered to go to the homeland and that will teach women a lesson.

"We could have gone back to school if she did not influence us to stay. In the meetings she let everyone hear us and see that she was with us.

"Innocent women are in trouble through her. She even encouraged us to boycott all Matanzima's meetings.

"If her punishment is going to the homeland they will all be scared. That would be the talk of the town.

"Can you see how clever some parents are? Can her parents give the reason why she specially left Cape Town, they themselves know, while the daughter is not here the mother should come forward because she suggested her daughter should leave."

Mr MacLachlan said he was bring this letter to the attention of the commission because it showed that Black students were making petrol bombs before the outbreak of violence in the Black townships of the Cape Peninsula.

A thick memorandum on the riots, drawn up by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, was referred to and handed to the commission by Mr MacLachlan.

This contained copies of a number of pamphlets that were distributed in the Peninsula during the unrest, including some of those calling on people to strike and showing them in diagrammatic form how to make a petrol bomb.

No friction

The memorandum says that since the establishment of the Board in September 1973, and right up to the outbreak of the recent riots, there were no indications of friction between Africans in the townships and the Board.

The Board and its officials had at all times tried to make its functions and objectives clear to the African people and in practice it had been found that there was a sound relationship between the Board and the various Black leaders, statutory bodies and other representative bodies in the townships.

This sound relationship had been reflected in the fact that the Board and its senior officials had often received invitations from the African townspeople to attend special events and gatherings of one kind and another

Facilities

Mr MacLachlan explain that the Peninsula Ba Affairs Administrat Board was responsible the financing a maintenance of the facilities that have been provided in the townships.

Mr MacLachlan said it was estimated that damage to the Board's property and equipment during the riots totalled more than R2m.

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Riot police broke up 'harmless demonstration'

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



Chief Reporter

DR. PERCY YUTAR, SC, who is leading evidence at the Cillie Commission inquiry, undertook yesterday to have certain allegations concerning the riot police, made in evidence by a member of the Coloured Representative Council, investigated.

Mr E Abrahams, who represents the Tafelberg constituency in the CRC, had told the commission that rioting had started in central Cape Town while he was in the City on business on the morning of September 2, after the riot police had arrived to break up what had appeared to him "a harmless, peaceful demonstration" by students.

'Lashed out'

"The squad lashed out, especially at the girls, beating them across their faces, breasts, shoulders and arms," he said.

"Even innocent bystanders were not spared in their eager, revengeful assignment to prove their authority to pupils and others.

"I remember an innocent old man on the Parade also being beaten mercilessly. By this time crowds had gathered in Darling Street as well.

"Though a person might not originally have sympathized with the demonstrations of the pupils, the riot squad, through their insensitive behaviour, caused everybody to be sympathetic.

"By this time the situation had really become inflammable. At 3pm I, together with other members of a deputation of civic leaders, attended a meeting with the Executive Committee of the Cape Town City Council in connection with the riots.

After paying tribute to the Cape Town Traffic Police who, he said, had under difficult conditions acted "with great circumspection and restraint and seemed to have the situation completely under control," Mr Abrahams went on to tell the commission what he had seen at Trafalgar High School.

He had gone there on September 3, he said, because he feared for the safety of his daughter, who is a pupil at the school. The area seemed "saturated with teargas," he said.

'Panic'

"As I entered the school I noticed that the pupils were in a complete state of panic. Pupils were crowding around wash-basins, coughing and wiping their eyes with wet handkerchiefs, and virtually not knowing which way to go

"I inquired after my daughter who I believed had been hiding in one of the classrooms at the back of the building.

"The principal was also not available; possibly he had also been hiding. I was told by one of the pupils that the school had been dismissed and they were free to go home.

"When I inquired from the pupils why they did not go home I was informed that as soon as they reached the gate the riot police continuously bombarded the school with teargas canisters and they had to run inside."

Mr Abrahams said his attention had later been drawn to a person who had been shot and was lying on the corner of Sackville and St Vincent Streets.

There was no movement and it was evident the person had died.

He was later told that the dead person was Shaheed Jacobs

"When I inquired from one of the riot police what had happened after I made myself known to him, his reply, in a most brusque undignified manner, was *"Kan jy nie sien die klip dae nie? Jy is seker een van Leon se manne!"*

"And with his hand on his pistol he said: *'Maak dat jy uit die voete kom.'*

"I then went down town and phoned the Deputy Commissioner of Coloured Affairs, Mr Kempen, and asked him to please try to get the riot police to stop bombarding Trafalgar High School with teargas, so that the pupils could go home

"He promised to do this and after 15 minutes their trucks came down Darling Street and I was in a position to fetch my daughter.

"While we were meeting the Exco of the City Council we were informed that the Administrator was prepared to see us at 4pm"

The Administrator promised to convey the peoples' grievances to the Prime Minister, he said.

Councils' neglect was riot cause — witness

Staff Reporter

A RETIRED headmaster and member of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr Esau Brink, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that one of the many reasons which caused the unrest was the neglect by town councils to "develop our residential areas"

He said there were exceptions, but in most cases town councils and divisional councils "ignore our areas".

He said it was not surprising that those who took part in the unrest noticed such alarming circumstances, and it made them frustrated, restless and emotionally encouraged them to argue and demonstrate.

And this was in spite of parents, teachers, and church societies who did everything in their power to restore discipline and order. Mr Brink said.

He highlighted the housing shortage. Mr Brink said that as a result of this shortage. people were living in the type of house that did not comply at all with health regulations.

It offered a serious threat to good relations, he said.

No valid conclusion expected—witness

Chief Reporter

MR ROBIN CARLISLE, of Newlands, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that as the sales manager of a company with a large Coloured staff he had found that Coloured people were reluctant to give evidence before the commission for two main reasons.

These were: That they did not believe the commission would come to a valid conclusion, and even if it did so, its findings and recommendations would not be implemented; and

That "there is a general fear of reprisals from Government agencies, notably the security police".

Mr Carlisle said he had personally canvassed the views of the firm's Coloured staff and had found a "deep indignation" among them about "brutality on the part of the anti-riot police" who, they said, had created riot situations where there had been peaceful demonstrations before their arrival.

The last of the 10 witnesses called yesterday, Dr John Katz, said that in his position as head of the department of oral medicine at the University of the Western Cape, he had made a point of chatting to students whenever possible, in an attempt to understand their point of view.

In this way he had found, from the outset, "a gap which is difficult to bridge".

An age gap was to be expected, he said, but the major gap he had come to recognize was that of suspicion — and he could only conclude that this suspicion was of anyone with a White skin.

"Most students accept correction, advice and guidance readily. Others resent it strongly. In fact some take up the attitude that you are correcting them not because they are students who have erred but because of their colour.

"In discussions with some students to try to overcome this problem it was put to me that it was impossible for me to understand their problems as I had not to suffer the laws, regulations and indignities which they had endured since the first awareness of life."

Dr Katz said that in discussion with colleagues at the university it had emerged that they generally felt that the only way to remove this feeling of discrimination that the students had would be to make the UWC an "open" university and that merit, not colour, must be the arbiter for university entrance.

X Brutality

811/333

Staff Reporter

POLICE in Cape Town were urged at the end of August to consider using a plain-clothes squad to control demonstrations, the Cillie Commission on Inquiry into the nationwide riots was told yesterday.

Professor Alexander Hare, Professor of Sociology at the University of Cape Town, and an international expert on riot control and rioting, said the plain-clothes squad would be modelled on the "Civil Disobedience" squads

C.T. 30/11/72

Plain-clothes squa

Cillie Co riots inc

in the United States.

Professor Hare, an American, told the commission that during August, Brigadier Michael Harbottle, a former Chief of Staff of the United Nations forces in Cyprus, had held talks with military officers at the Castle. He had also talked to Brigadier Theo Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police in Cape Town.

Professor Hare had also taken part in the talks.

In a memorandum which Professor Hare read, he said that at the talks — during the last two weeks of August — "we discussed the military experience with conflict control with which Brigadier Harbottle was familiar, and the civilian experience that I was familiar with from my research on protests and riots."

First on scene

"We urged Brigadier Bisschoff to consider the use of a plain-clothes squad, modelled on the 'Civil Disobedience' squads in the United States, that might be first on the scene as a protest was developing, or even before if there was advance notice.

"Their task would be to ensure through discussion, consultation, and warnings, that the protest stayed within acceptable limits.

"They would be alert for counter demonstrators or provocateurs who might want to turn a non-violent demonstration into a violent one," Professor Hare said.

"If the police felt that violence might erupt, the riot squad in full gear would wait in their vans out of sight of the crowd or perhaps be assembled in a nearby public building.

"The riot squad would be called as soon as it as needed, but first the plain-clothes squad would be given a chance to do its work," he said.

Earlier in his evidence, Professor Hare told Mr Justice Cillie, chairman of the one-man commission, that the Press and TV played a role in riots.

He said the Press played a part in creating a climate of encouraging demonstrators. The Press and TV provided the media for communication.

People could see how to make a Molotov cocktail or turn over a car, he said. A photographer taking pictures attracted attention — the photographer became the focus.

Categorized

In his memorandum, Professor Hare said that to give some indication of the frequency of each type of protest over the period June 24 to October 25, descriptions of 153 instances of unrest were categorized from descriptions appearing in the newspapers.

"Since police action often seems to be a prerequisite for newspaper coverage, the non-violent actions may be under-reported," he said.

He had drawn up a table in his memorandum which showed that the frequency of non-violent specific incidents was "indeed very low" and attracted relatively less police attention than diffuse protests, either violent or non-violent.

The lowest police action, he showed, was in the category of violent specific incidents, "since in the cases of arson it is often the fire department that first responds".

Professor Hare gave his personal background in the memorandum, and said that in the United States he has grown up with police work because "for a few years my father was a member of the Secret Service, including duty at the White House, and for a number of years was a deputy Marshal in Washington, DC".

"My experience with small arms and military operations comes from over three years in the United States Army in World War II where part of the time I served as Lieutenant leading a rifle platoon in Europe.

Research project

"Insights concerning the responsibilities of government officials come from my year as a Foreign Serving Officer with the United States Corps in the

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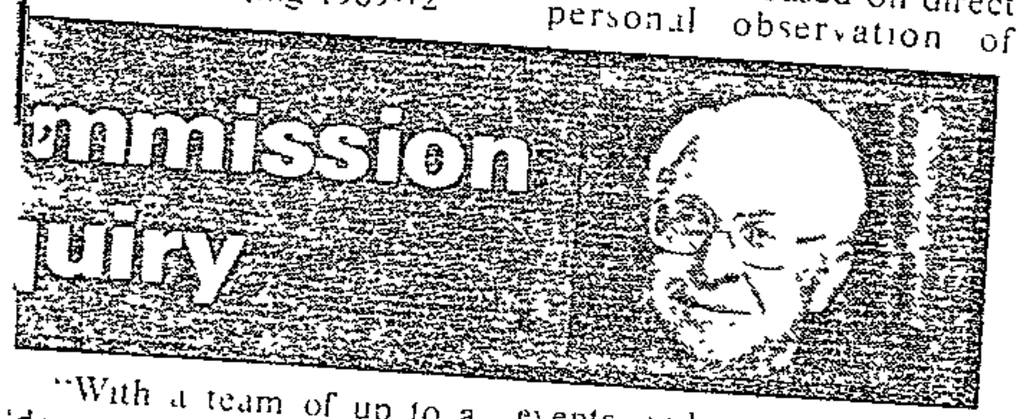

"With a team of up to a dozen persons I observed many of the large and small anti-war protests in the United States during that period . . ."

Professor Hare said he had also seen and studied riots and protests in Puerto Rico, the Netherlands Antilles, and India

Four books

He said he had also written or edited four books on various aspects of social interaction or protest

At the start of his evidence, Professor Hare said the purpose of his memorandum was to provide the commission with "some social-psychological perspectives for the analysis of the interaction between groups of people involved in protests or riots and the police."

Questioned by Mr Justice Philippines in 1961-62.

"Finally, my understanding of protests, riots, and police reactions comes primarily from a three year research project that I directed during 1969-72

Cillie, Professor Hare said the analysis included the behaviour of groups reacting to "the forces of authority"

He said some of the analysis was based on direct personal observation of events and some on interviews with persons directly involved, "but most of the facts used in support of the analysis are drawn from the evidence already presented to the commission

Focus

"The focus of the memorandum is on groups in interaction," he said

Professor Hare said the nationwide riots in South Africa and their causes followed a pattern which was similar to riots in the United States.

It was put to Professor Hare by Dr Percy Yutar, the former Attorney General of the Transvaal, who led the evidence, that the riots in South Africa and their causes were not unique to the Republic (Dr Yutar said he would lead this evidence in Pretoria).

Professor Hare agreed with Dr Yutar's statement

In his memorandum, Professor Hare said the events which the commission were seeking to record and interpret could be viewed from a number of theoretical perspectives for a comprehensive understanding of their various social-psychological dimensions

Theatre example

"For example, concepts derived from the theatre could be used to describe the unfolding sequence of events through scenes and acts, with major and minor players, a staging area, an audience, and often, one or more directors

"The police have already noted the difficulty that arises in crowd control when the actors who are protesting disappear into the audience

"A second perspective comes from economics. Social behaviour is viewed as a series of exchanges in which the actors try to maximize their profit

"A third perspective focuses on conflict, the way it is presented and the way it is solved

Derogatory language

"For example, police are more likely to react negatively when Blacks symbolize the conflict through the use of derogatory language and the Black power salute than when they joke about the 'Rocky Rioters Tear Gas Show'

"A fourth perspective involves an analysis of protest as a form of political behaviour In judging the extent to which the mass behaviour is 'organized and professional' or 'spontaneous and amateur' it is important to be clear about the extent to which any political organizations play a role in initiating and maintaining the protest

"If the protest is successful, it may change the balance of political power

"Each of these perspectives is represented in the social science literature by a body of theory and research that could shed some light on the series of events in Cape Town over the past months," Professor Hare said

Mr Justice Cillie questioned Professor Hare closely about rioters or demonstrators and their usual demand to see someone in a high position — like a Cabinet Minister.

Professor Hare was questioned on the specific goals of demonstrators — like people wanting the release of those who had been detained

Sympathy

Mr Justice Cillie asked Professor Hare whether he made room in his analysis for protests or rioting arising from sympathy, as opposed to solidarity.

Mr Justice Cillie said that from evidence in other parts of the country — the northern Transvaal — the aim of protests or demonstrations was to sympathize "for our brothers and sisters in Soweto"

He said there seemed to be a complete different between the sympathy and the solidarity approach

Continued Page 6

Riot police turned out in force to go to houses in several sections of Guguletu yesterday They found piles of furniture ablaze in front yards and in some cases buildings themselves still well alight

The youths described by police to be almost school children, "not the skolly element" stormed the houses of those singled out for "revenge" and began their rampage about 2pm

The people chosen to "suffer for what you have done" included a Black security police officer, a Railway policeman and a uniformed policeman

Police refused to disclose the names of those singled out by the mob The youths forced their way into the houses, dragged all portable furniture to the front yards, stacked and fired the belongings and then the houses

No serious injuries were reported

'Well planned'

During the rampage "revenge" and "now you pay" were chanted

When riot police arrived they dispersed crowds but most of the youths had already fled

The fire campaign had been "well planned" -- fires seemed timed to take place in quick succession

A Guguletu police spokesman said last night that a number of arrests had been made

A police spokesman said last night that the crowd had singled out as targets the homes of policemen and those they believed had given evidence before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the recent unrest

A riot police spokesman said that in spite of the rampage in the afternoon, the townships were "dead quiet" last night

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30/11/76 DR

Yutar to probe riot police brutality claim

CAPE TOWN — Dr Percy Yutar, SC, who is leading evidence at the Cillie Commission, undertook yesterday to have certain allegations concerning riot police, made in evidence by a member of the Coloured Representative Council, investigated.

Mr E. Abrahams, Labour Party member for Tafelberg, told the commission rioting had started in Central Cape Town after riot police had arrived to break up what had appeared to him "a harmless, peaceful demonstration," by students.

"The squad lashed out, especially at the girls, beating them across their faces, breasts, shoulders and arms," he said. "Even innocent bystanders were not spared in their eager, revengeful assignment to prove their authority to pupils and others.

"I remember an innocent old man on the Parade also being beaten mercilessly

"Although a person might not originally have sympathised with the demonstrators, the riot squad, through their insensitive behaviour, caused everybody to be sympathetic."

Mr Abrahams said he went to Trafalgar High School on September 3 because he feared for the safety of his daughter, a pupil at the school.

"As I entered the school I noticed the pupils were in a complete state of panic. Pupils were crowding around washbasins, coughing and wiping their eyes with wet handkerchiefs, and virtually not knowing which way to go.

"I inquired after my daughter who I believed had been hiding in one of the classrooms at the back of the building The principal was also not available Possibly he was also hiding

"I was told by one of the pupils that the school had been dismissed and they were free to go home

"When I inquired from the pupils why they did not go home, I was informed that as soon as they reached the gate, the riot police continuously bombarded the school with teargas canisters and they had to run inside "

Mr Abrahams said his attention had later been drawn to a person who had been shot and was lying on a street corner It was evident the person had died

"When I inquired from one of the riot police what had happened after I identified myself, his reply, in a most brusque, undignified manner, was 'Kan jy nie sien die klip daar nie? Jy is seker een van Leon se manne"

"And with his hand on his pistol he said 'Maak dat jy uit die voete kom '

"I then phoned the Deputy Commissioner of Coloured Affairs, Mr Kempen, and asked him to try to get the riot police to stop bombarding the school with teargas so that the pupils could go home.

"He promised to do this and after 15 minutes their trucks left and I was in a position to fetch my daughter." — DDC.

Police raid townships — youths held

1/12/76 278

The Argus Crime Reporter

MEMBERS of the Cape Town Security Police and detectives carried out several swoops in the Black townships of the Peninsula today and detained more than a dozen African youths for questioning.

A senior police officer said the youths were being questioned in connection with Saturday's protest march through the centre of Cape Town as well as the arson in Guguletu over the past two days.

He said more youths might be detained.

The latest police action is part of a determined crack-down to prevent further destruction of property and renewed rioting, a spokesman said.

19 HOUSES

So far 19 houses have been damaged in what appears to be well-planned attacks by mobs of youths in Guguletu in the past two days. The youths also carried furniture into the streets and set it alight.

Several vehicles were also destroyed by fire.

The first attacks started on Monday afternoon and seven houses were damaged. The attacks continued yesterday afternoon and a further 12 houses were damaged.

NOT CLEAR

According to a senior police officer it is not clear what the motive for the arson could be.

One of the Guguletu residents whose home was attacked apparently at random, is Mrs N. Dlikidla of NY 6.

Youths carried an expensive lounge suite, an imbuia sideboard, a heater and her television set into the street and set it all alight.

333 RIOTS & Disturbances CAPE

1 Dec. 1976 — 30 April 1977

Guguletu arson report queried

C TIMES 1/12/76

A MAJOR of the South African Police told the Cillie Commission in evidence yesterday that a Cape Times report "Mob arson in Guguletu", published yesterday was "false" and "distorted".

Major Cornelius van Reenen Mouton said that six houses had been badly damaged by fire and not five, as reported in the Cape Times.

He said that none of the occupants of the houses damaged by arson had testified before the Cillie Commission nor were they members of the South African Police. (The Cape Times report quoted a police spokesman as saying that the crowd had singled out as targets the homes of policemen and "those they believed had given evidence before the Cillie Commission").

Major Mouton said that no police spokesman had given such information to the Cape Times or to any other newspaper and he was prepared to withdraw his accusation if the name of the spokesman could be supplied by the Cape Times.

● Footnote: Both the Burger and the Cape Times reported that five houses were badly damaged by fire. The reports in both newspapers followed much the same lines, except that the Burger quoted a police spokesman as saying that the reason for the children's action was still unknown.

The Cape Times reporter who visited Guguletu and spoke to police investigating the incidents has volunteered to give evidence to the Cillie Commission. — Editor, Cape Times.

Full reports of yesterday's evidence on pages 6, 7 and 9.

Last day of Cape inquiry today

11/24/76 CAPE TIMES

Staff Reporter

THE Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the nationwide riots goes into its final sitting in Cape Town today.

Evidence will be heard in camera this morning and the commission will hold its last open session in the afternoon.

Before yesterday's proceedings began, Mr Justice Cillie, chairman of the one-man commission, said Tuesday was the last day set down for hearing evidence in open sitting.

Send memoranda

But just before lunch, Mr Justice Cillie said more witnesses had come forward and the commission would continue hearing evidence this afternoon.

He said, however, that anyone who still wanted to hand in a memorandum could still do so. Any other memoranda could be sent to the secretary of the commission, Mr Dawie Jacobs, in Pretoria.

He thanked the people of the Peninsula for their support of the commission. The discussions he had had with them were fruitful.

Mr Justice Cillie said everyone who had submitted a memorandum had been heard, or arrangements had been made in connection with their memoranda.

He said witnesses had given evidence to the commission in camera on Monday between 1pm and 2pm — the lunch adjournment.

Mrs Stott

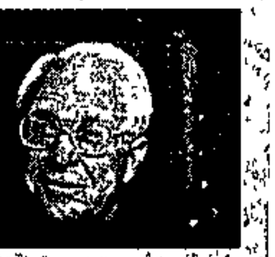
And shortly after 8am yesterday, Mrs Eulalie Stott, of the Cape Town City Council, gave evidence. This was before the commission began the day's proceedings.

Mr Justice Cillie said he was mentioning that Mrs Stott gave evidence because she did not want it to appear that she had testified in secret.

The first witness yesterday was Major Cornelius van Reenen Mouton, a staff officer of the Divisional Headquarters of the South African Police.

He was the first witness to give evidence to the Cillie Commission when it began its sitting in the Cape more than two weeks ago.

Cillie Commission riots inquiry



Major Mouton was recalled yesterday because he has been in charge of investigations that have been ordered by Mr Justice Cillie into evidence which has been heard in Cape Town.

