RIOTS - GENERAL

A Companion To Tellemata

7 January 1980 - 25 April 1980

U Women

V. CD

Hrasses And A Vocabulary

Ge As Spoken By The Tribe

F Everyday Zulu Usage
Soweto uprising had Boss all at sea

Helen Suzman...file number 24596.

South Africa's blacks has been at once patchy and obsessive.

Agitators

The Soweto uprising on June 16, 1976, took Boss by surprise. Before then it was believed that nothing could stop the divinely ordained spread of Afrikaans and that any resistance was due to white agitators.

Early in 1976, a meeting of all evaluators took place. Those present were asked to suggest topics for research in depth by Division J (a research division which was disbanded soon afterwards).

The idea was to determine what were the greatest threats to the security of South Africa. Only one man came anywhere near to being right when he drew attention to new methods of literacy training being used by liberal educators to raise blacks' awareness of their disadvantaged position.

In the following months there were increasing schoolchildren protesting against the requirement that half their courses should be taught in Afrikaans. In reality, says the Observer, their protests were against the poor standard of education they received from the Department of Bantu education.

But the growing dissatisfaction received little attention at Boss headquarters — Rhodesia was on the boil again, Mr. Ian Smith had appealed to Britain for aid in finding a settlement, and the Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, was going to meet Mr. Henry Kissinger in Geneva.

Then Soweto erupted.

No advice

The first telex reports started coming in just before lunchtime. At an emergency meeting of the top brass tried to formulate advice for Mr. Vorster but in fact they had none to give.

For some weeks, while unrest spread from one black township to another, culprits. At first it was suggested that the CIA had been running a destabilisation operation to put South Africa at a disadvantage during the Kissinger talks.

The spotlight was then turned on the Black Consciousness movement and efforts were made to determine where it got its ideas from. Among others, Stokely Carmichael, and Herbert Marcuse were read and discussed.

Meanwhile the Security Police detained one black student council leader after another, only to see immediate replacements appear, says The Observer.

It took months for Boss to understand that a whole generation of black students had come to think along the same lines. When it did so, it instinctively decided that there was a subservience network to be eliminated, this led to a "banning" spree.

One of the first victims was the largely white Christian Institute because it had encouraged black theology. Another
World which had been publishing a series called People’s College, prepared by the South African Committee on Higher Education (Sached) in an attempt to fill the gaps in the Bantu education syllabus.

Sached received funds from the world university service in Geneva, and its Scandinavian, German and Dutch finance sources, including Government ministries, were considered to be “anti-South African.”

The refusal to consider black grievances continued, reinforced by the convention that Boss must never embarrass other State departments.

Ignored

Time and again warnings were ignored. A German lecturer in Sociology at the (Coloured) University of the Western Cape, Wolfgang Thomas, undertook research of the conditions in the squatter camps around Cape Town.

He even offered full assistance to the authorities in dealing with what he saw as a crisis, but could do the Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, deport Thomas on the strength of an accusation from another lecturer that he was a trouble-maker, and a report by a young evaluator with only two months’ experience.

Thus, besides straining relations with Germany, South Africa lost the services of an expert.

Another German researcher, Theo Hanf, of the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute, had earlier written about a number of problems perceived by blacks in Soweto. The attitude at Boss headquarters to Hanf’s efforts was predictable.

Who was Hanf? Who did he think he was, to teach us our own business? Who was he working for? The Soweto uprising occurred just before Hanf was due to conduct another survey, so the problem of what to do about him could be shelved.

A Swiss organisation, the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), channels funds from organisations and Governments in Europe to educational and development bodies in developing countries.

IUEF funds played a major role in the projects set up by the Black Consciousness movement, which in turn helped develop a new mood of independence and self-pride among blacks.

Dangers

As a result Boss started research into the dangers of community development over which the Government had no control. In-depth investigations have taken place into cottage industries, literacy courses, clinics and creches. Attempts have also been made to find out who is “behind” the IUEF, starting with the CIA and moving on to the Socialist International.

A second cause of concern is about Americans who become involved in the South African legal system. The Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (LCCRUL) is a Boss target. Set up by President Kennedy as a counter to the far-left dominated National Lawyers’ Guild, it has often provided defence funds in political trials, as well as sending observers to such trials.

Target

South African blacks who are offered bursaries to study overseas are a further target for Boss investigations. No black is granted a passport until Boss has checked its background.

Keeping tabs on South Africans overseas is part of the duties of the two external operations divisions, Division C has men at embassies and consulates overseas. These are highly prized posts for both prestige and financial reasons. They are frequently filled on an “old boy” or seniority basis, sometimes with ludicrous results.

Thus in the early seventies a former head of catering was given charge of the Washington station, where he began by submitting reports about a fantastic new source he had recruited.

The source turned out to be the editor of a political periodical known as the Intelligence Digest who writes long diatribes against American liberals and Left-wing organisations and personalitities and then backs them up with extracts from his own magazine.

Blackmail

Boss also recruits South African blacks who have gone overseas and get themselves into money difficulties. Once they have accepted money from Boss, receipts must be signed and photographs taken; they can be blackmailed into spying if necessary.

After the collapse of Portuguese rule in Angola, Boss found itself without sources of information in that country to replace its previous cooperation with Salazar’s Pide.

Consequently it was decided to set up a new operational division — Division V — for covert operations within black Africa.

Unlike Division C which uses the system of handlers and sources in the same countries, V adopted the more orthodox idea that the handler should where possible be placed in an adjoining country.

Operation Timmerwerk (Carpentry) is an intelligence pipeline through Botswana into Zambia.

Operation Indiaman reaches into Mozambique, using parts of the old Pide network. Its function is to spy on members of the South African Communist Party in Maputo and on East Europeans — reconstruction and development projects.
### Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions

#### Table: W, A, C, B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>W</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>40.4%</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-24</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>19600</td>
<td>15374</td>
<td>2828</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Survey Shows

Most literate blacks in urban areas are more than simply more literate. Half of them live in the shanty town of Pretoria, South Africa. The survey was conducted by the University of the Witwatersrand. The findings show that there was a significant correlation between literacy and political participation. Those who are literate are more likely to be involved in political activities and to vote in elections. This is consistent with the idea that education can empower individuals and lead to greater social and political participation.

---

*Note: The text is partially obscured and not fully legible.*
BLACK leaders yesterday demanded an immediate tabling of the findings of the Commission of Inquiry into the 1976 disturbances and described as an excuse the reason given for the delay by the Minister of Justice, Mr A L Schlebusch.

In a Press statement yesterday, Mr Schlebusch said the report of the commission of inquiry into the 1976 unrest at Soweto and other places might not be tabled before the second half of the coming parliamentary session.

He said this was because he only received the Afrikaans text of the report on January 21 this year and that the report could not be tabled until the English translation was available in printed form.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nkate Modlana, called on Mr Schlebusch to "issue the report without any further excuses."

In a statement to Post, Dr Modlana said the accepted purpose of a commission of inquiry was to take an independent look "at a pressing problem by considering expert evidence from eye-witnesses with a view to producing a report as soon as possible."

He said: "This report must contain recommendations for the solution of the said problem. We find it incredible therefore that an inquiry into the traumatic events of 1976 and 1977 are so ridiculously protected and the pressing recommendations so unduly delayed."

"We, therefore now demand that the minister responsible for the delay, issue the report without any further excuses," Dr Modlana added.

The suspended president of the Alexandria People's Organisation (Aapo), Mr Curtis Nkondo, said it was obvious that the authorities do not take the events of the 1976 and 1977 seriously.

Nkondo said the delay might be that the recommendations of the commission did not need any attention. He said: "The fact that the minister says the report is in Afrikaans proves that it is intended for the benefit of the folk."

Mr Tom Manthata, a member of the Committee of Ten, said commission "was a white product to serve white interest."

He said the commission was in fact meaningless to blacks.

Another member of the Committee of Ten, Mr Leonard Mosola, said the findings of the commission were outdated because blacks' aspiration has escalated far beyond the recommendations contained in the report."
Soweto report delayed

CAPE TOWN.—The report of the commission of inquiry into the 1976 Soweto unrest will probably not be tabled before the second half of the coming Parliamentary session.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Alwyn Sisulu, said this in a statement yesterday.

He said he had received the Afrikaans text on January 31, but the report could not be tabled until the English translation was available in printed form.

The statement said:

"From time to time inquiries have been made about when the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the unrest at Soweto and other places in the Republic during and after June 16, 1976 will be available.

The Afrikaans text is in the hands of the translators and it will not be possible to table the report before the English translation is available in printed form.

"It now appears that tabling can possibly not take place before the second half of the session." — Sapa.
Keeping cool over the schools

There's a sense of déjà vu about current events at Soweto schools, a feeling that we travelled down that road in 1976. Then the issue was compulsory instruction in Afrikaans. We still do not know for certain whether that was the root cause of the June 16 flare-up or the spark, although we can make intelligent guesses. The one-man commission appointed to investigate the causes of the unrest has only recently submitted its findings, and they are still not public.

It seems, however, that in 1976 the ominous rumblings in the schools were allowed to develop into full-scale riots partly because of pig-headedness. It was a case of irresistible forces and immovable objects. Bitter lessons must have been learnt from the mishandling of the situation. However, identifying the problems should be comparatively simple; providing overnight solutions is not so easy. Decades of an inequitable system cannot simply be wished away, however hard one may wish. Grievances that were first mentioned in this round of complaints included the cost of schooling and uniforms.

The Department of Education and Training has said uniforms are not essential and Senator Horwood, in a BBC-TV interview, hinted that more money was to be spent on black education. Surely there is a basis for compromise.

A new element in the pupils' grievances concerns the admission of adults or pupils who have failed. The authorities contend that the failures should make way for pupils coming up behind them in the already overcrowded schools and that grown-ups should attend adult education classes. Mixing children and grown-ups may well cause psychological problems, especially if the older pupils sense an inadequacy because they are under-educated. Nevertheless their schoolmates have declared a solidarity and the situation is sensitive.

The next two days leading up to the protest meeting scheduled to be held in Soweto on Saturday are crucial. Diplomacy and cool heads will be vital on both sides.
Do get that report tabled.
2.3 Looking at expenditure

Unfortunately, and intuitively processes can pick out only the present in congruence which are recognized by all, whatever criteria of value are used. The optimum point of view of intuitive judgement, highly划算, is essentially because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spending, is the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly划算, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spending.

The optimum point of view of intuitive judgement, highly划算, is essentially because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spending.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Layard. If it has been used by medical and nursing students, no matter how naive, and one of its advantages is that it can be used to discuss, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

A very large proportion of decisions are now made with no further analysis than this. Any further step involves a way of systematically valuing the benefits of the value of the next programme, which does not generally allow us to be sure what the potential is. The potential is not generally limit only if there are no more assessment of the value of each programme. For the programme does not generally allow us to be sure what the potential is.
Soweto riots: Committee examining claims

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

(1) Whether the committee appointed under the chairmanship of the Acting Judge President of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court for the purpose of examining the claims arising out of the Soweto riots has completed its investigations;

(2) whether the committee has made any recommendations; if so, what are the recommendations?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Justice).

(1) Yes

(2) Yes. I received the recommendations of the committee on 6 February this year. I have already decided to make certain recommendations and the Government will probably make a decision on the recommendations shortly. A list in which is indicated what claims were laid before the committee, and in which cases ex gratia payments are recommended by the committee, will be tabled.

Civil defence organizations
Riot damage to black schools has all been repaired — report

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — All damage caused to black schools in the 1976 riots has been repaired.

Since 1976, the Department of Education and Training, which is responsible for black education, has made "special attempts" to upgrade standards "to a level comparable with those of other population groups".

As a result of the purposeful development programme by the department, which was also initiated in 1976, healthy relations with the black communities had been established, the department said in its annual report for 1976, tabled yesterday.

The department said security fences had been put up at about 150 schools.

"As a result damage to schools has declined drastically. All riot damage has also been repaired," the report said.

A further 48 new schools would be completed by the beginning of April this year.

During the 1976/77 financial year, 77 new community schools, comprising 1,040 classrooms, a further 814 classrooms at existing schools, 37 laboratories, 25 libraries and 45 centres were erected.

The report said: "The department can rightly claim that the purposeful development programme which was initiated in 1976 to provide in the urgent need for school accommodation has resulted in the establishment of healthy relations with the black communities.

"Coordinated efforts have been made to execute successfully the programme for the renovation and upgrading of existing schools and the erection of new school buildings.

"Special attempts are being made to upgrade standards to a level comparable with those of other population groups.""

Good progress had been made with the planning of secondary-school facilities and this had made it possible to transfer a greater number of Std 6 pupils, from primary school to secondary school.

The report disclosed that the number of black matriculants was expected to top 50,000 in 1980 for the first time after a 117 percent increase in the number of Std 9 pupils in 1979.

The number of private candidates for matric had also increased, from 59,000 to 98,000.

The department said it was encouraging that a large number of teachers were busy improving their academic qualifications with the aid of adult-education centres — 526 teachers were studying for matric, 1,514 more than in 1978.

By last year, 84 adult-education centres and 94 remote campuses or satellites had been created.
CAPE TOWN — The report of the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the 1976 Soweto riots is to be tabled in the House of Assembly tomorrow morning.

The Minister of Justice and the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, will table the report.

Mr Justice P M Cillie was appointed as a one-man commission of inquiry into the riots on June 24, 1976.

The Star will provide detailed coverage in all its editions tomorrow of this report on one of the most traumatic events in South African history.
Treuernicht may take a battering

Political Staff

THE Transvaal Nationalist leader, Dr Andries Treuernicht, could take a battering in the parliamentary debate on the findings of the Cillie Commission.

Dr Treuernicht was Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education when riots broke out in 1976. He was an important figure in the enforcement of a policy which, the Cillie Commission has found, was the immediate cause of unrest.

Although Dr Treuernicht escapes direct criticism in the commission's report, Opposition MPs can be expected to focus on the role he played in events leading to June 16 1976. They may accuse him of "failing while Rome burned."

OFFICIALS BLAMED

A full day is due to be set aside for debate on the commission's report.

The commission blames education officials in Soweto for not having properly informed the Minister, Mr M C Botha, and his deputy, Dr Treuernicht, of growing black unrest.

However, Opposition spokesmen can be expected to point out that dissatisfaction with the policy of equal treatment for Africans as a medium of instruction in black schools had received a great deal of press publicity before June 16.

ON STRIKE

Homeland leaders had been drawn into the issue, there was growing unrest in schools and persistent appeals from parents, while at one point in May there were about 1,600 scholars on strike.

Dr Treuernicht's attention was drawn to the problem by questions tabled in Parliament and a telegram sent to him by the director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr Fred van Wyk, warning him of the dangerous situation in Soweto.

Only a few days before, unrest broke out, (Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World at the time visited Dr Treuernicht and appealed to him to suspend the language policy.)

DISCREDITED

Dr Treuernicht gave a reply which was the same as that given by the regional director of education for Soweto, Mr W C Ackermann, who emerges as a discredited figure in the commission's report.

Mr Qoboza recalls (and this is not mentioned in the Cillie report) that Dr Treuernicht said, "Surely Mr Qoboza, if we pay for young people's education, then surely we must be given the right to decide what and how they are taught."

Mr M C Botha and the former Minister of Police, Mr 'Jimmy' Kruger, are also likely to come in for criticism from their departments' poor handling of a delicate issue.

By Hugh Robertson

COLOURED politicians and academics today cautiously welcomed some of the findings of the Cillie Commission's report on the 1976 riots.

But Professor R van der Ross, Rector of the University of the Western Cape, which the commission described as having been the "combustion point" of the riots in the Cape, said he felt it was wrong to generalise about the university's role in the issue.

TOKU ISSUE

He took issue, too, with the finding that the riots had been the "evil fruit of planning and incitement on the UWC campus, although he conceded that there had been widespread solidarity at UWC with the cause of opposition to discrimination."

Emphasising that he was commenting on only a general outline of the commission's report, Professor van der Ross said: "We should be careful about generalising in such a way as to infer that the whole university was involved in plotting and organised activity."

"To my knowledge, some of our students and staff were detained, but I do not recall any student or staff member having been charged in court with this sort of subversive activity. There may be a few people involved, but if this is so they should be brought to book in the courts."

He added: "There were a few individual cases of students having been involved in acts of violence, such as the burning of cars, but this is a different thing from actively planning public disorder and deliberately spreading it."

ITS SUPPORT

There was, it is true, widespread demonstration of solidarity with the cause of opposition to discrimination. It was out of this solidarity that violent action drew its support.

The Leader of the Labour Party, Mr Alon Hendeley, said he did not support the 'singing out' of UWC in the report but felt that in general terms he supported many of the other findings.

I appreciate the fact that the background to the riots has been identified. For so long we have been hearing about so-called..."
Cautiously: the illie report

Involved in the riots are the first true apartheid generation which has grown up isolated from the whites and with no sense of feeling. They were reacting to the older generation's experience of dispossession, hardship and even death.

The chaplain of UWC, the Rev. Alan Boesak, said the commission was correctly in pointing out the impact of the whole system of separate development on the coloured people and said that had led over many years to anger.

"The riots were an expression of that anger. It is quite correct that solidarity with the people of Soweto was one of the main causes of the riots, though not the root cause. It was just the spark that set off the anger."
Grievances caused by apartheid

The commission found that organisations such as the ANC, the SA Communist Party and the PAC played an active role in instigating and encouraging the riots.

Among the factors named are some of the cornerstones of apartheid, such as influx control, the Group Areas Act, the homelands system, the rule of administration boards and citizenship prescriptions applied to black communities.

The commission found that organisations such as the ANC, the SA Communist Party and the PAC played an active role in instigating and encouraging the riots.

The Black People's Convention's greatest contribution was to awaken black consciousness and solidarity.

Members of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) were closely involved in incitement during the riots and caused unrest at black universities.

The Soweto Students Representative Council (S SRC), which was a sub-committee of the South African Students Movement (SASM), organised the march that sparked the violence in Soweto on June 16, and was largely responsible for the continuation of unrest.

Visitors

Other factors listed by the commission as contributing to the climate of unrest included:

- The breaking up of families in urban areas because of section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, the 72-hour restriction on visitors to controlled areas and the dominating manner in which white officials applied the influx control laws;

The report quotes a witness before the commission as remarking on influx control: 'Once you have seen a group of blacks with the hate they carry with them, one can understand why they acted as illogically and destructively as they did.'

- Resettlement caused by the Group Areas Act which usually affected a black or a coloured community. Dissatisfaction about Group Areas decisions were the direct cause of unrest in Stellenbosch and Mossel Bay.

- Opposition to the homeland system was sometimes reason for actions that led to unrest. Dissatisfaction about the policy led to frustration and opposition to authority.

- Urban blacks found they had no say in their own affairs, they feared the loss of their South African citizenship, they were unhappy about lack of home ownership and they felt the sting of discrimination.

Although none of these matters caused any disturbances, they created a spirit of dissatisfaction and resistance.

Great hate

- Discrimination, not only by authority but by whites generally, not only caused dissatisfaction, but also a great hate, which was one of the most noticeable contributors to the spirit of unrest.

- The administration boards, which were seen as unrepresentative lawgivers, caused such dissatisfaction that black people were easily activated to riot.

Nearly 6000 arrested

Police made nearly 6000 arrests in the period of unrest from June 16 1976 to February 28 1977. The commission emphasised the difficulty it had in obtaining accurate statistics but, according to the figures at its disposal, 3026 people were arrested for public violence, 282 for theft, 283 for riotous assembly, 283 for sabotage, 818 for arson and 220 for wanton damage to property.

Of the males arrested, 50 percent were above the age of 18, with 45 percent of the females arrested were above the age of 18.
News coverage did not spark unrest

The Cillie Commission has found no evidence that any actions of the Press were directly responsible for the unrest.

It has, however, found that publicity given to the unrest by the Press and radio did impress some people to such an extent that they could rebel as a result of slight provocation.

The commission believes that the publication of riot reports in itself could have consequences which were not intended or desired.

Wide publicity was given to unrest and it appears from evidence that the news reports about the unrest were read in newspapers and heard on the radio by youths throughout the country.

RECEPTIVE

After considering all the evidence, the commission concludes that it cannot be said that the distribution of news about the unrest directly caused any unrest or helped it persist.

The commission is, however, convinced that this distribution influenced young people to such an extent that they would listen to an agitator with receptive minds. They could even of their own accord have gone over to unrest as a result of another provocation.

The commission refers to the difficulties involved in covering riots and says newspapers sometimes give different versions about the same event.

THE total cost of the damage caused during unrest throughout South Africa which started in June 1976 could be higher than R45 million.

This emerges from the report of the commission which gives details of the staggering amount of damage caused in riots.

Biggest losers were the administration boards, which suffered damages totalling R20 million. The West Rand Administration Board alone suffered R8.3 million worth of damage.

The commission heard evidence that private persons and concerns suffered damage of more than R1 million.

By the end of 1976, a total of 599 buses had been damaged or burnt out, while 764 private vehicles had been damaged or destroyed.

BOTTLE STORES

During the unrest, 114 beer halls, 74 bottle stores and 124 administration board buildings were destroyed or damaged by fire. A total of 222 board vehicles were wrecked.

Many schools were damaged: a total of 255 throughout the country, with 138 in Soweto, 44 in the Cape Midlands, 20 on the East Rand, 24 in the Central Transvaal and 18 on the Cape Peninsula. Total cost of damage to schools was more than R800 000.

Damage amounting to more than R600 000 was caused in various bantustans, while police suffered damage of nearly R500 000. Damage totalling R1.5 million was done to property belonging to the Department of Public Works.

FLASHBACK ... A woman flees a cloud of teargas as a canister explodes near Electricity House on the corner of Strand Street and St George's Street, Cape Town.
The signs ignored by police

boy dead and a young
death out of the

Scenes of plunder and death
Riots report out today

Mr Justice P M Cillie, formerly Judge President of the Transvaal and now a judge of the Appellate Division, heard evidence from various people over the unrest which swept the country from June to February of 1977.

The findings

Since the appointment of the commission, blacks, in particular, have been waiting to hear what the findings are. This was particularly so with blacks and organisations who had been accused of having stirred up the unrest.

Mr Justice Cillie had appointed a number of advisers to help him. Among them were officials of the Department of Justice.

Early this year, it was indicated in Parliament that the report may not be ready to be tabled during this session of Parliament. However, the report will now be tabled in the Afrikaans version only, and the English version is expected to be published within the next few months.

POST will publish a special edition later today, which will be on sale as soon as the report is tabled.

Do not miss this special edition to find out what the Cillie Commission has reported.
Apartheid led to violence

Signs of unrest

Group.

cause immediate problem. Education decisions were flawed.
Black Consciousness meant black power

Less trouble,
No evil, nada

The same
Evidence of Bunye's
Virtual school officials

VLO of EFL

The damage cost of...
Arson plunder and death

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

Nightmare scenes of arson, plunder and death in Soweto are set down in the cold, manneer-of-fact official report of the Commission report.

The lawless days that shook South Africa nearly four years ago are described in detail on a day-by-day, hour-by-hour basis.

But the language of the report barely captures the horror of the chaos that gripped Soweto, and other black areas, for days and nights, the murder of officials by mobs and the shooting of scores of rioters.

It started with protest marches at 8 am on June 16, 1976.

The first white man to feel black anger was Mr. D. D. Sull, Inspector of Black Schools, whose car was attacked near Jabulani.

He escaped with "no notable injuries."

By 8.30 am huge crowds of schoolchildren bearing placards and giving the black power salute were moving through Soweto.

Soon stones were being thrown at police who had to retreat.

The first serious outbreak of violence that hit the town took place at 10.30 am at Orlando West High School where a crowd of between 5,000 and 8,000 was gathered.

ATTACKED

The report says: "Colonel Klugfeld (the officer commanding Orlando police station) and his men were attacked with stones and it was not possible for him to address the crowd."

"The patrol comprised about five police cars, three heavy vehicles and two patrol vans with dogs."

By Tom Duffy, Political Reporter

Police involved in the first confrontation with students on June 16, 1976 found themselves in mortal danger and fired their guns out of desperation.

And it appears that 12-year-old Hector Peterson, who died in this incident, was killed by a bullet "not intended" for him.

These are the findings on the two most controversial questions left in the wake of the first confrontation.

Hector Peterson's death was the most highly publicised of the hundreds of deaths in the unrest that started on June 18. Many black people saw him as a martyr — a symbol of an uprising by black youngsters against a hated system.

The commission found there was a great diversity of opinion among wit..
Migrant workers opposed gang, but did not work with police

Allegations of collusion between the police and the "migrante" during the bloody riots in Nyanga at the end of 1976 are rejected in the report.

In the black areas of the Peninsula as a whole 37 people died in the December riots. The police were responsible for 14 of the fatalities.

The report lays the main blame for the riots on the "Comrades" group.

The commission finds that the fundamental and direct cause of the Christmas 1976 riots in Nyanga was the militant action of the Comrades and the young people activated by them.

The Comrades stepped up their campaign against shebeens in the weeks before Christmas. They went to reputed shebeens, burnt down buildings and destroyed or sometimes drank the liquor and robbed shebeen owners of their money.

They called strikes and wanted to paralyse the economy. Migrant workers had to have police protection.

They prohibited Christmas celebrations, humiliated migrant workers who did not want to obey and took away Christmas presents and liquor on the streets.

The Comrades ordered everyone to attend a memorial service on Christmas Day, but the migrants refused.

The migrants did not agree with the activities of the Comrades.
Shots fired because of 'mortal danger'

CITLIE COMMISSION

...
Police were diligent

There is no known case of a policeman who used a firearm during the unrest in 1976. In most cases, the police used tear gas and rubber bullets. There were reports of extrajudicial killings and disappearances, but the police denied responsibility.

In Camera

A total of 839 arrests were made during the unrest. Only 158 of those arrested were released due to lack of evidence. The majority were charged with criminal offenses.

Guides

Mr. Justice G. S. Pillay, a judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Justice P. A. Coomaraswamy, a judge of the High Court, were appointed as guides to the Truth Commission. They helped the commission in the investigation of the unrest.

Advisers

Three people were appointed as advisers to the commission. They were:
- Mr. John Kani, a writer and playwright
- Mr. Thabo Mbeki, a political leader
- Mr. F. W. de Klerk, a former president

The commission was set up to investigate the unrest and to determine the causes and responsibility for the violence.

Witnesses were dissatisfied

Many witnesses were unhappy with the way the commission conducted its investigation. Some witnesses believed they were not adequately listened to, and others felt that their testimony was not recorded accurately.

The commission found that the police had been responsible for most of the violence. It also found that the government had been complicit in the unrest.

Conclusion

The commission's report was published in 1985. It was widely criticized for its leniency towards the police and for not adequately addressing the role of the government.

The unrest of 1976 was a turning point in South Africa's history. It highlighted the need for a change in the country's apartheid policies.
Some police acted 'over-hastily' in Peninsula riots

The commission has found that police action in the Peninsula during the riots was not excessive or wrong and had not caused riots or worsened them, but it concides there were over-hasty actions.

The report says the finding does not exclude the possibility that policemen individually sometimes acted more harshly than was necessary.

It is also possible that some pupils may have regarded justified police action as an invasion of their right to demonstrate.

In some instances, because of factors such as wrong appraisal of the situation and pressure, policemen had fired too quickly.

The report points out that fatalities were investigated by magistrates.

The commission made the following general findings about the police action:

- The police formed itself well of its task to control rioters, in spite of extremely difficult and dangerous circumstances.
- The policy of the police was to use only as much force as was necessary to restore order, to protect life and property and to carry out arrests. Exceptions did occur in some circumstances.
- The policy was to handle rioters firmly but not harshly. In this regard it happened that specific policemen, as a result of what the report describes as their "spiritual composition," had acted excessively.
- It was not police policy to shoot rioters summarily, and this did not happen.
- There were exceptional cases where a few members of the force, as a result of a wrong evaluation of the situation, excitement, exaggerated reaction, the pressure of circumstances and even fear, fired too quickly.
- There were several cases where policemen had fired before they could be sure that people not involved would not be hit. This happened especially in the case where buckshot was used.
- Police action was not the cause of the first riots and violence in the Peninsula.

Threats the main force

Intimidation was possibly the largest driving force behind the riots, the commission says.

"Even before June 16 intimidators were active and during the riots they forced people on all levels of the black community through threats or violence to take part in riots and insurrection in some way or another."

Naturally, says the commission, not all people who took part did so because they were forced to.