Major Mouton dealt first with another investigation which had been carried out.

He began his evidence by referring to the main front-page report in the Cape Times yesterday.

Dr Percy Yutar, the former Attorney General of the Transvaal, who led the evidence, read an excerpt from the report to the commission.

"Revenge"

The report said five houses in Guguletu had been set on fire on Monday night and destroyed by a mob of several hundred youths.

During the attack, which was reported to be well planned, the report said, the crowd chanted "revenge" and "now you pay".

A certain paragraph in the report was also highlighted in the evidence.

The paragraph read. "A police spokesman said last night that the crowd had singled out as targets the homes of policemen and those they believed had given evidence before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the recent unrest."

Six houses

Major Mouton said the report was incorrect in some places. Six residences, and not five, had been badly damaged by fire in the incident.

The people responsible for the damage had taken the furniture from the houses and set it alight too. The furniture was destroyed, Major Mouton said.

Referring to the particular paragraph in the report, Major Mouton said no such information had been given to the Cape Times or any other newspaper by a police spokesman.

He said the homes that were damaged were not those of people who had given evidence before the Cillie Commission, unless they had given evidence in camera.

Major Mouton did say there was a witness in a criminal case who lived in one of the houses. The case was sub judice, he said.

He also said there were no members of the South African Police Force living in the houses either.

Major Mouton said the Cape Times report was false and distorted.

But, he said, he would take back what he said if the Cape Times could prove the identity of the police spokesman who had supplied the information.

After dealing with this issue, Major Mouton then went on to two important aspects of his evidence.

First, he testified on the evidence a 'Salt River' high school pupil, Miss Mariam Gaffoor, 16, had given to the commission last week. Miss Gaffoor was suspended from her school when she gave evidence.

Major Mouton read a lengthy excerpt from the memorandum Miss Gaffoor had submitted to the commission He then read from another document.

Slight difference

The difference in the wording of the two was only slight.

Major Mouton said the document had been set up with the intention of distributing it to other parts of the country.

But no printer was prepared to publish it

Major Mouton said that it appeared to him that when no one was prepared to publish the document, it had been watered down and presented at the Cillie Commission.

The document, therefore, had been spread by way of evidence at the commission.

Wide Publicity

The evidence had received wide publicity

In his memorandum, Major Mouton said the document had been set up by a person who was being held in connection with a serious case. The case was sub judice.

The document had not been set up by Miss Gaffoor.

Major Mouton then dealt with the detention of Mrs Jean Naidoo.

He said that witnesses who gave evidence to the commission in camera were only known to Mr Justice Cillie and the evidence they gave was also not disclosed.

He said that at no stage were the police aware that she was going to give evidence.

Reporter told

Major Mouton said that Mrs Naidoo had told a newspaper reporter that she intended giving evidence to the Cillie Commission.

And she also let it be known that she expected to be arrested any day.

She said this before she gave evidence to the commission.

Her arrest after she had given evidence was coincidental, Major Mouton said Mrs Naidoo had not been arrested as a result of inquiries in Cape Town but her arrest came from investigations by police elsewhere in the country.

Dr Yutar mentioned that Mr Justice Cillie had issued a Press statement after Mrs Naidoo's arrest, saying that her detention could not have had anyting to do with the evidence she had given.

Major Mouton dealt with an issue at the Alexander Sinton High School. He emphasized that police were called out to schools during the unrest because the situation was out of control.

The situation was such on September 3 at Alexander Sinton High School.

Senior officer

Major Mouton said that on that date, the principal of the school, Mr Desai, had talked to a senior police officer at the gates of the school.

The police officer had been told that the children at the school were out of control. They refused to go to classes.

The police officer had been asked by Mr Desai to try to bring order to the school. Pupils crowded in the grounds of the schools.

The crowd was shouting, and a crowd had also gathered outside the school.

Major Mouton said police had fired with shotguns at

Continued on page 9

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Cillie Commission riots inquiry



Younger people reject 'talks'

CTIMES 1/12/76

Chief Reporter

MR W B FRANCIS, who served with the Cape Corps in North Africa in World II, and who is now a laboratory attendant at the University of Cape Town, told the Cillie Commission yesterday that younger people in the Coloured community were tending to turn their backs on negotiations.

"They say my generation has proved that talk does not help," he said. "They point to the fact that Coloured people today have fewer legal and civic rights than when the war broke out.

"The commission should note that there is now deep and widespread anger at the erosion of the rights of Coloured people, and at the deaf ears that are turned again and again to reasonable requests, and to moderately-stated grievances."

Mr Francis, who said he was vice-president of the SA Coloured Ex-Servicemen's League, recounted in his evidence several events he said he witnessed in September in the street in which he lives in Silvertown, Athlone.

Burning tyres in street

Some young people, he said, had blocked a nearby street — Blossom Street — by setting some tyres alight. Eight riot trucks arrived, and as they went past, someone hurled a petrol bomb at the vehicles.

"After this the riot squad seemed to go berserk. There must have been four or five policemen in each truck. They immediately covered every exit of a side road from Blossom Street. All the lights in the area went out.

"My wife and I were standing on the stoep of our home. We heard a woman screaming. She was a neighbour, living across the street, and we know the family.

"I crossed the street to see if I could help. I saw four riot policemen dragging the body of a man from behind a hedge. He was a young man of 24 who had been shot dead.

"After placing the body on the ground, they put it into the van. The way the body was handled angered and embittered bystanders.

"One of the policemen asked me what I was doing in the

Continued on Page 9

60 police seal off, comb township

MASS ARREST AT GUGULETU

The Argus Staff Reporters

A TASK FORCE of nearly 600 police-men today swooped on the African township of Guguletu — scene of three days of unrest this week.

They sealed it off and systematically combed it for arsonists and leaders of the recent unrest. By 1 pm, more than 200 were believed detained.

The task force — made up of members of the Anti-Riot Unit, and the Security Police, uniformed police and detectives — gathered at the Mannenberg police station about 11 am to be briefed by Brigadier P. A. Cerff, Senior Staff Officer of the Western Cape Division.

They fanned out to surround the township and to mount road blocks on all roads leading into Guguletu.

No one was allowed in or out of the township. As an ... as Guguletu was ...

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began a house-to-house search.

People without papers or permits to be in the Western Cape were detained as well as those suspected of being involved in this week's unrest.

The police also sought people wanted in connection with various common law crimes recently committed in the Peninsula.

For Screening

Those detained were taken in trucks to a central point where they were screened by a special force of detectives.

While the search was in progress, vans of the Anti-Riot Unit patrolled the streets. By 1 pm unconfirmed reports put the number of detentions at more than 200.

Today's police action follows three days of renewed unrest in Guguletu in which at least 19 houses, two schools and five children wer severly damaged by mobs of African youths, Two youth were also fatally wounded by police gugn fire.

Violence flared yesterday for the third day in succession. Trouble began soon after a large crowd of youths held a meeting in a church hall in Guguletu.

After meeting

Police arrived at the hall soon after the start of the meeting and the crowd scattered into back streets.

Minutes later a large lorry belonging to the Bantu Affairs Board was stopped, the petrol tanks smashed and the vehicle set alight. The occupants fled.

About 30 youths stoned a police patrol van, forcing it to a halt. Two uniformed policemen opened fire on the crowd after being surrounded, and two youths were shot dead. Their identities are not yet known.

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BLINDED BY SHOT

2/12/76 ARGUS

A BLIND MAN told the Cillie Commission of Inquiry yesterday he felt no hatred towards the police for their action during the recent unrest which cost him his sight. 'It was my misfortune,' he said.

Mr Eksteen said before he was shot with birdshot, he had heard the police calling for the crowd to disperse. He said 'he didn't worry about it' because he was on his way to see his friend.

REPORTER

The 200th witness to give evidence before the Commission was Mr John Battersby, a reporter on The Argus.

Mr Battersby told the Commission of an incident on August 4 when, he said, he believed the riot police had 'a show of force' at UWC. This was at the time when protest was on the wane.

He said Professor R. E. van der Ross, Rector of UWC, was 'visibly upset and angry' and hurried to speak to Colonel A. P. van Zyl, head of the anti-riot squad.

The police told him they had been summoned to the campus because there was trouble and assured him of their assistance if ever he needed it to restore order.

ASKED TO LEAVE

The police were asked to leave the campus and they agreed to do so.

In order to do so, however, the squad, numbering nearly 80 armed with machine guns and batons and with dogs, had to drive through the campus and pass the cafeteria.

'The effect of the riot police convoy on the students was quite electric. They jeered and booed and hurled abuse at the police. They kicked the police vans as they drove down the avenue and bashed the sides of the vans with their fists and other objects.

'What amazed me was that this show of force (on the part of the police) far from having a deterrent effect, seemed to unite the students in a new effort of protest.

'It had the effect of throwing fuel onto dying embers,' Mr Battersby said.

Referring to the peaceful march by Black school children on September 1, he said: 'If peaceful and orderly protest of the kind described was permitted, as is the case in most countries of the Western world, much bloodshed and suffering could have been spared.'

Mr Battersby then told the commission of a baton charge which occurred on the Parade on September 8. He said before this, the group of students had been conducting a peaceful demonstration.

A MISTAKE

'I believe the police made a mistake to chase the youths in the direction of the city centre at the height of a lunch-hour rush. They could have chased them either towards the station or towards Sir Lowry Road which are both exits from the city.

Mr Battersby then referred to the protest march by Black students last Saturday November 27.

'I followed the marchers accompanied by Argus photographer Mike Mackenzie. After the youths were dispersed for the second time in Plein Street we entered Barrack Street — and the White man who had earlier driven into the youths rode up to Mr Mackenzie, got off his bike and approached him threateningly.

'He said something about the men on the border.

A policeman then told Mr Mackenzie he would have his camera confiscated, and that he had no right to be there.

'I told him we were from The Argus and were reporting the incident.

'He warned us we would be locked up for hindering the police in their duty and told us to get back to our office.

'I thought this was an unreasonable threat and I took the policeman's number — 31719.

'He then told the man on the motorcycle to see to Mr Mackenzie. I don't know what his exact words were but this was the gist of what he said,' Mr Battersby said.

600 police seal off, comb township

2/12/76 ARGUS

MANY NETTED IN GUGULETU RAID

2/12/76

The Argus Staff Reporters

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They fanned out to surround the township and to mount road blocks on all roads leading into Guguletu.

No one was allowed in or out of the township. As soon as Guguletu was surrounded, more men began a house-to-house search.

People without papers or permits to be in the Western Cape were detained as well as those suspected of being involved in this week's unrest.

The police also sought people wanted in connection with various common law crimes recently committed in the Peninsula.

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Teacher tells of police beating

C.TIMES
3/12/76

Staff Reporter

AFTER RIOT police had brutally beaten an Alexander Stinton High School teacher, they threw him into the van calling him "White trash", a Cape Town regional magistrate heard yesterday.

The teacher, Mr Robin Evans, who was found not guilty of public violence, said "My face was bleeding profusely and I looked up at the police and said 'But, sir, I am Coloured,' and they were taken aback"

At an earlier hearing Mr Evans had pleaded not guilty to throwing stones at police and inciting pupils at the school to do the same

On the morning of September 3, pupils milled about on the grounds and demonstrated, but the situation was not tense, Mr Evans, who teaches biology, English and geography at the school, said

"Pupils who were doing well in their standards remained in class and wanted to study. Only pupils with lower percentages were outside causing trouble," he said

Shotguns

Police arrived about 10am and arrested a youth who came out of the school gate. He ran away from police and was egged on by pupils standing at the fence When caught, the youth was beaten and thrown into the van

"When pupils shouted to the youth 'run run', I stood in front of them waving my arms and shouted 'Get back get back'."

Later police fired teargas and shotguns on the school grounds and entered the building

"A boy who did not get to safety quick enough was shot and I asked a photographer walking in from outside why he had not taken pictures of the boy being shot," Mr Evans said.

Children came stumbling down the stairs frothing at the mouth after police had fired teargas in classrooms, he said.

"I was helping them down the stairs when I heard someone shout 'vat hom' (get him) and I walked rapidly to the staff room.

Followed

"They followed me and then grabbed me and beat me with batons in front of the children Outside the building I broke free and was half dazed," Mr Evans said

Police then "booted" him in the face as he lay on the ground. "I remember seeing a boot in my face and blood on my chest"

Mr Evans said police stopped beating him when a senior police officer told them that a photographer was present

"When we got to the van, one policeman said in Afrikaans: 'Throw him with the dogs, the White trash'. I could see they were mistaken and told them I was Coloured.

"While sitting in the van they poked batons at me through the mesh My face was bleeding profusely at this stage.

"At the police station I was tripped and made to crawl to the charge office. I was arrested with another teacher and we were made to stand with our heads bowed in positions of humility," Mr Evans said.

In judgment, Mr E van Zyl said there was no direct evidence against Mr Evans.

"No one's version of what happened that day is the same as anyone else's.

"All I want to say is that in times of unrest, the general public must help to curb children that cause trouble," Mr Van Zyl said.

Mr D Cronje appeared for the State and Mr R McDougall instructed by Lionel Murray and Co appeared for Mr Evans

333

~~81~~

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Student tells of pre-fire petrol smell

8/12/76
Times

Staff Reporter

A UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape student had suspected "something would happen" the night part of the women's hostel on the campus was set alight, the Supreme Court, Cape Town, heard yesterday.

Miss Bernadette Francis was giving evidence at the trial of four UWC women students who pleaded not guilty to a charge of sabotage, alternatively arson, alternatively malicious damage to property.

The women are Josephine Vincent, 22, Mathilda Morolong, 21, Inocentia Linda Kathar, 21, and Miriam Klassen, 22.

Their appearance follows a fire which started in Room 16 at the hostel in the early hours of August 30.

Miss Francis told the court that after the Rector, Professor Van der Ross, had issued an ultimatum that the students return to lectures by August 30 or face suspension, conversations in the hostel centered on the situation on the campus.

Miss Francis smelt petrol in the passage on the third floor of the residence and saw a chair propped against a window in the dining hall. She became even more suspicious when she saw Miss Morolong and Miss Kathar enter the hall.

Heard noise

She and three friends kept watch to prevent anything happening. About 2.30am Miss Francis heard a noise and glass breaking. Someone shouted that Room 16 was on fire.

The case continues today

Mr Justice Diemont was on the Bench. Mr C du Plessis prosecuted. Dr W Cooper, instructed by A M Omar and Co and assisted by Mr B Kies, appeared for the students

CAPE TIMES.

Police hold 150 in Guguletu

Staff Reporter

POLICE in the Peninsula remained on the alert last night in the wake of a massive clean-up campaign in Guguletu yesterday in which a special police force of more than 500 arrested about 150 Blacks in the sealed-off township.

The police operation, under Brigadier P A Cerff, senior staff officer of the Western Cape Division, was designed to bring to an end the spate of arson, violence and vandalism which has plagued Guguletu since Sunday.

Two youths were shot dead by police when a Riot Squad van was surrounded and attacked during a patrol of the township at 4.45pm on Wednesday — the height of the unrest.

Brigadier Theo Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said those arrested included many suspected of a part in firing the houses of Guguletu residents, plus "won't-works and loafers".

The campaign began at about 11am when uniformed police, Riot Squad police, security police and detectives called in from throughout the Western Cape grouped at the Manenberg police station near the entrance to Guguletu.

A convoy of police vehicles with protective iron gridding over windows began an intensive patrol of the township and police by the hundreds combed every street on foot, checking houses and properties.

All roads into Guguletu were blocked and traffic in and out was checked. In many cases Blacks in cars and lorries were told to return to their homes.

Brigadier Bisschoff said there were no incidents or trouble areas anywhere in Guguletu yesterday.

Major J J Botha, station commander at Guguletu, said last night the township had been uncharacteristically "like Sunday 6am the whole day".

Road blocks were lifted last night but intensified patrol continued throughout the night.

The 150-odd arrested people were held at police cells in five different Peninsula police stations, Brigadier Cerff confirmed.

The operation yesterday was an "urgent police measure" aimed primarily at ending the rampaging of youths by the hundred who had stormed and set fire to about 19 houses for various reasons.

More arrests are possible, police said.

Cillie report will cover all aspects

C TIMES 3/12/76

Chief Reporter

THE REPORT of the Cillie Commission of inquiry into rioting in the Republic, which may be ready by mid-1977, is already being foreseen as possibly the most important document of its kind over to be placed before a South African Parliament.

This is because, as was seen in Cape Town, the inquiry has developed into a penetrating probe of the whole socio-political structure of the Republic, in the efforts being made to get at the root causes of violence and unrest throughout the country.

Nearly 300 witnesses from all sectors of society have already testified before the commission since it started work in mid-September, and their evidence has ranged widely over the present South African scene

Experts

Experts in their fields have produced voluminous memoranda on Black and Coloured housing, education and socio-economic conditions in the townships; senior police officers have given the police side of the story and victims and relatives of victims of police action, as well as witnesses to the action, have recounted what happened in the riot areas.

There have been allegations of police brutality, and counter claims of agitation and incitement to violence — and much of the evidence has dealt with relations between Black and White, and between township dwellers and the police.

Govt policy

And the focal point in all this evidence has been the Government's policy of separate development, and its effects on human behaviour on both sides of the colour line.

Originally, Mr Justice Cillie was appointed to inquire into the Soweto riots only; later his terms of reference were broadened to take in the disturbances at the Cape and elsewhere in the Republic.

And it has been in Cape Town particularly, in these past two weeks, that the inquiry has assumed a complexity that could not have been foreseen when it was first instituted.

City situation

For in Cape Town the commission has not had to concern itself merely with unrest in an outlying township; it has also had to look at the underlying reasons for the explosive situation that spread to and developed right in the heart of the Mother City, and in its suburbs.

And for this reason there was probably a much wider public awareness of the Cillie Commission and its functions than there was during its deliberations in the north

Adding to the complexity of the situation under review here was the role of the Coloured community in the current unrest, and the inter-relationship between this community and the Blacks on one side and the Whites on the other.

Intimidation

At first, witnesses were hard to come by, as there was a fear of intimidation, reprisal or victimization among Blacks and Coloured people involved in the disturbances.

Then, with the assurances given by the commission, people began to come forward although many of them insisted on giving their evidence in private.

Some of them testified to the fact that many Black and Coloured people see the Cillie Commission as serving no useful purpose, and they pointed to the way the Government handled the Erika Theron Commission's report on the Coloured people.



Broke down

One of the most poignant moments during the Cape Town hearing was when a respected Coloured school principal, who asked that he should not be identified in any way, broke down and wept as he recounted how his home had been stoned one night during the unrest.

The headmaster apologized to Mr Justice Cillie for his tears, and explained: "It's just that I will find it difficult ever to forget that night. If I had given my people a reason to do that, I could understand it."

This witness's grief and anguish seemed to epitomize the situation referred to in other evidence, in which so many Coloured parents are being torn between old loyalties and the pressures being exerted on them by the young.

Police behaviour

Black children now controlled their parents,the commission was told, and everything had "hardened up" to such an extent tha it had become difficult to negotiate with the scholars of today.

Police behaviour during the disturbances came under close scrutiny, and whenever evidence was given of "police brutality" or of misconduct of any other kind, Mr Justice Cillie ordered that the incidents referred to be investigated.

The riot police in particular came under fire from all sides — both for their demeanour and for their dress — and Professor H W van der Merwe, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, went so far as to call for an urgent inquiry into the role of the riot police.

Tactics

Anti-riot tactics also formed an important part of the evidence given in Cape Town, and witnesses were closely questioned on this aspect.

On several occasions when evidence was given about the dress of the riot police, and when the opinion was expressed that these police would not tend to be so "quick on the trigger" if they wore protective clothing, Mr Justice Cillie pointed to the fact that there had been no serious casualties among the police in the recent riots in Cape Town.

Next month the commission will hear evidence at other coastal centres at which there were disturbances.

Then it will hear the opinions of experts, in Pretoria

And from unofficial talk during the Cape Town hearing it became clear that every effort will be made to provide Parliament with a report during its coming session.

333

Plan to prevent more unrest

3/12/76 C TIMES

By GORDON KLING
Industrial Reporter

TOP INDUSTRIALISTS in the Cape intend to make wide-ranging recommendations to the Government on essential moves to prevent further unrest among Black and Coloured employees.

A draft document of the recommendations, prepared by the Cape Employers' Association for approval by more than 80 major firms which participated in a recent survey, notes that both employees and employers are deeply worried by the possibility of further deterioration in inter-racial relationships.

A great responsibility rested with employers and others to ensure that root causes of the unrest were dealt with before greater deterioration occurred.

Principles which employers believed should be applied in considering a solution included:

- All races should be permitted to live and own property where their earning abilities allow them to do so and many employers believe this could be introduced immediately without adverse social effects.
- Land in District Six should be developed for the benefit of all races and consideration should be given to applying this in the Woodstock, Salt River, Obsérvatory areas.
- The Industrial Conciliation Act should be amended to extend trade union rights to all races and permit employees freedom of choice regarding separate or mixed unions.
- The best method of reviewing the question of unions and inter-racial competition might be the appointment of a new Industrial Legislation Commission to prepare recommendations.
- Compulsory education for all races should be introduced as soon as possible.
- Military service and school cadet training should be extended to all the people of South Africa.
- A new look should be taken at the housing available in Black townships.

The director of the Cape Employers' Association, Mr F K Lighton, said yesterday employers showed complete unanimity on the principles

325(1333.

Marching youths found guilty of public violence

Staff Reporter

ELEVEN youths aged between 12 and 17 were yesterday found guilty in Cape Town Magistrate's Court of public violence.

The youths, who may not be identified, all pleaded guilty to taking part in a protest march through the streets of Cape Town last Saturday morning

Warrant Officer Andries Botes told the court he was summoned to the Grand Parade about 10 30am, but found nothing on his arrival.

"I searched further and saw a group of about 150 youths marching through Greenmarket Square.

"They were walking and singing and giving the clenched-fist salute," he said

Most of the marchers were carrying posters saying "To hell with all White power", "We shall oppose the economic system that keeps us in a non-ending state of poverty" and "Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Oppression — release our prisoners"

Ignored

"The marchers completely ignored me and only when another patrol van arrived did the crowd disperse. When they ran some of them threw their posters away. We chased them, but they were too fast for us," W O Botes said

He said the marchers ignored the public, did not listen to the police and disrupted traffic in the City centre

The mother of one of the youths said in court that her child was told that people were shot by police if they rioted

She said she warned her daughter not to do "bad things" "She knows when she is doing bad," the mother said

Sentence was postponed till January 7

333

315 det

300 now held in swoops at Cape

CAPE TOWN – The special police task force that swooped on the townships of Guguletu and Nyanga here arrested 120 people yesterday, bringing the total number of arrests during the past two days to nearly 300

On Thursday the task force arrested 177 people and detained a further 30 for questioning

They continued the operation yesterday which was aimed at flushing out arsonists, criminals and the ringleaders of the recent unrest in the Peninsula

According to a Police spokesman the task force arrested a further 120 people on a wide variety of charges including being in possession of dagga and stolen goods

Some of the men, women and youths arrested on Thursday have already appeared in court

The Western Cape Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brig T M Boss hoff, said he was satisfied with the results so far

Since Thursday's operation, no further incidents of unrest had been reported in the Peninsula "So it seems we are on the right track," he said

While it was quiet in the Peninsula an incident of unrest was reported from Grabouw

A police spokesman said four Coloured men arrived in a car at the town and threw two petrol bombs at the offices of a bus company Only one exploded The flames were quickly doused and only slight damage was done No one has been arrested

From Uitenhage it is reported that two big explosions rocked the Amanzi Estate, just outside the town, early yesterday

The explosions were followed by fires which destroyed an office block and a shop After the explosion, there was a strong smell of petrol in the area

Police are still investigating — SAPA

333/325

4/12/76

Operation Broom nets 297 in city townships

POLICE believe they are on the right track in containing Peninsula unrest after the arrest of 297 people in a two-day sweep of Cape Town's African townships.

In the move code-named Operation Broom, police have taken possession of two typewriters, drugs and stolen goods.

Brigadier Theo Bischoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, said today the operation had been successful.

The operation started on Thursday when 177 people were arrested. Yesterday 120 arrests were made and police will continue their patrols in the townships this weekend.

The two typewriters were found in a house in Guguletu and police believe they were used in connection with pamphlets distributed in the townships recently.

Several of the occupants of the house were arrested when the typewriters were found.

325/81.

12 years for factory sabotage

TOM MOSES, 23, was sentenced in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday to 12 years for sabotage after he burnt down part of Bakke Industries in Paarl, causing damage estimated at R350 000 on September 9 this year.

In sentencing Moses who pleaded guilty to a charge of sabotage, the Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice Van Zijl, said that Moses must be punished for the danger in which he put the community.

"You worked at the factory for two years. You knew that the factory contained inflammable material and that there was the danger of a violent explosion. I am satisfied that you knew of the consequences."

The fire was started in the vicinity of two oil storage tanks, a reactor and gas cylinders. However, there was no explosion and the 60 workers on duty that night escaped uninjured.

He said that it was not against the law to protest and that many supported the Coloured people in their demands for change but no one could cause chaos and use violence to bring that change about.

Sitting with Mr Justice Van Zijl as assessors were Mr J W Greunen and Mr M R Hartogh. Mr D G Scott, instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for Moses.

61/332.

Agitators began riots, says Yutar

C.T. 4/11/77

Staff Reporter

DR PERCY YUTAR, who is in charge of leading evidence before the Cillie Commission, has claimed that car loads of agitators instigated the recent Black riots. The agitators, he told a Rotary meeting, had toured the Transvaal, starting fires to draw police attention from one place to another.

He made these remarks at a Rotary Club meeting in Cape Town last week, and his speech was reported in Table Topics, the weekly bulletin of the Rotary Club of Cape Town.

Dr Yutar said from Johannesburg yesterday that what he had told the Rotary meeting was based on evidence which the commission had heard so far.

'Evidence heard'

The Table Top bulletin quoted Dr Yutar as saying "Evidence heard so far indicates that . . ." when he prefaced his remarks to the meeting.

Dr Yutar, who addressed the meeting while the commission was still sitting in Cape Town, yesterday confirmed that what was reported in Table Topics was "substantially correct".

He also added a few more details to the statements he had made at the meeting.

Dr Yutar had said the following:

● Agitators who were instructed, advised and counselled by anti-South African elements overseas, took advantage of the genuine grievances of the Black people to foment the unrest;

● The riots did not flare up simultaneously throughout the country but were instigated by a group of 27 men in three cars who toured the Transvaal, starting fires to draw police attention from one place to another;

● Nothing happened in Cape Town till certain leaders were summoned to Johannesburg — "their fares paid locally" — where they were asked "Why are you so quiet in the University of the Western Cape?"

● From the University of the Western Cape unrest spread to the Coloured townships. Evidence was that agitators from the north — travelling in taxis to avoid recognition — arrived in the City to exploit the situation.

● Those responsible for the riots were a very small minority — "a rebellious few" — who intimidated children into taking part in protest marches;

● The smallest children were placed at the head of protest marches, in the hopes that if the police killed some of them, there would be an opportunity of whipping up mass feeling at their funerals.

Dr Yutar also said that:

● The outlook was not as bad as would appear from some press reports;

● The press had created a political climate in which agitators flourished

Dr Yutar told the meeting that there still remained a tremendous reserve of goodwill among Blacks and, given a change of heart among the rank-and-file of all races, evolutionary change could be achieved and revolution avoided.

He cited former Prime Minister Dr D F Malan's credo: "Trust in God, trust in your people and trust in yourself."

Dr Yutar said yesterday that about 300 witnesses had so far given evidence to the commission; 130 gave evidence in Cape Town.

In private

He agreed that in his Rotary Club speech he had said that there had been no boycott as confidence in the commission's impartiality had grown.

Evidence had been accepted in private from members of the public who feared victimization. Leaders of the Black community had been met in all major centres visited by the commission and had used the opportunity to speak freely and openly.

He said yesterday that leaders at the University of the Western Cape had been asked why they were so quiet when universities at Fort Hare, Zululand and the University of the North were demonstrating.

Pupils 'planned fire blitz'

S. Exp. 5/12/76.

Express Reporter

CHILDREN planned to blitz Port Elizabeth city centre with firebombs made in their school laboratories during the August township riots, police have alleged.

Colonel P J Goosen, head of Security Police in the Eastern Cape, told an inquest on 23 Blacks killed in the riots that the children had planned a demonstration outside the city hall.

They intended hurling fire bombs into busy shops.

He claimed that 43 ringleaders had been chosen. Each had to organise a group of children and had to get them to the city hall.

Placards had been prepared and the children were planning to steal chemicals from the school laboratories for their bombs when the police swooped on five Coloured and African high schools and a teacher-training establishment. Hundreds of children were held, without a shot being fired.

The demonstration would have been on August 20 at 11 am — the busiest time of the week.

Police campaign continues

Crime Reporter

CONSTANT patrols and determined attempt to stamp out unrest and to prevent hundreds of police on traffic flows to and from the their operation from Gugulethu surveillance duty will operate townships and arrested more to include all Black townships. in Black townships this than 100 Blacks — mainly Brigadier Cerff said aspect of township life would weekend to prevent rioting and youths — on the second day of "maximum measures" had be investigated. arson as the massive clean-up the operation. been taken to ensure peace in Road-blocks would remain campaign — which by last Last night, with the the townships at the weekend in force and Blacks could night had led to about 300 situation in all townships and the stepped-up force would assist police by remaining as arrests — continues. described as "dead still", continue on a 24-hour basis to close to home as possible. Yesterday's arrests included several youths "directly Brigadier P A Cerff, the patrol streets in a fleet of Charge office policemen at Yesterday a force of more connected with the spate of Western Cape Division staff police vans and on foot, five Peninsula stations were than 500 policemen drawn arson" in which 19 houses officer leading the operation, Gatherings would not be hard-pressed to question and from the Western Cape cut were set ablaze. said the operation was a tolerated and every suspicious charge all the people arrested. Those charged would Police in their investigations large quantity of dagga, he appear in court "soon", police uncovered and confiscated a said. said.

Police yesterday spread

81/332.

BRICKBATS AND PRAISE for the riot police

THE riot police — their behaviour, their distinctive camouflage dress, their language and their tactics — were described by White and Coloured witnesses who testified before the Cillie Commission at its 13-day sitting in Cape Town.

Some witnesses said they thought the police had acted correctly and with restraint. Others mentioned instances of "brutality" and "mishandling" in Cape Town and the townships during the riots.

A well-known Cape Town attorney, Mr Sydney Kentridge, said that from what he saw of the rioting in central Cape Town the police had been "well controlled and well disciplined".

SUNDAY TIMES REPORTER

The Rev Harry Wiggett, rector of St Andrews Anglican Church, Ceres, whose church was burnt down during disturbances in September, praised the regular police stationed at Ceres.

"It was a tremendous joy to see how the police at Ceres handled the situation there," he said.

Another witness, Mr A H. Steck, described the "remarkable action" of a police officer who led a column of singing Black schoolchildren, Pied Piper fashion, away from the city centre and down the main road in Claremont to a peaceful conclusion of their demonstration.

Several witnesses said the real rioting only started when the riot police arrived. Their presence inflamed the protesting students. One said that because of their dress and behaviour the riot police had been nicknamed "Die Terroriste" in the townships.

Professor H. W. van der Merwe, whose centre for inter-group studies at the University of Cape Town collated information on the riots to place before the commission, said there were many indications of young riot policemen having come from areas where race prejudice ran high.

This came through, he said, mainly in the language they used when dealing with Black and Coloured people.

Evidence given before the commission was such, he added, that the role of the riot police should be investigated as a matter of urgency.

The principal of the Dutch Reformed Church primary school at Crawford, Mr M. P. Jansen, said he had been upset to learn that riot policemen had beaten up his two sons in his house.

Other witnesses said the behaviour of the police was foreign to the Cape and their dress and demeanour were an incitement to violence.

A World War II veteran who served in North Africa with the Cape Corps, Mr W. B. Francis, said he saw riot policemen handling the body of a young man in a manner that incensed onlookers, including himself.

The mother of a pupil at Alexander Sinton High School, Crawford described by another witness as "a focal point of bitterness" in the Peninsula riots, said she saw a child in school uniform being thrown into a police van containing an Alsatian dog.

A riot policeman told his colleagues: "Laat die honde die kind opvreet!" (Let the dog devour the child.)

Mr Justice Cillie ordered investigations into all allegations of police misconduct.

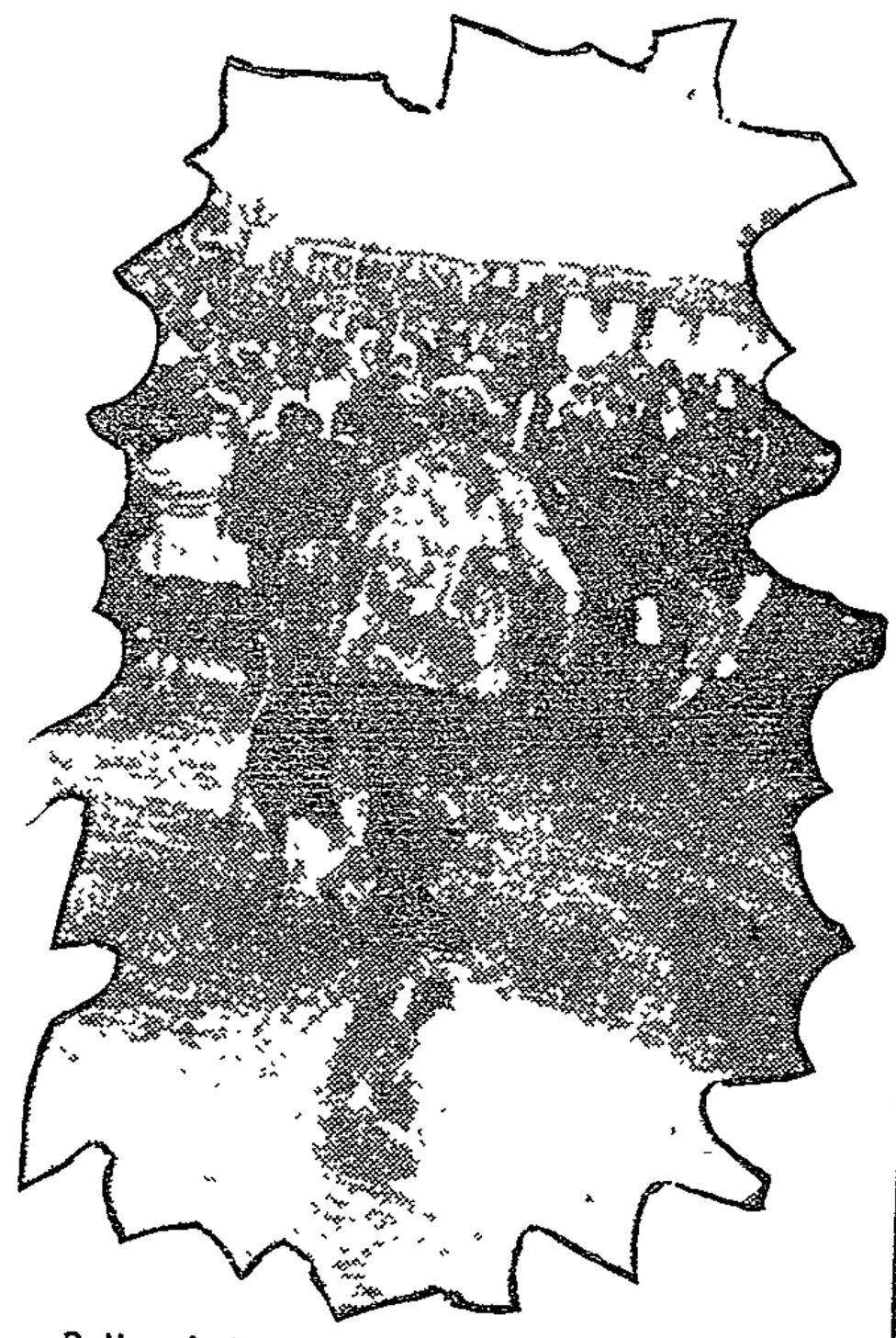
At the end of the Cape Town sitting a senior police officer, Major C. van R. Mouton reported back on some of the incidents mentioned. He said others were still being looked into and there was difficulty finding people concerned to provide further details.

In the incidents that had so far been investigated he said, it had been found that there had been stone-throwing, attempts at arson, incitement to violence and other riotous and unruly behaviour by pupils and others before the police arrived.

There was also severe provocation of the police, he said.

"A police officer led a column of singing children, Pied Piper fashion, away from the city centre to a peaceful conclusion"

"Because of their dress and behaviour the riot police have been nicknamed Die Terroriste in the townships"



Police dogs were used to disperse rock-throwing crowds in Black townships near Cape Town.

Cillie Commission hears story of the Cape unrest

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3 shot in Guguletu

ST 6/12/76

Staff Reporter

THREE Africans from Guguletu were taken to hospital late on Saturday afternoon with gunshot wounds. Police would not confirm if they were victims of anti-riot action.

Last night, Brigadier T Bisschoff said he had received no news of the shootings but suggested that after the unrest on Thursday night "some might have been wounded and might only have been taken to hospital on Saturday afternoon".

Police confirmed that five houses were set alight at the weekend in the township but that no arrests were made.

The situation late yesterday was described as quiet.

333 ARGUS 6/12/76

NYANGA FIGHTING



A POLICE OFFICER surveys the burnt-out shell of one of the many houses damaged in faction fighting in the Black township of Nyanga yesterday and today.



sample to Heather Hart.

6/12/76





PILES of personal belongings smoulder in front of a burnt-out house — the aftermath of the fighting.

LEFT: A youth runs for safety during today's fighting in Nyanga.

Pictures by Dana le Roux

r'action fights as strike call is resisted

,33 Mon 6/12/26.

12 SHOT IN NEW NYANGA UNREST

6/12/76

Argus Staff Reporters

SERIOUS fighting and rioting, mostly on faction lines, broke out in the African township of Nyanga early today.

By this afternoon 12 people had been wounded by gunshots, at least 20 houses had been burnt and dozens of people arrested.

Township looked like battlefield

By a Staff Reporter

THE Black township of Nyanga — scene of faction fighting at the weekend and early today — resembled a battlefield today with clouds of smoke hanging over the area and heavy police patrols moving through the streets.

An Argus team tucked in behind a convoy of anti-riot police and spent nearly an hour driving through the township which in places looks worse than any of the Black or Coloured townships during the height of the rioting earlier this year.

Clouds of smoke drifted over the almost deserted streets and at several points small fires were still burning. Smouldering heaps of furniture and personal belongings were scattered through the streets.

HOMES BURNT

We saw at least 15 houses that had been almost completely destroyed by fire and marauding gangs. Windows had been smashed and in many instances door frames and window frames had been wrenched out.

Several houses were roofless and inside the burnt-out shells was little more than ash.

Rocks, stones, chunks of concrete and broken glass littered the streets.

Groups of people stood in their small plots discussing the incidents. Elsewhere people were sifting through burnt-out debris.

One resident, Mr Elliot Masumpo, showed me a small sweet tin containing a pile of ashes—all that remained of his R360 life savings.

RIVAL FACTIONS

"What am I going to do now?" he asked. "I worked hard for this money, now it's all gone."

Police showed us a pile of home-made weapons, including axes, knives and kieries, as well as large hammers and sharpened sticks used during the fighting.

As we cruised through Nyanga, police continued to make arrests. Near the centre of Nyanga we were with a police convoy when three Black youths and a Black woman were detained. They were chased into houses, overpowered and arrested.

By 12.30 pm today the bus service was still not operating into the two Black townships of Nyanga and Guguletu, Mr Neill Hurford, City Tramways liaison officer, said. The buses were stopping at turn-around points on Lansdowne and Klipfontein roads outside the townships.

Police said today the fighting was primarily caused by a clash between youths calling for a two-day strike from today and migrant workers who were refusing to stay away from work.

It apparently developed into a faction fight as most of the migrant workers belong to the Baca group and the youths to other Xhosa groups.

Many of the older Xhosa workers, however, sided with the Bacas against the youths and also helped the police by pointing out the intimidators and strike leaders.

A Baca tribesman told an Argus reporter the trouble began on Saturday when the youths attacked the home of Mr A. Sodladla, a Baca tribesman, after accusing him of selling liquor.

In spite of the fact that he denied the charge they set fire to the house — No D 600 — which is next door to the single quarters occupied mainly by members of the Baca group.

Two killed

The tribesman said they considered it an attack on the Bacas and retaliated by attacking the youths and chasing them to a house where some took refuge.

Two youths were killed here and the house was set on fire.

Last night prompt police action prevented a further fight between the Bacas and the youths at the single quarters.

About 5.30 am today, coinciding with the beginning of the proposed strike, the youths retaliated, setting fire to homes and atacking migrant workers.

12 wounded

The workers in turn attacked the youths and intimidators. Police reinforcements were rushed to the scene and on a number of occasions opened fire. Twelve people, aged between 16 and 42, were wounded.

On Saturday a man was fatally wounded by police gunfire when a crowd attacked a police vehicle in Guguletu.

In Nyanga today many residents carried their furniture and other belongings into the street and stood guard over it.

By midday the police seemed to have the situation under control and an uneasy calm descended on the township.

Opened fire

In several incidents police opened fire early today and it is believed 12 people had been shot and wounded by mid-morning. Their ages vary between 16 and 42.

A number of people — mainly youths — were arrested by members of the Anti-Riot Unit, mostly on charges of public violence.

Traffic officials were on duty at all entrances to Nyanga early today, warning motorists not to enter the township.

Yesterday at 9 am, groups of youths attacked five houses in a Guguletu block, setting three on fire. Two were destroyed and the third was extensively damaged.

The other two houses were damaged when the youths threw stones.

About 1 pm a crowd of about 1 000 youths

(Continued on Page 3, col 10)

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ARGUS 6/12/76

Nyanga fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

gathered at the single quarters in Nyanga and set part of the building alight. The building was extensively damaged before the fire was extinguished.

At 10 last night riot police were called out to Guguletu and Nyanga when two big groups of residents confronted each other. Police were able to keep the situation under control.

On Saturday at 4 pm two riot policemen patrolling in Guguletu allegedly saw liquor being sold at a house. When they stopped to investigate they were surrounded by a crowd of about 400 youths who stoned the police van.

Shots were fired and the crowd dispersed. Three men were later admitted to Groote Schuur Hospi-



NYANGA resident Mr Elliot Masumpo holds a sweet tin containing the charred remains of R360 — his life savings. The tin was in his room when faction fighting erupted in the township and his house was extensively damaged by fire. (More pictures

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6/12/76



Bid to quell Nyanga violence

by David Willers

THE Transkei Consul in Cape Town, Mr Mandlenkosi Dumalisile, last night addressed more than 4 000 Transkei and Xhosa citizens in the Black township of Nyanga in an attempt to curb the violence which has left 12 people wounded, two dead and more than 15 houses destroyed.

Last night, after the meetings, Mr Dumalisile said he was going to appeal to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for assistance.

"We are going to ask for blankets and if possible alternative housing for the homeless," he said.

At two separate meetings in Nyanga he stressed to more than 4 000 people that they must not retaliate against students and stop all fighting.

"The meetings were not rowdy and the people were

Continued on page 2

Mr Andrew Sikahafungana, 52, whose home in the single quarters section of Nyanga was destroyed by a petrol bomb thrown yesterday morning.

Picture Clarence Muller

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ARGUS 7/12/76

All is calm in African township

The Argus Crime Reporter

ALL was quiet in the African township of Nyanga last night and early today following yesterday's violent unrest and faction fighting.