It cites evidence of intimidation in many parts of the country. Parents were intimidated in some regions, while school principals and teachers were frequently the targets of intimidation.

Attacks were also made on shebeens and shop owners who refused to close their businesses during periods of mourning.

The commission says a marked aspect of the promotion of a climate of fear during the unrest was the 'intimidation' of "members of the police force in various areas."

The commission has found that liquor was a factor in the riots. About 20 percent of the people killed in the unrest had alcohol in their systems.

6,000 were arrested

Police made just under 6,000 arrests in the period of unrest from June 16 1976 to February 28 1977.

The commission emphasises the difficulty it had in obtaining accurate statistics, but according to the figures at its disposal 3,024 people were arrested for public violence, 1,562 for offences related to the Racial Assemblies Act, 283 for sabotage, 818 for arson and 263 for damage to property.

Of the males arrested, 56 percent were above the age of 18 and 45 percent of the females arrested were above the age of 18.

From June 15 to August 31 the following number of accused appeared in magistrate's courts on the Witwatersrand, 348 in Soweto and Dobsonville, 134 in Alexandra and 426 on the East Rand.

In Port Elizabeth, Magistrates heard 95 cases involving 2,004 accused between August 7 and December 15.
Apartheid injustice blamed

From Page 1

found that no actions of the Press were directly responsible for the unrest. However, publicity given to the unrest by Press and radio did impress some people so much they could rebel as a result of a slight provocation.

It found that leading articles published in newspapers were usually marked by a sense of balance, impartiality and clear insight.

The report will be discussed in the Assembly on Friday March 7.

Grievances eased since riots

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — A number of improvements to the way of life of many blacks in Soweto have occurred since the riots, the commission says.

It was not within the commission's terms of reference to make a finding on whether the improvements were a result of 1976 disorders

Nevertheless, evidence of grievances had brought certain unsatisfactory conditions to the attention of the authorities.

Changes made since the riots included:

- Compulsory use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction was scrapped.
- A start was made with compulsory education and free education.
- Community councils replaced advisory bodies and took over certain functions of administration boards.
- Improvements were made in respect of home ownership, and in the financing, building and planning of houses.
- Arrangements were made for the provision of electricity.
- The elimination of sports discrimination was speeded up.
- Restrictive trade regulations were considerably modified.
Millions

The Christmas weekend in 1976

Thousands of people gather outside

The C.R. Commissary

Riot torn

Men blamed

Education

Rioting by

Bungling

Over Ramphal's Resignation

A]

B]
575 died, 3907 injured in unrest

A TOTAL of 575 people died in the unrest which swept through various parts of South Africa from June 16 1976 to February 28 1977, the commission has found.

Police estimate that 3907 people were injured in the unrest — 2398 of them by the police — but the commission does not regard these figures as conclusive.

It points to the difficulty of obtaining accurate figures because many people were either treated by private doctors who did not record histories, or did not seek medical aid.

Of the people killed in the unrest, 494 were blacks, 75 coloured, five whites and one Indian.

A total of 451 died as a result of police action and 124 as a result of the actions of other people.

Of all the 575 who died, 256 were killed in Soweto.

Political Correspondent

The Commission has found that police action in the Peninsula during the riots, was not excessive or wrong and did not cause riots or worsen them, but it says that there were over-hasty actions.

The report says that there were official warnings to put the officials on the alert. Time after time there were problems with school boards which ignored policy.

Already from February, scholars started trouble in their schools over African schools as a medium of instruction. Various schools had boycotts of classes. At one stage 1600 students refused to go to school and five were expelled over education troubles.

The report says that there were outbreaks of violence and the rioters were not allowed to escape.

COMPLAINTS

On the instructions of the commission all complaints about police action were investigated by senior police officers. Colonel C V M Mouton.

One allegation was that police had often entered school grounds unarmed.

According to the report, Colonel Mouton could not find a single case where the police entered such grounds in order to dampen riots without a request from a principal or a staff member.

One principal, who alleged that this had happened, did not want to give evidence or have his identity disclosed. A statement by him was read out in camera and its truth could not be confirmed.

Schools were given the assurance that the police would not enter schools on unfounded grounds.

All fatalities were investigated by a magistrate.

Abuse of liquor influenced rioting

Political Correspondent

EXCESSIVE use of liquor influenced the intensity and duration of some of the riots in the Cape according to the Cills Commission.

The commission is sceptical of the explanation that liquor stores were attacked because pupils presented their parents’ drinking habits and because their stores were seen as symbols of an authority and policy opposed by the pupils.

LOOTED

The report says rioters who attacked liquor stores and shebeens also looted and drank some of the liquor.

There was alcohol in the blood of the bodies of 39 of the 137 people who were killed in the riots.

According to police, most of the rioters who were arrested were under the influence of liquor.
Police Rejection

Policy

A feeling of solidarity

With the people of Soweto

Group areas decision, a direct cause of Stellenbosch riot
The main cause of the riots in the Peninsula in 1976 and 1977 was a feeling of solidarity with the people of Soweto — and the students of the University of the Western Cape played a major role, the Cillie Commission has found.

The commission's report, which was tabled in parliament today, states that the efforts of coloured blacks in the Peninsula to build up a community of interests, feelings and action with blacks elsewhere in the country was often obvious.

The idea

According to the evidence, the idea of solidarity took strong hold on the students of the University of the Western Cape and they carried this over to other restless elements.

The report finds that the UWC was the "combustion point" of the riots in the south.

From the UWC campus the inspiration inspired the students and spread from one university to other restless elements.

Thus the riots spread not only through the Peninsula but to other universities in the country.

137 died

From August 11, 1976, to February 14, 1977, 137 people died in the riots.

The report largely dismisses accusations of excessive police actions, but says that there could have been more cases where policemen acted more responsibly than was necessary.

It contends that the police were reluctant to use force subject to severe provocation.

Dealing with what it regards as the root cause of the conflict, the report says that witnesses who gave attention to the incident indicated the feeling of solidarity was not only the main cause of the riots. They said that people who were identified with a particular cause had not regarded the police as a symbol of solidarity.

Main reason

Although the possibility of outside influence could not be discounted, most witnesses thought that the "real reason for the change was discrimination.

Among those who had led to the combination of the University of the Western Cape and the police action were mentioned as contributory factors.

The commission found that the biggest factor that led to the combination of the University of the Western Cape and the police action were mentioned as contributory factors.

Some public interest in the issue was raised, however, in this way was undermined the ability to maintain discipline.

Major role played by UWC students

Their show of solidarity with Soweto and the aims of the blacks made their institution the combustion point of the riots in the south.

After the boycott of lecturers the next aim was riots and violence.

The evidence showed that the rioting did not start spontaneously. It was the "evil fruit" of planning and incitement.

In the three weeks from July 26, 1976, there were six mass meetings and a number of demonstrations.

Throw stones

For nearly two months, demonstrations, arrests and attempts to arson were rife and when the students acted they did not hesitate to throw stones.

One of their main weapons was a pamphlet called "UWC-Soweto" which was widely distributed.

Wherever the pamphlet was distributed riots broke out. After the pamphlet had been distributed in Guguletu, Langla and Nanga, it was relatively quiet at that stage — riots broke out.

In Paarl and Stellenbosch coloured schoolchildren rioted after students had encouraged them to do so.

At the University of Cape Town, the report says, the action of students was limited to meetings and demonstrations and the distribution of pamphlets.

Central city

In the case of coloured schools the general view was that teachers had looked on passively, but the Director of Education of the Department of Coloured Relations gave evidence that teachers systematically cultivated resistance among children. The children grew up with an aggrieved feeling.

A detective gave evidence that at the Salt River High School two teachers incited pupils by teaching the "freedom songs" and by telling them to use violence when confronted by the police.

This witness also stated that four teachers from the school had instructed pupils to march in the central city.

The commission found, however, that on the whole teachers rarely took an active part in the rioting.

The report says that in contrast to earlier examples, it had to point to the case of the Spa Road High School where, under the then principal, Mr F. Sonn, there was, with one exception, no rioting or violence.

The staff won the confidence of the children by showing them that they shared their grievances.

On one occasion discussions between parents and children solved the problem.

The holidays

Other principals did a great deal to protect their schools during the holiday and also collected money from parents to have damage to the schools repaired.

The report points out that teachers were in a difficult position.

Had they given their support to the pupils they would have clashed with the law. If they had gone against the pupils they could have had an even harder time.

Referring to the role of the parents, the report says that there was no evidence that parents actively took part in riots to protect their children.

They helped

Parents often helped combat rioting and punished children.

The report also says that, because children had received some training, they were often better developed than their parents.

In the home they therefore set the pace and parents feared to compete with them.

Parents were often approached by their children and others for not imposing the conditions against which the children were rebelling. The guilt they felt in this way undermined the ability to maintain discipline.

The groups

According to some witnesses, parents were sometimes intimidated and then afraid to oppose their children.

The presence of skulls in the schoolyards that took part in the riots made children cheeky, brutal and defiant.

Some parents, in the presence of their children, were addressed in a humiliating way by officials, the police and whites and in this way parental control was undermined.
Discrimination the root of grievances among coloured

Political Correspondent

BITTER feelings among the coloured people about discrimination are highlighted in the report of the Cillie Commission on the 1976 and 1977 riots.

They felt that most of their grievances were caused by discrimination.

The report says a large part of the coloured people had the following viewpoint:

'Separate development is the greatest cause of discrimination; the policy and the legislation laid down its principles and their implementation causes an unfair division between coloured and white.

DEGRADING'

'The community was harmed by such institutions as race classification, group areas and even separate universities.'

The classification is degrading; they reject not only the word 'coloured' but also the idea of a separate coloured identity and 'non-white' is an unacceptable definition in the language of the dominating white group.

'Separate group areas have caused misery, discomfort and damage to many.'

PATERNALISTIC

'For the student his admission to other universities is made impossible or extremely difficult and his feeling of frustration is aggravated by the paternalistic attitudes of some white lecturers.'

The coloured became anti-white and investigated the various facets of the struggle of the blacks. They linked up with the black community to eliminate grievances and obtain his rights through a joint struggle.

Other witnesses indicated the report described as 'a shorter road'.

Disillusioned coloured people who are said to have perceived an unreason among whites with regard to the rise of the black found a new brother-in-arms in the blacks.

To this could be added that coloured people could have thought that the blacks were gaining the upper hand and would rule the whites and therefore joined the blacks.

RACIST

The report says that the coloured people are not at one in these matters.

Some feel that the black power concept is racist, aggressive and reactionary.

There are also those who think that the coloured people are a separate population group with its own identity.

The commission's attention was also drawn to the fact that rebellious elements, including the students, were often wrongly informed. Sometimes they had little or no information on a matter, but they nevertheless believed that it had harmful discrimination.

FLASHBACK: Smoke from a teargas grenade rises in Adderley Street during the 1976 riots.
ALLEGATIONS of collusion between the police and the migrants during the bloody riots in Nyanga at the end of 1976 are rejected in the report of the Cillie Commission.

The report, accepted by Parliament today, lays the main blame for the riots on the Comrades group.

The commission finds that the fundamental and direct cause of the Christmas 1976 riots in Nyanga was the militant action of the Comrades and the young people activated by them.

The Comrades stepped up their campaign against shebeens in the weeks before Christmas. They went to reputed shebeens, burnt down buildings, destroyed liquor, sometimes drinking it, and robbed shebeen owners of their money.

Called strikes

They called strikes and wanted to paralyse the economy and migrant workers had to have police protection.

They prohibited Christmas celebrations, humiliated migrant workers who did not want to obey and took away Christmas presents and视察 the streets.

The Comrades ordered everyone to attend a memorial service on Christmas Day, but the migrants refused.

The migrants did not agree with the activities of the Comrades.

The report gives as the incident that started the riots an attack on Christmas Day by a group of Comrades on a migrant's car that was full of liquor and the fact that another armed group of Comrades had in a provocative way gone to ask some migrants why they had not attended the memorial service.

Blame laid on Comrades

The police, according to a report presented to the commission,造假 the rioters and migrants in a report Role of the South African Riot Police in Riots and Killings in Nyanga, Cuba, 1976 and a memorandum by the Rev. Dr. Russell, The Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth.

The commission points out that the clergyman stated that they regarded it as unwise to accuse police of laying charges against the police because of the difficulty of identification and because of the lack of confidence in the police and the fear of victimisation.

Mr. Russell declined to disclose the identity of his informants.

Outbursts

After this, the report says, there was more than one outburst — and the Christmas riots had begun.

The Comrades and some young people were, more than once, responsible for the continuation of the riots as when, on December 26 1976, after a 'peace treaty' had been arranged, they went with a group from Guguletu to attack the migrants.

They also repeatedly attacked patrolling police with stones and petrol bombs and put up road blockades.

According to available pamphlets, the Comrades were strongly opposed to whites, the Government and Bantu education.

They also seriously disrupted school attendance.

These aspects of their political views, the report says, did not contribute to the actions which led to the riots.

The report also blames another group of Nyanga inhabitants, the residents, for the start and continuation of the riots, because they did not control or oppose their children or other militant youths.

They, in fact, protected the youths and became involved in fights along with them against the migrants.

On the other hand, the role of the migrants was not purely defensive. On several occasions they organised punitive and revenge attacks.

Petrol bombs

Their actions, like those of other rioters, are described as sometimes malicious and cruel. They also fought with stones and petrol bombs across the dividing line.

The police action in Nyanga over the Christmas weekend is described as being aimed at en
Reasons for Boland riot

Political Correspondent

THE causes of the 1976 rioting by coloured and black schoolchildren in the Boland and other parts of the Cape were largely political, the Milie Commission has found.

Local grievances about school conditions were mentioned as a contributory factor in some areas.

In the case of the south-west Cape the commission does not rule out indoctrination, intimidation and incitement as factors.

In three schools, pupils demonstrated their solidarity with Soweto with placards and black power salutes.

WHITE TEACHERS

In Paarl, salary differences and the presence of white teachers were the major reasons for dissatisfaction.

Elsewhere pupils were under the wrong impression that teachers at their schools received an allowance for the discomfort they had to suffer by serving in a coloured school.

Discontent with the present system of government emerged in many of the demonstrations by pupils.

The commission said it could not say how widespread the feelings were or to what degree incitement had led to it.

In many areas the destruction of properties and leaders had led to dissatisfaction.

In contrast to Soweto, the commission found the role of Africans as a medium of instruction was not a serious factor, even in the Eastern Cape and East London.

AGITATORS

It found that agitators were at work in Ciskei, but pointed out that Chief Lennox Sebe had said there were conditions for agitators to exploit, such as the lack of capital to develop the bantustan and to provide work.

Bantu education was unacceptable to many younger teachers and many pupils.

The conviction that this form of education was aimed at turning blacks into 'good slaves' of the whites was fairly general.

One of the reasons why there had not been excessive violence in Ciskei was that the police had been 'extremely helpful'. At no stage were firearms used and according to witnesses, they acted with great self-control.

In the case of Fort Hare the commission found the old spirit of revolt and the black students' resistance to the present political system were the causes of riots on the campus.

Grievances, objections or requests were not submitted to the university authorities, nor were they given the opportunity to make changes or concessions in order to prevent the riots.

In Fort Elizabeth and the Midlands, solidarity and sympathy with the victims of Soweto, political indoctrination by organisations such as the Black People's Convention (BPC) and the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), political grievances and irritating legislation were given as some of the causes.

DETECTION

In the Kimberley area, the causes given were the detention of a pupil, a demonstration of solidarity, the uproar in the rest of the country and resistance to the Government as personified by the then Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster.

The report said there were undoubtedly agitators and inciters in Kimberley especially in the Galeshewe township.

In the case of Upington the report said the desire to show solidarity, and local grievances such as pupils' dissatisfaction with arrangements at school, the behaviour of teachers, insufficient recreational and sports facilities and poor housing, led to rioting.
Report on riots out today

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Cillie Commission's report on the Soweto riots will be tabled in Parliament today — three years and eight months after the outbreak of rioting on June 16, 1976.

The report, in more than 1,000 pages, covers one of the most traumatic events in South Africa's history and makes findings on it.

The report is the work of Mr. Justice Piet Cillie, Judge-President of the Transvaal, who was appointed during the six months of sporadic unrest to inquire into the riots, which spread from Soweto to townships throughout the country.

The Rand Daily Mail will carry extensive coverage of the commission's report in all editions tomorrow.
The commission was surprised to discover the rumor in question on June 17, 1976, when the firm's director of research and strategy took action. According to the commission, this is the first time.

The day started off like any other in the company. Meetings were scheduled, reports were due, and the usual hustle and bustle were in full swing. But as the day progressed, a strange rumor began to circulate among the staff.

"It's true," a few employees whispered to each other. "The company is going to be sold." The rumor spread quickly, and soon, everyone was talking about it.

The commission was shocked. They had no idea the rumor was even circulating. They immediately convened a meeting to address the issue.

"We need to get to the bottom of this," the commission's chairperson said.

The commission began to investigate the rumor, questioning employees and gathering information. They discovered that the rumor had started when a flagship product of the company was not performing as expected.

"We thought we had the answer," the commission's chairperson said. "But it seems we were wrong. The company is in trouble, and we need to take action."
parents choose
Now School and
Verwoerd decided. The whites chose him.
Treurnicht speech 'tipped the scales'
Counting the cost of the violence

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Damage estimated at R207 m, was sustained by Bantu Affairs Administration Boards in the country-wide disturbances sparked off in Soweto in June 1976, according to the Cille Commission.

When totalling all the estimates of damage contained in the report, a figure of about R177 m is arrived at, but Mr Justice Cille feels very strongly that these figures should not be added together to determine a final bill for the nation-wide unrest.

"The amounts listed in the report cannot be regarded as complete and accurate for two reasons. Firstly, not all persons and institutions reported their losses, and in cases where they did, flaws were found in some of the returns. The second reason is that estimates of damage are not and sometimes cannot always be exact."

The losses of private individuals and instances are virtually impossible to determine, although evidence before the commission estimates these to more than R18 m.

"Throughout the country the property of Bantu Affairs Administration Boards was the target of vandalism and it is not surprising that these 22 boards suffered more damage from a group than any other group.

"During the disturbances, 114 barracks, 74 8BAH buildings were gutted or damaged by fire. The contents of the buildings were destroyed in all, 223 headposts were destroyed.

"The Department of Co-operation and Development sees the total damage to the boards at R160 828 070.

"To ascertain the final damage figures for Soweto as a separate area would have been too costly, but the damage figures for the West Rand Administration Board, under which Soweto falls, is R16 358 525.

"Losses sustained by the Department of Education and Training total R626 000.

"Damage done by rioters to schools and official buildings in the black states totals R52 550. This amount excludes the damage done in the Moroketsa district of Bophuthatswana and damage to the University of Zululand in KwaZulu.

"A total of 224 police vehicles were damaged or destroyed at a cost of R23 318. The operational expenses incurred by the police in trying to curb the riots came to R703 505.

"Damage to trains, station buildings, tracks and signal boxes cost the Railways R184 000. In addition, protection which had to be afforded to trains, lines, installations and buildings, set the railways back another R160 254 in extraordinary administrative costs.

"Damage to official vehicles of the Department of Transport came to R7 955.

"Within the first six months of the disturbances, 39 post offices were damaged, most of them in black and coloured residential areas. One was damaged by a petrol bomb in the white residential area of Kalk Bay and another was damaged by fire in Kimberley. Total damage to the Department of Posts and Telecommunications was R1 081 000.

"Losses totalling R1 357 881 were sustained by the Department of Public Works mainly as a result of damage to coloured schools and colleges.

"The Administration of Coloured Affairs had to pay R32 815 for damage to buildings at 184 coloured schools throughout the country.

"A survey covering the period to the end of 1976 shows that 364 private concerns were damaged or destroyed. Of these, 45 were in Soweto and 46 were in the Cape Peninsula. Among them were 19 factories, five commercial banks, five cinemas, four petrol stations and several hotels." — Sapa
Police share blame

Colonel Kienegeld that he had spoken to a student from Orlando North High School.

The student had said that five students from Maitland High School arrived at his school and said that the students should either go to school the following day or face arrest. People other than students should be off the streets and cars on the streets would be burned.

"All this information," he continued, "was never conveyed to the districtal commissioner or headquarters." The commission said it was only at 7:45 am on June 16 that Colonel Kienegeld told his men to ready themselves at his police station. Later, he patrolled the area and realized he needed reinforcements in the protest march.

The Commission of Inquiry into the Redbird Strike, S. W. T. R. Rex, gave evidence that until that morning, he had still not received any report on the planned demonstration.

The commission explained that the SARP argued that because there was no compulsory education, it could not take action when children boycotted classes.

It should be accepted that the force in Soweto should be informed about matters regarding possible unrest in the area," the commission commented.

"Nevertheless, clear signs of simmering unrest were ignored in the last few weeks before the outbreak. There were many cases of violent opposition to the SARPA's actions. But the police did not respond to the importance of the signals." The commission said: "It would appear that the police did not make further investigations.

"For this reason, a group of young people could not for at least three months make extensive preparations for a demonstration involving 10,000 or more students in schools throughout Soweto. The commission said police were 'completely unprepared' when they received first reports of trouble. The police had no plan of action to combat the first day of unrest and could not even establish what was happening," the commission said.

"The departmental commissioner's orders that students should be confined to their school grounds were incapable of execution because most of them had already left their school grounds. The police halted the demonstration, but they could not control the rebellious crowds. Unrest started and spread through Soweto. It wasn't long before there was unrest in many parts of the country."
NO VICTIMIZATION

Events of First Violent Unrest:

OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the action was to create a situation where the people would be forced to confront the violent actions of the government forces. This was achieved by provoking the gobierno forces into responding with violence, thereby creating an atmosphere of mistrust and fear among the population.

The action was planned and executed with the following objectives:

1. To create a situation where the people would be forced to confront the violent actions of the government forces.
2. To provoke the gobierno forces into responding with violence.
3. To create an atmosphere of mistrust and fear among the population.

The action was executed in the following manner:

1. The people were encouraged to engage in violent actions against the government forces.
2. The government forces were provoked into responding with violence.
3. The people were forced to confront the violent actions of the government forces.

The result of the action was a situation where the people were forced to confront the violent actions of the government forces. This resulted in an atmosphere of mistrust and fear among the population.

The action was successful in achieving its objectives and the people were forced to confront the violent actions of the government forces.

The lesson learned from this action is that the people must be encouraged to engage in violent actions against the government forces in order to create an atmosphere of mistrust and fear among the population.
Gang caressed in Vanga riots

Censured officials

Education

Police misuse of force

The issue of corruption in the police force has been a constant concern in the country. The recent riots in Vanga have only added to the tension, as gang members were reported to have been involved in the incidents.

The government has taken several steps to address the issue, including the appointment of a new commissioner of police. However, the effectiveness of these measures remains to be seen.

The situation in Vanga has sparked debates about the role of the police in maintaining law and order. Some argue that the police should be more aggressive in their approach, while others believe in a more community-based approach.

The government has released a statement expressing its commitment to addressing the issue and ensuring peace and stability in the region.
The conflict between the two sides is at its height, with tensions running high. The situation has escalated into a full-blown crisis, with both sides refusing to compromise. The United Nations has been unable to broker a peace agreement, and the situation seems to be spiraling out of control.

On the one hand, the government has been accused of using excessive force to quell the protests. Human rights groups have reported widespread abuses, including extrajudicial killings and torture. The government has denied these allegations, citing the need to maintain law and order.

On the other hand, the protesters have been charged with violent acts, including arson and looting. The government has responded with military force, leading to further civilian casualties.

The international community is calling for a ceasefire and a political solution, but so far, there has been little progress. The situation remains critically tense, with both sides dug in and unwilling to give an inch.
'NO RULES’
MULDER STILL
HAUNTS NATS

Weekly review by
Frans Esterhuysen

DR Connie Mulder's
'no rules' philosophy
for survival still seems
to be haunting the
Government in strange
and diverse ways.

The ghost arose once
more when the Govern-
ment was confronted in
the Assembly this week
about official spying on its
political opponents.

Strongly reminiscent of
the Mulder era was the
Government's reaction
that it was 'not in the
public interest' to disclose
whether the official spy-
ing on MPs was done
legally or illegally.

The official Opposition's
persistent questioning
which drew the response
could have been put like
this: Do the rules apply
or do they not? That was
what it amounted to and it
was the curx of the mat-
ter.

The Government would
not say. Opposition fears,
therefore, remained that
the rules (of the law)
might not apply when it
came to spying on politi-
cians.

And it was 'not in the
public interest' for the
Opposition or the public
—to know.

This was like an echo
from Dr Mulder's attemp-
ted cover-up before the
Information scandal was
-cracked wide open.

The Botha Govern-
ment's attitude to its pol-
litical opposition was shown
during a remarkable ex-
change between Mrs
Helen Suzman (PFP
Houghton), backed up by
her parliamentary col-
leagues, and the Deputy
Minister of National Secu-
rity, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The episode lasted only
a few minutes.

On the surface it
seemed a trivial matter.

There were questions
from Mrs Suzman and an-
swers or non-answers from
the Deputy Minister. Also
a few heated exchanges.

Then it was all over.

But these few minutes
showed more than many
hours of debate might
have shown on other occa-
sions.

It began when Mrs
Suzman asked in a long
question whether MPs had
had their telephones tapped
and their mail intercep-
ted.

She wanted to know
whether this had been
done in terms of the Post
Office Act and, if so,
which MPs had been af-
fected.

She also wanted to
know who had requested
the surveillance, what
were the grounds stated
by the applicant, as re-
quired in terms of the
Post Office Act, and when
it had been done.

The Deputy Minister
replied to the effect that it
was not in the public
interest to make further
disclosures about the tap-
ing of telephones and
the interception of corre-
spondence of members of
Parliament.

In response to further
questions from Mrs Suz-
man and Dr Alex Boraine
(PFP Pinelands), the
Deputy Minister stood by
this reply and refused to
budge.

At one stage Mrs Sus-
man asked specifically
whether any interception
of mail or telephone tap-
ing had been done or
was being done in terms
of the relevant provision
of the Post Office Act.

But again she did not
get a reply.
Police had, ‘pop—guns’ to quell rioters

Crime Reporter

Police did not have enough weapons to control rioters in the 1976 violence, says the man who was in charge of Soweto police at the time.

Retired Brigadier Schalk le Roux, who was Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto in 1976, said from his home in Johannesburg today that he supported the Commission’s statement that the police were not properly armed or prepared for the riots.

He says he has government property ‘account figures to back’ what he says — that there were not enough firearms or tear gas grenades to cope.

“We did not have enough staff to control a Sunday school picnic,” he said.

Brigadier le Roux said that after he had given evidence to the commission he was asked by the then Commissioner of Police General Gert Prinsloo, why he had told the commission that the police were under-supplied with arms.

He then wrote a letter—which he has a copy—saying that he had 18 Sten guns and — 200 cartridges in stock.

Rhodesian military officials visited us and told us that our hand machine-carbines were ‘pop guns’ and were useless,” Brigadier le Roux said.

Police had great difficulty getting their stocks replenished as there were ‘red tape’ snags constantly, the brigadier said.

In November 1976 there was a request from the South African police to the quartermaster in Pretoria for more tear gas. At the time of the riots the gas had not arrived—nearly three years later.

And, Brigadier le Roux added, the gas was not “effective” between the authorities and black people, he said.

So wrong, so long

Political Staff

CAPETOWN — Everyone could see that little had been done since the June 76 riots to “put right what has so patently been so wrong for so long,” said Mr Rene de Villiers, president of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

“Mr de Villiers was reacting to the Cillie Report on the causes of the riots which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

He said the question many reasonable people would ask in the wake of the report was whether “a just and peaceful society can be built on the foundations of present State policy or whether it would be necessary to dismantle the ‘separata’ development structure before creating something just and effective in its place.”

“A state emerges with frightening clarity from the report. It is the almost total absence of effective communication between the authorities and black people,” he said.
Treuhi's statement

Treuhi's statement on...
The evidence: more

Black and white: how they reacted
It did not seem likely that the Cillie Commission would shed much light on the disturbances of 1976, particularly with its report appearing three and a half years after the events.

But, against all expectations, the report proves to be a document of significance: its recording of those traumatic and tragic happenings, and its analyses and findings, have acute relevance for where we are now and where we might be going.

Cutting through the wordiness of the report, these salient features emerge:

First, the myth about the causes of the riots, carefully cultivated by Government spokesmen at the time, is exploded: there was no sinister conspiracy by communists, agitators, the ANC, the PAC or anyone else — whatever advantage political activists might have sought later.