The unrest led to the shooting and wounding of at least 12 people and the destruction of about 20 houses.

With the exception of a building damaged by fire early last night, no further incidents of unrest or violence had been reported, a senior police spokesman said at mid-morning.

A police spokesman today said the official death toll since the weekend still stood at three.

Meanwhile the police have expressed their gratitude for the active role played by the Consul of Transkei in Cape Town, Chief Mandlenkosi Dumalisile, in curbing the violence and unrest.

The chief yesterday drove through Nyanga and appealed to the migrant workers — most of them belong to the Baca group of the Xhosa tribe in the Mount Frere district in Transkei — and youths to stop fighting.

INFLUENCE

A police spokesman said he had definitely exerted a calming influence.

Last night Chief Dumalisile addressed two meetings in the township.

He also announced details of a relief operation launched by him to provide shelter for those left homeless in the two days of violence and unrest.

Chief Dumalisile said he would ask the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to help provide blankets and tents.

The Chief Director of the Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr A. Maclachlan, today said he also wished to express his appreciation to Chief Dumalisile.

INQUIRIES

Mr Maclachlan said the board was trying to find alternative accommodation for the homeless.

Mr Maclachlan said he had received a number of inquiries from White Cape Town residents who wished to replace the R360 life savings a migrant worker, Mr Elliot Masumpo, lost when his room was destroyed by fire. A report about Mr Masumpo and his loss appeared in The Argus yesterday.

Anyone who wished to contribute blankets or clothing could telephone Mr W. E. Taylor at 53-2973 or the board at 98-7881.

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10 ARGUS 8/12/76

Nyanga life returning to normal

The Argus Crime Reporter

NYANGA was quiet last night and early today and all indications were that life in this African township — scene of violent unrest on Sunday night and Monday morning — was returning to normal.

The last incident of unrest was reported early on Monday night when a building was set on fire, according to a senior police spokesman. Since then no further incidents have been reported.

A small police task force, consisting of a few dozen members of the Peninsula Anti-Riot Unit, returned to Nyanga and Guguletu today to continue their operation against criminal elements.

This was a continuation of the police raids on the two townships on Thursday and Friday when nearly 300 people were arrested on a wide variety of charges.

The task force was also active yesterday. A number of people were arrested but the exact figure was not available early today.

A police spokesman said the operation was now aimed mainly at the prevention of crime. The action would continue indefinitely.

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Youths sentenced for violence

Cape Times 8/12/76

Staff Reporter

FOUR Paarl youths, members of a group who threw stones and petrol bombs at police and set a telephone pole on fire, were yesterday convicted of public violence.

They appeared with three other people in the Stellenbosch Regional Court. All pleaded not guilty to the main charge of public violence.

Frank Green, 22, Albie Abraham, 21, Alfred Abraham, 19, Paul Green, 18, Hilmer Levendal, 34, Jeffrey Cornellisen, 20, and a 17-year-old youth were charged with throwing stones and bricks at members of the police and public in Lloyd Street, Klein Drakenstein Road and Steenkamp Street in Paarl East on September 9.

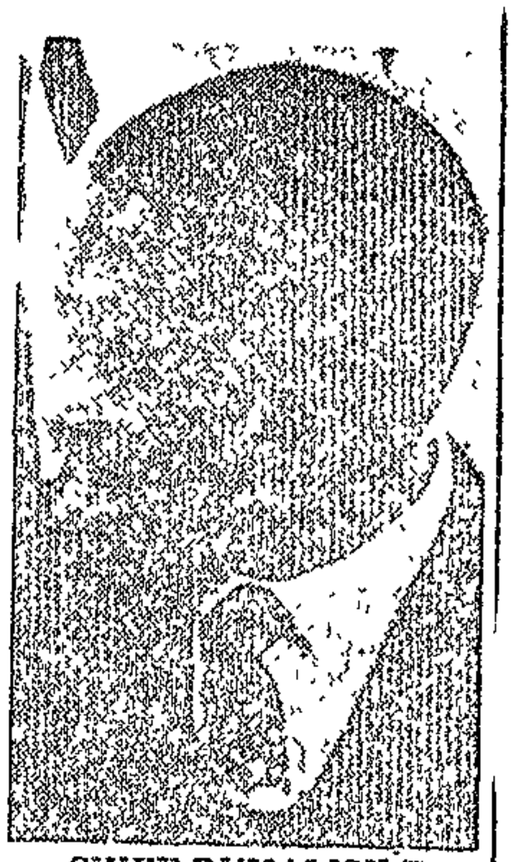
Jailed

Alternatively charges were damaging post office property by setting a telephone pole alight, throwing petrol bombs and other weapons with intent to damage police or public property, placing planks, car tyres and drums in a public street to cause a roadblock and supplying petrol bombs to demonstrators.

The magistrate, Mr J H Krige, sentenced Frank Green to two years and Albie Abraham to 18 months. The 17-year-old youth and Alfred Abraham were each fined R80 (or 40 days).

Paul Green, Hilmer Levendal and Jeffrey Cornellisen were found not guilty and discharged.

Mr D J van Niekerk prosecuted. Mr C Y Louw, instructed by Mallinick, Ress and Richman, appeared for Alfred Abraham. Mr A Blignault and Mr C Y Louw, instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for the others.



CHIEF DUMALISILE

Transkei consul who'd quite stopped unrest

CAPE TOWN — Chief Mandlenkosi Dumalisile, Transkei's resident consul here, is a man for all seasons. Less than six weeks after taking office this urbane diplomat found himself in the forefront of efforts to quell the renewed unrest in Cape Town's black townships.

The burly 46-year-old chief defused a potentially hazardous situation in Nyanga by publicly addressing more than 4 000 Transkei and Ciskei citizens in a bid to put a stop to further trouble between students and migrant workers in the township

"It was quite a challenge," as Chief Dumalisile described his intervention. But then this consul extraordinary, who seems as much at home facing a hostile mob in the wind-swept sprawl of Nyanga as he is in his comfortable office on the fifth floor in the city centre, is a match for challanges.

Five years ago Chief Dumalisile arrived in Cape Town to look after the interests of Transkeians living and working here He was installed by Chief George Matanzima at a function in Langa, where Chief Dumalisile has worked and lived with his wife and four children ever since.

When Transkei became independent he was given consular status and is now the official representative of the more than 160 000 Transkei citizens in the Western Cape.

stop to further trouble between students and migrant workers in the township.

"It was quite a challenge," as Chief Dumalisile described his intervention But then this consul extraordinary, who seems as much at home facing a hostile mob in the wind-swept sprawl of Nyanga as he is in his comfortable office on the fifth floor in the city centre, is a match for challanges.

Five years ago Chief Dumalisile arrived in Cape Town to look after the interests of Transkeians living and working here. He was installed by Chief George Matanzima at a function in Langa, where Chief Dumalisile has worked and lived with his wife and four children ever since.

When Transkei became independent he was given consular status and is now the official representative of the more than 160 000 Transkei citizens in the Western Cape.

"My duties now are different inasmuch as there is more consular work — visas and so forth," he said.

What about parties?

"That too — but you know I am still waiting for all the official letters of accreditation and so on, so it is not too busy a time for me yet."

Chief Dumalisile heads the Jingqi tribe. He was born and schooled in Willowvale and Umtata where he matriculated at St John's College. After a spell on the Witwatersrand mines and short period as a clerk with Railways, he returned to Willowvale where he joined an attorney until his father's death when he became the new chief.

Soft spoken and articulate, Chief Dumalisile is determined to be a forthright representative for his country. He is on record as saying that Transkei citizens, now foreigners in South Africa, should be accorded the same privileges and treatment as any other foreigners.

Home ownership and restrictions on Transkeians working in the Western Cape will be matters which he will take up with the South African Government.

But for the time being much of his time will be taken up with establishing the new consular offices. "We shall probably start with a staff of five people. Later, when Transkei can afford it, we may expand the staff," he concluded. — DDC

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ARGUS 9/12/76

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Youth, 2 men face terror charge

A 16-year-old youth and two men today pleaded not guilty in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, to a charge of terrorism by tampering with the railway line between Nyanga and Heideveld stations.

The men are Mr Elliot Ganca and Mr Boyce Mkhonto.

According to the charge sheet the three took part in terrorist activities by loosening or removing fish bolts and sleeper bolts from the railway line on September 13. The alternative charge is one of sabotage.

In his opening address the prosecutor, Mr C. du Plessis, said about 8 pm on September 16, Sergeant Welcome Mbele went to the corner of NY 4 and NY 13 in Guguletu where he saw some men walking towards the nearby railway line.

SUMMON HELP

Sergeant Mbele went to the police station to summon help and, accompanied by three policemen, returned to the spot.

When they reached the railway line they saw and heard two people tampering with the line. The police warned them to stand still, but the men "took to their heels".

Shots were fired and one man was mortally wounded. The other, also wounded, escaped.

When the police investigated the rails, they found that sleeper bolts and couplings had been loosened and removed

Mr du Plessis said the grandmother of Mr Ganca found her grandson at a house in NY 13 later that night.

(Proceeding).

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Rail 'sabotage': Three in court

Cape Times 10/12/76

Staff Reporter

POLICE who saw several men tampering with the railway line between Nyanga and Heideveld stations, opened fire, killing one and wounding another, the Supreme Court, Cape Town, heard yesterday.

As a result of the incident which took place on September 16 this year, two men, Elliot Ganca and Boyce Mkhonto and a 16-year-old youth who may not be named, pleaded not guilty to a charge of terrorism, alternatively sabotage.

In his opening address, the prosecutor, Mr C du Plessis told the court that at about 8.00pm on September 16, Sergeant Welcome Mbele noticed some men walking towards the railway line near Guguletu.

He went to summon assistance and returned with three policemen. As they neared the railway line, they saw and heard two men tampering with the rails. Shots were fired, killing one man and wounding another, who managed to escape.

Loosened

On investigation, the police discovered that some sleeper bolts and couplings had been loosened and removed.

He said there would be evidence by the grandmother of one of the accused, Mr Ganca, who found her grandson with wounds in his legs. He was treated at Groote Schuur Hospital later, where it was established that the wounds were shotgun injuries.

Two youths who may not be identified, denied in evidence that police statements read in court were made by them. They both claimed they had been assaulted by the police at Bellville railway station.

In the statements they allegedly admitted to having detailed knowledge of the incident.

Afraid

They said they had been "severely hurt" and were afraid to refuse to sign the statements which the police wrote.

The case continues today.

Mr Justice Van Eeden was on the Bench with Mr R Levine and Mr A van Niekerk sitting as assessors

Mr A Purcell, Mr D Delahunt and Mr A M Montala, instructed by D R Gallant and Co, appeared for Mr Ganca, the youth and Mr Mkhonto respectively

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Policeman emptied rifle, court told

Staff Reporter

A RIOT policeman emptied the magazine of his R1 rifle at two men who ignored his order to stand still, the Supreme Court, Cape Town, heard yesterday.

Sergeant W F Carstensen was giving evidence against Mr Elliot Ganca, Mr Boyce Mkhonto and a 16-year-old youth who have pleaded not guilty to terrorism and an alternative charge of sabotage.

Sergeant Carstensen said he and two constables crept up on two men who were tampering with the Nyanga-Heideveld railway line at about 8.30 pm on September 16. He was armed with an R1, with ten rounds in the magazine, and the constables had shotguns.

He heard the sound of metal on metal, and decided the men were not legitimate railway workers because they were working without lights.

He stood up and shouted "What are you doing, stand still," but the men jumped up and ran away.

He emptied the magazine of his rifle in their direction, and his colleagues fired at the men with BB shotgun pellets.

One of them fell wounded across the tracks, and died soon afterwards.

Sergeant Carstensen said the back of the man's head was "a bloody mess", and it was impossible to tell if he was hit by shotgun pellets or an R1 round.

The other man got away although he left a trail of blood in the bushes next to the railway tracks.

Sergeant Carstensen said he inspected the tracks where the men were crouching and found a plate coupling two rails had been removed, and bolts fastening the rails to a sleeper had been loosened.

Mr Johannes Burger, a track inspector with the South African Railways, said it was possible the damage done to the rails could have caused a derailment.

The loose rail could have moved 12 mm either way, while the maximum safe tolerance was three millimetres. The line was used mainly by passenger trains which would travel at 75 km/h at that point on the track.

Mr Burger said under cross-examination he did not know the width of a train wheel, the weight of any train engine or the distance from Nyanga station to the damaged rails.

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2 shot as mob storms house

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A man was shot dead and a second seriously injured last night when police opened fire on a mob who had singled out a Nyanga resident, stormed his house and wrecked his belongings.

This was confirmed by police who said the motive for the attack on the Nyanga resident was uncertain.

The mob, mainly adults, stormed the dwelling at about 6 pm, wrecking all the furniture and possessions.

Riot police arrived on the scene as dozens of Blacks were rampaging through the house and property.

Shots were fired and two men were hit. One died on the way to Groote Schuur Hospital and was certified dead on arrival. The second was reported to be in a serious condition.

About 15 minutes after the shootings, about 15 Blacks attacked a police van near the ransacked house. Shots were fired but no one was injured.

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Cape Times 18/12/76

Man shot dead as police fire on mob

A MAN was shot dead and a second seriously injured last night when police opened fire on a mob who had singled out a Nyanga resident, stormed his house and damaged his belongings.

This was confirmed by police who said the motive for the attack on the Nyanga resident was "uncertain at this stage".

The mob, mainly adults, stormed the dwelling at about 6pm, wrecking all furniture and belongings.

Riot police arrived on the scene as dozens of Blacks were still rampaging through the house and property.

Shots were fired and two Black men were hit.

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GEORGE LIFTS SHOWBIZ BAN ON BLACKS

W/C ARGUS 18/12/76

By Mervyn Harris

THE blanket ban on Blacks attending performances in the two main halls in George has been lifted.

In two separate moves this week, which have been described as a forward step in improving race relations:

● The City Council decided to rescind its ban on all Black performers and audiences at the George Civic Centre.

● The Department of Community Development has granted permission for mixed audiences to attend the Christmas show, Gigi, at the Arts Theatre.

The controversial ban on the Civic Centre was highlighted this year when the promoters of the all-Black musical hit Ipi Tombi applied for a permit to perform at the centre.

In terms of existing legislation, the Town Clerk could refuse permission for any Black performer or audience to use the Civic Centre without having to refer back to the full council.

However, a new council was elected in September and this week the members reversed the decision.

ON MERIT

The Mayor Mr Frikkie Gericke, said the decision was unanimous.

Each application will now be considered on its merits. A permit will still have to be obtained from the Department of Community Development.

Mr Rex Burnett, the councillor who forwarded the motion, said that its adoption should improve race relations.

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DF 22/12/76

Unrest in Guguletu

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — After a relatively quiet period in the black townships of the Cape Peninsula, unrest flared up briefly again when youths attacked two houses in Guguletu yesterday.

Police are also investigating what appeared to have been a pamphlet bomb explosion in Guguletu today.

About 1 pm yesterday a mob of youths raided a house and carried furniture into the street and set it alight.

Youths also stoned two African men in the vicinity of the house where the furniture was destroyed. The men were taken to hospital with serious injuries.

The youths scattered and ran when they saw the police. Several shots were fired, but it is not known if anyone was hit.

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Cape Times

December 22, 1976 9

Jailed after throwing bricks

Staff Reporter

A YOUTH who threw half bricks at passing traffic on Eastern Boulevard, near Woodstock, was yesterday jailed for 12 months by a Cape Town regional magistrate.

Mogammat Karriem, 21, was found guilty of malicious damage to property. He had earlier pleaded not guilty to a main charge of public violence.

Lionel Dirksen, 23, who appeared with Karriem on a similar charge was acquitted because there was no evidence against him.

Evidence was that just after midnight on November 6, Karriem and another man were seen throwing stones at passing traffic by two railway policemen.

Returned

The court heard that Detective-Sergeant C Bruce and Constable J F Etzebeth proceeded along Eastern Boulevard and returned through side streets in Woodstock to where Karriem and his friend were standing.

"We observed them for about ten minutes and saw them throw stones at passing traffic. At one stage we heard glass shatter as one car was hit by a half brick," Constable Etzebeth said.

Soon afterwards Karriem approached the car and the two policemen sprang out, chased him down the road and arrested him with the "necessary violence".

Nightclub

In defence, Karriem told the court that after having a beer at a friend's house they decided to go to a nightclub.

"When we walked past the parked car a Coloured man suddenly jumped out and I ran away because I thought he was a skollie.

"While running I heard shots fired behind me and the next thing my feet were kicked from under me. The police kicked and beat me in the face when they arrested me," Karriem said.

A motorist Mr Pieter van Blerk, whose car's windscreen was shattered on the morning of November 6, told the court he suffered injuries to the face and eyes The damage to his car was R210.

The magistrate, Mr J H Krige, said the incident took place when "the unrest had ended" in Woodstock

Mr P van Zyl appeared for the state.

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Police shoot at Guguletu youths

Staff Reporter Cape Times 22/12/76

POLICE opened fire on a crowd of young Blacks in Guguletu when their vehicle was stoned yesterday.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier T M Bischoff, said yesterday that in two separate incidents Black youths tried to set fire to a house and ransacked another house in the Black township.

He said that four shots were fired when police dispersed the group. Their van was stoned.

Brigadier Bischoff said it was not known whether anybody had been injured. "The youths were not successful in setting the house alight," he said.

The cause of the incidents is not known.

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ARGUS 22/12/76

Youths attack houses in Guguletu

The Argus Crime Reporter

AFTER a relatively quiet period in the Peninsula's Black townships, unrest flared up briefly again yesterday afternoon when youths attacked two houses in Guguletu.

Police are also investigating what appears to have been a pamphlet bomb explosion in Guguletu early today.

About 1 pm yesterday a mob of youths attacked a house in NY 148, dragged furniture out into the street and set it alight.

The youths also stoned two African men near the scene. The men were taken to hospital with serious injuries.

Soon afterwards police surprised a crowd of youths — believed to be the same group — as they were taking furniture out of a house in NY 7.

The youths scattered when they saw the police. Several shots were fired, but it is not known if anyone was wounded.

HEARD BLAST

About 3 am today Guguletu residents heard a loud explosion in the vicinity of the Guguletu bus terminus. Later a large number of pamphlets were found in the area.

The pamphlets refer to the recent unrest and the coming festive season.

By mid-morning today it was not clear whether a pamphlet bomb had been used to distribute the pamphlets.

Members of the Security Police are still investigating four pamphlet bomb explosions in the centre of the city and in Mowbray and on the Salt River railway station last week.

So far no arrests have been made.

Guguletu youths sack houses

CAPE TOWN. — Black youths of Guguletu township raided five houses yesterday afternoon, carried out the furniture and set it alight in the streets in a renewed flare-up which started on Tuesday.

They also stopped a Black motorist and set his vehicle alight.

A police spokesman said the youths were shot at but as far as was known no-one was killed or wounded.

The group involved in yesterday afternoon's rampage was not large, the spokesman said.

They also raided and extensively damaged a shop in the township.

Early yesterday Guguletu residents heard a loud bang near the Guguletu bus terminus. Later many pamphlets were found in the area.

The pamphlets referred to the recent unrest and the festive season.

Security Police are continuing investigations into the four pamphlet bomb explosions in the centre of Cape Town, in Mowbray and at the Salt River railway station last week.

No arrests have been made. — Sapa.

At about 1 pm on Tuesday youths raided a house, carried furniture into the street and set it alight.

Youths stoned two African men near the house. The men were taken to hospital with serious injuries.

333 of 23/12/76

Youths burn Nyanga home

Staff Reporter

THE HOME of a Nyanga shopkeeper was stoned and burnt yesterday by a crowd of youths.

A dejected Mr J Khama stood outside his home in Fenyanga Road, Nyanga, and said: "What's the use of crying about the damage — the main thing is that I'm still alive."

Nearby stood his still-smouldering luxury car, completely burnt out, and two lorries which had had their windows smashed and upholstery torn.

"I was not at home when the attack happened at 3pm," he said soon after the incident. "But my daughter and an old man who shares one wing of the house with us told me that a crowd of Black youths suddenly started stoning the building."

Mr Khama said his daughter and their lodger left the house and ran for help. The youths systematically broke every window, then entered the house and carted out furniture belonging to the old man — "because he was not involved", said Mr Khama. Then they set fire to the interior.

Bystanders were able to extinguish the blaze in the house before it spread to nearby buildings, but they could not prevent Mr Khama's car from being destroyed.

"These people will suspect anyone who makes money and works hard of being an informer," said Mr Khama.

This is not the first attempt made to destroy his property. Two weeks ago, a day before violence in Nyanga between migrant workers and residents in the township claimed two lives and injured 18, Black youths set fire to his general dealer's store.

In Guguletu it was quiet after violence on Tuesday and a pamphlet blitz early yesterday morning. Police yesterday confirmed that pamphlets were distributed in the township.



Mr J Khama, a Nyanga shopkeeper, points to a shattered window at his house which was stoned and set alight by Black youths yesterday afternoon. "I think they suspect me of being an informer," he said.

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2. Literature of the Renaissance and Baroque Periods

Course Description:

Group B:

The course will be divided into two sections: the first half of the course will concentrate on three stages of style: Renaissance, Mannerism, Baroque, from Spenser - Donne, some Jacobean drama, Crashaw - Milton. The focus will be on the relationship between content and form, and on a consideration of genre. The second section will be a chronological survey of major figures of the period, centring on the non-dramatic verse and prose of the English Renaissance and the 17th century.

Prescribed Books:

Spenser, Poetical Works, ed. J.C. Smith & E. de Selincourt (Oxford Paperback)

Donne, Complete Poetry and Selected Prose ed. J. Hayward (Nonesuch)

Gardner, H. The Metaphysical Poets (Penguin)

Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signet preferred)

3 Twentieth Century Poetry

4 The Short Poem from Wyatt to Yeats

5 Comedy

Group C:

6. Development of the Novel
7. Old Norse
8. Advanced Old English
9. Linguistics and Literature
10. Selected topics in Criticism
11. The Narrative Film
12. Shakespeare
13. Development of English
14. Any other paper at the discretion of the head of the Department.

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Police seal off Cape townships

23/12/76 Star

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — About 500 police of the Peninsula anti-riot unit, uniformed police and detectives sealed off the African townships of Guguletu and Nyanga today and started a house-to-house search for arsonists and "trouble makers."

There has been unrest in these townships for the last two days.

Roaming mobs of militant youths yesterday attacked at least five houses, carrying furniture into the streets and setting it alight. Heavy damage was reported.

MEN STONED

Two cars and a truck were later set alight and youths attacked a shop in Guguletu and smashed stock.

For some reason unknown to the police, youths stoned two Africans. They were seriously injured and are in hospital.

In one incident the police surprised a mob carrying furniture out of a house. Shots were fired and a youth was wounded and arrested.

As the situation became more tense reinforcements from many parts of the Peninsula were sent to the townships. Some police stations were left manned by reservists.

The extra police patrols in the areas where pamphlets inciting unrest had been distributed in the morning brought the situation under control.

House-to-house search follows unrest

POLICE SWOOP ON CITY TOWNSHIPS

ARGUS
23/12/76

The Argus Crime Reporter

A POLICE task force, consisting of nearly 500 members of the Peninsula Anti-Riot Unit, uniformed policemen and detectives, moved into the African townships of Guguletu and Nyanga today to start a house-to-house search for arsonists and trouble-makers.

This follows the renewed unrest in the two townships on Tuesday and late yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon mobs of militant youths attacked at least five houses, carrying furniture out into the streets and setting it alight. Damage estimated at several thousands of rands was caused.

The youths attacked two adult African men and stoned them. The men were seriously injured and had to be taken to hospital.

Two cars and a truck were cornered and set alight.

The youths also attacked a shop in Guguletu and smashed stock and appliances.

In one incident police surprised a mob carrying furniture out of a house. Shots were fired and a youth was wounded and later arrested.

The situation became tense late yesterday afternoon and early last night and police re-inforcements from many parts of the Peninsula had to be sent to the area.

Under control

Some of the Peninsula police stations had to be manned by police reservists.

The stepped-up police patrols in the area — where pamphlets inciting unrest had been distributed early yesterday morning — brought the situation under control.

No further incidents of unrest were reported last night.

On the instructions of Western Cape's Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier T. M. Bisschoff, an estimated 500-strong police task force moved into the townships today.

Part of the task force sealed off the townships while the rest carried out a house-to-house search.

23/12/76

Arsonists

A senior police spokesman said the operation was aimed at arsonists and ringleaders in the renewed unrest.

The spokesman said it was hoped the operation would prevent the present unrest from developing into full-scale rioting.

A similar police operation on December 2 and 3 netted 297 suspected arsonists, ringleaders and criminals.

The spokesman said that after these police raids, no incidents of unrest were reported in this area for about three weeks.

Probe

Meanwhile, members of the Cape Town Security Police are continuing their investigations into the four pamphlet bomb explosions in the centre of Cape Town, at the Mowbray bus terminus and at the Salt River railway station.

No arrests have been made in connection with these pamphlets.

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Cape Town riot police standing by

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Riot police remained on standby in Cape Town's townships last night as part of a determined bid by police to put a damper on any fresh unrest over the Christmas season.

The strong reinforcements in Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa follow appeals for help from residents who feared they may become the target of militant youths, Brigadier T. M. Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of the Western Cape, said yesterday afternoon.

People in the townships have had their property looted and destroyed after they were accused of being informers by the youths.

Brigadier Bisschoff said no fresh incidents had been reported after five houses and some cars had been attacked and fired on Wednesday.

Last night a police spokesman said the presence of patrolling squads of riot police had put paid to any plans that the youths may have had.

House search

Yesterday a task-force of 500 members of the Peninsula anti-riot unit, detectives and uniformed policemen conducted a house-to-house search in Nyanga and Guguletu for trouble-makers.

The dragnet was similar to the one on December 3 when 297 suspected criminals, arsonists and ring-leaders were arrested.

A Bantu Affairs Board spokesman said on Wednesday that the Christmas period was traditionally a troublesome one in the townships and the position had been made worse this year because of the added factor of the continuing unrest.

He confirmed reports that residents had been told by other residents not to celebrate Christmas this year and surmised that those people who had been recent targets of the violence may have been those who failed to heed this instruction.

Cape Times 24/12/76

Model assaulted 'for being an informer'



Miss Malgas

Staff Reporter

MISS PAT MALGAS, 22, a model from Guguletu, was yesterday assaulted by a group of youths who accused her of being an informer. The youths also set her house alight.

Miss Malgas said that she was on her way to town when a youth shouted at her.

"He was extremely rude when he called me. I stopped to listen to what he had to say and before long I was surrounded by a group of youths who accused me of being a police informer. They said that it was because of me that some of their friends had been killed by the police," she said.

The youths accused her of mixing with White people, she said.

"I was hit on the face and fell down. One of the youths kicked me and I heard someone among them say that they were going to burn my house."

Miss Malgas said the youths then went to her house and set it alight, burning most of her possessions.

"Some of the youths took some of my clothes away with them before the police got on the scene."

She said she had been warned some time ago that the youths would attack her, but that she did not understand the reason for their hatred.

Miss Malgas estimated the damage done to her home and property at R3 000.

"The situation was saved by firemen who fought the fire and the riot squad who were at the scene within minutes," she said.

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Police stand by in townships

Staff Reporter

RIOT POLICE remained on stand-by in Cape Town's Black townships last night as part of a determined bid by police to put a damper on any fresh unrest over Christmas.

The strong reinforcements in Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa followed appeals for help from Black residents who feared they may become the targets of militant youths, Brigadier T M Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, said yesterday.

Blacks in the townships had their property looted and destroyed after they were accused of being informers by the youths.

Brigadier Bisschoff said no fresh incidents had been reported after five houses and several cars had been attacked and fired on Wednesday.

And last night Major J J Botha, Guguletu police station commander, said the presence of patrolling squads of riot police had put paid to any plans that the Black youths may have had.

Yesterday a task-force of 500 members of the Peninsula anti-riot unit, detectives and uniformed policemen conducted a house-to-house search in Nyanga and Guguletu for trouble-makers.

Troublesome

The dragnet was similar to the one on December 3 when 297 suspected criminals, arsonists and ring-leaders were arrested.

A Bantu Affairs Board spokesman said on Wednesday that the Christmas period was traditionally a troublesome one in the townships and the position had been made worse this year because of the added factor of the continuing unrest.

26/12/76

TOP MODEL

PAT IS ATTACKED

SUN TIMES (EXTRA) 26/12/76

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

PAT MALGAS, the only Black fashion and photographic model regarded as of "international class" by Johnny Casablancas, the world-famous model agency head in Paris, has been attacked by demonstrating students at Guguletu.

The demonstrators, who roamed the township in search of alleged police informers and people who had bought goods to celebrate Christmas, in defiance of a student call that Christmas day be regarded as a day of mourning for people killed in the recent political demonstrations in Soweto and Cape Town, was attacked in her parents' home.

I understand that the demonstrators, who went to Miss Malgas' parents' home, were searching for a young man whom they had "branded" as a police informer.

When they reached the Malgas home, the man — who had been visiting the family — bolted through a back door and managed to escape.

Assaulted her

The demonstrators forced their way into the house where Miss Malgas was alone. Her parents were out. They attacked her, assaulted her and then burnt all her clothing. They also set the house alight before moving on.

Police were alerted by the burning house and, when they arrived at the scene, radioed for a fire engine. The fireman managed put out the fire before extensive damage could be done.

Taken to hospital

Miss Malgas, I was told, was "half-naked" after the assault and was taken to hospital for treatment of her injuries.

According to residents in the neighbourhood of the Malgas home, the young demonstrators were roaming the streets looking for people whom they have branded as informers.

"They also attacked people who appeared to have bought goods to celebrate Christmas and one family, who had bought a lounge suite, were attacked by the demonstrators and the furniture was set alight.

Miss Malgas, who has become South Africa's most widely-known and top-earning fashion and photographic model was not at home when we tried to interview her.

Neighbours said she had gone to live with friends.

When the international model agency director Johnny Casablancas visited South Africa last year in search of new talent, Miss Malgas was one of only a handful of models, Black and White, whom he found to be of "international class".

27/12/76

14 killed, 81 houses burnt

Hundreds flee in Cape

K 27 | 12 | 76

Own Correspondent

Cape Town

At least 14 people died and many more were injured as violence erupted in Cape Town townships over the Christmas weekend.

Hundreds of blacks fled from Nyanga township, and a Bantu Board spokesman said 81 houses had been totally destroyed and 58 seriously damaged.

The situation continued to be tense and, in the words of a resident, "very frightening", as migrant workers and residents confronted each other with an array of weapons such as kerries, spears, iron rods and axes.

Hundreds flee

From early today, hundreds of Nyanga residents were streaming from the township to escape the violence.

Heavily laden vehicles with furniture, bedding and personal belongings were seen leaving the area, while many families, men, women and children were walking along the roadside carrying what they could.

One paused to say the trouble started on Saturday night between migrant workers in the bachelor's quarters and local residents after rumours that the men in the single quarters were going to be attacked.

The reason for the attack, according to reports, was because migrant workers were defying the call to regard Christmas as a period of mourning.

It is not clear how most of the victims had died, but it is believed most died from knife, panga and bullet wounds.

There has been tensions and sporadic violence between the migrants and youths for some weeks.

Early this month, 12 people were shot and many homes damaged when youths who had called for a two-day strike clashed violently with migrant workers, mostly from the Baca group, who were anxious to go to work so that they could send money to their families in the homelands.

Later today it emerged that some township residents were seeking sanctuary at churches in nearby Langa, which has been relatively quiet, and at places such as the Christian Institute headquarters in the white area of Mowbray.

Many of these appeared to be people whose homes had been destroyed or damaged.

Houses fired

Despite the troubles, employers in the city reported a normal turn-out of black workers for essential services.

The harbour was working normally and one of the largest dairies reported that virtually all of its 600-man work force had clocked in this morning.

323

Armed with sticks, Nyanga migrant workers, wearing distinctive white headbands, move through the veld. In the background is a burnt-out house, one of 85 buildings known to have been destroyed in the strife.

Uneasy calm in riot townships

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — There was an uneasy calm in Cape Town's three black townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga today after a weekend of violence which left in its wake 26 dead and more than 100 seriously injured.

A large contingent of police reinforcements was being flown to Cape Town today from Pretoria as weary members of the local riot squad kept an eye on the townships.

Late last night hundreds of black people, including many elderly men and women and children flocked to Guguletu police station asking for police protection.

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, arrived by air in Cape Town yesterday and was taken on an extensive aerial tour of the strife-torn townships.

After a lengthy conference with local senior police officers he was due to return to his Pretoria office today.

85 HOUSES

Officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board was today calculating the damage of the weekend's violence, and a senior official said: "We know for sure that 85 houses and buildings were destroyed by fire and a further 94 extensively damaged.

"At least 14 vehicles were also wrecked."

Brigadier P A Cerff, a senior staff officer of the Western Cape Division, said today the official death figure was 26. He could not say how many of these were shot dead by police.

Last night violence also spread to Langa, which was quiet during the troubles in Nyanga and Guguletu.

At 11 pm bells suddenly began ringing throughout Langa and 40 minutes later a crowd of about 500 began stoning

To Page 3, Col 10

Nyanga workers step out with sticks



28/12/76

Uneasy calm at Cape

28/12/76

From Page 1

police vehicles. Police opened fire and at least two people were killed.

The fighting which erupted on Saturday night between residents of Nyanga and Guguletu and the migrant workers in single quarters, continued throughout Sunday and flared up throughout yesterday.

Police opened fire on a number of occasions yesterday.

Police vehicles were stoned several times, and many private vehicles were damaged by stone-throwing mobs.

As the violence continued yesterday thousands of Nyanga residents — some estimates were as high as 5 000 — fled from the strife-torn townships to seek shelter with friends and family in the nearby townships of Guguletu and Langa, or elsewhere.

Dr Margaret Nash, a member of the Cape Town Board of Social Responsibility, today estimated there were 1 000 homeless Nyanga residents — apart from those who had fled to escape violence.

The weekend's trouble flared up between thousands of migrant workers living in single quarters and local residents, led by militant youths.

Apparently the trouble between the two groups began because the migrant workers — in Cape Town to work for money to be sent back to families in the homelands — are fed up by the demands and threats of local youths.

The local youths called for a "black Christmas" of mourning for those killed during the year's unrest in the townships. But the migrant workers, of whom many work in essenial services such as harbour services and milk deliveries, ignored the call.

Late last night the violence fizzled out into an uneasy calm after senior police officers brought together leaders of both groups in an effort to restore peace to the town-

28/12/76

TUESDAY DECEMBER 28 1976

VIOLENCE IN NYANGA

THE ARGUS

SCENES OF ARSON,

BURNT out houses and smouldering ruins were tragic reminders of the violence that has swept through Nyanga when an Argus team flew over the area.

Nearly 200 houses were damaged during the fighting. In one block of 24 houses alone, 18 were damaged. The entire block appeared empty of residents.

Thousands fled the township early yesterday, and as the Argus team flew over lorries loaded with furniture and household possessions could be seen leaving Nyanga.

It emerged that the violence over the past two days stemmed from the refusal of the migrant workers, or 'white caps' to go into mourning over the Christmas period, as demanded by Black youth in the township.

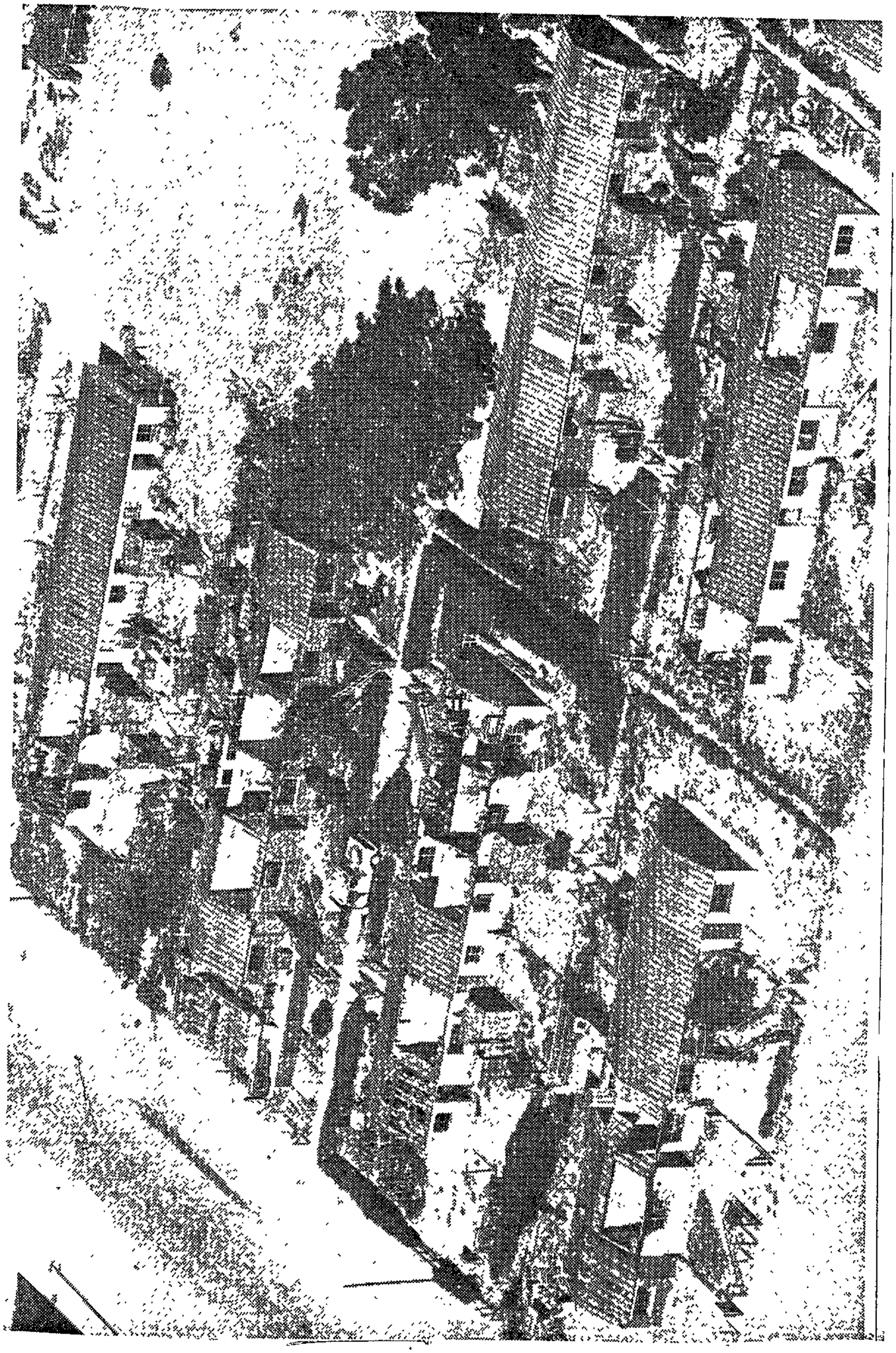
By late afternoon however, the township was quiet, and hundreds of 'white caps' could be seen streaming back to their single quarters. But the police were taking no chances of a sudden flare-up of unrest and anti-riot police vans were in evidence patrolling the streets of the township.

Three air force helicopters kept a watch on the situation from the air.

Yet in paradoxical contrast to the violence and bloodshed which has so far claimed 24 lives, children could be seen playing on the swings and merry-go-rounds of a children's playground.

Nearby a lone figure was kicking a ball around a soccer field.

28/12/76





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28/12/76

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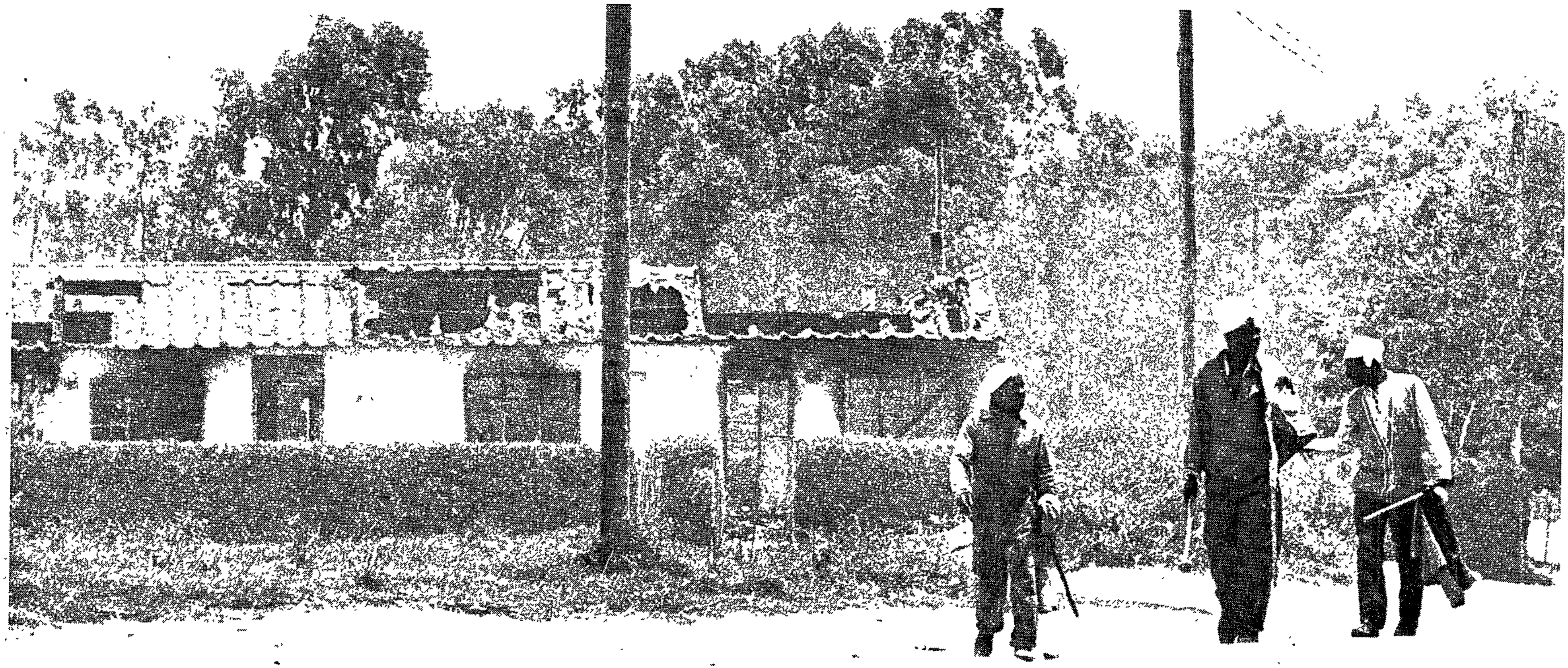
ARMED with sticks, Nyanga migrant workers — 'White caps' — move through the veld with a burnt-out house in the background while (left), a father holds his crying baby after fleeing from the fighting to the Bantu Affairs and Administration Board offices in Nyanga. (Below): In a block of 24 houses in Nyanga, 18 are burnt out. Nearly 200 houses in the township were damaged by fire during the past two days, leaving hundreds of people homeless. Thousands fled the township in the wake of yesterday's violence.

WSM Cape Times 28/12/76



"White cap" Amabhaca migrant workers from Transkei patrolling the streets of Nyanga yesterday next to the ruins of a house. The knotted kerchiefs are their distinctive uniform.

28/12/76

33 die in other weekend violence

Staff Reporter

APART from the townships toll, 33 people died in the Peninsula in a Christmas weekend of violence.

Twenty-four people were killed in 414 assaults, four pedestrians were killed when knocked down by cars, three people drowned and two were burnt to death.