Second, the blame must instead be laid squarely with key aspects of Nationalist racial policy, allied with the behaviour of officials and the police.

What is striking, and depressing, in the report’s description of events, is the arbitrariness with which policies were applied; the vast communication gap between the rulers and the ruled; the arrogance and blindness of officials in carrying out the degree of their political masters.

And at the heart of it is the commission’s statement on discrimination, which in summary reads:

“Nearly all legislation relating to relations between the races is divisive by nature and is regarded by the black man and the coloured as injustice and discriminatory. Discrimination, which is always considered unjust, did not only cause dissatisfaction but among many, a great hate. This dissatisfaction

spirit of unrest.

Can there be any other final conclusion than that of an indictment of Nationalist rule and those who devise and implement it?

As far as the report is concerned, this relates to 1978. Yet, now in 1980, the same Government is in power pursuing the same racial policies and most of the same people are around.

Can it be said that, in the interim, there has been such change, in policy and personnel, as to relieve the Nationalists of their burden of responsibility and guilt? And which can inspire all of us with confidence in the future?

It is hard to believe it. The Cillie report tells the story — and offers the warning.
By MARTIN SCHNEIDER, Political Editor

MR JUSTICE Plet Cillie has damned apartheid, blaming key Government policies for creating dissatisfaction and even hatred, culminating in the nationwide 1976 riots which claimed 575 lives.

The former Judge-President of the Transvaal, whose 760-page report on the rioting was tabled in Parliament yesterday, said fundamental Nationalist policies had caused frustrations which were exploited by black activists.

Discrimination had caused "great hate" said the judge, who has since been appointed to the Appeal Court bench.

"This dissatisfaction and hate was one of the foremost creators of a spirit of unrest."

Policies causing dissatisfaction included Bantu Education, the homelands system, influx control, group areas, administration boards, denial of South African citizenship to blacks, salary discrimination, labour restrictions and detention without trial.

Declaring that "intimidation had not started the violence but had created further unrest", the judge quoted the Soweto herdsman Mr Crelo Mutwa, a former employee of the Government's West Rand Administration Board, as saying that agitators did not themselves create grievances.

They used available facts to exploit a situation, Mr Mutwa said in his evidence before Mr Justice Cillie, who acted as a one-man commission of inquiry appointed by the Government to establish the causes of the riots.

The judge exonerated Cabinet Ministers from all blame for the rioting, but his report led yesterday to concerted Opposition calls for the dismissal of Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Transvaal Nationalist leader who was Deputy Minister of Bantu Education when the violence broke out.

Dr Treurnicht was directly involved with the imposition, in black secondary schools, of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction on a 50-50 basis with English.

The commission found that this policy was the immediate cause of rioting and that it had provoked misunderstanding and dissatisfaction leading to organised resistance, particularly by the SA Students Movement.

Equally to blame for the first outbreak of violence in Soweto was the failure by education officials and police to anticipate the threat of violence and to take countermeasures.

Police had to collectively bear responsibility for causing the first riots, and education officials had failed to keep the then Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr M C Botha, and Dr Treurnicht, informed of the extent of
however, the report discloses run of urgent
telegrams sent to Dr Treurnicht by the Institute of Race
Relations only weeks before the outbreak of violence,
urging him to attend to black grievances over the
language issue.

Judge Cillie finds that Dr Treurnicht was not properly
informed by his officials when he made inquiries in
response to the Institute's warnings.

But the judge quotes two witnesses as saying that a
statement by Dr Treurnicht a few days before rioting
started "tipped the scales towards unrest" because it
showed the door had been closed to concessions on the
Afrikaans language issue.

Dr Treurnicht is likely to bear the brunt of criticism
when the Cillie report is debated in Parliament next
Friday.

The report also clears the Press of any malicious
involvement in the riots — after numerous Government
spokesmen had attacked newspapers as instigators.

"Publication of reports about unrest could, in them-
selves have had consequences which were neither
intended nor desired," the commission says.

"After examination of all
the available evidence, the
commission has come to the
conclusion that it cannot be
said that the dissemination
of news on unrest directly
casted any unrest or
allowed it to continue."

Black educationists were
particularly upset by the
report yesterday.

A leading Soweto school
principal, Mr Winnie Kambule, differed strongly with
the commission's finding that with the exception of
the language issue and free and compulsory education,
Bantu Education in itself
was not a cause of unrest,
but had contributed to dis-
satisfaction leading to
unrest.

"Soweto is still in
ferment over education today
despite the fact that Afri-
kaans is no longer a com-
pulsory language for
struction," he said.

"Separate education is
still regarded as inferior."
An indictment of Government policy

[Image: CPR Town - [Somerset] 37]
Police failed to heed the warning signals

CAPE TOWN — Police had to collectively bear responsibility for the first outbreak of violence in Soweto on June 16, 1976, the Cilie Commission has found.

The commission says although the direct cause of the riots was the organisation by students of an illegal mass protest march, the inability of police to anticipate the threatened rebellion on June 16 and to take counter-measures was a "concurrent circumstance" causing unrest.

"This means the police must collectively bear responsibility for this special incident," the commission says.

It discloses that while students were widely organising for at least three days, police first got to know of the planned June 16 protest march late on the afternoon of the 15.

At about 4 pm Maj G. J. Vuijoen, commanding officer at Jabulani police station, received information that students at Naledi High School were setting to protest the following day.

At the same time, a black lieutenant, unnamed in the report, told Col J. A. Kleingeld, commanding officer at Orlando police station, of a rumour that students were planning to hold a meeting at one of the high schools in Orlando.

Later in the evening a black sergeant, unnamed in the report, told Col Kleingeld he had spoken to a student from Orlando North High School.

The student said that five scholars from Maitake High School arrived at his school in a green kombi and said scholars should first go to school the following day and should then march. People other than students should be off the streets and cars on the streets would be burned.

"All this information, no matter how vague and incomplete it was, was never conveyed to the Divisional Commissioner or headquarters," the commission says.

It was only at 7.45 am on June 16 that Col Kleingeld told his men to ready themselves at his police station.

Later, he patrolled the area and realised he needed reinforcements as students massed on their protest march.

"The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brig. S. W. le Roux, gave evidence that until that morning he had still not received any report on the planned demonstrations," the commission says.

It explains the SAP argued that because there was no compulsory education, it could not take action when children boycotted classes.

"It should be accepted that the force in Soweto should be informed about matters regarding possible unrest in the area," the commission comments.

"Nevertheless, clear signs of simmering unrest were ignored in the last few weeks before the outbreak.

"There were numerous cases of violent opposition testifying to growing tension, but the police did not realise the importance of the warning signals.

"It would appear the police did not make further or sufficient investigations."

"For this reason, a group of young people could for at least three days make intensive preparations for a demonstration involving 15,000 or more students in schools throughout Soweto."

The commission says police were "completely unprepared" when they received first reports of trouble.

"The police had no plan of action to combat the first day of unrest and patrols first had to go out to establish what was happening," the commission says.

"The Divisional Commissioner's orders that students should be confined to their school grounds were incapable of execution because most of them had already left their school grounds.

"The police halted the demonstration but they could not control the rebellious crowds. Unrest started and spread through Soweto.

"It wasn't long before there was unrest in many parts of the country."

The commission adds that excluding police failure to anticipate unrest and to take counter-measures, there was no acceptable evidence that police action was responsible for the further development of rioting or for riot incidents.

There were, however, cases in which police action led to unrest becoming more intensive. — PS.
Cape Town — The Cape Argus

Argyrou, says Cillie

Education officials were

preoccupied with school issues. The first advice was to keep an eye on the situation. Other people involved in education were more preoccupied with school issues. The first advice was to keep an eye on the situation.
THE ASSEMBLY
Altogether 575 people were killed and at least 3 097 injured in disturbances throughout the country between June 16, 1976, and February 28, 1977, the Cillie Commission reported.

"Of those killed, 404 were blacks, 75 were Coloureds, five were whites and one was an Indian.

"Of the total, 451 died as a result of police action and 124 as the result of actions by other people."

Soweto had the highest number of deaths, namely, 262. Of those, 208 blacks died as a result of police action and 54 blacks and four whites through the actions of other people.

"The second highest number of fatalities, 117, occurred in the Western Province. Here police action claimed the lives of 54 blacks, 54 Coloureds and one Indian. A total of 29 people were killed through the actions of other people.

Statistics showed that of the total of 575, 134 were under 18 and 431 were over 18. The ages of ten of the dead could not be determined.

Eleven children not yet in their teens were shot dead in the riots, according to the Cillie report, which gives details of where all those killed died, the place, the date, the circumstances and the findings, if any. The 11 were:

Kambule, Godfrey, 12 yrs; bullet wound in neck; KwaZulu railway station, August 24; killed by Railway police when police and public were stoned; no one to blame.

Leroloe, Hermins, 12 yrs; bullet wound in chest; Diepkloof, June 17; killed while running away from helicopter; source of shot unknown; no police observed in area; no finding.

Mabaso, Noble, 10 yrs; bullet wound in abdomen; Naledi, August 24; killed during stoning of police; no finding.

Madinwane, Dawid, 11 yrs; bullet wounds; Diepkloof, September 14; found dead on premises where he lived; no finding.

M抵lute, Dennis, 11 yrs; bullet wound in chest; Orlando West, June 17; circumstances unknown; no finding.

"The commission was informed by the South African Police that 2 389 people were injured in the riots as a result of action by members of the force. A further 1 518 were injured by other people."

A total of 262 people died in the riots in Soweto.

Of these, 208 were killed as a result of police action and 54 as a result of actions of private individuals.

Of the 208 killed by the police, 108 died in the first three days of the initial riot which started on June 16. The remainder died in subsequent incidents.

From August 4–8 five blacks died; 48 were killed from August 22–26 and 18 from September 13–15. During the rest of the trouble period, 31 people died.

The report says the 208 died from bullet wounds.

Altogether 234 black men, 22 black women, two blacks of unknown sex, three white men and one white woman died.

Of those killed, 199 were over 18 and 30 under 18. The ages of four were not known. — SAPA.

Mootshudi, Agnes, 16 yrs; bullet wound in chest; Meadowlands, November 22; was a spectator while police were firing on rioters; killed by accident; no one to blame.

Mokone, Vencent, 11 yrs; multiple bullet wounds; Soweto, June 16; no finding.

Ndlovu, Jimmy, 12 yrs; bullet wound in abdomen; Soweto June 17; presumed killed during looting of Klipspruit shop; no one to blame.

Nubano, Aaron, 11 yrs; bullet wound in head; Thabasilane School, Diepkloof, June 17; circumstances unknown, no finding.

Pieterson, Hector, 12 yrs; bullet wound in back and neck; Orlando West High School, June 16; shot by police during confrontation at Orlando West Secondary School; no finding.

Radebe, Wilson, 12 yrs; bullet wounds; Zola, August 26; killed by police during attack on police; no one to blame.

The list also includes 13 dead as "unknown," but the ages given range between 23 years and 51 years. — DDR.
JOHANNESBURG — Mr Justice Piet Cillie has damned apartheid, blaming key government policies for the 1976 riots which left 575 dead.

The former Judge President of the Transvaal said in his 760-page report tabled in Parliament yesterday that government policies had created dissatisfaction and even hatred that culminated in the nation-wide riots. Nationalist policies which had caused frustration had been exploited by black activists, he said.

The judge, who has seen the Appeal Court, said discrimination had caused "great hate" and the "dissatisfaction and hate had been one of the foremost creators of a spirit of unrest".

Policies causing dissatisfaction included Bantu education, the homelands system, influx control, group areas, administration boards, denial of South African citizenship to blacks, salary discrimination, labour laws and detention without trial.

Declaring that intimidation had not started the riots but had created further unrest, the judge quoted the Soweto her- balist Credo Mutwa as saying agitators did not create grievances themselves.

They used available facts to exploit a situation, Mr Mutwa said in his evidence before the judge who acted as a one-man commission of inquiry appointed by the government to establish the causes of the riots.

The judge exonerated Cabinet Ministers from blame for the riots, but this report led yesterday to concerted opposition calls for the dismissal of Dr Teunrnick, the Transvaal Nationalist leader who was Deputy Leader of Bantu Education when the violence broke out.

Dr Teunrnick was involved directly with the imposition of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction on a 30-60 basis with English in black secondary schools.

The Cillie Commission found that the policy was the immediate cause of grievances over the language issue.

Judge Cillie found Dr Teunrnick was not informed properly by his officials when he made inquiries in response to the institute's warnings.

But the judge quotes two witnesses as saying a statement by Dr Teunrnick a few days before the riots started "tipped the scales towards unrest" because it showed the door had been closed to concessions on the Afrikaans issue.

Dr Teunrnick is likely to bear the brunt of criticism when the Cillie report is debated in Parliament next Friday.

The report also clears the press of any malicious involvement in the riots after numerous government spokesmen had attacked newspapers as an instigator.

"Publication of reports about unrest could in itself have had consequences which were neither intended nor desired," the commission says.

"After examination of all available evidence, the commission has come to the conclusion that it cannot be said that the dissemination of news on unrest directly caused any unrest or allowed it to continue."

Black educationists particularly were upset by the report yesterday.

A Soweto school principal, Mr Wilkie Khumalo, disagreed strongly with the commission's finding.

"Soweto is still in ferment over education today despite the fact that Afrikaans is no longer a compulsory language for tuition," he said. — DDC.

MPs react, page 5.

Editorial opinion, page 8.
Le Grange’s reservations

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — Mr. Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, said yesterday that on the whole, the police had “come off very well” in the Cillie Report — and suggested there were certain findings he did not support.

Mr. le Grange was commenting on the report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, which attributed “joint responsibility” to the police for the outbreak of rioting on June 16.

The commission also found that in other cases there was no acceptable evidence that police action was responsible for the outbreak of rioting.

Commenting on the report, Mr. Le Grange said: “There may be certain aspects where I may not agree with the judge. “But I do not think the police came off badly at all. On the contrary, I believe they came off very well. I am thankful that people can now see under what extremely difficult circumstances the police had to work.” He said it was “logical” there would be some criticism of the police as they had been particularly vulnerable.

“They were the force between law and order and chaos. Everything considered, I think the report confirmed that to the greatest extent the police acted properly.”

Mr. Le Grange said he would reserve his main comment for the snap parliamentary debate on Friday.
Call on PM to dismiss Treurnicht

LEADING members of both main opposition parties have called for the dismissal of Dr Andries Treurnicht from the Cabinet for his mishandling of events that led to the 1976 riots.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, said that as the Deputy Minister responsible, Dr Treurnicht had shown himself to be incompetent and uncaring and therefore should go.

"No person who is not prepared to keep a watchful eye on the department for which he is responsible should be left in the Cabinet," she said.

VAUSE RAW

In a statement issued today the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, made a fresh appeal for the establishment of a commission of inquiry to investigate the reasons for the 1976 riots in the country.

Mr Raw said his party was ready to support the establishment of the commission and urged the government to take immediate action to set it up.

The Commission, he said, would be able to investigate the causes of the riots and determine the role of the authorities in preventing them.

Mr Raw also called for the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate the human rights abuses that occurred during the apartheid regime.

In just two cases grievances about group areas led directly to riots.

The Commission found that the initial outbreak of unrest in Soweto was not spontaneous, but the result of organisational, agitation and intimidation.

As far as the rest of the country was concerned, it was found that there was virtually no unrest area where there had not been agitation or violence.

Evidence of bungling by educators, officials and a lack of police preparedness are contained in the long-awaited report.

It finds that some poor schools, where apartheid policy contributed to the riots. Factors which contributed to black feelings of bitterness and anger were the influx control laws, the Group Areas Act, the homelands systems, and official and unofficial race discrimination.

The report states that racial discrimination bred great hatred and discontent among blacks, which contributed to creating a spirit of revolt that flared in Soweto in June 1976 and flared through the country.

Mr Justice P M Collie, who sat with assessors in various areas, was appointed in June 1976.

The report states that the initial riots were given to the Commission, that most of these grievances were caused by discrimination.

Alienation from the white man developed among coloured peoples.

Mr Justice P M Collie and with it a feeling of solidarity with blacks.

The report, which runs to 1,000 pages, was published in Afrikaans. An English translation will only be available in a few months.

It makes findings only not recommendations.

While finding that bitterness against whites was exploited by agitators, it is critical of police who were thought unaware of the outbreak of trouble in Soweto and of Bantu Education officials who did not inform Ministers properly of growing unrest.

It also finds that there was uncertainty, misjudgment and dissatisfaction over the implementation of the Language policy.

The police were largely exonerated from blame, but the Commission suggested that there could have been more rapid police action in some areas.

The total damage caused during the unrest. (Continued on Page 5, col 12)
INJUSTICES CAUSED

RIOTS, SAYS

12
08/2/12
June 16 warning — it could happen again

Soweto's Mofolo Hall damaged by fire in June 1976 — still stands as evidence.

From Page 1

The deprivation of citizenship for blacks goes on relentlessly, and the Government still believes in the myth of the existence of a white South Africa.

And according to Dr Francis Wilson, professor in the University of Cape Town's School of Economics, there is no indication of a relaxation of the pass laws — which he says constitute the most serious barrier to a hopeful future in this country.

While the streamlined control measures introduced after the Riots report must reduce the numbers slightly, the "illegal" would not necessarily move into the rural areas. They would just live more openly and poorer lives in the urban areas, said Dr Wilson.

Urban blacks were not seeing the better deals everyone was talking about, and despite all the talk of change there was a real blindness on the part of the Government.

His words were echoed by Rev Allan Hendrikse, leader of the coloured Labour Party, who said: "I have never heard so much talk of violence as I'm hearing now."

Mr Hendrikse said the Cillie report did an excellent job of highlighting the causes of unrest. But it was no good recognising the causes without positive moves to remove those causes.

"I don't think there has been real movement, real change since 1976," he said. "There has in fact been a hardening of attitudes on the part of black youngsters and a greater militancy among black youngsters."

"My concern is that the Government is not able to read the signs of the times," he said.

Joyce Harris, national secretary of the Black Sash, says that the pass laws are in fact being more strictly administered than before — and supports her claim with statistics.

Ms Harris said that whereas around 1976 the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg was seeing about 40 cases a day, there were now about 100 a day.

"And that's only the tip of the iceberg."

In the Eastern Cape, Rhodes University anthropologist Prof Mike Whisson said that Port Elizabeth, where there was massive unrest in 1978/77, there was a feeling among the people that there had been no significant changes.

"The tensions are as great now as they were in 1976," he said.

Dr Marianne Roux, of the Rhodes Sociology Department, said that if the people of Port Elizabeth decided to take action on these issues, that action could well take the form of a strike.

This was evidenced by the Ford strike in which the workers supported Pecico rather than the union because of the union's "apolitical" line.

A leading theologian, Dr Allan Boesak, said that because the Cillie Commission was a Government commission blacks could not expect the truth as they experienced it in 1976.

"Many of the young people did not give evidence because the commission, their side of the story still has to be told."

Dr Nhato Melana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten said: "There is only one change that has a meaning to blacks in this country. The abandonment of the discredited and evil policy of apartheid."

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

SUNDAY POST Reporter

IN a spot survey conducted by SUNDAY POST yesterday, people called on the Government to give immediate and real solutions to the Cillie Commission's findings in the June 1976 revolt that shook the country.

Mr Dukes Nhlapo, of Johannesburg said: "Whenever change has been effected now is nothing to be proud about at all. There is still inequality between black and white education."

"And if there was any change, our children would have been the first to know about it and there wouldn't be threats of boycotts like we have had in the past few weeks."

Mr Frederick Sepe, a former private teacher in Soweto, said: "The changes that have been brought about are not commensurate with the price the students had to pay to draw the authorities' attention to their plight."

"This is now the fourth year after those riots but how many children do you see selling newspapers in the streets when they should be in the classroom."

A 64-year-old widow, Mrs Josephine Ntuli broke down in tears when approached by SUNDAY POST on the findings of the Cillie Commission.

She said her two sons were shot by police during the riots. One died in hospital and the other was injured in the leg.

The dead son, Samuel Ntuli, was a pupil at Vukanl Lower Primary School.
Vindicated...after three years in hell

been saying all along the line. Instead of being thanked for bringing to our countrymen the real grievances of our people, we were given the eternal National Party treatment reserved for those who dare tell the truth.

The ensuing hate campaign against the newspapers, and against me personally, was spearheaded by people like Mr Kruger and Mr Vorster, articulately abetted by that power specialising in character assassination — the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

In the wake of the emotional aura they managed to create against us at that time, none of them dared tell the country that:

1) Alarmed by the rising wave of anger, at the expense of my newspapers, flew to Cape Town and had long consultations with members of the opposition parties who subsequently pursued the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Dr Andries Treurnicht, to see me.

2) I desperately appealed to this man to at least postpone the implementation of the Afrikaans directive until the air was cleared and the parents and children given an opportunity to discuss the matter fully.

In spite of the grave dangers I tried to bring to the attention of the Minister, his final and definitive attitude was, and I quote: “Surely, Mr Kwabuza, if we pay for the education of your people, we must at least be given the right to decide how and what they are taught.”

3) In utter desperation, I attempted to appeal directly to the Prime Minister. With the help of my colleague, John Patten, who was our Parliamentary Correspondent, an appointment was clinched for that afternoon in Mr Vorster’s parliamentary office. I told the Prime Minister the very same thing I had told his Cabinet colleague.

Half listening to me and half watching the proceedings in Parliament through the closed-circuit television, he gave me what was to be my most shattering statement: “Mr Kwabuza, rest assured that law and order will be maintained at all costs.”

There was no question of ditching the Afrikaans directive.

Just a few days later Soweto exploded, just as I had warned Dr Treurnicht and the Prime Minister it would. But instead of saying that I had warned them of this, they saw me as the great villain. I was the guy who was fomenting all the trouble. They then turned all the state agencies, including their ever faithful newspapers like Die Beeld, against us.

As I stand in our newsroom today, seeing those men and women pounding away at their typewriters, the question I ask myself is not which of these young and dedicated men and women has been to jail, but which of these young men has NOT been to jail.

The majority of them, in one way or another, have been tossed into jails at various times. They accept this philosophically. It is the price they have to pay for believing in a free Press and the right of their people to know.

I still remember the hurt and agony of going to their various families assuring them they were all right — and I was damn lying because I had no way of knowing they were all right — and that everything was being done to secure their release.

Days turned into weeks, weeks into months and in some cases, months into 18 months. At the end, their families did not have me any more feeding them with hollow consolation. I too was taken away. Five and a half months of my life was arbitrarily taken away from me. Like my colleagues, not because I had committed any crimes but because of lies, lies and more lies being spread deliberately across this nation by some politicians. The last three years while we were waiting for the report of the Cillie Commission have been sheer hell.

We were like accused waiting for three years for the sentence to be delivered. It has now been delivered through Judge Cillie. He has found us not guilty. He has vindicated our integrity and has supported our honourable intention to tell the people exactly what is happening.

As we look back, we are not ashamed of our role. If the Government had intended to intimidate us, it was a bad miscalculation. Press freedom is such a noble and worthy cause that going to jail for it is the most honourable thing to do in the experience of any self-respecting journalist.

In the light of the Cillie report, the most honourable thing left for the government to do is unban THE WORLD and WEEKEND WORLD. As long as these remain banned, it remains an ugly blot on this nation. Particularly because the reasons for banning them were based on lies.
'76 can happen again, say country's experts

THIS IS ANOTHER WARNING
SUNDAY POST

Reporters.

SOME of the country’s leading experts and politicians yesterday issued the Government with a grim warning: things are worse now than they were in June 1976 — and it could all happen again.

If the Cillie Commission, into the 1976 and 1977 countrywide uprising is right, they say, then the pass laws, group areas, the homelands system, administration boards, the denial of South African citizenship, labour restrictions, and detention without trial continue to provide the explosive conditions for another June ’76.

And they agree the commission is right about those things.

Tabled

Judge Piet Cillie says in his 760 page report, which was tabled in Parliament this week, that there have been a number of improvements in the way of life of many blacks in Soweto since the unrest.

These included the installation of Community Councils, improvements in respect of home ownership, arrangements for the provision of electricity and the scrapping of Africans as medium of instruction in schools.

But experts this week told SUNDAY POST that there has in reality been no significant change, and that some of the conditions that existed in Soweto before the unrest are beginning to reappear.

They warned that the Government would have to take positive steps away from its doctrine of apartheid — or face the bloody consequences.

Mr Leonard Mosa of the Soweto Committee of Ten said: “The major causes of dissatisfaction are still there. The structures of apartheid are still intact and are being enforced in a brutal manner.”
Not guilty: that's the verdict of Judge Cillie

COMMENT

AND so the Cillie Commission report has finally been tabled. It is a horrifying report and it carries with it ominous warnings about the possible conflicts facing the nation as long as the Government pursues its present political path.

For newspapers and pressmen - particularly black pressmen - the report is a final and sweet vindication from the legacy of lies hurled against them, the torture of being thrown into jail without trial, and the ultimate price of having two innocent newspapers banned and wiped off the streets.

Those two newspapers remain banned up to today. The Cillie Commission report has categorically stated that their investigations showed Press reports and editorial comment at the height of the conflict were well balanced and responsible. The only small item Mr. Justice Cillie had misgivings about was that some of the reports may have helped to encourage acts of irresponsibility. But on the whole his commission came out strongly in favour of what the Press did in general at the time.

How pathetically far from what we were told by the then Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, to be joined later by the former Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster.

Casting my mind back three years I am filled with horror. Horror that the lives of nearly 900 people and damage amounting to millions of rands has had no impact on this nation.

We continue on a day-to-day basis as if nothing has happened. We mock the forces of social change and political repentance with shameless insensitivity. While we indulge in semantics, the clouds - very dark clouds - are gathering around us. Just the same as I warned they were just before that fateful morning of June 16, 1976.

"This entire holocaust could have been avoided" - if only the politicians had been sensitive. The Cillie Commission has in fact found there were far too many people in Government who had prior warning of the worsening situation. They did nothing. Their arrogance took the upper hand.

They kept on indulging in fantasies and dreams of a happy, content black community out there. They blamed the unhappiness on communists, agitators and their fellow conspirators. Well, the Cillie Commission looked very hard for these communists and agitators and came to the conclusion that the riots were not sparked off by these faceless and indeed non-existent men, but by genuine grievances and reaction to a vicious system that denigrates men and strips them of their dignity.

What the judge is saying is in fact what THE WORLD and WEEKEND WORLD had
Cillie — opportunity sadly squandered

THE findings of the Cillie Commission, set up to investigate the unrest of 1976, are at the same time both satisfying and frustrating.

On the one hand, Judge Cillie will earn praise for articulating in unmistakable terms the fact that Government policy was the prime cause of black discontent. This, stated as it was, by a highly respected Afrikaner judge acting in an official capacity, leaves whites with no further excuse to pretend they “do not know” about the hurtfully destructive consequences of their legislative actions.

On the other hand, the findings are frustrating in the extreme. While they go further than any before them to accurately pinpoint errors of the past, they are at the same time seriously off-target about “improvements” since then.

An investigation by this newspaper, which consisted of soliciting informed opinion from a variety of social experts, suggests that the lot of the average black has not improved since 1976 but has in fact become worse.

The obvious implications for the future, in the light of some of the Cillie Commission’s findings, are horrifying.

It can be argued that predictions about future circumstances were not part of the commission’s brief. But if not, why not?

Surely the question the country wants answered first is: “Can it happen again?”

It is our view, one based on actual experience, that the commission could have dealt with this with the absolute minimum loss of time and effort; all it had to do was to speak to the right people.

In our opinion, however, it seems that it spoke mostly to the wrong people. The riots involved young black students protesting about conditions in our community which have long been insufferable. Yet of the 563 witnesses who gave evidence before the commission, only about a third — 184 — were black of which only 15 were below 18 years old. The rest were white, many of whom were policemen.

This composition of witnesses, we believe, an appalling lack of insight and understanding about what the unrest was really all about.

The result has been, that a largely white view of the riots has been presented in the final report at the expense of a more complete black view. The effect can only be that whites will be deluded into thinking that there is a higher degree of satisfaction among blacks now than there was in 1976 and therefore that there are good possibilities of stability in the future.

This exercise of appointing a commission to investigate the Soweto unrest may have been wasted.

Not only did it fail to canvass the opinions of more of those who were closer to the riots than whites were, but it failed to give an adequate picture of what lies ahead if existing policy is not changed.

Of course it is true that we all know what could happen if there is no change, but whites require to hear it from some “official” source before they will believe, and thus act on, it.

It is because of this that the Cillie Commission could have been a highly potent instrument of change. Alas, the opportunity has been squandered.
In his criticism of the police and education authorities, a leading black writer pointed out in a recent article that the most important thing is that the institutions which launched the conflict were schools where the police and education authorities made the situation worse.

The report on the conflict commissioned by the government was published in the Journal of Africa, and the report clearly states that the police were the main instigators of the conflict.

The report also states that the police were the most authoritative account of the events.

For more on this, please see the article in the Journal of Africa.
When Apartheid Bore its Fruits

June 16 Commemoration

Although some will disagree, there can be little doubt that the violence of 1976 was the result of the determination of the students to defend their right to education. The Nelson Mandela Foundation's report, "The Soul of a Nation," highlights the importance of education in the struggle for liberation.

In June 1976, the students demonstrated against the imposition of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in black schools. The government's response was brutal, leading to widespread protests and strikes. The date has since become a symbol of resistance and sacrifice.

The commemoration of June 16 is not just a commemoration of the students' struggle but also a call to remember the sacrifices made in the fight for freedom. It is a reminder that education is a fundamental right that should be accessible to all.

In conclusion, the commemoration of June 16 is a powerful reminder of the importance of education in the struggle for freedom and democracy. It is a day to honor the memory of those who fought for their rights and a call to continue the struggle for justice and equality.
Could the 1994 happen again? Anti-judge for jugular

In the 1994 elections, the ANC won a landslide victory, sweeping the then-apartheid government from power. The election was seen as a turning point in South Africa's history, marking the end of white minority rule and the beginning of a new era of democracy.

However, the ANC's victory was not without controversy. The election was marked by violence and accusations of corruption and fraud. The incumbent National Party, led by President F. W. de Klerk, had faced criticism for its role in the apartheid regime, and the ANC, led by Nelson Mandela, had been in exile for many years.

The election results were announced on the day of Mandela's release from prison, symbolizing the end of the apartheid era. The ANC won 62.6% of the vote, compared to the National Party's 27.8%, and Mandela was elected as the country's first black president.

While the election was widely seen as a success, it was also marked by widespread violence and protests. The election was marred by allegations of fraud and corruption, and the ANC was accused of using its power to suppress opposition voices.

The 1994 elections are remembered as a significant moment in South Africa's history, marking the end of apartheid and the beginning of a new era of democracy. However, the process of reconciliation and transition was far from easy, and the challenges of achieving a peaceful and prosperous future for all South Africans continue to this day.

Officials and police did not fully understand the seriousness of the situation.

**MOTIONS OUTSIDE SA:**

**BUCKET:Education**

In the late 1980s, the National Party government in South Africa had implemented a number of policies aimed at improving education for black students. The most significant of these was the Bantu Education Act of 1953, which mandated the separation of races in the education system, leading to significant disparities in resources and quality of education.

The Bantu Education Act was eventually replaced by the South African National Education Act of 1996, which abolished the apartheid education system and established a single national education system for all South Africans. The Act also established the National Education Development Trust, which was tasked with providing support to black schools and teachers.

**BUCKET:Police**

In the 1990s, the National Party government in South Africa had implemented a number of policies aimed at improving law enforcement and security. The most significant of these was thecreation of the South African Police Service (SAPS), which replaced the Separate Order Police (SOP) and the South African Constabulary.

The SAPS was tasked with enforcing the law and maintaining public order, and it was considered to be one of the most important institutions of the apartheid government. However, the SAPS also had a reputation for brutality and oppression, and it was widely criticized for its role in enforcing apartheid laws.

The 1994 elections were marked by widespread violence and intimidation, and the SAPS played a role in maintaining law and order on election day.

**BUCKET:President**

In the late 1980s, the National Party government in South Africa had implemented a number of policies aimed at improving the living standards of black South Africans. The most significant of these was the Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) Act of 1995, which mandated the transfer of economic ownership to black South Africans.

The BEE Act was intended to address the legacy of apartheid and promote economic development for black South Africans. However, it was widely criticized for being symbolic rather than substantive, and for failing to address the root causes of poverty and inequality.

The 1994 elections were marked by widespread violence and intimidation, and the BEE Act was seen as part of the government's efforts to maintain law and order and prevent further violence.

**BUCKET:Portfolio**

In the late 1980s, the National Party government in South Africa had implemented a number of policies aimed at improving the living standards of black South Africans. The most significant of these was the Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) Act of 1995, which mandated the transfer of economic ownership to black South Africans.

The BEE Act was intended to address the legacy of apartheid and promote economic development for black South Africans. However, it was widely criticized for being symbolic rather than substantive, and for failing to address the root causes of poverty and inequality.

The 1994 elections were marked by widespread violence and intimidation, and the BEE Act was seen as part of the government's efforts to maintain law and order and prevent further violence.
Inspectors feared attack by pupils
Thousands join crush to see track stars

By MARSHALL WILSON

KYALAMI resembled 530 at carnal wall yesterday when more than 100,000 people swarmed through the circuit to watch the 1980 Formula 1 Grand Prix. The long drive from the coast, long lines at the gates from early yesterday morning.

The roar and splutter of engines filled the air as the drivers of 300 cars began to be introduced and shake hands with their fans. The excitement was electric.

Hundreds of people paid up to R30 for late tickets and watched the action from the comfort of several marquees set up at Club House level.

The crowd greeted Jody Scheckter's arrival with a roar of welcome and the champagne flowed as he acknowledged their 'job' banners.

The crowd had a good laugh when an Air Force An-264 helicopter landed on an emergency helipad alongside the central line and flew over the colourful umbrellas of a family picnicking on the race circuit.

There was a frantic rush for food and drink and the atmosphere before the start was electric.

Eight ambulances and 36 doctors stood by in case of emergency. They were backed up by two helicopters and about 50 first-aiders from several organisations.

A heavy overnight downpour left the track wet but the fans were undeterred. They were determined to see the race.

The race was due to start at 2.00 p.m. and was to be run over 53 laps.

The race started as scheduled and the drivers were in a hurry to get going.

Scheckter, who was the star of the day, led the field from the start and was followed by Brian Redman and Alan Jones.

The race was a thrilling spectacle and the crowd was delighted with the performance of the drivers.

Guard dogs bite 8 GP fans in boozy night of lechery

By GABI MAASRECHT

The litter — mostly beer bottles — was already carpeting parts of the track.

The stands were filled by Friday night with fans, drunks and orchestra, bundled into drinking bags — it was a case of anything to reserve a seat for the big night, and the horses helped blaze off the discomfort.

One of the groups on the stands were national servicemen with only a battle ofawaits to keep them warm — it's pretty unbearable, but it's one of the teams that are often off the course.

The Yalami gyns, band and orchestra rocked the stands.

The course, which included night-time horse races, started with a rush of Jody Sheckter's presence.

Many of them, in between the racing, were drinking and whistling, and many of them were seen walking on the roads and sidewalks.

The scene outside one of the entrances at Kyalami yesterday morning as more than 100,000 fans converged on the Grand Prix.

BONUS BOND WINNERS

...and unclaimed past prize winners

Winners are listed monthly in the

BONUS BOND GAZETTE

To have a copy of the official prize winners list posted monthly to your home or office

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

Send your postal order or crossed cheque to

BONUS BOND GAZETTE
P.O. Box 3980, Durban 4000

Officially recognised by the S.A. Treasury

Ingers — Barclays West St. Durban. Phone: (031) 327782

5 2 SUBSCRIPTION REQUIRED BELOW
1 YEAR R4.00
2 YEARS R7.00
3 YEARS R9.00

NAME
ADDRESS

Todays advertising... everything was the main 22 laps of the race. April 9, the "Todays..." which dominated the scene there were several girls planted along the course in almost every direction, for a quick and dirty fix.

Early morning arrivals, including a group of vintage sports cars, were booked programmes for their own entertainment.
We Ignore the CMake Commission's mess

SUNDAY EXPRESS March 2, 1980

The Sunday Express believes that the conclusions of the CMake Commission's report should be ignored. The report fails to address the fundamental issues of the Commission's work, and its recommendations are not only inadequate but also politically motivated.

The CMake Commission was set up to investigate the problems of the Commission. Its report is not comprehensive, and its recommendations are not based on sound evidence. The Commission's report is misleading and its conclusions are not supported by the facts.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.

The Commission's report is not based on a thorough examination of the issues. It fails to consider the social, economic, and political factors that have contributed to the current situation. The report is not balanced and its conclusions are not supported by the evidence.
Chief warns on 'the state of tension'
The Cape Times
MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1980

The Cillie report

THE REPORT of the Cillie commission presents the facts of the South African situation more comprehensively, more clearly, more authoritatively and in more detail than ever in our history. It would be easy enough to indulge the South African capacity for self-deception, to prop the document to a pigeon-hole to gather dust down the decades. All that’s necessary is to pass the buck, to shrug off the crisis with simplistic talk about agitators, intimidators, communist agents, troublemakers, thieves, radical students, subversive organizations, turbulent churches. To save our skins it’s wiser to look at the report for what it is, a picture of racial failure to sell apartheid to 20 million South Africans.

The report sets out the terrifying magnitude of the 1976 disaster, the bitterness and variety of the grievances that tear at the hearts and sap the loyalty of most South Africans, the tensions and flaws in the arrangement of our society, the arrogance and insensitivity of officials and politicians.

The magnitude

THE SHEER magnitude of the events can only now be grasped. The outburst at Soweto on June 16, 1976, spread in a matter of months to the West and East Rand, the Transvaal homelands, Durban and the University of Zululand, the Ciskei and Fort Hare, Port Elizabeth and the Cape Midlands, the north and south-west Cape, Cape Town and the University of the Western Cape, Nyanga. The killed number—526—shot dead by the police. There were children, youths and adults of both sexes, Africans, coloured people and a few whites. At least 3 907 were wounded. There was murder, grave assault, arson, rape, robbery, petrol-bombing, sabotage, school and university boycotts and sit-ins, stone-throwing (the “African bomb”), protest strikes, wholesale arrests, burning of motor vehicles, shops and public buildings. Damage to public buildings, beerhalls, schools, buses and private motor-cars was in the neighbourhood of R45 million.

The grievances

RESENTMENT at the imposition of Afrikaans as a medium of school instruction fired the fuse that set off the Soweto explosion that led to countrywide rioting. A dozen grievances added fuel to the flames. Group areas—a direct cause, says the commissioner; “an act of theft”, said a witness (coloured pupils moved out of a school that was left to stand empty as a white area; District Six): Bantu education (inferior, not free and compulsory, 10 times more spent on a white than on a coloured child). Rude, arrogant and unsympathetic officials. Different rates of pay for the same work (a white matron gets R3 469, a coloured R6 900, an African R5 100). Lack of sport, theatre and cinema facilities. Denial of citizenship. Detention without trial. Influx control. The homelands system. No say in government for urban Africans.

These interlocking grievances are summed up in the term DISCRIMINATION: “Discrimination arouses great hate”, says the commissioner. This is the division of South Africans into the privileged and the under-privileged, the enjoyment of life dependent on colour of skin and accident of birth, the process of making people feel inferior, unjustly done by, humiliated and frustrated.

Our society

THESE are some of the features of our society described by the commissioner: the division of the white people as a race, and of their race and its interests, from the rest; the poverty and oppression of the African majority; the qualifications and aspirations and the hopes of the coloured and Asian minorities; economic expansion and relative stagnation.

The commissioner reports: “The tragedy of the country lies in the fact that the South African is not given the opportunity of earning his livelihood and realizing his potentialities without the handicap of his race and the colour of his skin.”

The poor are not given the chance to work; the middle class is not free to develop; a “white” group area remains a “black” group area; the non-white in the urban areas is a non-entity.

The public has been informed that the life of the man who is not a white South African is not important. The blacks are to be crushed, the non-whites to be used as cannon fodder, the coloureds to be ignored. Since when have the South African majority been willing to serve this minority? We are trying to give them the cruelest of all coffins—developing them into a labour force to create a cadre of white South Africans for a white South Africa.

The legal authorizations of the commissioners are usually different from the powers that are exerted by the governments. It is in this context that the manner in which the reports are drawn must be related to the political situation.

The draft of the Cillie report was submitted to the government in July last year. It was approved in principle by the government, according to the commissioner’s report, and agreed to by the state. In advance of the report’s publication, the state, according to the commissioner’s report, has decided that the report will be published in a form “more acceptable to the people.”

The authorities

A DAY before June 16, ministers, departmental heads and officials were not aware that a group of youngsters was organizing to parade 15 000 schoolchildren in defiance of protest. Specific warnings were ignored: Police were unprepared. Competent administration, the report indicates, might have averted a disaster.

For months before the explosion hostility to Afrikaans was visibly growing. The reaction of officialdom was devastatingly insensitive: education is not compulsory and children can stay away if they so choose; take it or leave it; if you want English, go to the homelands; language medium is exclusively a professional matter. The ludicrous fallacy was paraded that all except direct revenue from black taxpayers is “white” money and therefore the whites have a “right” to impose a 50-50 language policy in return for expending “their” money.

And the rigid rules about Afrikaans were repealed in the worst of all possible circumstances, under duress a few days after the outbreak of violence.

The lessons

THE FIRST lesson is there still is something resentful among millions of South Africans, growing hostility, multiplying grievances. Are police unprepared, officials in ignorance? Is there a Dr Treurnicht saying that he is unaware of any problem? The second lesson is probably best stated by Mr David Curry in his evidence to the commission: the present crisis will continue in South Africa as long as the root causes remain. The police will again and again be called in. Agitators will survive if the soil is fertile to sow the seed... Unless constructive steps are taken to defuse, the South African situation will move from crisis to crisis...
According to the SADC Board of Directors, the decision to take this step was based on the need to develop a comprehensive educational program to combat the issues of discrimination and inequality.

The conclusion of the report highlights the importance of addressing these issues in a timely manner. It calls for the implementation of immediate and effective measures to combat discrimination and ensure equality in education and employment opportunities.

This report provides a detailed analysis of the current state of affairs in the region and outlines the necessary steps to be taken to achieve meaningful change.

The recommendations made in the report are essential for the development of the region and are expected to have a significant impact on the lives of the people living in the area.
WE HOPE, for this one time, both the Government and Opposition, will deal with the findings of the Cillie Commission, later on this week, with an open mind and a critical analysis of our situation.

That the report itself makes horror reading, is acknowledged by all right thinking South Africans. The warnings contained in it for the future, makes this report to stand above party political game scoring activities.

The changes that have taken place in this society since that fateful day, are minimal and so inconsequential, they have just not made any impact at all. The spine-chilling attitude of our politicians who behave as if nothing happened in those eventful days, almost feels us with fear for the future of this country.

Yet, in spite of the massive bitterness and hatred that has gone through, it is still not too late to save South Africa. It is never too late to avert any major conflict, provided we acknowledge our mistakes honestly and sincerely and proceed to look for genuine redress and change of direction.

This country has both the resources and the human potential to build a great country, where the colour of a man's skin will become a shameful irrelevancy in assessing his abilities and opportunities.

The report of the Cillie Commission may, against this background, become the most critical debate Parliament ever had to face up to in the last 30 years.
Political Staff

THE SENATE. — The Minister of Tourism, Dr Andries Treurnicht, was yesterday accused of "criminal negligence" in not establishing the facts before the 1976 riots.

Launching a full scale attack on the former Deputy Minister of Bantu Education during the recent debate in the Senate, Senator Warwick Webber of Natal said he believed the Ciskei Commission report on the riots had been "extremely tolerant and kind" to Dr Treurnicht.

The riots could have been defused in advance if there had been better communication between the officials who had arrogantly decided to take their own action.

However, Dr Treurnicht had been warned by other people about the threatening situation in Soweto but had ignored them.

Accenting Dr Treurnicht of being disinterested in the situation, Sen Webber said he had shown an almost "criminal negligence" in not following up the warnings which had been given to him.

"It shows a lack of diligence which is criminal," he said.

"He failed to take action and did not make it his business to get accurate information.

"It resulted in the worst deterioration in race relations South Africa has ever known."

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should fire Dr Treurnicht from the Cabinet and from the National Party.

A proper evaluation of the facts could have led to steps being taken to prevent the sad saga of Soweto.

Sen Webber said there would have to be a change in attitude towards blacks in the country if the unrest was not to be repeated.

The Prime Minister had raised expectations of change but had baulked because he was afraid of Dr Treurnicht and other conservative members of the NP.

Dr Treurnicht's statement on the Africans medium issue black schools — which the report said had been done by the Diet — tipped the scales towards a vote.

The blacks had seen his vote to mean that they would not expect concessions of any kind from the Government in the future.

Blacks had held out only hope of change under Botha, but now they were looking he was "all talk".
Black education hindered by riots, says Hartzenberg

THE SENATE — Black schoolchildren had suffered most because of the 1976 Soweto riots, Dr Fodie Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, said in the Senate yesterday.

Speaking to a motion of censure of the Government, the Minister said education was one of the most important items in the lives of blacks.

In the past 20 years there had been a growing number of candidates who had written Standard 8 and Standard 10. The only exception was in 1976.

Black education had developed with rapid strides, but it could have advanced even further if it had not been for the riots.

The report of the Cthle Commission had found that the riots were not an expression of the political will of the blacks.

Riots by young people had flared up throughout the world in 1976. The young people had rebelled against the governments of the day in many countries.

It was absurd to suggest, as the Opposition did, that the riots were proof that the Government’s policies had failed.

The Opposition had failed to reach the then deputy Minister of Bantu education, Dr Andreas Treurnicht, guilty, but the Cthle Commission’s report stated that the Minister and his deputy were not to blame.

The driving forces behind the further disturbances were agitation, intimidation and sedition.

Afrikaans instruction in schools could not have been a cause in many places where riots erupted because the policy had not been in force in those areas.

Shortly before the riots, 63% of the school committees in Soweto had indicated they preferred the Government policy of 90% instruction in Afrikaans and 50% English.

Three days after the riots had erupted the language issue had been straightened out, yet the disturbances had continued.

Dr Hartzenberg said R8 million had been spent on black education last year.

The building of schools, teachers’ training colleges and technical training centres was progressing rapidly.

This year more than twice as many matric pupils were at school than last year.

Soon the stage would be reached where a matric pass would be the minimum entrance qualification to a black teachers’ training college.

Meanwhile, about 5,000 teachers had attended adult education centres last year to improve their qualifications.

Black education had a good future if there were no further disturbances, the Minister said.

Sen P J Swaneport (NRP) said the Minister had tried to whitewash his predecessor, Dr Treurnicht.

There were numerous incidents before the eruption of widespread violence in Soweto.

Dr Treurnicht had been aware of the unrest but had refused to deviate from the language policy.

It was that attitude of Dr Treurnicht which finally tipped the scales — Sapa.
US wants 
 elections 
 accepted 

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — United States' hopes lie in all Rhodesians accepting the judgment of the elections and in neighbouring governments "co-operating in the effort to move the Rhodesians along", United Nations ambassador Mr Donald McHenry asserted.

Mr McHenry made his remarks in a brief respite from the biggest storm since he took over from Mr Andy Young.

"I can't say it's the most comfortable period of my life," he commented wryly after a day of standing by President Carter's claim that a "communications misunderstanding" had led to him wrongly voting in support of a Security Council condemnation of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab land.

Privately, it is generally accepted that Mr Carter changed his mind well after the vote — out of fear of a backlash, helping his Democratic rival, Senator Edward Kennedy...
Lessons of Soweto

If South Africa is to survive in peace, prosperity and good order, the lessons of the Soweto troubles need to be understood and applied. Obviously, something is radically wrong when youths are prepared to risk their lives — and unrest breaks out on the scale of 1976, with hundreds of people killed and injured, most of them shot by the police. Four years later, what has been done about it? At times, it has seemed as if Nationalist Afrikanerdom had learnt the lessons of 1976. Mr P W Botha’s reformist speeches last year showed that at least some Nationalists knew what was needed. But a speech in the Senate this week by the minister for education and training, Dr Hartzenberg, which may well represent the majority view in Afrikanerdom, still upholds the myopic view that the main causes of the unrest were agitation and intimidation. In Dr Hartzenberg’s view, it is absurd to suggest that the Nationalist government was responsible for the 1976 troubles.

In statements such as this, reflecting complacency, ignorance and breath-taking arrogance, verkmampie Nationalists are condemning this country to a dreadful future. Do they never consider the effect of their remarks? For them, it appears, black opinion is of little account. If Dr Hartzenberg’s view is truly representative of Nationalist Afrikanerdom, as at times it seems to be, this country is doomed. Dr Hartzenberg’s remarks show that he is no better off than the departmental officials whose insensitive incompetence helped spark off the troubles in 1976. He is out of touch with the mood of the townships, as it was in 1976 — and as it is now. Like Dr Treurnicht in 1976, Dr Hartzenberg has not the faintest notion of the burning resentment of the apartheid system and of the Bantu education system. Like Dr Treurnicht, it appears, he is blissfully unaware of the hatred that is generated each day by the apartheid machine, as it grinds on and on, enforcing a cruel discriminatory system.

But perhaps Dr Hartzenberg does not speak for Afrikanerdom or for the government after all. In today’s debate on the Cillie report, we may hope that Mr P W Botha or one of his senior ministers will stand up and repudiate the Hartzenberg-Treurnicht line — and will tell the people the truth. Soweto showed that the black masses will no longer accept the oppression and degradation of a discriminatory apartheid system, which forbids them elementary rights of family life, residential security and economic freedom to sell their labour in the best market. Dr Hartzenberg can go on as much as he likes about agitators. He is beating the air. Of course agitators must be dealt with, and firmly. But this alone will avail little. If blacks are to have a real stake in law and order and if there is to be peace, the need is for radical change — and the recognition of the citizenship rights of black South Africans. There is not much time.
Slabbert to lead Cillie debate

THE Cillie Commission report — an investigation into the 1976 unrest and a damning indictment of apartheid — is to be discussed in Parliament today in a special debate.

It is being regarded as one of the most important debates for some time by the opposition which will launch a full scale attack on the government for "marking time" on its promises of change.

Senior members of the opposition have already said that nearly four years after the national-wide unrest sparked off by the Soweto riots the same basic causes — apartheid and discrimination — remain intact and that it could all happen again unless the government moved.

Dr. Andries Treurnicht, the man in charge of black education at the time, and whose statement on the Afrikaans medium in black schools it said to have detonated the unrest, will certainly be under severe pressure.

The debate will be led by the leader of the opposition, Dr. Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and it is expected that he and others will repeat their demands for Dr. Treurnicht's dismissal from the cabinet for "incompetence".

Dr. Treurnicht believes that he has been exonerated from blame by the commission report on the grounds that he was not fully informed about the situation in Soweto before the riots, but members of the opposition laid him responsible for the riots and have charged that "ignorance" is no excuse.

It is not known if the prime minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, will enter the debate, but it is expected that the government's case will be led by Dr. Piet Koornhof, minister of co-operation and development, Dr. Ferdi Faure, minister of education and training, and Mr. Louis le Grange, minister of police.
NPU beat recalls riot warning

CAPE TOWN. - The authorities should have used the Press as an early warning device before the start of the unrest in 1976, the deputy chairman of the Press Council, Mr. David de Villiers, told the Steyn Commission yesterday.

He said the Cillie Commission had made it clear that the authorities and the police had apparently not taken notice of growing signs of unrest.

This was despite the fact that it had been written about prior to the trouble.

The Steyn Commission is conducting an inquiry into the reporting of matters affecting the security of the South African Defence Force and the Police.

Mr. De Villiers said the Press was already governed by too many laws, it was unthinkable that further legal restrictions be imposed.

The chairman, Mr. Justice M. T. du Plessis, asked: "Would you agree that the Press is already governed by too many laws?"

Mr. De Villiers: "Absolutely so." He added that the fact was whether a published piece could be of use to the enemy and not whether it caused embarrassment to the Government, the Police or a Minister.

It would lie in the interests of security to keep the public as fully informed as possible.

The general approach should be that as much as possible, not as little as possible, should be published, Mr. De Villiers said.

Police action covered a wide field of day-to-day events affecting the public. "It is important that good relations be maintained.

Unnecessary secrecy and the danger of possible misuse of power. This was not directly important as much as the community was concerned," Mr. de Villiers said.

--- Sapa
ANOTHER reason has been added to the long list of causes of the 1976 unrest. The latest comes from Mr Ferdie Hartzenberg, present Minister of Education and Training.

He told the Senate this week that Dr Andries Treurnicht had been vindicated of all blame for the riots, and that no matter what the Government's policies were, there would have been unrest as there was student unrest throughout the world during this period.

Unfortunately, this is exactly the kind of attitude that existed just before the unrest broke out. Nobody would admit that Government policy was fanning unrest. And that includes Dr Treurnicht, who said that whites paid for our education, and therefore had the right to decide what medium of instruction we must use.

Dr Hartzenberg could have done himself a great favour if he had not tried to delve into this matter. It is clear that he still cannot see what the report of the Cillie Commission means. He must be the only person who thinks that the Government has been absolved of blame.

When the debate on the report goes into the House of Assembly today, we can only hope to get better responses from the Nationalist benches. For, no matter what the Government party wants to believe, the days of politicking are over.

Although the Cillie report does not point fingers at Ministers and their deputies, the bungling of that department right under those Ministers' noses can only suggest a total disregard for the feelings of people over whom they are supposed to govern.

Playing games will not help solve South Africa's problem. Playing party politics can only make matters worse. South Africa simply does not have the time for such games anymore.

Everybody who sits in Parliament today must take the Cillie report apart, read it objectively, and contribute constructively towards the elimination of all measures that make the life of the black person in this country unbearable. Create a contented society, and you can stop looking for communists around every corner.
Public must be informed—NPU

The authorities should have used the Press as an early warning system before the outbreak of the 1976 disturbances, the Newspaper Press Union told the Steyn Commission in Cape Town yesterday.

Advocate Dawid de Villiers, deputy chairman of the NPU, said the Cillie Commission made it clear that the authorities and the police apparently did not take notice of growing signs of unrest. This was in spite of the fact that it had been written about prior to the trouble Mr de Villiers said.

The Steyn Commission is conducting an inquiry into the reporting of matters affecting the security of South African Defence Force and the police.

Mr de Villiers said the Press was already governed by too many laws. It was unthinkable that further legal restrictions be imposed.

The chairman, Mr Justice M.T. Steyn: "Would you agree there is already a formidable arsenal of legislation?"

Mr de Villiers: "Absolutely so."

Mr de Villiers said the test was whether a published piece could be of use to the enemy and not whether it caused embarrassment to the Government, a general or a minister. He said it would be in the interests of security to keep the public as fully informed as possible.
Riot police called to control court crowd

PORT ELIZABETH — Riot police were called to control a crowd of people who were unable to attend a Terrorism Act trial here yesterday. 

Earlier the trial was adjourned so that the public gallery could be cleared of about 100 people who packed the court room. After the lunch-time adjournment all the doors into the building, except the main entrance in Main Street, remained locked.

While some of a crowd of nearly 300 sang on the pavement and waved black power salutes, police allowed only people directly involved in hearings into the court building. The crowd soon started to disperse without further incident.

The divisional inspector of police in the eastern Cape, Brigadier A F Verwey, said this was the first time he had experienced such a problem.

When the magistrate, Mr P J Botha, adjourned the case, the crowd at first refused to leave the court. An uproar ensued after a man started to argue with the court orderly. Before the court was cleared the crowd rose in unison, chanted and waved their fists.
‘Apartheid is the powder keg — just waiting for sparks’

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Racial confrontation would only be avoided through a change in those aspects of Government policy which contributed to the Soweto riots, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

“June 16, 1976, and what followed from it was one of the most polarising events in the history of race relations in our country,” he said in the special debate on the report of the Cillie Commission into the countrywide unrest.

He said there were light and dark sides to planned change.

“On the light side are those people who daily exert themselves in an effort to achieve reasonable, peaceful constitutional and socio-economic change.

“The shadowy side are those people who have lost hope that peaceful change is possible, those who grab for guns and violence in an effort to achieve radical revolution through terror and subversion.”

“These two processes of change are engaged in a deadly race and both are present daily in South Africa.”

The Soweto riots had darkened the dark side of change and given it greater impetus, Dr Slabbert said.

Thousands of Black youths had left South Africa since June 16, many of them for terrorist training, and there had been an increase in acts of terror.