The City traffic manager, Mr J P O'Connor, said he was pleased with the low number of road deaths in the Cape Town municipal area.

"This can be attributed to the more careful driving of motorists — but this care must be kept up constantly if we want to keep our roads accident-free.

"And I appeal once again to motorists and pedestrians alike to be extra careful."

On Friday night Mr John Mepando of Ninth Avenue, Elsie's River, was burnt to death in a fire which destroyed several shanty homes and two motor vehicles.

Early on Christmas morning Mrs Eunice de Bruyn died when her house at Meadowridge was destroyed by fire.

Mr C Adams of Privet Avenue, Bonteheuwel, drowned at Soetwater camping site on Friday. His body was washed up on the rocks.

On Christmas Day Mrs M Petersen of Hannekon Street, Kalksteenfontein, drowned in a private pool at Newlands.

The body of Mr Pieter Fontein was found floating in Rustenburg Girls' High School swimming pool on Thursday.

Three pedestrians were killed outside the Cape Town municipal area.

They were Mr P Lambert of Myrtle Grove farm, Philippi, who died in Strandfontein Road, Mrs M Adriaanse, who was killed in 42nd Avenue, Elsie's River, on Christmas Day, and an unidentified man who was killed in Stellenbosch Road, Kuils River, on Boxing Day.

28/12/76

By DAVID WILLERS

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, arrived in Cape Town yesterday to take charge of the situation in the Peninsula's townships, where 186 houses have been burnt and more than 106 people wounded since Sunday night. By last night 24 people had been confirmed dead.

It appears that the violence stems from clashes between Amabhaca migrant workers (tribesmen) from Transkei and township residents — an apparent continuation of the trouble of two weeks ago.

This time the violence was sparked off by the refusal of the tribesmen to go into mourning for the Soweto dead over the Christmas period, as demanded by Black youths in the Peninsula township.

Late last night police were called out to deal with renewed fighting in Guguletu.

No injuries were reported and the outburst was soon quelled. At midnight Guguletu was reported to be quiet.

Brigadier P A Cerff, senior staff officer Western Cape division, said yesterday that General Prinsloo spent the afternoon in Nyanga and Guguletu reviewing the situation.

General Prinsloo said last night that he had come to Cape Town to have consultations over the townships unrest and that he had met his officers and had taken certain decisions

"What we have decided to do is not for me to make public, but it is aimed at dealing with the situation more effectively," he said after his visit to the troubled areas.

General Prinsloo said he had decided that he could now leave the situation in the hands of his officers and would return to the Transvaal today. The situation was now under control, but it was impossible to predict whether there would be any further disturbances later, he said.

Mob surrounds car

In the early morning a Cape Times car was stopped and surrounded by a hostile mob of Black youths guarding their homes from the tribesmen with axes, knives, rocks and pick-handles, before being allowed to proceed through a "no-man's-land" of row on row of gutted, smouldering dwellings in Nyanga.

At the periphery of the township, large bands of tribesmen armed with fighting sticks — and in some cases pangas — roamed the areas they had cleared.

Beyond them the main road through the township resembled the refugee camp as an estimated 5 000 people struggled with bundles on their heads and overloaded push-carts and vehicles towards the sanctuary of neighbouring Guguletu.

An armed and dejected-looking Mr A MaClachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board in the Peninsula, surveyed the damage amounting to hundreds of thousands of rands and warned:

"I cannot be held responsible for the safety of people in the townships today."

Later he told the Cape Times that a survey of damage

Continued on page 2

28/12/76

Violence hits Black township

Continued from page 1

caused by the fighting which started on Sunday and reached a peak at one o'clock yesterday morning when residents were woken and told to prepare themselves for an attack, had shown that 86 houses were destroyed, 58 partly gutted and 36 damaged A total of 14 vehicles had been burnt out.

Police had difficulty ascertaining the number of dead and wounded.

"I can confirm a figure of 20 dead and more than 100 wounded," Brigadier Cerff said, "but the trouble is that many of the casualties are a consequence of the fighting between the residents and the tribesmen — who are inclined to carry their wounded away and take them to hospital later for treatment It is an on-going thing."

Riot ambulances were constantly patrolling the townships yesterday with heavy mesh wiring over their windows A special ambulance bus was on hand.

Passions run high

Meanwhile passions are running high in the neighbouring townships following yesterday's fires in Nyanga — "which looked like a bushfire," as one resident said.

"Two babies were burnt alive in that house," another resident said, pointing to a charred ruin. "Their mother was chased away by the tribesmen when she tried to save them"

Another resident, Mr Drozo Mangesi, said it was impossible to protect their homes from the tribesmen.

"When groups of us tried to protect our homes, the police shot into the crowds — when we ran away leaving our dead the Amabhaca tribesmen were permitted to chase after us and set fire to our houses," he said.

But another resident said it was a good thing the police were in the townships — "otherwise the death toll would have been much higher."

Brigadier Cerff said yesterday that the police would always be blamed — no matter what they did.

"We are accused of taking sides when we do go in," he said, "and by the same token, if we don't go in we are accused of doing nothing."

Criticism of police

The Rev H Mamabolo, chairman of the Minister's Fraternal and Lagunya, said yesterday the police were "more provocative than protective."

He said that instead of forming a barrier between the hostels of the tribesmen and the other residents, the police were "allowing the migrants to come through and do what they wish."

He said that on Sunday every car in Nyanga was being used as an ambulance or to evacuate families from the danger area.

Mr Harold Poho, who lives next to the Nyanga post office which was burnt out last July, said he was shot in the stomach while trying to defend his home from the tribesmen.

"Saw 20 men advancing"

"I was alerted by other members of the community and told that the labourers were attacking. I ran outside to see what I could do, and saw about 20 men advancing towards my house. They were throwing stones and smashed all the windows in my car I tried to keep them away from the house, but there were only three of us and about 20 of them

"Then we turned and ran An old man with us fell in the road and I stopped to protect him. I stood over him and picked up a large stone to ward off the attackers At that point the police arrived They were still quite far off, but the workers stopped advancing" He said he turned towards the police and beckoned to them, but a shot was fired.

Mr Poho had pellet wounds in his stomach

Sending children away

Mr J Khama, a Nyanga shopkeeper, said that he was sending his children back to the Transkei. He despaired of peace in the townships.

"I read about trouble in the newspapers about Rhodesia and Mozambique and never dreamt that it can happen here," he said.

He gestured towards the ruins of Nyanga and said "Now look. People don't realize that it is the Black students behind all this. During Christmas they forced people who had been drinking to swallow washing powder. Then it was they who started the trouble on Christmas Day by attacking the bachelor quarters."

Mr Maclachlan agreed that it was the students who were the cause of the trouble At the Bantu Affairs Board offices barely a stone's throw from the scene of the violence, he said: "Look what they have caused — endless misery for hundreds"

But a group of militant students in nearby Guguletu who were preparing to protect the township from suffering the same fate as Nyanga, claimed that it was because the tribesmen refused to recognize the Black student union's demands that Christmas be a period of mourning, that there had been trouble

"The other residents listen to us - why not the Amabhaca?" they asked

Certainly there were no signs of celebration yesterday Cars drove with their headlamps on, although one motorist said this was "because of danger and not of the Soweto dead"

At the nearby Mnandi beach, popular swimming spot of the township Blacks which would normally have been crowded at this time of the year, there were only a handful of cars belonging to Coloured bathers. There was not a Black person in sight.

Municipal buses yesterday afternoon were venturing no farther than the Guguletu police station and a spokesman for City Tramways said that "the trouble has spread to the squatters' camps"

Tribesmen on ridges

To head off Nyanga residents who had intended taking refuge in the teeming shanty towns east of the township complex, the tribesmen had positioned themselves on ridges overlooking Nyanga to ward off residents They beamed and waved when they saw Cape Times reporters and talked excitedly in Xhosa.

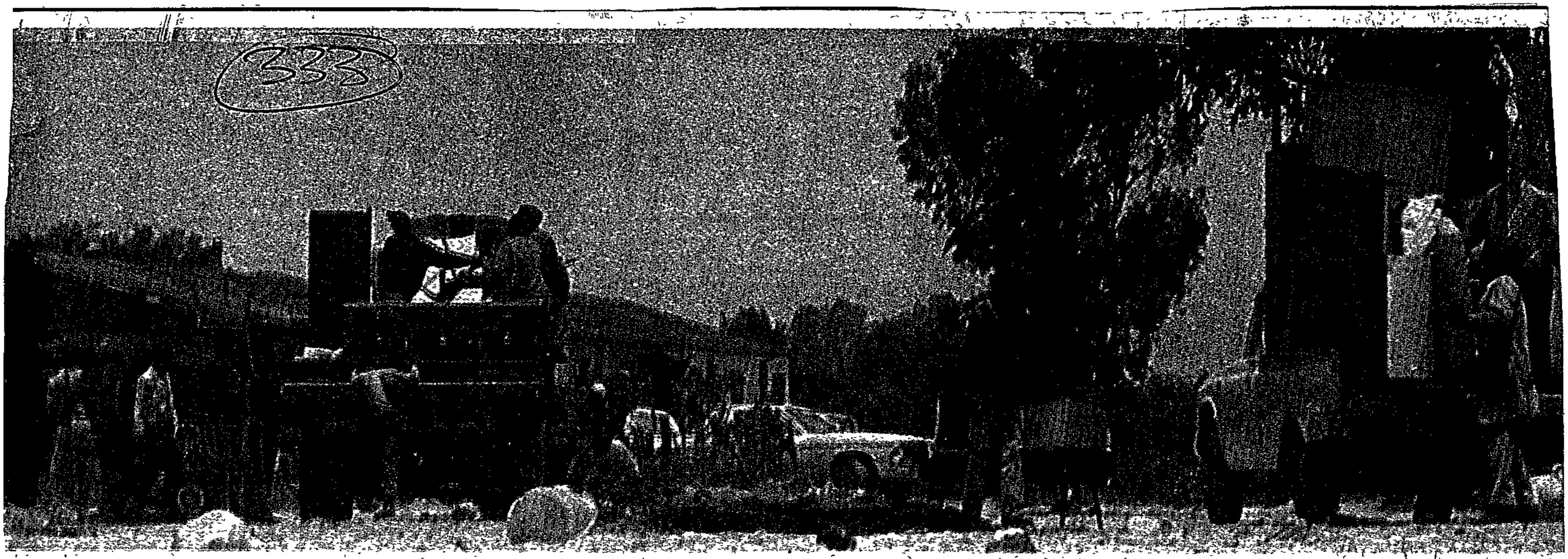
Last night there were more than 70 children at the Institute who had been evacuated from Guguletu and Nyanga A spokesman for the Institute said the children needed food and blankets

In Guguletu refugees from Nyanga were making themselves at home with friends and relatives, their belongings piled high on the dusty pavements. Green-jacketed militant youths shouted and threw Black Power salutes at the Cape Times car

Men stood and talked in groups and a noticable number were positioned on roads dividing the two townships. Most were armed with sticks and other implements.

28/12/76

333



Nyanga township residents move their belongings out of homes gutted and smouldering after attacks by Amabhaca migrant workers from Transkei had left them homeless. About 5 000 people fled yesterday to neighbouring Guguletu.

Picture by: CLARENCE MULLER

CAPE TIMES 28/12/76

28/12/76

Chief of police sees trouble spots

Township clashes: 24 die, 106 hurt



A group of "white cap" migrant workers, dressed for battle, discuss tactics in Nyanga yesterday when violence swept the township.

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CT. 28/12/76

Violence hits Black township

Continued from page 1

caused by the fighting which started on Sunday and reached a peak at one o'clock yesterday morning when residents were woken and told to prepare themselves for an attack, had shown that 86 houses were destroyed. 58 partly gutted and 36 damaged. A total of 14 vehicles had been burnt out.

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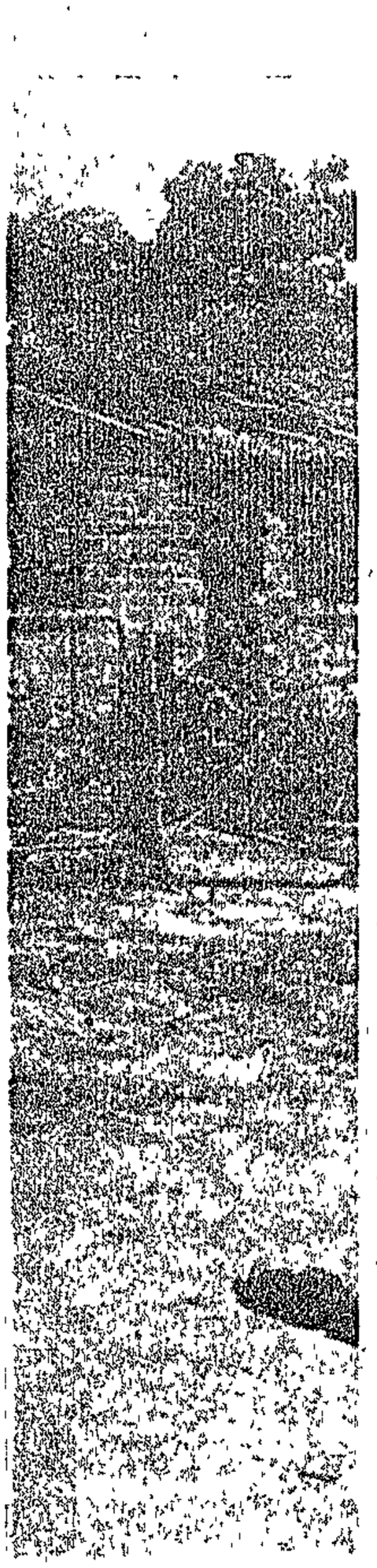

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Sending children away

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28/12/76

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Mr Maclachlan agreed that it was the students who were the cause of the trouble. At the Bantu Affairs Board offices barely a stone's throw from the scene of the violence, he said: "Look what they have caused – endless misery for hundreds."

But a group of militant students in nearby Guguletu who were preparing to protect the township from suffering the same fate as Nyanga, claimed that it was because the tribesmen refused to recognize the Black student union's demands that Christmas be a period of mourning, that there had been trouble.

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Men stood and talked in groups and a noticable number were positioned on roads dividing the two townships. Most were armed with sticks and other implements.

Police head takes over as township toll mounts

NM 28/12/76

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN – The South African Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, yesterday flew to Cape Town to take personal charge of the situation in the Peninsula's riot-torn townships, where 186 houses have been burnt and more than 120 people killed or wounded since Sunday night.

In spite of earlier assurances that special patrols would ensure peace over the Christmas period, police have been unable to prevent Amabhaca tribesmen from Transkei clashing with township residents.

Violence was sparked off apparently by the refusal of the tribesmen to go into mourning over the Christmas period, as demanded by the Black Students' Union.

Brig. P. A. Cerff, senior staff officer, Western Cape Division, said yesterday that General Prinsloo was to spend the afternoon in Nyanga and Guguletu reviewing the situation.

"General Prinsloo will decide what steps police will take to contain the unrest," he said.

Earlier yesterday a Press car was stopped and surrounded by a hostile mob of non-White youths guarding their homes from the tribesmen with axes, knives, rocks and pick-handles, before being allowed to proceed through a "no-man's-land" of row upon row of gutted, smouldering dwellings in Nyanga.

At the periphery of the township large bands of tribesmen armed with fighting sticks — and in some cases, pangas — roamed the areas they had cleared.

Nearby, a terrified

"We are accused of

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28/12/76

Refugees

Beyond them the main road through the township resembled a refugee camp as an estimated 5 000 people struggled with bundles on their heads and overloaded push-carts and vehicles towards the sanctuary of neighbouring Guguletu.

An armed and dejected-looking Mr. A. Maclachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board in the Peninsula, surveyed the damage amounting to hundreds of thousands of rands.

"I cannot be held responsible for the safety of people in the townships today," he warned.

Later he said that a survey of damage caused by the fighting, which started on Sunday and reached a peak yesterday morning, had shown that 86 houses were gutted completely, another 58 partially burned and 36 slightly damaged. Four teen vehicles had been burnt out.

Police had difficulty

Police chief to Cape riots flies

RDM 25/12/76

OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN

THE South African Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, yesterday arrived in Cape Town to take charge of the situation in the Peninsula's riot-torn townships.

At least 24 people have been killed and 100 injured since Sunday night, and 186 homes have been burnt.

Despite assurances that special patrols would ensure peace over the Christmas period, police have been unable to prevent tribesmen from Transkei from clashing with township residents in an apparent continuation of the trouble two weeks ago.

This time violence was sparked off by the refusal of the tribesmen to go into mourning over the Christmas period, as demanded by Black students.

General Prinsloo said last night he had gone to Cape Town to consult with his officers and had taken certain decisions with them.

"What we have decided to do is not for me to make public but it is aimed at dealing with the situation more effectively."

He had decided he could now leave the situation in the hands of his officers and would return to the Transvaal today. However, it was impossible to predict whether there would be any further disturbances.

Last night the situation was quiet but tense.

Earlier yesterday, Black youths guarded their homes from the tribesmen. Armed with axes, knives, rocks and pick-handles, they stopped cars before allowing them to proceed through a "no man's land" of row upon row of gutted smouldering dwellings in Nyanga.

On the outskirts of the township, large bands of tribesmen armed with fighting sticks and pangas roamed the areas they had cleared. The tribesmen were easily identified by their white headbands.

The main road through the township resembled a refugee camp as an estimated 5 000 people struggled with bundles on their heads, overloaded pushcarts and vehicles towards the sanctuary of neighbouring Guguletu.

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Mr J. Khama, a Nyanga shopkeeper, said he was sending his children back to the Transkei. He was despairing of the chances of peace.

"People don't realise that it is the Black students behind all this. During Christmas they forced people who had been drinking to swallow washing powder. Then it was they who started the trouble on Christmas Day by attacking the bachelo quarters."

Mr MacLachlan agreed that it was the students who were the cause of the trouble. "Look what they have caused — endless misery for hundreds," he said.

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"The other residents listen to us — why not the

A savage day in the Cape

RDM 28/12/76

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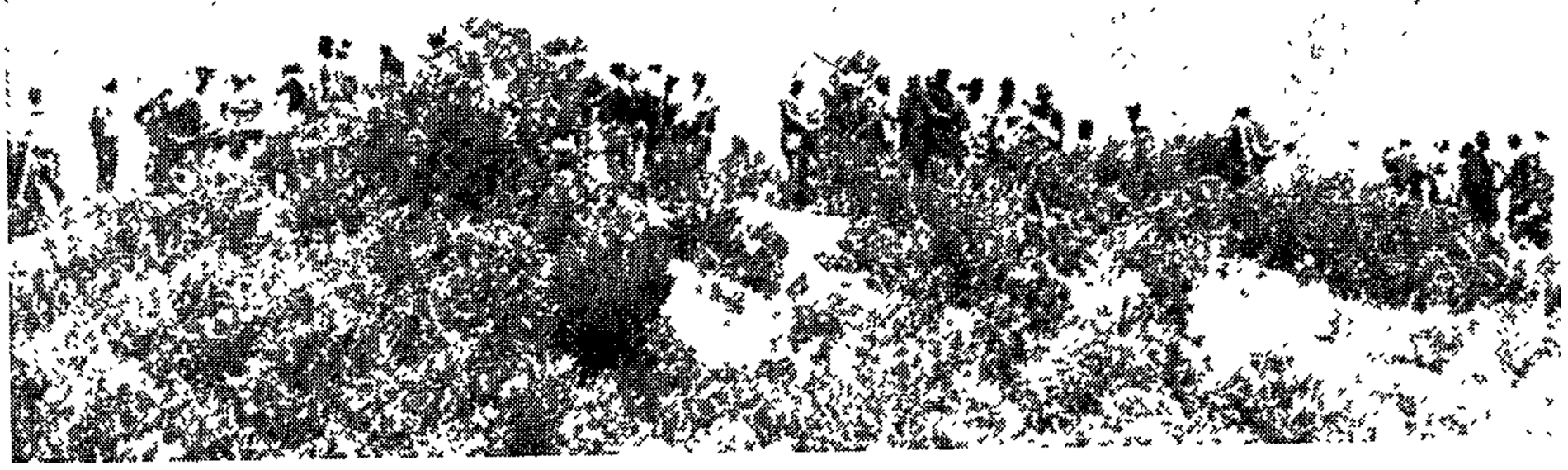
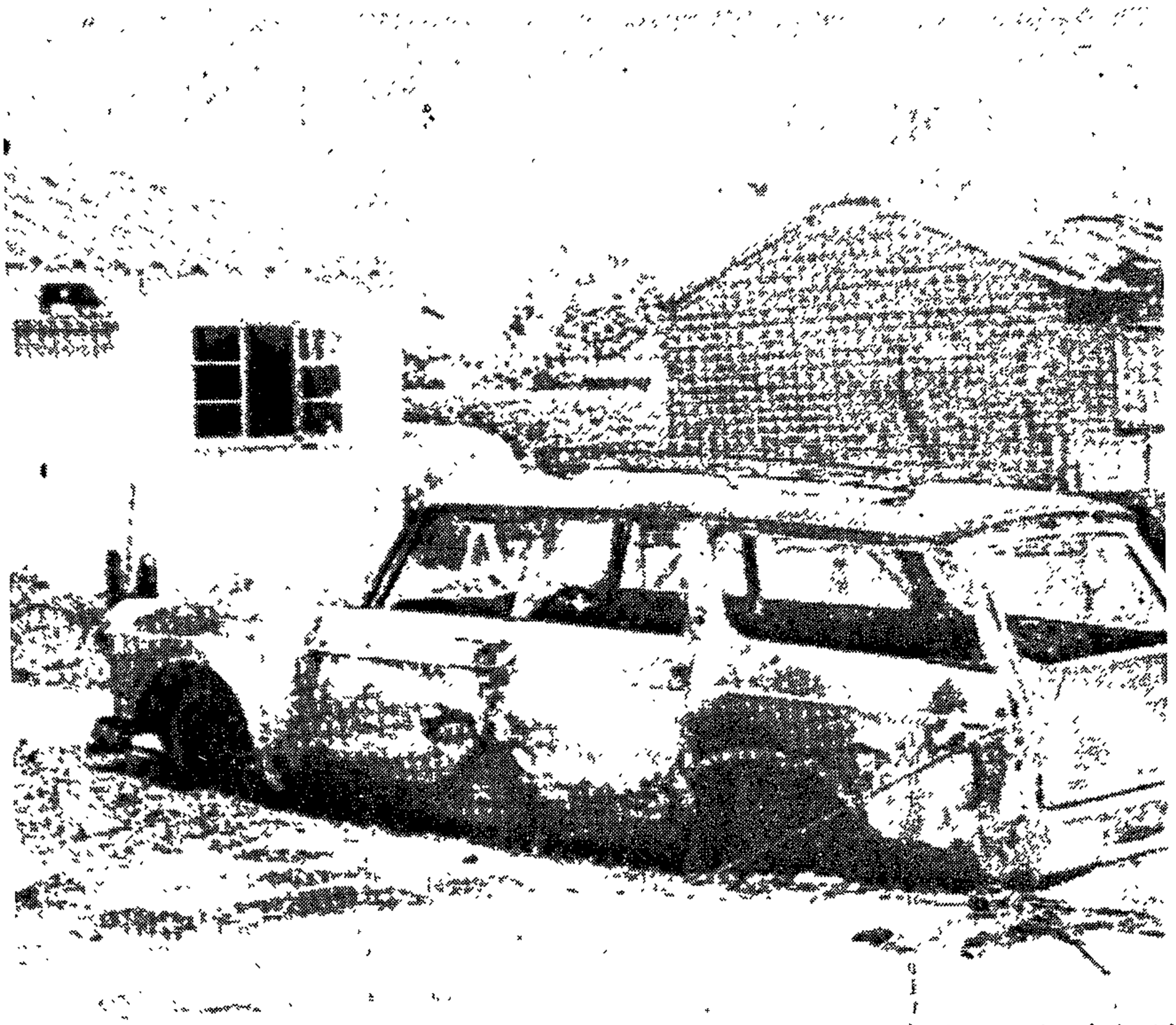


Transkei migrant workers group on a ridge overlooking Nyanga township yesterday to discuss tactics. Earlier they had launched a devastating attack on permanent residents in the township leaving a savage toll of dead, wounded and homeless.