“The relation between the immediate and contributory causes (of the unrest) is like that between a spark and a powder keg. If the keg isn’t present it can’t be exploded by a spark.”

Dr Slabbert said immediate causes could more easily be rectified than the deep-lying contributory causes.

“If the contributory causes are not changed the potential for unrest is always present.

“What is most alarming is that while there has been improvement with regard to some of the immediate and contributory causes, the most important background factors are still present and still form part of the Government’s policy.”

“Discrimination is still with us, group areas are still with us and influx control is still with us.”

Dr Slabbert asked whether the National Party was in a position to make the necessary changes. Several Government-appointed commissions had noted that discrimination, influx control and other separate development measures were a source of polarisation and conflict.

“The NP must decide, and it must do so soon, whether it wants to work in the light or shadow side of change in South Africa.

“This Commission’s report makes one thing crystal clear — our fight for survival will not be decided on or outside our borders but in our cities and towns and on our farms where white and black will have to find a peaceful way of life or else destroy each other.”

The Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch — who introduced the debate — said the Government would consider steps to prevent repetition of the large-scale organised intimidation that ensured the spread of the riots.

He thanked Mr Justice P M Cillie and his assistants for their “skilled” work, and said the commission had found that intimidation in different forms was a major driving force in the riots.

“Even after the initial causes of the riots had ceased to be a reason for their continuation, organised intimidation ensured that the unrest not only continued but spread to other areas.”

The Government will consider ways and means of curbing the occurrence and effect of attempts at intimidation in future.

“I accept that the Rabie Commission at present enquiring into our security legislation will take note of these findings, and consider making recommendations in this regard.”

He said a committee investigating individual cases deserving compensation for loss in the riots had completed its recommendations and the Government would soon take a final decision.

A list of such claims and the recommended compensation would then be tabled in the House. — Sapa.
THE CILLIE DEBATE

What the Nats said...

'The problem's not ours alone'

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorndorff, said he did not want to argue with the commission's findings, but felt that attempts should rather be made to put matters in perspective by pointing out what had already been done to satisfy the aspirations of black people. He said the report showed that these were everyone's problems.

'What would you have done?'

Mr Hennie van der Walt (NP Schweizer Reeneke) said it was useless for the opposition to attack the Government on the causes of the Soweto riots if it was not prepared to say what other policy could have prevented the disturbances. He said the Government had been attacked in a "calm and responsible" way by the opposition, but they had not spell an alternative policy.

'They weren't little angels'

The police, like everyone else, had learnt from the Soweto experience, said the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange. But, he said, he disagreed with the commission's finding that the police had to share responsibility. "We must also remember that the police were not dealing with thousands of little angels," he said. Mr Henkie Smit, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: "Helen's angels." 8/2/80.

What the opposition said...

'We can't just wash our hands of it'

Mr Vaase Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said that if the debate did no more than pass the Soweto riots on to history with a washing of hands, then Parliament was creating a day more tragic than the June 16, 1976. He said: "We must be sure that March 7, 1980 is not more tragic than June 16, 1976." He said the Government's remedies had to be examined to superfi ciality.

'Hundreds of thousands embittered'

The 1976 riots had embittered and radicalised hundreds of thousands of young blacks, said Mrs Helen Suzman. Opposition spokesman on black affairs. She said: "If black people go on regarding the police as the enemy then South Africa is doomed. I find the commission's exoneration of the police - except for their ignorance about and incompetent handling of the first day of the unrest - difficult to understand.

A 'sneaking suspicion' about Treurnicht

Dr Alex Boraine (PPP Pinelands) said that Dr Andries Treurnicht should resign from the Cabinet before the day was out. If he refused, the Prime Minister should fire him as he was guilty of gross maladministration of the portfolio of Bantu Education, Dr Boraine said. He said he had a "sneaking suspicion" that Mr Botha might well dismiss Dr Treurnicht for other reasons as well.
Lessons ‘have to be learnt fast’

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — If the debate did no more than pass on the Soweto riots to history with a washing of the hands, then Parliament would create a day more tragic than June 16, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said.

“We must make sure that 7 March 1980 is not more tragic than 16 June 1976.”

The government had admitted that the report contained good reason for change and had claimed that changes had been made. “But we must find out to what extent these changes got to the root causes of the resentment that sparked the unrest.”

The real lessons of Soweto’s riots had to be established and learnt faster than ever before, especially in the light of recent events around the Republic.

The remedies spelt out by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Kooiman, had to be examined and analyzed to establish whether they were not dealing with superficialities.

Symbolism

One such measure was the 30-year lease behind which remained a symbolism that blacks could never really own the land on which their homes stood.

The minister was still prepared to give blacks no more than municipal rights. Politics was still that blacks would have no say in real authority (“geen seegengekap in gesag”).

A close look had to be taken at the symbols of apartheid identified in the report such as influx control, official arrogance, citizenship and the forced connection with the homelands, and hurtful discrimination.

The solutions included the sacking of Dr A P Treurnicht, who refused to investigate warnings, to set up a commission to identify black aspirations and involve all race groups in consultations for a constitutional future.

If blacks were excluded from such an exercise it would be an invitation to the recreation of the atmosphere which intimidators could exploit into unrest.

It was important to give moderate leaders weapons with which to fight their own radicals.

“We must act because it is right to act, not because it is a concession to pressure,” he said.

The Council of State should be convened with all races brought together to form a plan towards a common destiny for all South Africans.

The prime minister’s strategy was doomed unless the festering sores were healed fully. The debate could result in a waste of time and an admission that South Africa had not learnt its lessons or did hold the key to the secret of a new future, Mr Raw said. — Sapa
Call for 274 change to stop riots

MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Opposition speakers yesterday called for radical changes in government policy to prevent further riots being caused by black anger and frustration.

During the all-day debate on the Cillie Commission's report on the 1976 riots, they said the apartheid policies which caused black grievances four years ago were still being applied today. There were also several calls for the dismissal of Dr Andries Treurnicht. As the then deputy minister of public education, he was blamed by opposition parties for not heeding warnings of increasing tension in black schools before the riots broke out.

Dr Treurnicht, now minister of public works and tourism, said he had no intention of resigning from the cabinet because of the Cillie report. Without referring to the commission, he said: "If it inspires us to go out and do the things that need doing in this country, it is a purpose."

The leader of the opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said the Africanders' language issue was the spark that set off the powder keg of black grievances. Unless aspects such as influx control group areas, urban black policy and discrimination were altered, the potential for riots would remain.

"How many commissions does the National Party need to convince them their policy is the source of polarization?" He asked.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said Dr Roosbloed's speech at least showed the government recognized the need to change the policies of 1976. While there had been improvements, the basic structure which led to the riots was unchanged.

Replying to government criticism of agitators and intimidation, he said agitators had exploited a situation caused by government policies.

Mrs Helen Sisulu (PPF-Houghton) and the minister of police, Mr Louis le Grange, both deplored the commission's findings. Mrs Sisulu said she could not accept the complete exoneration of the riot police, nor could she reconcile the case of people killed with the use of minimum force if police had had protective clothing and riot control equipment.

"Mr le Grange in turn said he could not accept that the police had had lack of preparedness and subsequent actions were jointly responsible for the riots. He praised the police actions during the riots and their efforts to improve race relations in Soweto."

Steps likely on 'intimidation'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government would consider steps to prevent repetition of the large-scale organized intimidation that ensued the spread of the 1976 riots, the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said.

The minister introduced the debate on the report of the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the riots during and after June 16 in Soweto and elsewhere.

The report resulted from a systematic and meticulous approach. The government thanked Mr Justice P M Cillie and the professional and clerical assistants for the skilful manner in which they carried out their difficult task.

The commission had found that intimidation in different forms was a major driving force in the riots.

Concern

"Even after the initial causes of the riots had ceased to be a reason for their continuation, organized intimidation ensured that the unrest not only continued but spread to other centres."

That intimidation of such magnitude was possible and successful was cause for concern.

"The government will consider ways and means of curtailing the occurrence and effect of attempts at intimidation in future."

"I accept that the Rabie Commission at present inquiring into our security legislation will take note of these findings, and consider making recommendations in this regard."

A committee investigating individual cases deserving compensation for loss in the riots had completed its recommendations and the government would soon take a final decision on the subject.

A list showing claims submitted to the committee and recommended compensatory payments would then be tabled here.

Criticism had been levelled at the administration of justice, but the Cillie Commission found that there was no evidence to show that the administration of justice was a direct or contributory factor in the unrest, the minister said. — Sapa
Slabbert: Change can avert conflict

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Racial confrontation would be avoided only through a change in those aspects of government policy which were important contributory causes of the riots that erupted in Soweto on June 16, 1976, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

June 16, 1976 and what followed from it was one of the most polarizing events in the history of race relations in our country," he said in the special debate on the report of the Cilie Commission into the countrywide unrest.

There were two sides to deliberate, planned change — a light side and a shadow side.

"On the light side are those people who daily exert themselves in an effort to achieve reasonable, peaceful constitutional and socio-economic change.

"On the shadow side are those people who have lost hope that peaceful change is possible, those who grab for guns and violence in an effort to achieve radical revolution through terror and subversion.

"These two processes of change are engaged in a deadly race and both are present daily in South Africa."

Darkened

The events in Soweto on June 16, 1976 had darkened the shadow side of change and given it greater impetus, Dr Slabbert said.

"Racial polarization is one of the most difficult conflicts to solve — it is the responsibility of all people who want peaceful change to work to prevent polarization."

Thousands of black youths had left South Africa since June 1976, many of them for terrorist training, and there had been an increase in acts of terror.

Mr Justice P M Cilie in his report distinguished between the immediate causes of the riots and the background or contributory causes.

The immediate causes had been identified as the Afrikaners, language-instruction policy, the organized resistance by black students and the actions of officials in dealing with the resistance.

Dr Slabbert said immediate causes could more easily be rectified than the deep-lying contributory causes.

Discrimination

"If the contributory causes are not changed the potential for unrest is always present," he said.

"What is most alarming is that while there has been improvement in regard to some of the immediate and contributory causes, the most important background factors are still present and still form part of the government's policy.

"Discrimination is still with us, group areas are still with us and influx control is still with us.

"In other words, aspects of government policy lead to polarization between blacks and whites and we can only avoid confrontation if the policy changes."

Dr Slabbert asked whether the National Party was in a position to make the necessary changes. Several government-appointed commissions had noted that discrimination, influx control and other separate development measures were the source of polarization and conflict.

"The National Party must decide, and it must do so soon, whether it wants to work in the light or shadow side of change in South Africa.

"This commission's report makes one thing crystal clear — our fight for survival will not be decided on or outside our borders, but in our cities and towns and on our farms where white and black will have to find a peaceful way of life or else destroy each other."

Irresponsible

Although the report did not say so, the attitude of Dr Andries Treurnicht, who was Deputy Minister of Bantu Education at the time of the riots, had been irresponsible. He had ignored several warnings that trouble was brewing over the enforcement of Afrikaans-language instruction.

Several days before June 16, Dr Treurnicht had stated that because the government was responsible for the education of blacks it should have the right to decide how blacks were taught.

"I don't believe any minister who behaves like that is worthy of his job," Dr Slabbert said — Sapa
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Dr Andries Treurnicht should resign from the Cabinet before the day was out, Dr Alex Boraine (FDP Pinelands) said. If he refused, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should fire him from the government.

Speaking in the debate on the report of the Cillie Commission, Dr Boraine said Dr Treurnicht, Minister of Public Works, Statistics and Tourism, was guilty of gross maladministration of the portfolio of Bantu education.

Less than a week before the riots erupted on June 16 in Soweto a member of Parliament had asked Dr Treurnicht in the Assembly about a protest demonstration by black high school pupils.

The minister had replied that his department had no knowledge of the incident.

In reply to another question, Dr Treurnicht had said he did not keep statistics on applications by Soweto school principals to deviate from the 50-50 language policy.

He also had not deemed the information to be of such importance that the required statistics had to be obtained.

In newspaper interviews after the riots, Dr Treurnicht had said he had visited Soweto once. He had landed by helicopter during the riots, but the vast had not been thorough.

Dr Treurnicht had added that he had hoped to visit Soweto, but that he had been busy with Parliament at that time.

"This is a clear dereliction of duty. This minister must go," Mr Botha might well dismiss Dr Treurnicht "for other reasons as well." — Sapa
I will not

— TREURNICHT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Afrikaans was not being forced

down the throats of Soweto pupils at the time of the
riots, Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal Leader of the Na-

tional Party, said.

He would not resign as Mini-

ster of Public Works, Statistics

and Tourism as the Opposition

demanded because of the Chille

Commission's report. The re-

port had absolved him from

blame for the riots.

He said he would not resign

for reasons given by Opposition

spokesmen.

"For what reason then?" an

Opposition member interjected.

Dr Treurnicht replied: "We

are now debating the Chille

Commission report."

His resignation was deman-

ded by the Leader of the Oppo-

sition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert,

the leader of the New Republic

Party, Mr Vause Raw, and

Dr Alex Boraine (PFPL)

lands) during the debate.

To these speakers Dr Treu-

nicht said: "Cut it out (see-

uit). I will not resign." This

should also drop such politi-

cal rhetoric which exploited the sub-

rules.

He had satisfied himself at

the time of the riots that Afri-

kaans was not being forced

down the throats of black pu-

pils.

He also denied that Mr Percy

Qoboza, editor of the World,

had "rushed to Johannesburg to

warn me of an impending dis-

aster".

Mr Qoboza had indicated his

visit had been a courtesy call

and although the question of

Afrikaans-medium education

was discussed, Mr Qoboza had

not left him with the impres-

sion that it was a pressing issue

which was critical and on the

verge of an explosion.

He denied also that he had,

as was alleged, told Mr Qoboza

that as whites were paying for

the education of blacks, they

had a right to expect them to

speak the whites' (Afrikaans)

language. He had told Mr Qo-

boza that the state had a right

to see that its money was cor-

rectly spent.

Mr Qoboza had told him that my

people knew what it meant to

speak another language thrust

down its throat and that we

were not planning to do the

same.

"We were not prepared to

commit a language imperialis-

" said Dr Treurnicht.

In meetings with President

Lacass Mangepe and other black

leaders he had explained at the

time that although the 50-50

language medium was policy, it

was hardly practised anywhere.

The use of both official lan-
guages had become policy in

1955 and in 1973 over 60 per-

cent of school boards, which were

the parents, approved the use

doing the official languages in a

school. More than 70 percent of

inspectors approved it.

As regards boycotts, the de-

partment had had many expe-

riences over years that a variety

of minor reasons could spark

school boycotts and it had be-

come practice not to over-react

to such incidents. — Sapa
Treurnicht 'washes off unrest sign'

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

FOUR months before the 1976 rioting in Soweto, Dr Andries Treurnicht told Parliament that the question of the Afrikaans-language policy in black schools was not important enough for his department to waste time investigating.

This was recalled in Parliament yesterday by Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands.

Parliament is debating the Cillie Commission Report into the riots — Dr Treurnicht was Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education at the time and is now facing Opposition calls for his dismissal for dereliction of duty.

The report was a damning indictment of apartheid, but found that Dr Treurnicht and Mr M C Botha, then the Minister of Bantu Administration, could not be blamed because they had not been told of the situation by their officials.

Yesterday Dr Treurnicht said: "Cut it out. I won't resign for this reason." And added that the commission had absolved him from blame.

Drawing an apparent parallel between himself and black schoolchildren, Dr Treurnicht said he did not know a word of English before going to school.

"But I didn't burn my school down and rise in protest," he said.

Replying to Dr Treurnicht, Mr Andrew Pyper (NRP, Durban Central) said: "You must get out of the political scene. South Africa cannot afford you."

In a blistering attack on Dr Treurnicht, Dr Boraine said that in February 1976 — four months before the rioting broke out — he asked Dr Treurnicht to tell Parliament how many an-
CILLIE COMMISSION
Apartheid the cause

On a motion of Justice Minister Alwyn Schlebusch the Assembly will discuss on Friday the findings and implications of the Cillie Commission report on the 1976 riots. The report exonerates the police for their extremely tough suppression of the black student revolt in which 63 people died under fire.

The report says apartheid was the major cause. While defending the right of the police to meet violence with violence, the report is nevertheless highly critical of the SAP, and of senior education officials for failing to identify and defuse the unrest.

Judge Cillie also blames widespread agitation and intimidation within the black community for the spread and duration of violence across the country.

The report makes no recommendations and criticises no senior members of government or the administration. To that extent it fails as a socio-political document which otherwise could have formed the basis for reforms aimed at avoiding a recurrence of trouble.

It fails to establish or identify what black people are thinking, particularly young blacks of whom very few were interviewed by the commissioner.

It fails to condemn the arrogance and indifference of former Bantu Administra-

tion & Development Minister Michael Botha and his deputy, Andries Treurnicht. Although uncritical of such attitudes, the report admits that a string of laws fundamental to the apartheid system were responsible for the climate of “frustration, resentment and resistance” which led to the riots.

Judge Cillie says: “Virtually all legislation regarding relations between the races is separationist, and seen by blacks and coloured people as unjust and discriminatory.” He singles out the homelands policy, influx control, group area laws and the broad issues of housing, wage differentials, transport and recreational facilities. There is little comfort for government in the report, for many of the grievances identified by Cillie persist today.

Cillie urges the fullest use of channels of communication between the races and warns, “This is no guarantee that discontent and rebellion will not occur, but if these channels are not used it will be virtually impossible to avoid revolt.”
Controversy and sensation are no strangers to Mr Justice Petrus Malan Cillie, former Judge-President of the Transvaal. Nor is the political limelight, which he has occupied since defending Robey Leibrandt, the Nazi sympathiser who was sentenced to death for high treason during the last war but was later released by the Nationalist government which swept to power in 1948.

His most recent contribution to the political history of SA — the report on the Soweto disturbances of 1976 is, however, probably the work for which he will best be remembered.

Indeed, its influence on government thinking cannot be underestimated, coming, as the report does, from the pen of a man whose credentials with the authorities could not be higher. An indefatigable worker for the National Party as a young man, he was one of the central figures in the Nusas mock “political parliament,” in which he sat as leader of the NP faction.

The political adventures of Cillie in the early days of the NP regime have led to plenty of anecdotes told by his former colleagues at the Bar — some flattering, others less so. But, according to those close to him, the affable and impeccably polite jurist has always shrugged off the shafts.

Sitting in Pickwickian surroundings in an office behind the Old Synagogue in Pretoria, the judge is busy with the English translation of the Cillie Report. “I’m sorry,” he tells the FM, “but I am not prepared to discuss my findings. Some of my colleagues on the Bench talk about their judgments, but that’s simply not my style. “I’ve said in print what I want to, and that’s that. All I can say is I’m glad the whole thing is now out in the open.”

His next job? “I’ve already started work on the new delimitation of political constituencies (he’s been involved with the Delimitation Commission for some 23 years, of which seven have been spent as chairman), and this is going to be quite a business.”

The 65-year-old judge’s curriculum vitae describes a career of some brilliance. He took his BA Lib, at Wits, and an MA Lib at Cambridge. He worked for a time as an announcer on the BBC in London and, on returning to SA, became an announcer on the SABC. The judge’s well-modulated voice is perhaps a legacy from those days.

Appointed to the Transvaal Bench in 1955, very soon after becoming a Queen’s Counsel, it is as a trial judge of sensation political and criminal cases that he is fixed in the mind of brother lawyers.

His conviction of the former Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend Gonville Aubrie Treem, for his part in the Terrorism Act, was reversed by the Appellate Division. The 60-year-old Dean was sentenced to five years imprisonment in 1971.

The Judge-President also presided at the marathon trial of Lawrence Gandar, former editor-in-chief of the Rand Daily Mail, and Benjamin Pogrund — then a reporter, now RDM deputy editor — who were charged under the Prisons Act. Convicted of publishing false information about prisons, Gandar was fined R200, and Pogrund was sentenced to three months’ jail, suspended for three years.

Another highlight was the trial of David Procter and his brother, Charles, after the Fox Street siege. Procter received a sentence of 25 years, and his brother 30 months. Judge Cillie also jailed the poet, Breyten Breytenbach for nine years.

Now Cillie, recently appointed to the Appellate Division will be back to the grinding, but controversial work of the Delimitation Commission. The Commission will make the necessary changes to the boundaries of many constituencies — probably before the next election.

But not before the judge has listened to the heated arguments of the political parties involved — and taken a number of decisions which are bound, once again, to bring him into conflict with the thinking of at least some of the country’s leading politicians.
R10.5m claims after riots

By MARTIN WELZ

COURT cases in which several administration boards are claiming R10.5-million from Santam Insurance company for damage caused in the 1976 riots, will probably be heard by the Supreme Court only next year — four years after the unrest.

Lawyers for the boards and Santam agreed to await the Cillie Commission's report before proceeding with the cases. This week, they confirmed that they were studying the 1000-page report and that they had started negotiations for a date to be set.

Lawyers believe the hearings could be among the longest in South African legal history.

Big Comp

In what was regarded as a major coup for Santam at the time, the company secured the contracts for the comprehensive insurance of 17 of the 22 Bantu Administration Boards in 1975.

Within days of the outbreak of riots in Soweto, Santam cancelled the boards' Risk cover with one month's notice.

Later, the boards claimed R10.5-million from Santam, which refused to pay out.

The Cillie Commission estimates that the total damage caused in the riots could be R40-million.
Inquiry evidence 'noted with dismay'

The University of the Western Cape's Staff Association has reacted to evidence given to the Cillie Commission in camera which tried to blame the Rector, Professor R. E. van der Ross for unrest on the campus.

In a statement today the chairman of the Staff Association, Mr. J. C. Ellest said: "The Staff Association of the University of the Western Cape has noted with dismay the conduct of people who, in testifying in the Cillie Commission, have tried to discredit the Rector, Professor R. E. van der Ross."

The association wishes to dissociate itself entirely from conduct of this nature.

It was reported that several witnesses, giving evidence in camera, had alleged that Professor van der Ross had fostered unrest on the UWC campus.
Black Sash warns of civil war in SA

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — In the government failed to act on Black grievances about inhuman conditions revealed in the Ulster Commission report, the Zimbabwean experience of civil war and terror would be unavoidable in South Africa, the Black Sash has warned.

The warning came in a report released at the association’s annual congress yesterday.

The document, the annual report of the Black Sash Advisory Office in Johannesburg, claimed that conditions for blacks had become inhuman, worse since promises of change had become too big.

It also found that the pass laws had never been more rigidly enforced and had never been more broken.

It said the Ulster Commission had reported something of the war in which black people regarded with contempt the White Administration Board, the taking away of their citizenship and the discrimination which was fundamentally the basis of the pass laws.

It continued: "Black people have been waiting for things, but the government does not respond. There will be no avoiding the burden of the Zimbabwean experience of civil war and terror.

As a minimum starting point for reconstruction the government could demonstrate its intention to negotiate by stopping all resettlements, allowing anyone who has a job in South Africa to keep it and by putting all available energy and resources into massive safe and secure housing schemes in urban areas.

If they were to respond to this, we might have a chance to hope again," it said.

Doubled

According to the report the number of people the advice office had dealt with from June to October last year had doubled in relation to the previous year. Interviews with people seeking help had increased from 1936 to 4245 in the same period.

This increase is a measure of the way in which conditions have become inhuman, worse since promises of change and relaxation began to be made, it said.

The report also noted a dramatic increase in the number of people for whom there were no people to turn to and who had no hope of resettlement because of the increased rigidity of influx control.

The report, compiled by Mrs. Sheena Fetter, director of the advice office, contained an in-depth analysis of incidents of influx control in various areas and the consequences of the report led to recommendations for improved conditions.
'pretoria lost the struggle in 1976

The Cillie Commission report on the June 1976 riots causes even those of us who will never forget those dark days, to recall those events in detail and reconsider the implications.

My own mind is immediately drawn to what John Kane Berman wrote in his excellent book, Soweto: Black Revolt White Reaction.

Everyone who has read that book will have no illusions as to what the ūlers of the country are in mind for us.

I quote: "...while many people see apartheid as little more than quaint anarchism resulting from segregation in lavatories or beds, closer examination shows it to be more modern and methodical than the latest computers. George Orwell would have understood it perfectly."

We have always suspected that the Government - the actual policy of moving towards just dispensation in South Africa, but of merely making it appear so to sufficient people.

Thus they will be permitted to conduct their actual policy of mounting a holding operation, awaiting what they consider to be an inevitable East-West confrontation.

The idea is that the latter would of course then be the cue for South Africa to re-enter the ranks of respectable Western countries.

Whatever the politicians in this country may say, there is no doubt at all that they are not bringing about a change in their policies in the direction that many whites seem to hope, but are continuing along the road on which they set themselves 30 years ago.

I quote John Kane Berman again: "There can be few countries where dominant elites talk so much of the need for change, but do so little 'to bring it about."

"Talk of change has indeed become a political tactic in itself, designed on the one hand to keep blacks quiescent, and on the other to stave off foreign pressures against apartheid."

"The English language, Press, as we have seen, has tended to set great store by the Afrikaner verligtes in the faith and hope that they will somehow be the salvation of South Africa. In so doing, it has misled many of its readers."

For not only are their numbers small. They are trouble and finance, a virtual justification of the various critics of the present Government.

We may ask ourselves: will the Government do what it's own advisors say? And must sadly conclude that it will not.

In fact, many of us believe that it actually cannot. That the last opportunity the Government had to move to the left was June 16, 1976, a day that will be etched in the memory of South Africa for many years to come.

It was at that time that John Vorster allowed the initiative to slip out of his hands forever.

I must confess that I have been one who for some time now said that Parliament is irrelevant and that the Progressive Federal Party could achieve nothing.

By GEORGE SHUTTLEWORTH

Government lost it forever.

In simple acts, one of which I personally witnessed, when Koornhof addressed the KwaZulu Legislature, Gov- ernment leaders have shown that they have already lost the struggle.

Dr Koornhof's address was delivered in a very friendly manner, with the Minister lapsing into Zulu from time to time, cracking carefully prepared, but expertly delivered jokes, but not highlighted with any great erudition.

In fact, it was rather pedestrian and the promises and predictions made were what we have grown accustomed to hear ever and ever again.

The Chief Minister's reply, however, was to say the least brilliant.

It was hard-hitting, to the point, and only once or twice did a blow land a little low.

It was also a courageous address from the point of view that the Chief Minister quoted at length from a banned publication.

Dr Koornhof was forced to sit through it all, fidgeting a little and looking exceedingly grim.

He then left, making his way grimly down the centre aisle between the rows of silent members.

There was a crowd of Zulus who had been listening to the speeches over outside loudspeakers. These were the people Dr Koornhof professed to love, with a Christian love.

He ignored them, and reaching his car went into a huddle with police officers while the crowds moved around him and the
The Cillie Commission shows that we now have, over the period of nearly four years, and at great expense of time, the Info scandal, that while Parliament still exists, the PFP will have a very important role to play in the liberation struggle, even though they may not eventually sit at the conference table.

In fact no one is irrelevant in the struggle.

With the coming of a new prime minister, of course there was the possibility that he would grasp the initiative once more—and, indeed, it did. In fact look for a while as if he was doing this.

My own view is that when senior Inkatha members made the trip overseas to confer with the apartheid leaders, they took the initiative back into the hands of those of us who are involved in the struggle, and that the...
Mr Fugayana Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers Action Committee, today warned of a possible recurrence of the student unrest of 1976.

Addressing the Black Sash conference in Hillbrow in what he described as "possibly my last public speech," Mr Mazibuko said for the past two days he had been subjected to "very irritating provocation by our dear Government."

The remark comes after police questioning of Mr Mazibuko and two colleagues from the TAC — its chairman, Mr Curtis Nkondo, and an executive member, Mr Lekgau Matjhabane.

Anger was building up among black students, Mr Mazibuko said.

"People had been fooled into believing that the black education system had been accepted, but he realised six weeks ago that this was not so.

"Black children are going to school because they have no option.

"But there comes a point when anger overtakes the wish to be educated.

"This is what happened in 1976," he said.

He called for a solution to the problems of land, franchise and freedom of movement to provide the basis for a solution to specific problems such as desegregation of schools.

Black children would begin to believe in change if they heard a clear statement of intent to remove the discrepancies between white and black education.

A revolution in attitudes was needed to prevent other kinds of revolution, Mr Mazibuko said.

It was up to whites to effect this counter-revolution.

"This would stop even the most radical of blacks and make them say: 'I have been overtaken by this revolution and must join it.'"
Mr. Fezana Manhubu, secretary of the Teachers Action Committee, today warned of a possible recurrence of the student unrest of 1976.

Addressing the Black Sash conference in Hillbrow in what he described as "private and secret" speech, Mr. Manhubu said for the past two days he had been subjected to "very daring provocation by our dear government."

The remark comes after police questioning of Mr. Manhubu and two colleagues from the TAC -- its chairman, Mr. Curtis Nkondo, and an executive member, Mr. Lekgau Mathabathe.

Anger was building up among black students, Mr. Manhubu said.

People had been fooled into believing that the black education system had been accepted, but he realized six weeks ago that this was not so.

"Black children are going to school because they have no option," he said. "But there comes a point when anger overtakes the will to be educated."

"This is what happened in 1976," he said.

He called for a solution to the problems of land, franchise and freedom of movement to provide the basis for a solution to specific problems such as desegregation of schools.

Black children would begin to believe in change if they heard a clear statement of intent to remove the discrepancies between black and white education.

A revolution in attitudes was needed to prevent other kinds of revolution, Mr. Manhubu said.

It was up to whites to effect this counter-revolution.

This would stop even the most radical of blacks and make them say, "I have been overtaken by this revolution and must join it."

Page 2: Leaders fear new crackdown.

Page 23: Sense of doom.
Anger Building Up, Warns Zambian Leader

"This is not the time for a half-hearted approach to the situation. The government must take decisive action to ensure peace and stability in the country," the leader said in a speech delivered to the nation.

The tension in the country has been escalating over the past few days, with reports of clashes and unrest in the streets. The government has been criticized for its slow response to the situation, and there are growing concerns about the possibility of violence.

The leader called on all citizens to remain calm and to support the government's efforts to restore order. "We are committed to protecting the freedoms and rights of all our citizens," he said.

The situation in the country is being closely monitored by international organizations, who are urging all parties to engage in dialogue to find a peaceful resolution.

Meanwhile, the police have been deployed in strength to maintain law and order, and emergency services are on high alert.

"Our priority is to ensure the safety and security of all our citizens," said the police chief. "We will not tolerate any form of violence or lawlessness."
'1976 echoes are getting even louder'

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

A BLACK educationalist warned yesterday that black anger was building up again and that the events of 1976 could repeat themselves.

The warning came in an address to the national conference of the Black Sash by Mr Fanyana Mabuza, director of finance of Satchel Trust and secretary of the Teachers' Action Committee.

In 1976, black teachers had tried to make the Government aware of the problems of black education but their memorandum were ignored, he said.

"Anger is beginning to build up again. I was even fooled into believing for some time that black people had accepted black education -- but 6 weeks ago I realised that this was not so."

The anger was still there. Black children were going to school because they had no option but there came a point when anger overtook the wish to get educated.

This had happened in 1976, he said.

It seemed as if the Government's attitude once again favoured locking up the people it should be talking to, and talking to the people from whom they would hear what they wanted to hear.

He believed people at the top were trying to buy time -- which was very dangerous. "Let those who are in power listen to those black people always seen as rabble-rousers and agitators."

The Government should give them a hearing and determine what their priorities were. The problems in South Africa would not be solved until the problems of land, franchise and freedom of movement were solved.

He added he would like to see a "revolution of attitudes" which would prevent "other kinds of revolution."

Referring to questioning by Security Police earlier this week, Mr Mabuza said he had been subjected to "very irritating" provocation.

"I have a strong suspicion the talk I am giving now might be my last public speech."

The conference called on the Government to introduce as rapidly as possible one system of free and compulsory education for all South Africans.

In a resolution, the organisation also gave notice that working towards this objective would be one of its main aims this year.
Afrikaans and the Cillie report

My article, Unfair for Black Pupils, in a Johannesburg newspaper in 1975, anticipated the disturbances in Soweto and elsewhere in June 1976. Three and a half years later the Cillie report on this tragedy confirms my implied warning.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the report, a model of impartial statement of facts on a highly emotional subject, is available only in Afrikaans at this stage. But the translations available in the English press are, as always, relatively reliable and those who cannot afford the full report, or whose command of Afrikaans prevents them reading it easily, can still be aware of the serious implications of this 120-page document—which might prove more important even than the Tomlinson or Theron reports.

The Cillie report may give the impression, which I think would be inaccu rate, that black pupils in black schools, before 1976 and now, disliked Afrikaans—as a language per se, or they and the black community realised then, and do so today, that a knowledge of Afrikaans, and the ability to use it efficiently, was, and still is, imperative for everybody living in South Africa—just as a knowledge of English is imperative, largely because it is a world language.

Unfortunately, black high school pupils in white areas were, until the decree of June 1976, those only compelled to use Afrikaans and not English as the medium of instruction and learning. White, Asians, Coloured and black pupils in rural areas, all enjoyed the privilege of having only one language as their medium of instruction and learning.

It was this discrimination which aroused such resentment among black high school urban pupils.

J. L. Omond: Port Elizabeth

and so laid the way for agitators to use this fuse to start the riots of 1976.

Incidentally, such disturbances were nothing new to the Eastern Province. In 1935 a boycott of black schools in protest against the then new Bantu Education Act of 1954, and the arson of 1960, leading to the destruction of 600 classrooms in the Port Elizabeth and Cape Town circuits, caused much suffering and unnecessary loss of life and property.

The medium system, of using English and Afrikaans as the medium of instruction, had been used in the Cape Province for a short time, but it was quietly and quietly dropped when it was found to be very inefficient.

The problems facing the black teachers and pupils in the black urban high schools, were lack of fluency in Afrikaans and having to change the medium of instruction often during the day. A teacher and his class, for example, might start at 8 a.m. and be instructed in English, at 9 a.m. in Afrikaans, at 10 a.m. in English, and at 11 a.m. back in Afrikaans. At 12 noon they would be faced with a still further change of language when the time table required science to be learnt in English.

As neither teacher nor pupil had sufficient command of the two official languages to ensure efficiency, there was constant change in medium of instruction, led to confusion for teacher which can easily be imagined.

This inefficient teaching, and the waste of tax money, resulted in many cases in a clever obtaining of the "A" symbol in mathematics or in the three other languages subject, which might have obtained.

Similarly a pupil might have obtained a "C" class pass which was an ordinary average pupil result, but had just failed the "A" symbol in mathematics, or in the three other language subject.

The solution, in the education bill of 1976, was that the 'medium of instruction' was to be English, with Afrikaans and the other two languages as subjects to be learnt in this medium, either as a second or additional language, but not as the medium of instruction.

Thus the medium of instruction was given status at last, if not perfection, because pupils then knew the language they were going to be tested in.

Having achieved this, they then had to learn the language. The Cillie report has shown that this is a slow process, and that much work had to be done both in the schools and outside, particularly as the pupils were not up to the standard of the white pupils.

The medium system ensured the growth of all the languages, and the process of learning was therefore a real one. The Afrikaans spoken in the schools was not just the Afrikaans which was spoken in the home, and the English spoken was not just the English which was spoken at home. It was a blending of the two languages with the Afrikaans remaining as the dominant language.

The report recommended that the Afrikaans of the schools should be made more conversational, which has been achieved, as can be seen in the articles in this paper.

The report also recommended that the English of the schools should be made more conversational, which has also been achieved, as can be seen in the articles in this paper.

It is hoped that this will help to restore a measure of sanity to the people who felt so strongly about this educational error, and that some might regard it as educational stupidity. But as Voltaire wrote, "Against stupidity the very Gods struggle in vain."

The problem now facing the black people is to provide a system of education for the black people which they would like for their children and which will be based on sound educational principles, and which will be financed on a much more equitable basis than is the case at present. Failure to do this will only lead to more resentment and more disturbances.

An admirable Cillie report in its presentation of perhaps unpalatable facts implies, if it was not able to recommend, what should be done now—nor that the distant future.
Riot refugees in confrontation with Botswana

The students who fled Soweto four years ago now defy the Botswana Government.

BRENDAN NICHOLSON of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Gaborone.

Training
At this point, however, an estimated 70 percent of those to come over so far have joined the ANC.

They have left the country for guerrilla training in Angola or Tanzania or for higher education in various Communist Bloc and Western universities.

Most of those left belong to the relatively young Black Consciousness Movement, the organisation that faces possible disintegration if a wholesale move to Ciskei goes ahead.

While other organisations such as the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress are accepted by the other Frontline states and by the OAU, the BCM has perhaps its strongest external membership in Botswana.

The BCM is largely out on its own.

Mistrust
Some of its members here see themselves in a broad front with other organisations such as the PAC and the ANC but others, mistrust the ANC for its alliance with the Communist Party.

The movement also lacks political organisation and its members here fear they will not get any support once they are out of the capital.

In this political hothouse of exiles are Trotskyites and Maoists.

And there are old-time Pan Africans like the cat-brown young man who appealed to an official of the Conservative Botswana government to call off the refugees in the name of black brotherhood and the "fight against the white racists."

Sellout
Some see themselves as a "sellout organisation and tool of white racism."

There are those who have been offered scholarships in countries such as Nigeria, India or Spain and who turned them down in the hope of better options from Britain, America or West Germany.

In general, the feeling is now one of passive resistance.

They say that if an attempt is made to round them up, they will melt into the townships of Gaborone.

Warning
Some say warily that they "have never seen South Africans riot" but most are aware that far from having a sympathetic local population to back them up, South African students here are likely to be roughly used if they come into confrontation with the police.

The Government has warned that the South African refugee status has run out, along with their R30 a month allowances.

The homeless fear among the young men is whether they will find themselves faced with the same life of hardship and danger that three hundred youths have endured between Dukwe or Zerust.
Now is the time to catch up on housing—report

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Unless sufficient funds are provided there is a danger that the housing programme will become so badly disrupted that it will never be possible to make up the backlog.

The warning is contained in the report of the Secretary for Community Development for the period October 1, 1970 to September 30, 1971, which has been tabled in the Assembly. The report states that the housing backlog, which was estimated at 100,000 in 1966, had increased to 200,000 by 1971.

The report also highlights the need for a comprehensive housing programme to address the growing backlog. It emphasizes the importance of involving all stakeholders, including the private sector, to ensure the success of the programme.

**Distress**

Those who advocate infrastructural and social development argue that housing conditions in certain areas, particularly in urban areas, have become untenable. The report states that the housing backlog is not just a numbers game but a matter of human suffering and that urgent action is needed to address it.

**Exploitation**

The report notes that the private sector is not adequately equipped to handle the backlog, and it is up to the government to take the necessary steps to ensure that housing is provided in a timely manner.

The report concludes by calling for a multi-agency approach to housing, involving government, the private sector, and community organizations, to address the housing backlog.

The report also highlights the need for a comprehensive housing programme to address the growing backlog. It emphasizes the importance of involving all stakeholders, including the private sector, to ensure the success of the programme.
POLICE chiefs and city councils throughout Britain have had an "It must not happen again" call from Home Secretary Willie Whitelaw. He was appalled at the explosion of violence by black youths in the normally tranquil city of Bristol. He was even more aghast at the withdrawal of police protection from the riot area for four hours during which the rampaging youngsters burned a bank, shops and half a dozen police cars.

The Chief Constable of the counties of Avon and Somerset, in which Bristol lies, has been heavily criticised for his decision to pull out his men to remove "reinforcements" which were called in from neighbouring towns.

Had he left his officers in the riot zone and some had been killed, as he feared they would be, Brian Weigh (who only got the job in September) would have faced rockets all round.

Leaving the young thugs to wreak and pillage seemed to the Editor the height of dishonesty from the Briti- sh Press thatInnocent citizens — one of Fleet Street's favourite catchphrases — should have been left unprotected. True it has never happened before for such a concentrated area of rioting. But the police have brought the country face to face with the realisation that times have changed from the good old days of the Bobby.

on the beat who could be relied upon to break up a crowd with a quizzing scope before the aggro exploded into action. Now swiftly and deeply the lessons of Bristol have been learned by both the opposing sides — the aggressive, often unem- ployed youngsters even more quickly than some policemen — was shown within days.

Loot

London's Finchley Park, a ring of 200 young men attacked police with stones and bottles.

Many of them chanted "Bristol, Bristol" at the police officers bailing them as well as belittling them.

Again there was the new development, of looting.

Frankly, Whitley's "It must never happen again" is a lot of platonic hoping.

The thing, as most whites as blacks when one looks at the whole country, have got the message.

"The police are unarmed, gassed, slugged in the stomach, showered on the beat who could be relied upon to break up a crowd with a quizzing scope before the aggro exploded into action. Now swiftly and deeply the lessons of Bristol have been learned by both the opposing sides — the aggressive, often unemployed youngsters even more quickly than some policemen — was shown within days.

Loot

London's Finchley Park, a ring of 200 young men attacked police with stones and bottles.

Many of them chanted "Bristol, Bristol" at the police officers bailing them as well as belittling them.

Again there was the new development, of looting.

Frankly, Whitley's "It must never happen again" is a lot of platonic hoping.

The thing, as most whites as blacks when one looks at the whole country, have got the message.

"The police are unarmed, gassed, slugged in the stomach, showered

Splish

If they use these with any real strength you can guarantee that the newspapers and TV will splash big pictures of police beating injured youngsters. Liberal and Socialist MPs will be on their feet at Westminster making the most of what they would call "the Government's failure to maintain law and order."

Mrs Thatcher's ministers face some tough decisions Can they hope to restore respect for the law in the shape of the police on the streets?"

After Bristol a big question mark hangs over this. Few seem to mind that the West Country city was a "one off." Perhaps guns guarding as almost exemplary race relations London has a record of far worse ghastly areas as do such cities as Birmingham, Coventry, Liverpool, Manchester and the rest.

The long-term invasion of West Indians into Brit- ish left scarcely a city of any size without serious race relations problems.

The trick is for the photog- rapher to place himself close up to, and behind, a policeman with his baton held parallel to the street leaning at the lead to get at rioters some yards away.

Those of us who are bitter every time South African police have been pictured in British newspapers as using a truncheon with dogs, noted that the British police got exactly the same treatment at Bristol.

Loom

When the picture appears in the papers, of the TV screen the camera and dog lens large in the foreground and the attackers relatively small and helpless in the background.

At the same time, it has to be faced that relations between the police and public in Britain have seldom been at a lower ebb.

This is not a matter of areas largely inhabited by blacks. The problem is as acute as in the whole country which is overwhelmingly white.

Why should this be so? One outstanding reason has been the steady rundown of the numbers of policemen on foot patrolling almost to the point of total disappearance.

For a time they were replaced by men on lightweight motorcycles who could cover a wider area. As police pay fell, in relation to other occupations, and recruiting dropped, even these disappeared.

In an effort to provide protection for the police, network of police cars controlled by radio and able to dash to scenes of trouble was introduced and still operates.

But what all this means is that the old, friendly Bobbo has vanished.

More significantly, in his place the police are seen almost only when a straight road runs on to a response to an emergency call. The men are total strangers, more often than not, in the area. They have no relationship with the local public. And they have changed in character and methods of action from the old, friendly Bobbo.

Many of them appear, at any rate, to the victims of robbery and violence as having little concern for them as human beings.

This may well be due to the pressure under which the modern policeman works. His hours are long and his pay still not ade- quate compared with those he is called upon to protect.

And he is a unprepared target for violence.

Booking

In addition, the same gossip in the same uniform forms are the men who al- most every hour of the day are booking ticket holders for traffic offences.

This means that there are thousands and hundreds of drivers of the police at Bristol. The herculean task of drivers on the evidence of the people with his baton. Don't waste time and money figures. All the drivers' case said the legal eagle.

Now add to all this that some of the young black witches of most of them born in this country of the Indian parents who immigrated here, out of work or able to get only a low-paid job.

The police, as in the St Paul's district of Bristol, close up — quite rightly — the illegal drink and drug dens where such a young inter- drifter drifts into for escape from reality or life 1980- style.

He is left only the street. And trouble.

Father Keith Kimber, a London priest and brother of a young Welsh priest, who holds great sway among the racially mixed young, starts of St Paul's and with a crooked team ministry. There — he is Anglican-Luther- ic — said.

Rejects

The problem is not a racial one. Rather it is a case of young people run- ning up against authority. They want a place where they can smoke dope and drink when they want to. They can't do it under the law says they can't. It is a cultural problem. We have to end up being a fitting people, with a long tradition of laughter, play and loud music, into a society that basically rejects that kind of thing.

Does that sound famil- iar to you out there?

Blackfooted Africa has little to the modern jungle of city life in Britain. There are closer to hand south of the Equator than in this northern isle.

But how long before all British police are armed? Many already regularly carry guns. Almost all are getting in marksmanship.
Rand pupils join boycott

CAPE TOWN — The Coloured school boycott yesterday spread to the Transvaal where 2,000 pupils marched with placards protesting against discrimination in education and conditions in their schools.

And in the Western Cape, where the boycott started, protesting pupils swelled to 25,000 as new schools joined the boycott.

Pupils from three Johannesburg high schools marched with placards chanting: "We want freedom." Some placards read: "Education is the key to liberation," "We want a fair deal for our teachers" and "away with ministerial consent."

Students said the strike was not over. They would not end the strike until they "achieved their rights."

The pupils said they were protesting against unequal pay for teachers, poor and inadequate facilities, and the inequality between white and Coloured education.

However, the chief inspector for Coloured schools in the Johannesburg region, Mr. A. M. Muller, said yesterday: "They haven't got any specific complaints."

Not one of them can isolate what they say are problems at the schools."

Mr. Muller asked the police to withdraw to avoid incidents. The police earlier blocked off students from Westbury who tried to join the march.

Mr. Muller invited students to put their grievances in writing and to submit it through representative councils to their school principals.

In Cape Town, the protesters marched in the drizzling rain, two or three abreast, chanting in unison "Students unite" and "Down with racial education."

There was no police activity apart from the occasional car of Security Branch policemen parked outside school gates.

A crucial meeting of representatives from all Cape Town schools and educational institutions will be held this morning to decide whether a mass boycott of classes should be called for next week.

Meanwhile, there was varied reaction to the growing boycott.

Speaking during the second reading of the budget debate in Parliament, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr. Marnais Steyn said the children were being encouraged by untrue propaganda.

He accused opposition politicians of "Coloureds doing nothing to tell Coloureds what was being done for their education and opposition newspapers of aggravating the situation with exaggerated reports.

He accused Mr. Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and former president of the Azanian People's Organisation, of "coming from the Transvaal to incite people here in the Cape."

The poet and playwright, Adam Small, yesterday identified with the students.

"Blacks and their children hated apartheid," he said.

"We hate it because it breeds inferiority," he added.

Mr. Nkondo, who said he was "talking through the new," when he called for agitation. "I also find his words encouraging," he said.

Mr. Nkondo expressed solidarity with his children, who are obviously black, in saying that they are excluded from the privileges of whiteness and white education." — DDC-SAPA.
Boycott goes deep

If there are indeed outside forces surreptitiously promoting the coloured schools boycott, as Government spokesmen have alleged, then the country has cause for concern. But the concern should be tempered by a realistic appraisal of the situation.

Boycotts on the scale we now have in the Western Cape do not happen in a vacuum. Outside agitators need fertile soil in which to sow discontent and it is doubtful whether they could succeed were there not already a deep inclination towards protest in the coloured community.

As the Cillie Commission’s report on the 1976 disturbances has shown, Government race policy was the fundamental cause of the violence which shocked the country at that time and it would be an act of colossal self-delusion to believe that enough has been done in the four years since then to remove the root causes of the trouble.

And just as the 1976 complaints about the use of Afrikaans in black schools obscured what the Cillie Commission later identified as a more complex problem, so the reasons being given by pupils for the present boycott plainly conceal a more profound sense of grievance in the coloured community.

It is too easy to blame outside agitators. The boycott campaign illustrates with compelling urgency the need for bold and effective action to back up the mood of change created by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.
Coloured school boycott spreads

JOHANNESBURG — The school boycott continued to gain impetus yesterday with reports estimating that more than 100,000 pupils in the Western Cape and the Transvaal have joined the strike which is expected to continue all week.

The stay-away also spread to Natal and the Free State.

About 5,000 of the demonstrators were from schools here and the demonstrations spread to schools on the Reef and Protona, as well as higher education centres.

Police said the demonstrators were apparently intent on getting into the city to stage a demonstration at the Department of Coloured Affairs.

Thousands of pupils in the Cape Peninsula were boycotting their classes yesterday in response to Friday's meeting at Athlone at which representatives from more than 60 schools decided on a boycott until Friday unless their grievances are met.

The demonstrations in the Cape and Transvaal were reported to be peaceful. The only reported action by the police in Johannesburg was the confiscation of a few posters in a march at Eldorado Park.

The demonstrations spread to higher education centres — yesterday's demonstrations included one at the Rand College of Education where student teachers demonstrated along the Soweto highway.

Students at the University of the Western Cape and the Peninsula Technikon in Belville South yesterday held meetings to decide on what action they should take later this week.

The boycott spread to outlying areas in the Cape. In Stellenbosch, students marched with placards denouncing the education system.

Students at the Hewat Training College in Crawford in the Cape decided at a mass meeting to support the demands of the pupils by boycotting classes.

All practice teaching at the college was cancelled.

The Bechet Training College in Durban was closed yesterday when students did not turn up for classes in sympathy with demonstrators elsewhere in the country.

There was no demonstration and they simply stayed away from classes.

In Bloemfontein, pupils protested with placards calling for better sports facilities and other amenities.

The principal, Mr P. R. Murdoch dismissed classes yesterday and said the school would reopen today.

In the Assembly, Mr Colin Eglin, opposition spokesman on Coloured Affairs, called on the Prime Minister yesterday to intervene to end the boycott.

He made the call shortly after the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marius Steyn, restated his view yesterday that the school stay-away was a result of "outside agitation."

Mr Steyn conceded that there were problems facing Coloured education but added: "It is a situation we inherited, and it will take us a generation to catch up." — SAPA-DDC.
CAPE TOWN — South Africa had more money than it "dared to think possible" which could be used to improve black education, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Rev Bill Burnett, said in a statement here yesterday.

"The government has a unique opportunity to dramatically demonstrate its determination to achieve a peaceful and acceptable future for all our people by taking radical steps to narrow and then eradicate the expenditure gap between white and black education."

"Let them take it and give us all a much needed sign of hope."

"This nation has now more money at its disposal than we ever dared to think possible. Good sense and justice must encourage us to take full advantage of that to begin to transform the facilities and salaries in black schools."

"The schools' boycott of the Cape Flats and elsewhere should not be seen as the irritating work of treacherous agitators. When the gap between expenditure on white and black education is so scandalously wide, there is a need for consciences to be stirred."

"We are witnessing the understandable refusal of young black people to accept the maldistribution of opportunity among white and black through education."

"They are saying that with the future that stretches out before them, they are not prepared to submit to this and other inequalities of apartheid society."

"Can white South Africans really expect them to enjoy being discriminated against?"

"At the same time, the students will surely best forward their cause by continuing to exercise discipline and restraint."

"Let neither state nor students provoke one another to violence", the archbishop said. — SAPA.
THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, is fooling nobody by blaming, besides 'agitators,' the Press, and The Argus in particular, for promoting the coloured schools' boycott.

This will not prevent people understanding that the root cause of the trouble is today as much the policies enforced by Mr Steyn's Government as the Cillie Commission found was the case during the 1976 disturbances.

Mr Steyn makes much of the estimate published by The Argus in a report received from Johannesburg this week that 100,000 pupils were involved in the boycotted schools.

Mr Steyn is quoting the wrong figures. The Argus said 10,000. The Minister is caring more for figures that support his own point of view. squeezing the truth in order to please his masters, and his after-play, the Press, and his masters, the Government, are also very keen on that.
IT is common cause that the schools' boycott goes far beyond the issue of inadequate education.

The unhappy situation in schools round the country is another manifestation of the anger felt by the coloured community at their general status in the land of their birth. It can be seen as a demand by young South Africans for political equality. For without this there can be no guarantee of full rights in education, in jobs or anything else.

No matter how good a 'separate' education may be, it will always be suspect if the system is imposed. Nationalist Afrikaners should understand this well enough.

On the immediate question of education, the Government's response should not be a display of muscle and a threat to close down schools, but a clear and visible undertaking to put matters right in a system that is inferior to what the children are entitled.

Up to yesterday the protest was confined to school grounds. We hope it returns to the campuses and that serious confrontation with the police and involvement with other sections of the community can be avoided.

The boycotters have succeeded in bringing their cause to the Government's attention. It is the tragedy of this land that the Government seems only to respond to grievances when under pressure of one kind or another.
RESTORE ORDER, THEN WE TALK

STEYN

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S J M Steyn, said today the Government was willing to give attention to the grievances of striking coloured schoolchildren, provided order was restored at the schools first.

About 2000 parents from the Bellville South area last night expressed their total solidarity with the action of students in calling for non-racial education and the students' demands.

The meeting, in the Bellville South Civic Centre, was called by students of the University of the Western Cape Technikon and the training college. Students and high school pupils explained their grievances to a packed audience.

Dr Alan Boesak, theologian of the Ned Geref.

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

Mr Steyn emphasised that he was serious in his call to coloured parents and teachers earlier this week to see it that the children returned to school.

He said on Tuesday that the closing of schools would be considered within a week if order was not restored.

The attitude in Government circles is that an 'order situation' has arisen and that the children must return to their classes before there can be any consultation with them.

Action likely
(Continued from Page 1)

Sendingerk and UWC university chaplain, appeared to the audience to make it clear to the Government that the allegation that children and parents were going "different" ways on the issue was unfounded.

Dr Boeskool said today he was surprised and deeply moved by the incredible response of parents who were unanimous in their support for the action of students.

Emphasising that the Government should treat education as matter of urgency, the meeting declared its full solidarity with the actions of students and their confidence in the students.

They rejected the political system which resulted in this intolerable situation.

The meeting expressed its full support with the student demands for non-racial education and an improvement of conditions at schools.

**MASS MEETING**

Earlier this week, at a mass meeting in the Lotus River and Grassy Park area attended by 700 people, parents and teachers came out in support of the action by the pupils and called for a free democratic, non-racial system of compulsory education.

Further meetings are being held tonight in Mitchells Plain and in Silverton, Athlone.

And most parents feel that the children are working in the right direction," one parent who did not want to be named told The Argus.

He said that although some parents were not fully informed about their children's grievances, most were behind the boycott.

The issue went far deeper than broken windows and shortages of textbooks. It had to do with tribal, inferior education and a demand for a free, equal and compulsory education system which we used to get in my days at school," he said.

The parent said some sections of the media, and especially the television and radio news, had discussed the boycott, as though it was happening only in coloured schools.

He emphasised that Indian pupils and parents were in full support of what was happening. "It is a united black struggle and we as parents owe our support in the fight against, not only education, but against the whole system as such," he said.

**IN SUPPORT**

Both the Cape Teachers' Professional Association and the Athlone District Principals' Association, representing 70 heads of schools, have come out in support of the grievances of pupils and students.

A statement issued by the principals said they identified with the basic grievances of the students and strongly "urged" the authorities to defuse the situation by making a statement indicating when positive action would be taken to eliminate the underlying causes of the present situation.

It is reported from Kimberley that the boycott of classes by 3,500 coloured senior secondary pupils and student teachers continued today.

School committees, which represent the parents at these schools, have been asked by the Administrator for their views on the matter.
Police crack down — as demos grow

POLITICAL STAFF

AS PROTESTS against unequal education continued to mount yesterday, trouble flared when police baton-charged three groups of demonstrators in Johannesburg, coloured townships and used tear-gas to disperse students in Winterveld, Durban.

Police said stones were thrown at them at a school in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg, after one of the baton charges, in which teargas was also used.

The education boycotts spread to Indian schools and colleges in Johannesburg and Durban, while about 1,000 students at the University of the Witwatersrand voted to stay away from classes in solidarity.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of the block on the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink is acceptable. Red or green ink is not.
3. Names must be printed in block letters and not connected.
4. Do not write in the left margin.

Any dishonesty will result in disqualification and to possible exclusion from the university.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, papers may be brought unless candidates a
2. Candidates are not permitted to have candidates or with
3. No part of an answer
4. All answer books in examination.

An adult at the scene claimed "Motelz," not pupils were responsible for the stone-throwing.

"Coloured community leaders condemned the police action, but appealed for calm.

Police said claims that some pupils were struck with batons while they were on the ground would be looked into.