The gutted and burnt ruins of houses in Nyanga after large bands of Transkei tribesmen battled with permanent residents.

Police praised, blamed

28/12/86

FROM PAGE 1

Amabhaca?" they asked.

To head off Nyanga residents taking refuge in the teaming shanty towns, the tribesmen position themselves on ridges overlooking Nyanga. They beamed and waved when they saw reporters and jabbered excitedly in Xhosa as they pointed out the damage they had caused.

"Two babies were burnt alive in that house," one township resident said, pointing to a charred ruin. "Their mother was chased away by the tribesmen when she tried to save them."

Another Nyanga resident, Mr Norman Mangena, accused the police of assisting the tribesmen in their attacks.

Mr Drozo Mangesi, also at Nyanga, said it was impossible to protect their homes from the tribesmen.

"When groups of us tried to protect our homes the police shot into the crowds. When we ran away leaving our dead the Amabhaca tribesmen were permitted to chase us and set fire to our houses," he said.

But another resident said it was a good thing the police were in the townships. "Otherwise the death toll would have been much higher."

Brigadier P. A. Cerff, senior staff officer, Western Cape, said yesterday that the police would always be blamed, no matter what they did.

"We are accused of taking sides when we do go in," he said. "And by the same token, if we do go in we are accused of doing nothing."

28/12/76

Extra police flown from Pretoria

UNEASY CALM IN CITY TOWNSHIPS

Townships calm

ARGUS 28/12/76

(Continued from Page 1)

up by the demands and threats of local militant youths.

The local youths, called for a 'Black Christmas' of mourning for those killed during the year' sunrest in the townships. But the migrant workers, of whom work in essential services such as harbour services and milk deliveries, ignored the call.

There were fights between locals who attacked hostels housing the migrant workers on Saturday night and the single men who attacked local houses.

At stages during the weekend of violence the two factions (identifiable by white bands worn by migrant workers and green jackets worn by local militant youths)were fighting battles in the streets of the township.

At least one child is reported to have burnt to death in a burning house.

Late last night the violence died to an uneasy calm after senior police officers brought together leaders of both factions in an effort to restore peace to the township.

It is understood that leaders of of both factions, meeting on open ground on the outskirts of Nyanga, agree dto end the violence.

28/12/76



THREE residents start a clean-up operation in front of a burnt-out house in one of the worst hit streets in Nyanga. The house was set alight yesterday and had most of the roof blown off when a gas cylinder exploded. More pictures Page 13.

28/12/76

AR

The Argus Staff Reporters

THERE was an uneasy calm today in Cape Town's three Black townships after a long weekend of violence which left 24 dead and 106 seriously wounded.

After three days of violence in Guguletu and Nyanga trouble also spread to Langa last night. At 11 pm bells began ringing and 40 minutes later a crowd of about 500 began stoning police vehicles. Police opened fire and two youths were killed.

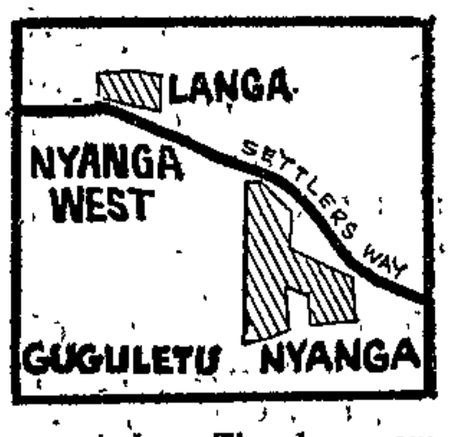
A large contingent of police reinforcements were flown to Cape Town today from Pretoria. Last night police brought Nyanga faction leaders together in a bid for peace.

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo arrived by air in Cape Town yesterday and was taken on an aerial tour of the townships. After a conference with local senior police officers, he was scheduled to return to his Pretoria office today.

Officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board today were estimating the damage of the weekend's violence. A senior official said: 'We know that 85 houses and buildings were destroyed by fire and a further 94 extensively damaged. At least 14 vehicles were also wrecked. Damage will run into many thousands of rands and it will take us some time to calculate accurately.'

Brigadier P. A. Cerfi, a senior Staff Officer of the Western Cape Divisions, said today the official death figure was 24. He could not say how many of these were shot dead by police.

Late last night hundreds of Blacks, including many elderly men, women and children, flocked to Guguletu police station asking for police protection.



am today. The bus company discontinued its bus service into the
service to the townships at 11.30 am on Sunday.

A spokesman for the company said a bus service was provided for township residents as far as outskirts of Nyanga and Guguletu during the unrest.

Fed up

The weekend's trouble flared up between thousands of migrant workers living in single quarters and local residents, led by militant youths.

Apparently the trouble between the two factions began because the migrant workers — in Cape Town to work for money to be sent back to families in the homelands — are fed

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

Opened fire

The fighting, which erupted on Saturday night between residents of Nyanga and Guguletu, and the migrant workers in singles' quarters, continued throughout Sunday and again throughout yesterday.

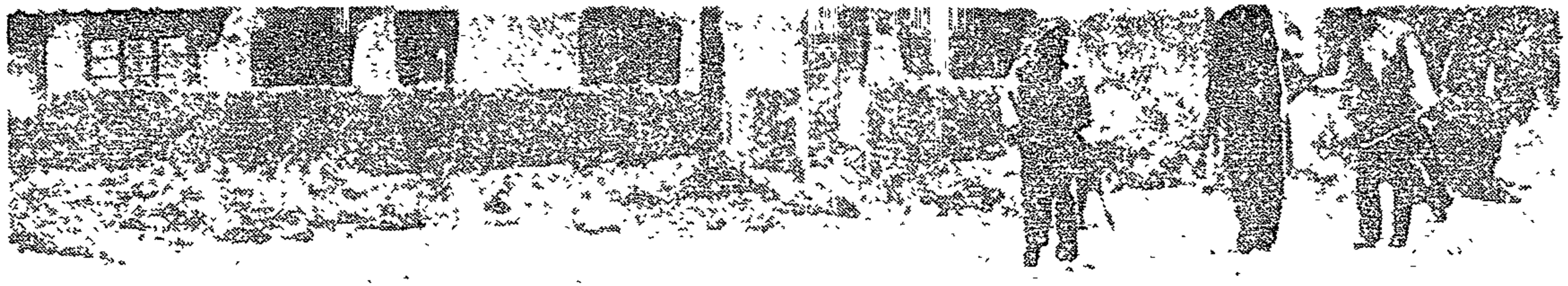
Police opened fire several times yesterday.

Police vehicles were stoned several times, and many private vehicles were damaged by stone-throwing mobs.

As the violence continued yesterday thousands of Nyanga residents fled from the strife-torn townships to seek shelter with friends and family in the nearby townships of Guguletu and Langa, or elsewhere.

White employers were advised last night not to take their Black personnel into the township. Many hotel owners provided accommodation for Black staff on their premises.

The City Tramways resumed its bus service to Nyanga and Guguletu at 4



tribesmen clashed with the residents after they refused to observe the students' call for a period of mourning over Christmas. Some residents claimed the police had helped the tribesmen, but police denied the allegation.

Transkeians go on rampage—24 dead

DD 28/12/76

CAPE TOWN — Transkei migrant workers went on the rampage in Nyanga and Guguletu yesterday leaving 24 dead and hundreds injured.

Ambabacha tribesmen, refusing to observe the students' call for mourning over Christmas, clashed with township residents and 186 houses were burnt down.

The Commissioner of Police, Gen Gert Prinsloo, said last night he had come to Cape Town to have consultations over the situation and that he had met his officers and had taken certain decisions with them.

"What we have decided to do is not for me to make public but it is aimed at dealing with the situation more effectively," he said after spending the day in the troubled township areas.

Gen Prinsloo said he had decided he could now leave the situation in the hands of his officers and would return to the Transvaal today.

He said the situation was now under control.

The township resembled a refugee camp as an estimated 5 000 people struggled with bundles on their heads and overloaded pushcarts and vehicles towards the sanctuary of neighbouring Guguletu.

An armed and dejected-looking Mr A. Maclachlan, Chief Director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board in the Peninsula, surveyed the damage amounting to hundreds of thousands of rand, and warned:

"I cannot be held responsible for the safety of people in the townships today."

Later he said a survey of damage caused by the fighting which started on Sunday and reached peak at 1 am yesterday when residents were woken and told to prepare themselves for an attack, had shown that 86 houses were gutted completely, another 58 partially gutted and 38 slightly damaged. Fourteen vehicles had been burnt out.

Meanwhile, passions are running high in the neighbouring townships following yesterday's fire in Nyanga.

"Two babies were burnt alive in that house," another resident said, pointing to a charred ruin. "Their mother was chased away by the tribesmen when she tried to save them."

Another Nyanga resident, Mr N. Mangena, accused the police of assisting the tribesmen.

"When groups of us tried to protect our homes, the police shot into the crowds — when we ran away leaving our dead the Amabhaca tribesmen were permitted to chase after us and set fire to our houses," another resident said.

A group of blacks nearby who were armed with a variety of weapons, including what looked like a home-made petrol bomb launcher, said they would take their revenge.

Brig Cerff said yesterday the police would always be blamed — no matter what they did.

"We are accused of taking sides when we do go in," he said. "And by the same token, if we don't go in, we are accused of doing nothing."

The Rev H. Mamaboló, chairman of the Minister's Fraternal, said yesterday the police were more provocative than protective.

He said instead of forming a barrier between the hostels of the tribesmen and the other residents, the police were "allowing the migrants to come through and do what they wish."

Mr G. Phoho, who lives next to the Nyanga Post Office which was burnt out last July, said he was shot in the stomach by a policeman while trying to defend his home from the tribesmen.

He had pellet wounds in his stomach.

Mr J. Khama, an Nyanga shopkeeper, said he was sending his children back to the Transkei. He was despairing of the chances of peace in the townships.

He said the students were behind the trouble.

"During Christmas they forced people who had been drinking to swallow Omo washing powder. Then it was they who started the trouble on Christmas Day by attacking the bachelor quarters," he said.

Mr Maclachlan agreed it was the students who were the cause of the trouble.

But a group of militant students in nearby Guguletu who were preparing to protect the township from suffering the same fate as Nyanga, claimed it was because the tribesmen refused to recognise the black students union's demands that Christmas be a period of mourning, that there had been trouble.

"The other residents listen to us — why not the Amabhaca?" they asked.

Meanwhile, Soweto had its quietest Christmas in years — because people were mourning those who had died in the unrest, according to Mrs S. Motlana, of the South African Council of Churches. DPA

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Nyanga refugees find sanctuary

ARGUS 28/12/76

THE actions of various Cape Town organisations in helping those who fled from their homes in Nyanga at the weekend were welcomed today by Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

During the unrest thousands of residents fled from Nyanga. They included many old people and children.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said today that available manpower made it impossible to conduct a thorough survey of the refugee situation — how many had fled and where they all were.

'Our efforts will be to restore the situation to normal and soon as possible, so that these people may safely return to their homes,' he said.

Asked about the actions of other organisations in helping those who had fled, Brigadier van der Westhuizen said: 'We welcome the help given to these people.'

Estimates of the number of people who fled Nyanga are as high as 5 000, but many of these sought help and accommodation from friends in the neighbouring township of Guguletu, the largest of the Peninsula African townships.

Dr Margaret Nash, a member of the Cape Town Board of Social Responsibility, today estimated there are 1 000 homeless Nyanga residents. Apart from those who had fled to escape violence. Dr Nash recently published a booklet on a housing survey she conducted in the townships.

She said it appeared about 113 houses had been 'rendered uninhabitable.' From this she estimated that 1 000 people were homeless.

Official figures place the number of homes which have been destroyed at 186.

PREPARING FOOD

Early today groups and organisations that have taken in refugees — most of them children — were occupied seeing to the immediate needs of the refugees.

The Christian Institute, Quaker House and the Cape Town Domestic Workers' Centre, who between them have about 120 refugees, said they were preparing breakfast from food they had at hand and from private gifts.

APPEAL FOR HELP

Miss Maggie Oewies, organiser at the Domestic Workers' Centre, said volunteer domestic workers had worked through the night to organise food and accommodation. There were 30 refugees at the centre, 29 of them children.

At Quaker House, headquarters of the Quaker Religious Society, the refugees organiser said food had been provided for 32 children, all between the ages of three and 12. The food had come from private gifts.

At the Christian Institute there were today 30 refugees, many women with babies as young as six weeks.

The organiser at the Christian Institute and those at the other centres appealed for help. Gifts of food, clothing and blankets were needed, they said.

'We have transport,' the Christian Institute organiser said, 'all we need is the stuff — and we can take it to where it is needed.'

Cape simmers as MP calls for an inquiry

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The United Party MP for Edenvale, Prof. Nic Olivier, yesterday called for a judicial commission to investigate the savage fighting in Nyanga which claimed the lives of 26 people and caused a mass exodus from the township over the Christmas weekend.

Yesterday Nyanga resembled a ghost town. Zelitsha Road, which divides the single quarters of the migrant labourers from the houses of the township residents, was empty, and so were many of the houses in the vicinity.

A group of labourers standing outside a row of dwellings—all either burnt or damaged—said the contract workers had gone to work.

They blamed the fighting on militant youths, but could not say why the youths had attacked them.

Prof. Olivier said that the deaths, injuries and destruction coupled with the flight of hundreds of families were matters of the gravest concern to all thinking South Africans.

Whatever the causes of the disturbances there seemed to be a general consensus among the permanent residents of the townships that the



Say Lucan long dead

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Clairvoyant Simon Alexander claimed on a radio show yesterday he knew the fate of the missing Lord Lucan.

"I am satisfied he is dead. He committed suicide in Britain shortly after his disappearance," said 33-year-old Mr. Alexander after appearing on a Radio Nottingham chat show.

Mr. Alexander said he was handed certain articles belonging to the missing man.

"I used them to receive vibrations and I can say for certain he is dead."

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Shebeens, liquor caused bloodbaths

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Christmas weekend of faction fighting in Cape Town that left 26 people dead and more than 100 injured, arose over shebeens and liquor in the townships, residents of Guguletu and Nyanga claimed yesterday.

And the migrant workers that fought them were "helped" by the police, the residents said.

They were interviewed at the Cape Town offices of the Christian Institute and all requested that their names be withheld in case of reprisals in their townships.

Two men, one a labourer from Nyanga and father of six the other a Guguletu resident and father of eight children came to the offices with a young boy whose father, they claimed, had been shot dead on Sunday and whose family had fled.

The Nyanga man said the faction fighting in his township began on Christmas night "because of the shebeens"

While local residents and students wanted to clear the townships of shebeens, bottle stores and beerhalls because "liquor destroys the nation", the migrant workers ignored the call and continued their shebeen.

On Christmas night a group of students destroyed liquor in one of the hostel shebeens. In retaliation migrant workers beat up the young girls.

The residents of Nyanga, fearing trouble "because we are on our nerves and whenever there is a call everybody knows what to do", gathered together and by the time the riot police arrived they had formed a "protecting line" against the migrant workers.

When the police arrived the migrant workers went away and the police "made the residents return to their houses".

About 2 am on Sunday the migrant workers emerged again from their hostels and started attacking residents and burning their houses.

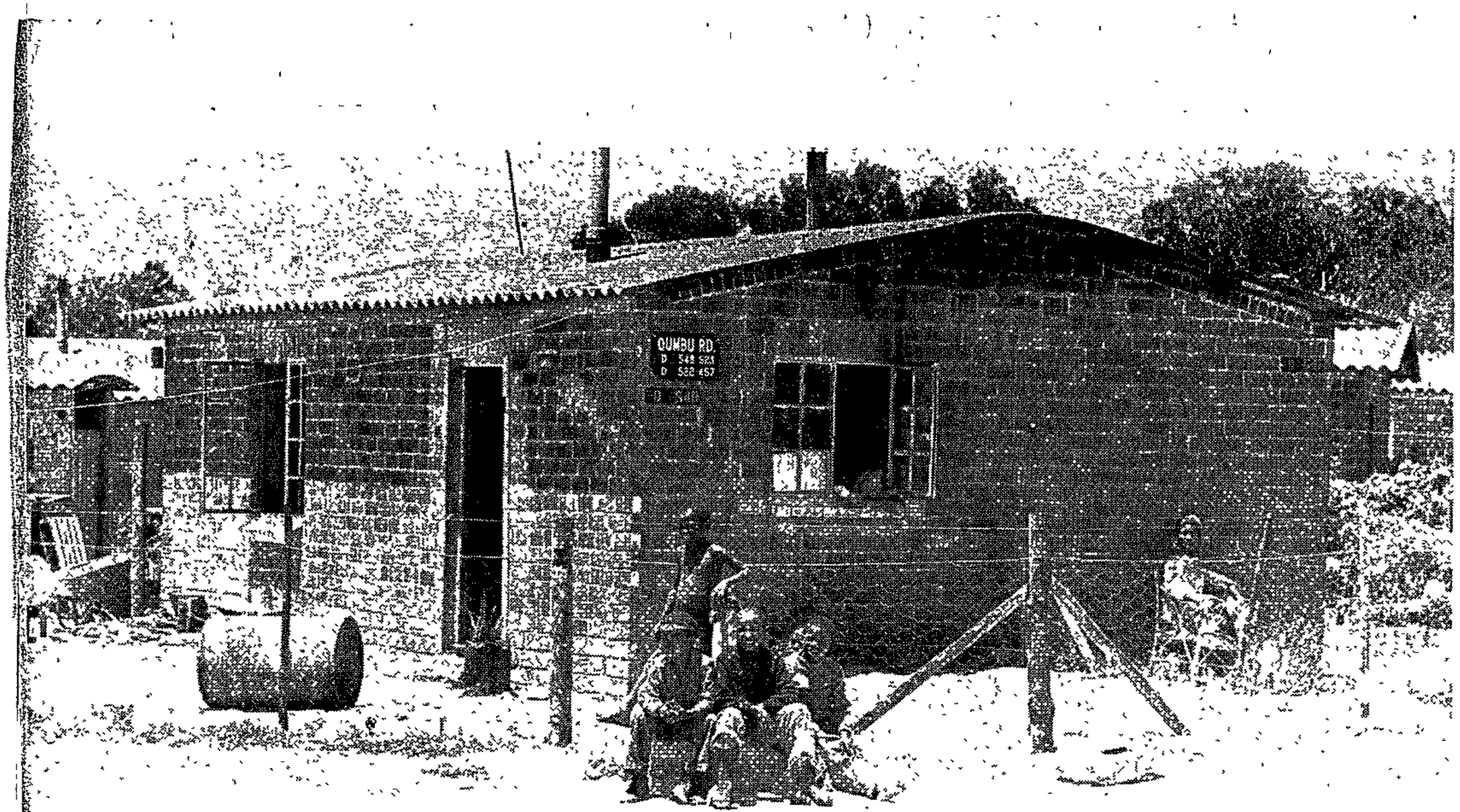
And it was then the Nyanga man said, that the police "helped" the migrant labourers by "shooting us". Residents of Nyanga then began to flee their township "because there was no security in their area. The police themselves were against them", he said

The United Party MP for Edenvale, Prof Nic Olivier, yesterday called for a judicial commission to investigate the savage fighting in Nyanga.

He said the suffering endured by these people, many of whom were completely innocent, cried out for understanding, consideration and assistance.

Whatever the causes of the disturbances, there seemed to be a general consensus amongst the permanent residents of the townships that the police had failed in their duty to protect innocent people.

"If this is so, there is obviously a serious breakdown in the maintenance of law and order which should receive immediate attention," Prof Olivier said.