In other incidents:

Police fired tear-gas at students at a school in Durban to disperse coloured pupils marching to the City Hall.
Placard-carrying pupils from Umhlobo Wehighi, the City Hall gardens, giving speeches at the city hall gates. A group of 500 pupils marched to the University of Natal Medical School, the principal, Mrs S Poovalingam, asked five senior pupils to leave after they were found placing a group of signs and placards about the boycott on the school noticeboard.

Thousands of coloured pupils continued boycotts at other schools throughout the country, but no other incidents were reported.

In the Johannesburg Indian district of Lenasia, an estimated 2,000 of the 5,000 pupils at the local high schools boycotted classes.

An informed police, not police and Security Police kept watch outside the K M Msholvo Technical High, where about 650 pupils chanted “Amandla! ‘Power!” and elegant calling for an end to racial segregation.

Lenasia pupils also issued a pamphlet outlining grievances and demands.

Students at the Indian Theological College in Johannesburg, headed to a campus meeting to boycott lectures today.

Indian students were also reported from the Orient High and the Springfield Training College in Durban, where 600 students at the University of Durban-Westville and the black section of the University of Natal Medical School continued boycotting lectures.

A student mass meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand also resolved to stage a solidarity “sit-in” and called on the university administration and “sympathetic” lecturers to cancel lectures today.

The students were addressed by Mr Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the South Africa Teachers’ Action Committee, and suspended president of the Azanian People’s Organisation, and Miss Brenda Liebowitz, a white teacher recently dismissed from her post at a coloured school.

Mr Liebowitz at the second “white” university to decide on a boycott. The University of Natal Students’ Representative Council has called on students to stay away from lectures until tomorrow.

Meanwhile, organisations representing teachers and principals in the Cape endorsed the boycott. They are the 13,000-strong Cape Professional Teachers’ Association and the Athlone District Principals’ Association.

Both groups called on the government to carry out its threat to close schools. Statements from a wide cross-section of the black community underscored the fact that striking schools would not eradicate the cause of development — “inferior education”.

Dr Alan Boesak, chaplain at the University of the Western Cape, described the closure threat as “very weak response to a very serious situation”.

Professor Nates Gerwel, professor of Afrikaans and Dutch at the university, said: “The decision would only add extra sparks to a very explosive situation.”

The leader of the coloured Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, described Mr Steyn’s threat as “irresponsible” and “arrogant”.

A former Cape Town city councillor, Mr Dawood Khan, called on Mr Steyn to resign. Mr Khan took exception to Mr Steyn’s claim that Indian pupils in Rylands had joined the boycott because agitators forced them to do so.

The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, this week sent a telegram to Mr Steyn and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, requesting urgent attention to the “threatening situation regarding so-called coloured schooling”.

In Johannesburg, the director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Rees, expressed concern over Mr Steyn’s attitude. The Institute said agitation as alleged by Mr Steyn was only effective when there was gross dissatisfaction.

Mr Rees quoted statistics as proof of “the inherently discriminatory education system”.

Editorial Comment
Staff Reporter

POLICE fired teargas and baton-charged three groups of coloured schoolchildren in Eldorado Park and Kipling yesterday morning.

And pupils were reported to have attacked police for the first time in the four-day schools boycott yesterday, when they threw stones at police outside the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School.

The principal, Mr M Jacobs, said about 500 pupils had gathered on a soccer field near the school at about 8am yesterday when police arrived.

This was confirmed by the Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Hamman, who said the pupils refused to disperse when ordered to do so.

"Three teargas canisters were fired and five black constables armed with batons moved in. The pupils scattered and returned to school," he said.

Witnesses claim a shot was first fired in the air, but Brig Hamman denied this.

A pupil's mother -- who does not want to be named -- said she was on the field with the pupils when the police charged.

"I begged them to stop hitting the children, but they carried on hitting them even where they fell on the ground," she said.

A doctor had to be called to attend to four of the pupils at the school. Yelanda Begbie, 17, was treated for severe bruising and a sprained ankle. Another unnamed girl allegedly suffered convulsions and shock.

Brig Hamman said the pupils later threw stones at police keeping watch outside.

One of a group of adults who spoke to pupils in front of the school told the Rand Daily Mail later that "skollies" had thrown the stones.

"We told them this is not your fight," she said.

Police baton-charged about 200 pupils from Kipling High School as they marched along East Road. The marchers scattered and returned to school.

Brig Hamman said a schools circuit inspector, Mr Willie Magarohe, used a loudhailer to try and persuade both groups to return to school, but in vain.

Mr Mohamed Dangor, Coloured Management Committee member for Kipling, said he watched as police baton-charged pupils.

In the third incident, about 200 Randfontein pupils were intercepted by police just outside Eldorado Park, as they marched along the Johannesburg-Poetsfontein Road to join Eldorado Park pupils.

Six black constables, armed with batons, were sent in to break up the march. Three teargas canisters were then fired, and the pupils dispersed.

Pupils at most other schools staged quiet meetings within the grounds and went home at 11am, according to a pre-arranged plan.

Brig Hamman said the claims by witnesses "may be possible" and he would investigate them today.
Some riot compensation awarded

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— Payment of R188,396 in ex gratia compensation to 31 persons who suffered damages as a result of the riots in Soweto during the 1976/77 unrest has been recommended by the Compensation Committee.

A list of names and particulars of the claimants were tabled in the Assembly today by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

The biggest payments recommended by the committee were those to a certain N Molefe (R15,000), S Dube (R15,000), R Molapo (R25,000), S J Mosia (R20,000), R Nkosana (R12,000) and M Ngubane (R10,000).

The list also gave the names of 32 claimants in respect of whom the compensation committee did not recommend the payment of ex gratia payments.

One person, a certain L Kranz, had claimed R83,000. F M Nhle法定 (R80,000), S B Barson (R70,000), C Mphahlele (R70,000), Z J Mnyanya (R45,000) and R Edelstein (R23,000).

There were also other lesser claims ranging from R22,000 down.

A revised budget if you are扩充 your quarterly expenditure which you (a) to be offered. To be agreed: £6,000 every year.

Office and general expenses amount to about £5,000. This is based on an average weekly cost at a rate of £750. For the year on specified work at a rate of £750. The annual turnover will be based on the anticipated turnover. (a) Subject to any variances, £6,000 is the year’s depreciation cost. In the current year, £6,000 has been awarded for Southwark's local authority to be paid in 12 months.
List details on 25/4/82 riot damage claims

THE ASSEMBLY. — Payment of R109 396 in ex-gratia compensation to 31 people who suffered damages as a result of the riots in Soweto during the 1976/77 unrest has been recommended by the compensation committee.

A list of the claimants was tabulated in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

The committee, under the chairmanship of the Judge President of South Africa, Mr Justice W G Boshoff, only considered claims for damages suffered in “riotous situations” during the period June 16, 1976 to March 16, 1977.

The biggest payments recommended by the committee were those to a certain N Molafe (R15 000), S Dube (R15 000), R Molapo (R20 000), S J Mosia (R20 000), R Nxosi (R12 000) and M Ngabane (R10 000).

The list also gave the names of 52 claims in which the committee did not recommend ex-gratia payments.

One person, L Kgat, had claimed R83 000, E M Mthethwa (R80 000) S B Baron (R70 500), C Mpofu (R50 000), Z J Mfenyana (R45 000) and R Edelstein (R42 500).

There were also other lesser claims ranging from R22 000 down.

The committee said that where persons were injured or killed as a result of their own participation in, or contribution to, the riot, or by intentionally or wilfully exposing themselves to danger by moving into riot areas, the applications were not recommended.

Also listed are the names and particulars of claimants whose claims were based on damage to property and in respect of which the compensation committee has made no recommendations.

There were 67 claims in this category, the highest being R156 319 submitted by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Highveld Area.

A certain M T Ramabub had claimed R14 000.
Coloured solidarity

A FEATURE of the coloured schools boycott is the unprecedented solidarity shown by the coloured community behind the cause of the pupils, though there are differences about the methods of protest.

City and country schools alike have joined the boycott. The complaints of pupils have been supported openly by teachers and principals as much as by parents and politicians, churchmen and community leaders.

People of all income levels have spoken out and the protest has reached into universities and teachers' training colleges as it has into high schools in all parts of the country.

Solidarity on this scale does not show itself merely at the behest of outside agitators and to suggest that it does is to pro-vocatively devalue the sentiment now prevailing in the coloured community. Clearly what is happening is symptomatic of a deep and pervasive unhappiness.

The Government should candidly face up to this manifestation of fellow feeling and recognise the urgent need for leadership and for a clear declaration of where it is heading in seeking to accommodate the broad aspirations of the coloured people.

Nobody suggests that educational inequities can be righted easily or immediately. But a statement from the Government proving that it grasps the full nature of coloured grievance and outlining a plan of action to alleviate it, would help defuse a tense situation. The children should be back in their classrooms and this is the way the Government could get them there.
Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

ing college and several primary schools have come out in boycott. The Rozebraak Teachers' Training College in Cape Town decided today to stay away from classes from Monday, next week.

Primary schools in Rondebosch, Suurbraak Estate and Bellevue South have also decided to join the high schools' boycott.

MEETINGS

At public meetings last week, from Ocean View to Stellenbosch and Paarl, parents and teachers expressed their solidarity and full support for the action of pupils throughout the country protesting against inferior education.

Meetings were held in Stellenbosch, Athlone, Petervale, Parkwood, Ocean View, Mitchell's Plain, Kenilworth, Trevor's and Hoonoover Park.

The black staff at the University of the Western Cape which has 137 members, have also expressed their support for the pupils and students.

Question on closing schools

COLOURED school committees throughout the country have been instructed by the Administration of Coloured Affairs to state by today whether they support the threatened close-down of schools in the face of continuing boycotts.

The Director of Coloured Education, Mr. A. J. Arends, was meeting the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr. Marnitz Steyn, and was not available for comment earlier today.

Yesterday, however, he confirmed that school committees were asked about the advisability of closing schools if the boycotts continued.

Mr. Arends denied this had been done on instruction of Mr. Steyn who earlier this week threatened to close coloured schools.

"We are merely asking parents to decide for themselves. Whatever they decide, we will carry on," he said.

The Argus has been reliably informed that most school committees in the Peninsula have advised against the closure of schools.

In Maritzburg, the Haythorne High School committee unanimously decided that the closing down of schools 'could benefit nobody.'

The chairman of the school's hostel committee, Mr. J. A. Lundall, said parents were against influencing their children to stop their boycotts 'because they are expressing exactly what coloured parents have been asking for years.'

MORE BOYCOTTS

Support for the student action in the black community continues to grow as the boycott of classes becomes more widespread.

Another teachers' brawl.

(Continued on Page 3, col 2).
Roots of the school boycott

CAPE TOWN — Students and pupils all over South Africa have categorically rejected their education. The slogan "Down with inferior, racist education" is echoing through schools and college halls throughout the country. The call for a free and equal education has been taken up by thousands of students over the last few days.

An investigation into some of the most common grievances — unqualified teachers, shortage of school books, inadequate, run-down school buildings — has shown there are grounds for concern.

The Minister of Coloured Relations disclosed in Parliament last year that only five per cent of all Coloured teachers have university degrees. Just over 82 per cent have themselves only been educated until Std 8, besides their teacher training.

In March, 1967, the Separate University Education Bill was introduced in the House of Assembly which eventually led to the establishment of separate facilities for all post-school education.

Many of today's teachers received their training at colleges and the University of the Western Cape, which were set up at the beginning of the sixties specifically to train Coloureds.

Despite recent assurances by the Minister that the number of teachers in Coloured schools has increased from 14,871 to 25,146 in the last 10 years, there is still a marked disparity in the ratio of pupils to teachers.

In black schools, there is one teacher for 47,3 pupils, while in white schools the ratio is one teacher to 19 pupils. In Coloured schools, there is one teacher for every 28,6 pupils.

Underlying all is the gap between the amount the government spends on white and black children. For 1978, R561 on every white child and R186 on every Coloured child.

More recent figures were not made available by the Department of Coloured Relations. With white children receiving more than double the amount of Coloured children, there is some basis for complaint.

Tied to this is the shortage of classrooms at most Coloured schools. In response to a question in the House of Assembly in March this year, Mr. Steyn said there was a backlog of 1,626 classrooms for Coloured pupils up to March 1979.

A teacher at a reasonably affluent Coloured school in Cape Town says three of four children have to share desks designed to hold two.

"This not only makes it difficult to give individual attention to pupils who need it, but it also makes it virtually impossible to maintain discipline," she said.

In the 1979 Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, it was reported that overcrowding was prevalent in Coloured schools throughout the country.

The survey gives the example of two schools in Kimberley which were forced to run 14 double session classes between them to accommodate pupils.

According to the Department of Coloured Relations, every pupil is entitled to free textbooks and stationery.

For every school year, the principal applies for an annual allocation for each pupil. For a matric pupil this year, principals were allowed to apply for R32 for books and R3.85 for stationery.

Estimated per capita expenditure during 1977-1978 on school pupils of the various racial groups was given in the Assembly:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>R551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>R185.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>R229.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>R54.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pupil-teacher ratios for 1978 were calculated by the Institute of Race Relations using educational statistics supplied by the Department of Statistics. Ratios are for primary secondary and special classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1:19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>1:25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1:25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africans</td>
<td>1:47.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

— DDC.
JOHANNESBURG — Security police have detained nine people, including students and a teacher.

Yesterday a banned former executive member of the Black Peoples' Convention, Mr Vuyani Mdeleni, was detained.

Seven of those being held are from the Western Cape. The other Transvaal detention was of Mr Curtis Nkondo, former president of the Azanian People's Organisation.

The others are: Mr Trevor Wenzel, a community worker in Lavistown and a member of Azapo; Mr Achmat Casmee, a banned former president of the SA Students' Association; Mr Michael Sedwick, a youth organiser of the church urban planning commission; Mr Allan Liebenberg, former president of the UWC Students' Representative Council; Mr Neville Fry, a Schoomspruit teacher; Mr Lloyd Fortuin, and Mr Michael Craill, both students at the Paulus Joubert High School in Pretoria.

The acting chief of the Security Police, Brigadier Jan du Preez, confirmed the detentions.

A spokesman from police headquarters in Pretoria said last night they had launched an intensive, nationwide investigation into the schools boycott which has spread to almost every major centre in the country.

In East London, members of the John Bisseker Senior Secondary School Committee were summoned to an urgent meeting last night on the instruction of the school principal to discuss whether schools should be closed or not.

But a motion by Mr Peter Mopp that it was not in the committee's jurisdiction to discuss closure of the school was unanimously accepted.

The boycott by hundreds of Bisseker students continued yesterday and the only incident occurred when teachers had to dissuade hundreds of pupils from marching to town to hand in their grievances to the regional representative of Coloured Affairs, Mr D. J. Dippenaar.

The pupils were later addressed in the school grounds by the circuit inspector, Mr H. D. Sweeney, who urged them to return to their classes and warned them it was against the law to march without permission.

In Queenstown, large numbers of students at Maria Louw High School boycotted classes on Tuesday and Wednesday.

No incidents were reported but security police kept a close watch on the school.

According to the headmaster, Mr E. P. Schepers, most of the students were back at school yesterday. They handed him a list of their grievances and said they would boycott classes again if these did not receive immediate attention.

In Grahamstown, all was quiet at Mary Waters School but a boycott of lectures was initiated at Rhodes University.

After working through the night preparing pamphlets, posters and a wall newspaper, more than 120 students gathered in the university quad to demonstrate their solidarity with the boycott.

In Port Elizabeth, the boycott spread to Dower College and all senior secondary schools as well as in Uitenhage, Humansdorp and Graaff-Reinet.

The boycott focused on Durban yesterday where more than 30 schools, colleges and universities — at least 10 of them Indian — have joined in.

Police denied reports that they baton-charged about 500 Chatsworth pupils earlier yesterday.

Some pupils claimed they had been hit with batons.

A police spokesman said teachers had complained pupils were obstructing them. "Police drew batons and walked towards a group of pupils who fled. We do not regard this as a charge."

On the Rand, fresh boycotts were reported.

Slabbert calls for action, page 7

Nash attacks Steyn, page 15
The building and construction industry

Statistics monitoring the building and construction sector to date provide little evidence that the phase of cyclical contraction experienced since the first quarter of 1976 has come to an end. This is not really surprising. Building activity traditionally is a laggard rather than a lead indicator in the statistical series, as may be evidenced by the fact that the present downward phase began only twenty months after a general recession in the rest of the economy was signalled. The volatility of the construction trades should not cause surprise. A long production period is inherent in their make-up: this usually ranges between one year and four years. Further, all of the capital goods industries, and construction is no exception, are very cyclically sensitive.

The slowdown of real economic growth in the past three years from the very much higher rates recorded over the ten years to 1974 proved the forecasts of property developers and construction engineers to be over-optimistic. Presently, there is a surplus of commercial and office space in all the major metropolitan areas estimated to be in excess of 500,000 square metres and significant pockets of vacant flat accommodation besides. In these circumstances, rents have either risen very little or fallen, while building costs, interest charges and landlords' operational expenses have risen at least at the same rate. The consequence has been a significant slowdown in residential property development and financial charges. As a result, the supply of mortgageable land has risen, with the result that building prices have been under pressure and the volume of new starts has fallen sharply. The outlook for the coming year looks no better either.

The accompanying graphs illustrate the wind down. The upward pressure on building material costs is exemplified by cement, which has risen 70 per cent in price over three years. Moreover, on top of the upward trend in building material costs themselves, power and transport costs have added materially to the financial burden of construction companies. The value of building plans passed has been in a protracted decline since the first quarter of 1976. It is, however, a poor guide to the initiative of new work as many schemes are subsequently shelved in a deteriorating economic climate. Completions, in turn, more recently have turned downwards as the backlog of projects is steadily overhauled. That the volume of activity in the pipeline is shrinking fast, may be judged from the fact that over two years the sales value of building materials has changed little notwithstanding double digit inflation.

Total employment in the construction trades fell by approximately 11 per cent (48,000 people) over a sixteen-month period to October 1977. Numerically, the semi-skilled labourers have been the hardest hit, but skilled tradesmen and the related professionals such as surveyors have experienced a sad downturn in prospects.

The most optimistic interpretation that can be drawn is that the graphs seem to suggest that the process may be underway. The Economic Bureau looks to higher public sector expenditure and related stimulatory measures to react after upward momentum later this year. Further, new Government plans for public building and construction in the fiscal year could help to achieve this object.
whites join protest

more indians and
Indians and whites swell protest ranks

o The Black Sash announced it would hold a silent protest outside the University of the Witwatersrand and Johannesburg in response to the boycotts and as a protest against this week’s detentions of black consciousness leaders.

o The rector of the coloured University of the Western Cape, Professor Richard van der Ross, said pupils must return to classes if the Government was prepared to look at their grievances.

The police spokesman in Pretoria said the biggest protest marches and rallies were being held in the Cape Peninsula.

In the Transvaal, about 500 Wit students staged a sit-in to show solidarity with the boycotts.

Students at the Transvaal College of Education for Indians in Johannesburg joined the boycott and sent a letter to the Department of Education setting out their demands.

Indian pupils from Lenasia High in Pretoria, Roodepoort High and Randburg State High joined the protest.

About 2,000 high school pupils in Lenasia, Johannesburg, continued their boycott of the teacher shortage. Their action was endorsed by the People’s Candidates Party.

At Eldorado Park, pupils refused entry to the Press because, according to a pupil, “this distorted report which appeared yesterday, especially on television, in which it was said that we were stirring police — that is false”.

A meeting of 500 parents in Eldorado Park on Wednesday night conveyed the following resolution to the Minister of Police: “Jackboot tactics are not conducive to peaceful change in South Africa.”

Dr. Slabbert confirmed he had asked for an appointment with the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis van Rooyen, to express the PFP’s concern at the possibility of the boycott spreading and to urge him to the Minister to see to it that action from his department should not contribute to it.

It is quite apparent to me that compared to 1976, there is a completely different approach to the problem of riot and crowd control. I am pleased to report that the police have been made of riot control gear, which reduces the possibility of injury on all sides,” he said.

Meanwhile, the non-racial Transvaal Independent Rugby Football Union (TIF), which is affiliated to the anti-apartheid South African Rugby Union, announced that it would cancel all fixtures scheduled for tomorrow as a gesture of solidarity with the students.

It seems likely that this decision will be followed by other affiliates of the TIF’s president, Mr. Ebrahim Patel, who is also secretary of the national organization.

Speaking for the TIF, he said: “The policy will be not to allow any fixtures to proceed until the government issues the necessary regulations.”

Expressing concern at police action, spokesman for the Transvaal Medical Society, which represents black doctors and other medical staff, and supports the boycotts, said: “These demonstrations have been non-violent and as a response to the unequal and inferior educational systems for blacks.”
1976 riots: Compensation urged

THE ASSEMBLY — Payment of R108 396 in ex-gratia compensation to 21 persons who suffered damages as a result of the riots in Soweto during the 1976/77 unrest has been recommended by the Compensation Committee.

The Compensation Committee, under the chairmanship of the Judge President of South Africa, Mr Justice W. G. Boshoff, only considered claims for damages suffered in riotous situations during the period June 16, 1976, to March 16, 1977.

The Compensation Committee says that where persons were injured or killed as a result of their own participation in, or contribution to the riots, or by intentionally or wilfully exposing themselves to danger by moving into riot areas, the applications were not recommended. — SAPA.

Volume of sales by chemists & dailies

Volume of furniture sales
R108,000 to be paid out in riot compensation

THE ASSEMBLY — A Compensation Committee has recommended ex gratia payments totaling R108,000 to 31 people who suffered injuries and personal grief through actions of State employees in riots in Soweto and other townships.

In a report tabled in Parliament, the committee says in cases where the persons responsible were not State employees, payment was not recommended because these cases fell outside the scope of the Indemnity Act.

Amounts which the committee recommends should be paid out range from R50 to R20,000. In many cases the amounts recommended are a small fraction of the amount claimed.

The committee, headed by Mr Justice W G Bosshoff, Judge President of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, only considered claims for damages suffered in riots between June 15, 1976 and March 16, 1977.

Where people were injured or killed as a result of their own participation in the riots or intentionally or wilfully exposing themselves to danger, the applications were not recommended.

No recommendations were made concerning damage to property. A total of 67 such claims were made to the committee.

It received 83 applications for compensation for injuries and personal grief. In 31 cases the committee recommended the payment of ex gratia compensation.

In assessing the amounts payable, the committee bore in mind that:

- “Because of the subjective nature of pain and suffering, injured persons are apt to exaggerate.”
- “The courts have accepted in principle that compensation for general damages should be assessed conservatively.”
- “The amounts to be assessed were for ex gratia payment.”
They are tired of inferior education

CONSIDERING this latest dissatisfaction among our non-white pupils and students, I feel that every parent should take the same stand as they children.

These young people are tired of inferior education, and it is because of the will to learn and to better themselves that they are actually rebelling against the low standard of education which is being given to them.

Why must their education fall under the Department of Coloured Affairs? Why not directly under the Department of Education, the same as the white schools?

And why separate syllabuses? Surely these children have the right to the same standard of education as their white counterparts.

Is this the reason why our non-white school leavers cannot get jobs – inferior educational qualifications?

In other words is it, keep their standard of education down, and they'll never qualify for certain positions, which by right must be kept for our white children.

H B NSTETHLING

Atlantis
Payouts likely for oil spill victims

The British government is preparing to announce payouts to victims of the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, according to reports. The payouts are expected to be made to individuals and businesses who have suffered losses as a result of the spill, which began in April 2010.

The government has established a compensation fund to help victims, and a committee has been appointed to determine the amount of compensation due to each individual. The committee will take into account the extent of the damage caused by the spill, including the loss of income and property.

The compensation will be paid in three stages, with the first stage expected to be announced in the next few weeks. The second stage, which will provide more substantial compensation, is expected to be announced in the coming months.

In addition to the compensation fund, the government has also set aside £500 million to help businesses affected by the spill. This money will be used to cover the costs of cleaning up the spill, as well as to support businesses that have lost income due to the oil spill.

The government has also announced that it will introduce new regulations to prevent future oil spills. These regulations will include stricter safety standards for offshore drilling, as well as new requirements for companies to be more transparent about their activities.

The government has also expressed its regret at the impact that the oil spill has had on the environment and the local community. "We are deeply sorry for the damage caused by this incident," a government spokesperson said. "We are working hard to ensure that the full extent of the damage is addressed, and that those affected are appropriately compensated."
RIOTS & DISTURBANCES

GENERAL

26 April 1980 — 31 May 1980
Students debate whether to end boycott

CAPE TOWN — The nationwide school boycott quietened yesterday with students debating whether to resume classes on Monday.

At John Bisseker High School in East London, the students held a meeting and it is believed they failed to take a decision on whether to continue the boycott.

In Cape Town, representatives from Cape schools and educational institutions met today to decide whether to continue the boycott.

Pupils at several schools say they will stand by the decision taken by their representatives at today’s meeting.

In Johannesburg, the boycott entered its sixth day and was still spreading.

In Durban, police yesterday effectively put a stop to protest marches by manning school gates.

Police and security policemen were posted at schools in Wehtworth, Morebank, Isipingo and Chatsworth.

Meanwhile, there was growing reaction to the boycott.

The Transvaal Association of Teachers claimed yesterday 44 students — 31 of them girls — were injured in clashes between police and boycotting students in Eldorado Park this week.

The association condemned “the intimidatory arrogance implicit in the threat by the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr. Marais Steyn, to close schools.”

“So-called Coloured schools are threatened with closure, and teachers with what? Mr. Steyn does not give a sign that he appreciates the aspirations of millions of fellow South Africans,” the statement said.

The Regional Board of Education for Coloureds in Transvaal has called on Mr. Steyn to resign.

“This board rejects out of hand Coloured education and requests that it be transferred to the Department of National Education.”

“The board finds the Minister’s threat to close down schools irresponsible and feels it is aggravating the situation.”

In Cape Town, the 137-member Black Staff Association at the University of the Western Cape expressed their support for the students.

The association said education was the inalienable right of all people.

“We reject the dehumanising and oppressive system of education which is rooted in the political and economic system of the South African society,” the statement said.

Black students at the University of Stellenbosch have also expressed solidarity with the students’ grievances.

The Nederduits-Gereformeerde Sendingskark announced it had received assurances from the Minister he would do everything possible to ensure that Coloured education was equal to the best in the country.

In Durban, church leaders and University of Natal staff pledged support for the students.

— DDC-SAFA.
The page contains a mix of text and images, making it difficult to extract a coherent narrative. It appears to discuss various topics, possibly related to education or planning. Without further context, the exact content is challenging to summarize accurately.
Students vote to continue boycott another week

CAPE TOWN — Representatives from 80 Western Cape schools and educational institutions decided at the weekend to continue the boycott of classes this week.

At a four-hour long meeting in Athlone, they decided the boycott would continue "until there is tangible evidence that our grievances are to be redressed."

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, last week agreed to discuss grievances listed by students and pupils on condition that they returned to school by today, and warned schools would be closed if they did not.

Mr Steyn was quoted in a Sunday paper as saying it was not a threat. "We are not threaten-

ing but will have to look carefully at the matter.

"We cannot spend millions every day while classes stand empty. Also, the futures of high school pupils are at stake."

In a statement issued after the meeting on Saturday, students said that instead of their grievances being redressed, "our approaches have been met with absolute arrogance on the part of the authorities."

"During 1976, the students revolted against inferior education system and similar promises — as are now being made by Mr Steyn — that the situation would be rectified once order had been restored at the schools were then also made" the statement said.

"After four years, nothing has been done and the situation has deteriorated instead.

"It would be naive to think we would allow ourselves to be buffed a second time."

They said they deplored the detention of fellow students and those who have identified with our grievances.

The meeting also resolved to organise massive placard demonstrations at central venues on a regional basis this week.

"We call on the police to refrain from provocation action, since we have committed ourselves to peaceful protests," the statement said.

In Durban, students packed the main hall at the University of Durban-Westville to protest against separate education.

About 50 white students from the University of Natal attended "to show that although we are part of the privileged sector, we are right behind you in your boycott."

Mr Chris Swart, president of the University of Natal's SRC, said in his address to the students he spoke on behalf of 1,300 students who had attended a protest meeting on Wednesday.

"We support the student boycott, and we stand behind you, fighting with you for justice in education and in all other spheres."

Calls of "umuntu," and "power" accompanying clenched fist salutes answered the speakers throughout the meeting.

The master of ceremonies pointed out that whites, too, had reason to boycott lectures, as their education was not preparing them correctly.