A group of children sit in the sun yesterday in a street in Nyanga where calm returned after violence at the Christmas weekend.

Residents blame shebeens for violence

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN'S Christmas weekend of faction fighting, which left 26 people dead and more than 106 injured, arose over shebeens and liquor in the townships, residents of Guguletu and Nyanga claimed yesterday.

And the migrant workers who fought them, the residents said, were "helped" by the police.

The residents, interviewed by the Cape Times at the Cape Town offices of the Christian Institute, all requested that their names be withheld lest they suffer reprisals in their townships

Two men, one a labourer from Nyanga and father of six, the other a Guguletu resident and father of eight children, had come to the offices with a youth whose father, they claimed, had been shot dead on Sunday afternoon and whose family had fled to Welcome Estate

Ignored call

The Nyanga man said the faction fighting in his township began on Christmas night "because of the shebeens"

While local residents and students, he said, wanted to clear the townships of shebeens, bottle stores and beerhalls because "liquor destroys the nation", the migrant workers ignored the call and continued their shebeens.

On Christmas night, he said, a group of students destroyed the liquor in one of the hostel shebeens and in retaliation migrant workers beat up two young girls

The residents of Nyanga, fearing trouble "because we are on our nerves", gathered together, he said, and by the time the riot police arrived on the scene, had formed a "protecting line" against the migrant workers

Burning houses

When the police arrived, he said, the migrant workers went away and the police "made the residents return to their houses" About 2am on Sunday, he said, the migrant workers emerged again from their hostels and started attacking residents and burning their houses

And it was then, he said, that the police "helped" the migrant labourers by "shooting us" Residents of Nyanga then began to flee their township "because there was no security in their area

"The police themselves were against them", he said.

A Guguletu mother who is a senior member of the National Council of African Women, had come to the Institute to seek advice on behalf of families who had reported injuries and deaths to her.

By yesterday, she said, the names of nine Nyanga residents who had been attacked by migrant workers had been reported to her.

One victim, a two-year-old child, she said, was believed to have been chopped with a "tomahawk" and thrown into a fire The child's family had been unable to trace the body and had requested help in their search

Another victim, a five-year-old girl, she said, had been "chopped" and was missing. A Nyanga mother and daughter who, she said, ran to a toilet to escape the workers had been "chopped up there" but were known to be alive in hospital.

A fifth victim, she said, had had his "neck sawn till it was hanging from a thread".

She also showed the Cape Times a list of names and addresses of people whose relatives claimed they had been shot in the fighting but were "too scared to go to hospital"

Describing the unrest in her township, the woman said fighting in Guguletu began about 5.30pm on Sunday, at a graveyard.

She said she was among those who visited the graveyard on Sunday when "suddenly there came people with white turbans on their heads". They were armed with pangas, kieries and "swords", she said They were the "bachelors" from the single quarters in Nyanga.

Line formed

They began to hit the people at the graveyard, she said, and soon other residents were called to the scene by those who fled. She said the residents formed a line and forced the bachelors back but had to flee for their lives" when the riot police arrived.

"The riot squad came and started shooting at us . . .", she said. "They didn't disperse them, they were protecting the bachelors."

All these allegations were put to Brigadier P A Cerff, a senior staff officer of the Western Cape Division, in a telephone interview last night.

He said he did not wish to comment on the "pros and cons" of the claims but suggested that people such as these residents were welcome to report to him personally at the Divisional Headquarters or to their nearest police sttion with all complaints, where action would be taken by the police.

'Steady stream'

Meanwhile, the Rev Theo Kotze, Cape director of the Christian Institute, said yesterday that he had had a "steady stream" of people seeking advice and refuge at the institute.

He said about 120 people were accommodated by the institute on Monday, some in private homes, others at the Christian Institute or at Quaker House, and he expected a greater influx last night.

"A number of us are trying to co-ordinate an appeal for goods and money and also for helpers, especially people who are willing to look after children," he said.

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Ten in court after weekend of violence

Cape Times 29/12/76

Staff Reporter

TEN MEN appeared briefly in the Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of public violence in connection with the weekend unrest in Guguletu.

No evidence was led.

John Siboneki, 54, Adam Siboneki, 24, Hettle Kemp, 19, Douglas Charlie, 22, Phillip Haeoene, 20, Qathi Dyosi, 36, and Wellington Jekezi, 21, who face charges of public violence, were remanded for futher-investigation to January 11.

Michael Jones, 26, Ronald Qalinge, 51, and Sidiemo Sibotho, 18, were remanded to January 10.

Mr M J Knox was on the Bench and Mr W A King prosecuted.

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Nyanga: Call for inquiry



Professor Olivier

Staff Reporter

THE United Party MP for Edenvale, Professor Nic Olivier, yesterday called for a judicial commission to investigate the fighting in Nyanga which claimed the lives of 26 people and caused an exodus from the township over the Christmas weekend.

He said the deaths, injuries and destruction, coupled with the flight of hundreds of families, were matters of the gravest concern to all thinking South Africans and to the people of Cape Town in particular.

The suffering endured by these people — many of whom were completely innocent — cried out for understanding, consideration and assistance.

Professor Olivier said that whatever the causes of the disturbances, there seemed to be a consensus among permanent residents of the townships that the police had failed in their duty to protect innocent people.

"If this is so, there is obviously a serious breakdown in the maintenance of law and order which should receive immediate attention."

Professor Olivier also said there were rumours that individual policemen had abused their authority and had been responsible for some of the deaths and injuries. However, it was impossible for an outsider to determine the truth of such allegations.

Inquiry

"It is generally accepted that the police have an unenviable task in situations like these; however, in the interests of law and order and the improvement of relations between the police and Blacks, it is essential that an immediate inquiry into these allegations should be instituted."

He believed that the immediate appointment of a commission of inquiry — separate from the Cillie Commission — could go a long way towards restoring calm and peaceful conditions to the townships, and also restore confidence in the impartiality of the police and their ability to maintain law and order.

Professor Olivier's statement, page 2.

Peace, but it looks like a ghost town

YESTERDAY Nyanga resembled a ghost town. Zwelitsha Road, which divides the single quarters of the migrant labourers from the homes of township residents, was empty and so were many of the houses in the vicinity.

A group of labourers standing outside a row of dwellings — all either burnt out or damaged — said most contract workers had gone to work.

They blamed the fighting on militant Black youths, but could not say why the youths had attacked them.

Brigadier P A Cerff, senior staff officer Western Cape Division, said after touring the township in the afternoon that he, too, could not pinpoint the cause.

Appeal for aid

THE Cape Town Red Cross yesterday appealed urgently for clothing, blankets, food and money to aid people left homeless after weekend violence in the Peninsula's Black townships.

But he agreed that reports to the Cape Times that the clashes began after three migrant workers had been killed on Christmas Day were "more or less correct".

He confirmed that the official death toll was now 26, but said no details of who the victims were or how they had died were being released at this stage.

Riot police patrolled the streets throughout the day, but the situation remained calm Reinforcements have arrived in Cape Town

Profes or N J Olivier, United Party MP, has called for a commission of inquiry into the latest violence in Nyanga The text of his statement is:

[illegible] warning of human and material losses [illegible] by people in the upper part of [illegible] death and injury [illegible] people [illegible] and the looting [illegible] houses [illegible] of the [illegible] South Africans [illegible] people of Cape Town in particular

[illegible] disturbed by the [illegible] of fear that [illegible] but for the [illegible] and to [illegible] recent dis[illegible] people [illegible] Black [illegible] workers and call[illegible] police

[illegible] be the true fa ts there seems to be a general consensus of feeling among the permanent residents of the Black townships that the police failed in their duty to protect innocent people and failed to prevent the contract workers from attacking innocent families and going on the rampage

If this is so, there is obviously a serious breakdown in the maintenance of law and order which should receive immediate attention as a matter of urgent priority

Rumours are also rife that individual policemen have been guilty of the abuse of authority and have been responsible for some of the deaths and injuries It is impossible for an outsider to determine the truth of these allegations

It is generally accepted that the police have an unenviable task in situations like these however, in the interests of law and order and the improvement of relations between the police and the Blacks, it is essential that an immediate inquiry into these allegations should be instituted.

In view of the large number of [illegible] and material losses [illegible] by people in the upper part of [illegible] death and injury [illegible] people [illegible] and

Township riots damage more than R300 000

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The violent unrest in the Cape Peninsula's African townships at the Christmas weekend caused damage estimated at about R300 000 to the houses alone, Mr F J van Eeden, acting chief of the local Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said today.

He said: "This is what it would cost us to rebuild more than 80 houses destroyed and repair more than 90 damaged."

Officials were still calculating the cost of the burnt out hostels.

A senior police spokesman today said the situation in the townships seemed to have returned to normal.

The official death toll still stood at 26 with 106 people seriously injured.

NEW PLANS

The Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr Kruger, has had talks in Cape Town with the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, and other senior police officers on the unrest in black areas.

Mr Kruger said today plans had been worked out for dealing with the situation.

Mr Kruger declined to comment on a call by Mr N J Olivier, MP for Edenvale and the United Party's chief spokesman on Urban African affairs, for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the violence in Nyanga.

HAVEN

The Holy Cross Church hall on the outskirts of the black township of Nyanga — scene of violent unrest during the Christmas long weekend — looks like a temporary shelter for refugees.

And that is exactly what it is — a haven for the frightened, homeless and destitute who fled in

There are 52 people sheltering in the church hall, most of them old women and young children. Their menfolk work during the day and return to the hall at night.

Furniture is scattered in the hall, along with plastic bags, household goods wrapped in blankets, mattresses and pathetic bundles of personal belongings.

In the small kitchen — communial cooking place for the large family — heaps of food, mainly potatoes and carrots are scattered around. The women share all the chores while the children play in the hall or in the small church grounds.

HOMES GONE

Bishop Patrick Matolengwe, father of this pathetic flock, said people began knocking on the church doors from Saturday night. "They just kept on drifting in. It was very sad. Many women were petrified and the children were crying," he said.

He said there were no plans for their future. "The people are still so scared there is no question of them going back into the township . . . and in any case, they have nothing to go back to. Their houses have all been burnt down."

Picture, Page 13.

Trouble erupted.

R300 000 damage in townships

THE violence in the Peninsula's African townships over the Christmas long weekend caused damage estimated at R300 000 to the houses alone, Mr F. J. van Eeden, acting chief of the local Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said today.

'This is what it will cost us to rebuild the more than 80 houses destroyed and repair the more than 90 damaged. Officials of the board are still calculating the damage done to the five hostel blocks which were also destroyed by fire in the unrest,' Mr van Eeden said.

A senor police spokesman said today the situation in the townships appeared to have returned to normal. No serious incidents of unrest had been reported since yesterday. But police patrols were continuing.

DEATH TOLL

The official death toll is 26 with 106 people seriously injured.

The police spokesman said it was difficult at this stage to say how many of these people were injured and killed during the violent clashes between the permanent residents of the townships and migrant workers and how many had been shot by the police.

A special team of detectives is investigating the deaths and dockets will be sent to the Attorney General.

A CID spokesman said a number of the investigations could turn into murder inquiries. He referred to incidents where people had been beaten to death during the clashes.

Kruger has talks on unrest

The Argus Political Staff

THE Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr J. T. Kruger, has had talks in Cape Town with the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, and other senior police officers on the unrest in Black areas.

Mr Kruger, who interrupted his holiday for the talks, said today plans had been worked out for dealing with the situation but he could not say what these were.

He said he hoped the situation would improve as a result of measures that were being taken.

A report on the unrest situation was submitted to the Minister, and his discussions with police officers were held yesterday.

The result is that there is now a list of receiving depots in all major suburbs and in central Cape Town through which gifts of any sort can be channelled.

In Nyanga itself the welfare department of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board is working at top pace to relieve distress, Mr N. G. Lomnitz, financial director of the board, said today.

The Red Cross Society (Cape Region) today launched a separate appeal.

Need 'urgent'

All involved in the relief of distress in Nyanga, believed to involve nearly 5 000 people, described the need as 'tremendous and urgent,' and appealed for more help.

Hundreds of Nyanga residents, including many children and elderly citizens, are still living with friends in other townships, while church halls are being used to accommodate many other homeless people.

Yesterday the first consignment of food given by the public reached Nyanga, and today a second supply went into the area.

Nappies call

In addition to food, there was an urgent need for clothing, cooking utensils, soap, candles, blankets and nappies — 'nappies for babies are very essential at the moment,' one Christian worker said.

Mrs Barbara Broer, director of Kupugani, will direct the joint efforts to help the people of Nyanga.

All the depots

Following is a list of receiving depots throughout Cape Town:

SURREY ESTATE: the Methodist Church (the Rev Abel Hendricks, telephone 67-2011).

KENILWORTH: Callow House, Richmond Road, Kenilworth (telephone 77-6332).

MOWBRAY: The Christian Institute, 1 Long Street (telephone 6-8970).

CENTRAL CAPE TOWN: The Methodist Church, Buitenkant Street (telephone 41-1278).

SEA POINT: St James Church, St James Road (under the Rev Tom Winter, telephone 44-1826).

WYNBERG: Red Cross House, 21 Broad Road (telephone 71-7170).

The Quaker Service at Quaker House (telephone 6-3378) is also running an information service.

Central fund to collect gifts from public

NYANGA: PLEA FOR MORE RELIEF

ARGUS
29/12/76

URGENT appeals for more help for the distressed thousands in Nyanga following the Christmas weekend unrest came today from all Christian organisations active in the area.

At the same time the many voluntary organisations acting to relieve the distress in Nyanga have agreed to pool their resources and establish a single organisation to collect gifts from the public and distribute them in Nyanga.



BISHOP Patrick Matolengwe of the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga comforting some of the young children brought to his church hall for shelter following the unrest in the township over Christmas weekend. Fifty-two people are staying in the church hall.

Church a haven for Nyanga families

29/12/76

THE Holy Cross church hall on the outskirts of the Black township of Nyanga — scene of violence during the past long weekend — has become a haven for the frightened and helpless who fled their homes when the trouble erupted.

Fifty two people are sheltering in the church hall, most of them old women and young children. Ther menfolk go to work during the day and return to the hall at night.

'We have been very lucky. People have given us blankets and food and for the time being we are alright,' said Bishop Patrick Matolengwe, head of this pathetic flock.

MAN'S STORY

Outside in the small church vegetable garden, 59-year-old Mr Macdonald Potwana waters the plants. With the aid of Bishop Matolengwe, he told The Argus his story.

'I was at home on Sunday in the house where I lived with friends. We heard screaming and shooting in the streets and we heard people running. Then a petrol bomb was thrown into the house.'

29/12/76

Clean sweep . . . the morning after the violent night before



After the violence, the clean-up . . . in early morning sunshine three men begin work near a burnt out house and a wrecked car. The house and car were caught up in weekend riots which raged through Cape Town's black township of Nyanga. The riots also hit Guguletu and Langa townships. All told 24 people died and 106 were seriously hurt.

333

Back to normal in riot township

DD 30/12/76

CAPE TOWN — Nyanga residents who fled from their homes during the savage fighting over the Christmas weekend began returning yesterday.

All was quiet in the township yesterday as police continued their patrols and life began a slow return to normal.

A relief network of depots was set up for the distribution of food and blankets.

Meanwhile, more than 175 people in the St Faith's area near Port Shepstone in Natal have been detained in an effort to halt faction fights which have left 13 dead and scores wounded.

The death toll resulting from faction fights and murders throughout Natal climbed to 73 yesterday.

At St Faith's a helicopter was called in yesterday to help police halt the bloody clashes. — DDC.

333

Slow return to peace in Nyanga

28/12/76

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Nyanga residents who fled from their homes during the savage fighting over the Christmas weekend began returning to the township yesterday.

All was quiet in the township throughout the day as police continued their patrols and life began a slow return to normal.

A senior official of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board confirmed there were signs that the people were returning.

He said: "I don't say that a lot of people are coming back but it seems that over the next few days there will be more."

Some had come to the board's offices saying they were destitute and asking for aid, he said.

A network of depots to collect food, clothing, blankets, etc. for Nyanga has been set up in the Peninsula.

Mrs. Barbara Broer, the director of Kupugani and head of the organisation behind the depots, said that R300 worth of food had already been distributed and hundreds of blankets had been donated.

333

Drift back to Nyanga

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Nyanga residents who fled from their homes during the savage fighting over the Christmas weekend, began returning to the township yesterday.

All was quiet in the township throughout the day as police continued their patrols and life began a slow return to normal.

A senior official of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board confirmed there were signs that the people were coming back

325, 333

C.T.

Child shot in Guguletu

30 Sept 86

Staff Reporter

AN unidentified Black child, believed to be about seven-years-old, was shot in the head near the Guguletu railway line on Tuesday afternoon while playing near to where railway policemen were quelling a stone-throwing mob in what was later described as a "minor disturbance".

By last night the name, sex and condition of the child were still unknown following a refusal by hospital authorities to reveal any details to the press.

Mr Eric Louw, a Guguletu resident who claimed he witnessed the incident, said yesterday: "I was walking past some children playing in a yard alongside the railway line when suddenly I heard three shots, followed by screams. A child had been shot and he was lying on the ground with blood pouring out of a wound in his head."

Mr Louw said he had not seen any disturbance in the area and could not understand why there had been shooting.

Yesterday a senior Railway Police spokesman confirmed that a child had been shot. "There was a group of people throwing stones at the train, and the railway police were carrying out their duty when the shots were fired."

The spokesman denied that the policemen involved in quelling the disturbance were guarding the train at the time.

"The police on the train were on their way to assume duties and were not 'riding shotgun', he said. "Police are not on every train going into the townships."

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Child victim of Cape violence

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — An unidentified Black child, believed to have been a 7-year-old boy, was shot in the head near the Guguletu railway line on Tuesday afternoon while playing near an area where Railway Police were quelling a stonethrowing mob in what was later described as a "minor disturbance."

By last night, the name, sex and condition of the child were still unknown Hospital authorities refused to give details to the Press

Mr Eric Louw, a Guguletu resident who said he saw the incident, said yesterday:

"I was walking past some children playing in a yard alongside the railway line when I heard three shots, followed by screams. A child had been shot and was lying on the ground with blood pouring out of a wound in his head"

A senior Railway Police spokesman confirmed a child had been shot, adding: "There was a group of people throwing stones at the train, and the Railway Police were carrying out their duty when the shots were fired"

Students warn migrants to destroy liquor

CAPE TOWN — Student leaders and township residents have warned migrant workers that their internal campaign will continue unless the workers show their solidarity with the black movement and destroy their liquor stocks.

Residents said they did not want to become involved in internal fighting because that could only damage their goal of equal rights for all.

But they had this message for the migrant workers: "Get rid of your liquor now and show you are with us if you want to enjoy the privileges of a just society."

A man who showed a reporter injuries received from a shotgun blast during Monday's clashes said students would not return to school next year and would not take advantage of the "second chance" offered by the Department of Bantu Education to write examinations.

"We cannot stop now," he said, "even if the system is modernised."

And in Johannesburg, a Soweto Students' Representative Council spokesman said students were not involved in the latest arson incidents at three schools in Soweto, but would continue to boycott classes next week.

The head of the Soweto police, Brig J.P. Visser, appealed to all parents yesterday to send their children to school next week and assured them the police would not interfere as long as students concentrated on their studies and law and order were maintained.

Back in Cape Town, the call by the United Party MP, Mr Nic Olivier, for a judicial commission to investigate last weekend's unrest was rejected.

The Rev M.T. Moletsane said such a commission would not accept allegations made against the riot squad and he did not believe in these "white commissions of inquiry."

He believed black leaders in Cape Town should come together as a community, discuss what had happened and "thrash it out."

Meanwhile, more than R2 000 in cash has already been given for the relief of distress in Nyanga, while food, clothing and blankets have poured in to help meet immediate needs, made more urgent by cold and rainy weather. — DDC-SAPA.

CCT 30/12/77

Petrol bombs found in Nyanga

Staff Reporter

RIOT police yesterday found 12 petrol bombs in the backyard of a burnt-out house in Nyanga.

There were no other incidents in the Black townships as police maintained regular patrols.

The bombs were found yesterday afternoon and police believe that arsonists had hidden them for use at a later stage.

While the situation has been quiet in the townships since the savage fighting over the Christmas weekend and life is beginning to return to normal, rumours are circulating that police took the side of the migrant workers and failed to protect township residents. None of these rumours has materialized into an official complaint, however.

Brigadier Theo Bisschoff said yesterday that he had received no such complaints.

"My door is always open — people with these complaints can come and see me," he said. "All complaints will be fully investigated."

5 Guguletu people reported missing

C.T. 31/12/77

Staff Reporter

AT LEAST five people have been reported missing in Guguletu this month, a senior police spokesman for the Guguletu police station confirmed yesterday.

Those listed missing are:

- Wellington K Matyeni, 21, of NY 20 No 4;
- Bonekeli Cezala, of NY 131 No 8;
- Bruce Morolong, of NY 6 No 101;
- Victor L August, 22, of NY 16 No 25;
- Norah Yoty, 58, of NY 11 No 49.

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Black students warn workers

C.T. 31/2/76

STUDENT LEADERS and residents in the Peninsula's African townships warned migrant workers this week that their internal campaign would continue unless the workers showed their solidarity with the Black cause and destroyed their stocks of liquor.

In an interview conducted just outside Guguletu on Tuesday night, four African men said township residents did not want to become involved in internal fighting because that could only damage their goal of equal rights for all.

But they had this message for the migrant workers, or "white caps:" "Get rid of your liquor now and show you are with us if you want to enjoy the privileges of a just society."

One of the spokesmen said police were "obviously on the side of the migrant workers". This week a senior police officer declined to comment on this and other claims, but invited anyone with complaints to visit a police station or Divisional Headquarters.

Another young man, who showed a reporter injuries he said he received from a shotgun blast during Monday's clashes, was convinced that students would not return to school next year and would not take advantage of the "second chance" offered by the Department of Bantu Education to write examinations.

"We cannot stop now," he said, "even if the system is modernized."