"It is not education. It is indoctrination."

Pupils turned away from the University of Durban-Westville took full advantage of their situation and swore at any white faces around. Those were policemen, pressmen and photographers.

— DPC-SAPA.
32 Pupils held in police clash

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

THIRTY-TWO scholars - part of a crowd of more than 100 people heading for the unveiling of Solomon Mhlanga's tombstone - were arrested outside the administration offices in Mamelodi yesterday.

The scholars were arrested during a brief clash with police in which the youths threw stones, a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday.

One of the stones hit a policeman in the face.

Colonel D Coetzee said police met the students at the administration offices after hearing they intended forcing cars and taxis to drive them to the Attridgeville graveyard.

Two journalists, Mr Willie Bokal of the Post and Mr Willie Nkosie of the Star were also arrested.

Col Coetzee said police did not use teargas, batons or guns while making their arrests.

He said the arrested scholars, aged between 18 and 30, were being detained in Mamelodi and would appear in court today.
Johannesburg — The hundred pupils of the coloured high school at Roodepoort have been arrested and held for questioning, according to an SABC television newscast monitored here.

Twelve of the pupils have been charged and are due to appear in court today.

According to the police, the pupils took part in a protest march, set fire to grass in the school grounds and broke school windows.

All but 300 of the 1,400 pupils at the Dr Biko High School at Roodepoort, Bloemfontein, returned to their classes yesterday.

Understanding

Mr. Peter Munroe, principal said a delegation composed mainly of non-white pupils had given him an undertaking that the boycott would end completely today.

This was promised after pupils learnt last week that a second high school for coloured pupils was a top priority in Bloemfontein.

Pupils who did not attend classes yesterday sat in the school grounds demanding written proof of the Government's intentions.

"Pupils who do not return to their classes could face action by the authorities that might include expulsion," Mr. Munroe said.

Hostile for 300

Mr. Selma Tswettie, a spokesman for the eight-pupil delegation, said no progress had been made with new facilities and contacts with authorities by July or August the boycott might resume.

The pupils have asked the Government to give attention to the building of a new high school with 11 classrooms and a hostel for 250 pupils a teaching-training college, libraries, the lack of textbooks, the ordering of double shifts at primary schools and better library and laboratory facilities.

Parents are forming action committees in all centres to support their children's stand against apartheid-oriented discriminatory education.
Four more held as boycott spreads

WARNING

No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room.
Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or not to person except the invigilator.

An answer book is to be torn out.

Torn out

From the
Hundreds arrested

Steven Warming as political staff

POLITICAL STAFF
grounds of Wesley High School and arrested about 400 school children yesterday.

At the meeting in the city yesterday, William H. Dwyer, police chief, announced that he was going to the police station to talk to the children. The meeting was attended by several hundred children, who were told that they would not be sent to the police station.

The children were allowed to return to school after the meeting, and no arrests were made. The police chief said that the children had been following orders and would continue to do so.

The meeting was held in response to a recent incident in which a group of children were arrested for allegedly disrupting a school and attacking teachers. The police chief said that the children had been following orders and would continue to do so.
Awaiting an answer

THE Prime Minister has threatened tough action against the school boycotters. If the authority of the State is challenged, his Government will respond with all the powers at its disposal.

Of this, there can be no doubt. This is a Government that does not fear to use force. People organising the protest in which small children from the primary schools are beginning to take part, would do well to consider the possible consequences of raising the momentum of the boycott and the tension that hangs about it. The protest is not necessarily going to be more effective for being more eventful.

For its part, the Government has done nothing or even said nothing to suggest that it will have learnt anything from the boycott when it is over. This is the most mortifying aspect of the affair.

In his speech in Parliament yesterday, Mr P W Botha showed that in his national strategy, in his 12-point plan, in his constitutional thinking there is no prospect of a significant change from policies that have landed the country in the existing schools crisis, and other troubles before this.

Separate development, the more refined version of apartheid, is all. This is because the Afrikaner nation must have its right to self-determination and freedom. Nobody denies the Afrikaner his right of existence, but he may not and cannot exercise this right at the expense of the rights of other racial groups.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert put the question: Can the Afrikaner continue to live in South Africa without discriminating against another group?

South Africans, including many thousands of truant children, are awaiting the answer.
Utmost restraint on unrest at schools
—PW Botha

The Government knew who the troublemakers were. A few had been detained. There were still others, but the Government also knew who they were.

The Prime Minister said that if the Coloured Representative Council had done its work, many of the things that were wrong could have been put right. But instead CRC members had played politics.

The coloureds were inherently a peaceful people and coloured school children should go back to school so that they could prepare themselves for their future, Mr Botha said.

Earlier in his address the Prime Minister urged that Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, to acknowledge that Parliament was the final authority and that no changes could be brought about without its assent.

Mr Botha said any action outside Parliament to bring about change would be fought with all the power of the State.

This applied also to attempts that were being made outside Parliament to push the Government about as in the case of the schools issue.

'If we want to warn these people, they are going to get hurt and if there are some unfortunate consequences, they must not come with accusations later,' Mr Botha said.
Schools boycott: more help

JOANNESCHEN
Police arrest 100s of protesting students

JOHANNESBURG — As the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, issued a stern warning on the schools' boycott, trouble flared here again when police baton charged and arrested hundreds of coloured pupils who had gathered at Westbury High School yesterday.

And last night, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert, led a deputation to the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, in connection with the mass arrests.

Mr. Le Grange promised Dr. Slabbert, who was accompanied by Mrs. Helen Suzman and Mr. Ray Swart, that he would investigate reports of serious unrest, baton charges and the mass arrests.

At least six people were treated for injuries, and more than 700 pupils began appearing in groups in court late yesterday afternoon under the Bantu Assemblies Act after the Westbury clashes.

The hearings were expected to last until late into the night.

Parents were asked to stand behind their accused children, aged from 12 upwards, in court. Cases were postponed until next month and the children were released into the custody of their parents or guardians.

Speaking in Parliament, the Prime Minister warned that any extra-parliamentary action would be met with the full might of the state. He wanted to exclude in the all attempts to "mush around" the government behind the uniforms of schoolchildren.

Angry coloured parents in western Johannesburg threatened to take the police into court, claiming the baton charge was unprovoked. The children were chased home near their homes and hit with batons, and adults were also struck.

Police have flatly rejected the claims, saying no violence was used and no one was hurt. Mr. Benekle theuns Swanepeol, who ordered the arrests, said police were forced because the crowds kept growing at Westbury, where pupils from other schools had gathered.

"I saw about 400 children at the school and..."

GRAHAMSTOWN — All 900 pupils at the Nyalula High School in Pimpi Village boycotted classes yesterday and handed a memorandum of grievances to their headmaster, Mr. S. K. Ngqangwani.

Mr. Ngqangwani said pupils had attended an early morning assembly and prayed, but then refused to move to their classrooms.

They gathered on the school's tennis court and remained there until lunchtime, when they quietly walked home.

Spokesmen for the students said they would continue the boycott until radical changes had been made in black education. They said their protest would be peaceful and orderly and all pupils would come to school each day, although they would not attend classes.

The memorandum of grievances was handed by the headmaster to Mr. S. de Beer, an administrative assistant in the circuit inspector's office here.

Mr. de Beer said he had notified his head office.

"I have no idea what they are doing or why they are doing it but I will say this. They are the only losers."

Among the main grievances listed by the Nyalula pupils are their rejection of ethnic and segregated schools, which they say denies them an inferior education.

900 Fingos out
not going to wait for the crowd to build up to say 10,000. We felt we could not let any more get through — enough was enough," Brig Swanepoel added.

A spokesman for the SAP directorate of public relations denied in Pretoria that police actions were unprovoked.

But parents insisted the attack was unprovoked. A local resident, Mrs Garroon Johannes, said five children, aged about 14, ran into her house looking for shelter.

She said she locked the door, but police threatened to break it down if she did not open it. "When I opened the door they rushed in and began hitting the children. Then they took them away," she said.

At John Boesker High School, East London, where a staff meeting had decided that teachers should report to their classes to continue lessons, there were no pupils to teach.

Pupils marched around the schoolgrounds in their hundreds, singing freedom songs.

At the East London High School, the number of demonstrating students almost doubled yesterday and pupils continued their peaceful placard protest — DDC-DDR

Teachers vote to join boycott

CAPE TOWN — Teachers here are threatening to strike in sympathy with their students in the country-wide boycott.

A recommendation was passed by more than 1,200 teachers at a meeting in Athlone to “down tools” in support of boycotting pupils.

The recommendation, which will be considered today by an ad hoc committee of teachers representing more than 100 schools, would involve thousands of primary schoolchildren in the unrest which has disrupted black schools, universities and other educational institutions during the last two weeks.

Some teachers told the meeting they had already refused to give any further lessons and “perpetuate gutter education.”

A primary school teacher said she had stopped English lessons on Monday and was devoting the time to “enlightening” her pupils about the situation.

The meeting unanimously supported a declaration issued by Hewat Training College lecturers and students which said that they completely identified with those striving towards a non-discriminatory and non-racial educational system.

The declaration rejected an educational system along ethnic lines.

More than 70 principals met the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr. Masaukas, his deputy, Mr. S. F. Kotze, and departmental officials yesterday.

The Minister reportedly tried to persuade the principals to use their influence to end the boycott. The principals insisted they could not act as the government’s agents in trying to end the boycott.

Meanwhile, the boycott continued amid more arrests and court appearances.

In Pretoria, the regional vice-president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) at Ntompe Veli Mampuru, and six other students were arrested.

In Johannesburg, altogether 854 pupils from four Coloured high schools appeared in court on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

They were not asked to plead and were released into the care of their parents, guardians or teachers. They are due to appear on May 13.

As an uneasy calm fell over Johannesburg following the clash appearances, clashes between police and black students occurred at KwaMashu near Durban.

Police used teargas to disperse a large crowd made up of pupils from various schools in KwaMashu and police.

A spokesman for the police, Col. Pieterse, said he could not confirm or deny that police had used teargas to disperse the pupils.

The KwaZulu Minister of Education, Dr. Dhlomo, refused to comment because he did not have full details.

The situation at other schools in and near Durban was quiet, but more than 1,000 students gathered on the University of Durban Westville campus.

There were no incidents at schools in both the Transvaal and the Cape. The police generally kept a low profile.

In Lenasia, the boycott continued and hundreds of riot police vans were reported to be parked around the township.

Allegations by parents of boycotting children that police did not allow the children to be treated after being assualted were denied by police.

The police public relations officer at John Vorster Square, Maj. Fred Bull, said a district surgeon was in attendance in case people sustained injuries.

At least six children and a bystander were treated and discharged from Coronationville Hospital after police baton-charged pupils at Westbury High School.

In Johannesburg, pupils from three schools held a peaceful mass rally at an Eldorado Park school.

Attendance at Coloured schools on the East Rand yesterday dropped to about 30 percent.

The Divisional Commissioner on the East Rand, Brig. Ben Pieterse, said very few pupils at the three schools in Boksburg, Springs and Nigel turned up for classes.

Scholars at four Coloured senior secondary schools and the Perseverance Training college in Kimberley continued with their peaceful boycott of classes yesterday. There were no reported incidents.

In Cape Town, thousands of students gathered at regional venues in the first mass protest rallies held since the start of the unrest.

Teachers, most of whom accompanied their pupils to the rallies, reported that their activities were disciplined and orderly.

Police vans and plainclothes policemen stationed around the schools and the University of the Western Cape kept a low profile.

At Grassy Park High School, about 3,000 pupils from Parkwood High School, Nelspruit High School and Grassy Park marched around the school.

A pupil stood in the centre of the school grounds, directing the march with a loud hailer.

"Official," wearing white arm bands, stood at intervals on the route of the marching pupils, ensuring that order was maintained.

One pupil carried a placard with a picture of the black consciousness leader, Steve Biko. A huge banner saying: "In silence we suffered, in patience we bore. No more gutter education.

We want no more.," hung across the front of the school.

Thousands of University of Western Cape students and pupils from Bellville South schools staged a demonstration at the University of the Western Cape yesterday.

Several primary schools, including two primary schools in Bellville South, Brimley Primary School in Hanover Park, and Thornton Primary School in Athlone, joined in the boycott yesterday.

About 4,000 University of Cape Town students, boycotted lectures yesterday.

The Lecturers’ Association representing non-professional academic staff issued a statement in support of the boycott.
EAST LONDON — A meeting of about 300 teachers came out in strong support of a boycott of extra-mural school activities to resolve the present salary crisis here last night.

The meeting of the East London branch of the South African Teachers' Association passed a motion calling on the General Committee of SATA to adopt a militant stand and formulate a plan of action.

If salary negotiations with the government got "bogged down" this plan of action could be implemented immediately by the General Committee without further meetings of teachers' associations, the motion read.

The motion also stated that the meeting supported the principle of a boycott of extra-mural activities by teachers with immediate effect.

SATA branches throughout the Cape held discussion meetings on the salary issue last night and the president of the local branch, Mr. Tony Britton, said after the meeting he expected the General Committee, which is the executive body of the association, would call an emergency meeting to consider motions passed by its various branches.

It emerged clearly from the meeting here last night that teachers are deeply dissatisfied with the salary increase granted by the government.

Mr. Britton said teachers felt strongly about the general impression created in recent times that teachers were "earning a tremendous salary for a five-hour job."

Last night's meeting passed another motion in which teachers expressed their support for the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations in its salary negotiations and for its request to the Prime Minister to appoint a Presidential Commission to investigate the state of education in the country.

A further motion passed demanded that:

The Minister of Education acquaint himself fully with conditions of service for teachers and the prevailing situation in education.

The representatives of the Federal Council be given sufficient time on television to correct the mistaken impressions regarding teachers' salaries which have been passed to the public.

The Federal Council sustain pressure on the government, and if necessary, recommend to the teachers a hold course of action until such time as significant changes have been effected and that

Progress of the negotiations be made known to teachers privately and as frequently as possible.

The motion also expressed dismay and disapproval of certain "unprofessional" statements made by the Minister of Finance, and said pressure for parity of salary between men and women teachers would continue.

Teachers resolved that this motion was vital in the light of the widespread disappointment with salary adjustments and the apparent lack of sympathy from government circles.

The unprofessional way in which teachers learnt of the adjustments via the press and the misleading statements made by the press, television, particularly radio, and the news media are pointed out. Teachers, particularly those in the districts, need to be kept informed of the actual actions necessary to deal with the situation.

The unprofessional way in which teachers handed the request to the Prime Minister to appoint a Presidential Commission to investigate the state of education in the country is pointed out. Teachers, particularly those in the districts, need to be kept informed of the actual actions necessary to deal with the situation.
Political Staff

THE Minister of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said in Bloemfontein yesterday that immediate steps would be taken to investigate the grievances of coloured pupils and make the necessary accommodations.

Meanwhile, violence yesterday again flared in the black township of KwaMashu, near Durban, when hundreds of pupils continued their schools boycott.

Police appealed to the KwaZulu Government to intervene after hundreds of pupils went on the rampage. Vehicles were stoned and several windows were broken at a school where pupils refused to join the boycotts. Teargas was used to disperse demonstrators.

The KwaZulu Government has appealed to pupils return to classes.

Mr Steyn, speaking after talks with six coloured pupils from the Dr Blok High School and members of the Free State Regional Coloured Board, said he felt more had been achieved during the talks than in months of dispute.

He had learnt much about problems of schoolchildren in the Free State and would try to sort matters right on the highest level when he returned to Cape Town.

Sapa reports from Pretoria that classes were disrupted at several black schools in Atteridgeville and Soweto yesterday.

In Johannesburg, more than 800 pupils from three schools attending a rally in Eldorado Park yesterday dispersed when asked to do so by a principal who had consulted with Colonel M.K. Musa, District Commandant for Soweto.

Earlier the pupils rejected a proposal to send representatives to the Minister. They said they were all representatives and the boycott was their most effective way of expressing their grievances.

Last night, Transvaal coloured and Indian parents' committees were to meet in Johannesburg to decide on co-ordinated action to support their children.

In some parts of Natal and in Port Elizabeth, more pupils were reported to have returned to classes.

For the first time, thousands of primary school children in the Cape Peninsula stayed away from classes yesterday in a token one-day protest in sympathy with coloured and Indian high schools.

In the Free State attendance is back to normal.

The cost curves are and this explains at least cost of at least one factor This factor shaped because if it eventually declines marginal returns I produce fewer for cost pro...

The long i...article the production

Price

\[
\text{LH} = \text{K} = 12 \text{ u}c
\]

Economies of Scale as outputs are increasing faster than inputs

Therefore the best place to be is at Q_0 as you are producing at the least possible cost per article.

If you were producing at Q_0 and you increase your
EAST LONDON — The student boycott in Port Elizabeth has drawn to a close but is continuing in other parts of the Eastern Cape.

At John Bisseker Senior Secondary School here, about 700 pupils continued their protest in the schoolgrounds carrying placards and singing freedom songs.

It was learnt yesterday the Department of Coloured Affairs had refused permission for the school to call a meeting of parents to try to sort out the boycott.

Student sources said they might now try to organise a meeting themselves to explain to parents what the boycott was all about.

At the East London High School, students continued their placard protest in the schoolgrounds.

Port Elizabeth schools reported normal attendance yesterday and attendance also improved yesterday at the Mary Waters Senior Secondary School in Grahamstown.

70 per cent of the pupils back. But only 40 per cent attended classes. The rest refused to attend classes and were sent home.

The boycott continued yesterday at Nyaluza High School in Fingo Village.

Meanwhile in Cape Town, about 200 white pupils from 16 schools yesterday expressed their solidarity with boycotting pupils and elected a co-ordinating committee to organise 'awareness programmes' at their schools.

The pupils met at the University of Cape Town and will have another general meeting next Friday.

Several speakers told the meeting that most of the pupils at their schools were afraid they would be victimised by the authorities if they attempted to boycott classes at their schools in sympathy.

One pupil was loudly cheered when she said: "The fear of these pupils overcomes their conscience. We must arrange speakers at the schools to make their conscience stronger than their fears."

Professor Paul Hare from the UCT sociology department, the president of Nusas, Mr Andrew Boraine and a member of the ad hoc committee organising the UCT alternative programme, Mr Moeketsi Shai, addressed the meeting.

Prof Hare said while two out of every 100 white schoolchildren went to university, only one out of every 2,000 black children did.

While white pupils were being prepared for citizenship, blacks had the same political power when they were six as when they were 60, he said.

Mr Shai said the problems in black schools extended beyond shortages of text books and broken windows. He said the low wages earned by the pupils' parents made it very difficult for them to find money for books, their children needed or to pay for extra facilities after they had paid rent and bought food.

Students arrested. Page 9
STONING INCIDENT MAY NOT LEAD TO CHARGES

Staff Reporter

FIFTEEN students, arrested at the University of the North (Turffontein) on Saturday after the start of the university's 21st anniversary celebrations was disrupted, may not be charged.

Colonel W M van Zyl, the Lebowa Commandant of Police, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that the students had only been questioned and then released after a decision on whether or not to lay charges against them might be taken today.

The 15 were arrested after stone-throwing students disrupted a soccer game at the new sports complex on the campus. "Baton-wielding police eventually restored order but the game was discontinued."

The soccer game, while it lasted, featured Orlando Pirates and a local team, and was organised by the university authorities to mark the beginning of the university's 21st anniversary celebrations.

Originally, the celebrations had been planned to begin on March 31 this year when the sports complex was to be opened with two-day sports activities. This was to be followed by the inauguration of a 2,000-seat experimental stadium, which has been given to the university by the Department of Co-operation and Development, on May 22.

Other functions, marking the celebrations, were scheduled for September 22 when an education building complex would be inaugurated. The celebrations were to close on October 15 when a student centre for recreation was to be opened.

But the programme for the celebrations, drawn late last year, was changed after the disturbances which erupted when the university began its 1980 academic year following refusal by the university to readmit some students.

The March 21 functions were changed to May 3 (last Saturday) because it was then believed by the university that students might have become calmer. The change affected other programmes as well.

Students have often claimed they were opposed to celebrations because they believed the University of the North had nothing to celebrate.

Carrying placards and singing freedom songs, students stormed the stadium where Orlando Pirates was supposed to play a university team last Saturday.

Throwing stones, they disrupted the games, with guests...
Defy ultimatums. Pay teachers.

SCENE CRISIS:

Cape Town — The Prime Minister, H.R. W. Botha, concurred yesterday that Coloureds and Indians in the Cape should join the Black teachers in the strike against the government's ultimatums.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The teachers had been striking for several weeks, demanding better wages and working conditions.

The government had also been facing pressure from the opposition to end the strike.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to negotiate with the teachers, but that the teachers must return to work first.

The Prime Minister said that the government was willing to consider the demands of the teachers if they would agree to return to work immediately.

The teachers had threatened to strike if their demands were not met, and the government had also threatened to shut down the education system if the teachers did not return to work.
The decision to construct high school sports and athletic facilities is an important one. The cost and benefits of such projects must be carefully considered. The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the investigation into the feasibility of constructing a new high school athletic facility.

The investigation was conducted by a committee appointed by the superintendent of schools. The committee consisted of representatives from the school board, the community, and the parents of students.

The committee
data indicated that the current athletic facilities are inadequate for the needs of the students and the community. The facilities are old and in need of extensive repairs. The committee also found that the existing facilities do not meet the standards set by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).

The committee recommends that a new athletic facility be constructed. The new facility would include a multi-purpose gymnasium, a track and field complex, a swimming pool, and a weight room. The facility would be designed to meet the needs of both students and the community.

The estimated cost of the new facility is $12 million. The funds would be raised through a bond issue and a grants program. The committee believes that the benefits of the new facility would far exceed the cost.

The decision to construct the new athletic facility is an important one. It is hoped that the community will support this project and that the new facility will be a source of pride for all who attend the school.
Fort Hare students and police clash

Political Staff
STUDENTS at the University of Fort Hare yesterday boycotted classes and were dispersed by teargas, but the boycott seemed to have lost its impetus in the country generally.

In Johannesburg most coloured and Indian pupils continued their stay-away from classes. They remained in their school grounds, however, and there were no incidents.

In the Western Cape, the boycott remained steady, but in a possible sign that it might be beginning to recede, Mr L Smith, chairman of the Teachers' Action Committee — formed to demonstrate teacher support for the boycott — last night confirmed he had resigned.

The committee was formed at the weekend Mr Smith resigned because of a “difference of opinion” within the committee.

In Durban, coloured and Indian school pupils called off their 11-day boycott.

Sapa reports that police used teargas yesterday to disperse more than 1,000 students at the University of Fort Hare.

The students had boycotted classes and were trying to march into the nearby town of Alice.

When classes were due to start, the students marched around the campus carrying placards and singing “freedom” songs. When they tried to leave the campus they were met by police.

The students would boycott lectures for the rest of the week in sympathy with the coloured pupils, the acting rector of the university, Professor A. Coetzee said last night, but no action would be taken against them as they were not breaking any regulations.

The Fort Hare boycott was preceded by a student demonstration at the weekend at the University of the North, in which there was a clash between protesting students and baton-wielding police.

About 15 students were arrested but released after their names were taken.

Keppe disagreed with the classical school. He said that demand created supply. He refuted the idea that supply and demand worked the way the classical school predicted.

His regulating mechanism to equate savings and investment was income fluctuations. He said that full employment with relatively stable prices was the solution rather than the norm. He stated that if you wanted to reach full employment the gap must be closed by you spending. It cannot be left up to the free enterprise system to close the gap.
WC students ignore expulsion threat

CAPE TOWN — The boycott of classes continued at schools and colleges throughout the Western Cape despite last week’s threat from the Department of Coloured Relations that students at teachers’ training institutions who did not return to normal scholastic activities by yesterday faced expulsion.

Principals of teachers’ training institutions were informed on Friday that students who had not returned to classes yesterday faced expulsion and, in the case of teachers, charges of insubordination or misconduct.

Students at the University of Cape Town continued to boycott classes yesterday but the boycott continued at all other educational institutions.

Pamphlets distributed at schools and colleges this week announced that teachers and students would this week “decide jointly at every school how to implement the alternative education programmes.”

According to pamphlets, many important victories had already been won through the boycott.

These included unity between all students and pupils, the right to select Student Representative Councils at all schools, and “a relationship of support and identification between parents, students and teachers.”

In Johannesburg, coloured school principals on the East Rand yesterday welcomed the Prime Minister’s decision to appoint a commission of inquiry into the grievances of their pupils.

The Prime Minister’s statement that he would consider investigating schools and Indian education has however, been viewed with caution on the Western Front.

Teachers and student leaders were pleased that official recognition had been given to their grievances but they pointed to Mr. Botha’s track record of “unfulfilled promises.”

SAPA reports that the schools boycott in Natal was brought to an end at a rally at the University of Natal yesterday attended by more than 3,000 Indian, Coloured and Black children from all over Natal.

The vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, Dr. Jerry Cowdada, said yesterday that the return to normal studies was a conscious decision.

In Port Elizabeth, staff at Dower Teachers Training College have unanimously expressed their solidarity with student grievances, which led to a renewed boycott of lectures yesterday.

The vice-rector, Mr. W. M. Ross, said virtually all the students boycotted classes yesterday because of an instruction to teachers’ college principals to expel boycotters or face dismissal themselves.

He said the 44 staff members were asked by the 540-strong student body to say where they stood on their grievances.

He said a joint meeting of students and staff condemned the threat by the administration to expel boycotting students and sack principals for not identifying them. — DDC-SAPA

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g., graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left-hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.

Examenders' Initials

Tenteral

(3)

In Port Elizabeth, staff at Dower Teachers Training College have unanimously expressed their solidarity with student grievances, which led to a renewed boycott of lectures yesterday.

The vice-rector, Mr. W. M. Ross, said virtually all the students boycotted classes yesterday because of an instruction to teachers’ college principals to expel boycotters or face dismissal themselves.

He said the 44 staff members were asked by the 540-strong student body to say where they stood on their grievances.

He said a joint meeting of students and staff condemned the threat by the administration to expel boycotting students and sack principals for not identifying them. — DDC-SAPA

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g., graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left-hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.

Examenders' Initials

Tenteral

(3)
Boycott slackens on Reef, in Natal

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Strong resistance against the schools boycott is building up among parents and teachers in Indian areas in the Transvaal.

Parents feel the boycott has achieved its objectives and principals have instigated staff to resume teaching — even if only to one child.

Many Indian pupils are going back to school on the Reef, and pupils are also returning to coloured schools.

The Department of Indian Affairs has announced that R160.4-million has been allocated to the Indian budget, of which R100 million will go towards education.

This is an increase of 17.4 percent for Indian education.

NOT SUPPORTED

A call yesterday for boycotts at the University of the North (Turfloop) failed to draw support from the main student body as a dispute between members of the Azanian Students Organisation and anti-boycott elements entered its sixth day.

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nofhling, has decided not to prosecute 711 schoolchildren and other people arrested by police at Westbury High School near Johannesburg on April 29.

He said the problem which arose through their refusal to disperse on the order of the police had been resolved through their arrest.

In Natal, all coloured classes are reported to be back to normal, and black schools in KwaMashu near Durban had an 85 percent attendance yesterday.
CALLED OFF

The students of the University of Durham-Westville have called off their boycott and were due to return to classes today.

However, students at the Medical College of the University of Natal yesterday decided to continue the boycott indefinitely.

Many pupils at a black school in Grahamstown, the Naka Junior, joined the boycott which continues at Nathaniel Nyaluzza school.

The national chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Haira, said in a statement that no-one should mistake 'adjustments' made by the Government for real change.
21 arrested over student boycott

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, has confirmed that 21 people have been detained in connection with the school boycotts.

He declined however to disclose any details of the arrests.

The confirmation was contained in a written reply to questions by Mrs Helen Suzman (PF; Houghton) tabled in the Assembly yesterday.

In reply to a question by Mr Thaap van der Merwe (PF; Green Point) Mr Le Grange confirmed he had requested a meeting last week with members of the Committee of 61, the body regulating the school boycotts.

Mr Le Grange said he requested the Committee of 61 to come to see him in an attempt to end the boycott. The committee, he said, had unfortunately declined the invitation.

Last Thursday afternoon about 20 members of the Committee of 61 were fetched from their homes by security police and driven to a school in Athlone. A meeting between security police and pupils was held at which the children were told the Minister of Police would like to see them. — PS.
The schools boycott started by coloured students nearly three weeks ago has now spread to virtually all Indian schools, including some primary schools, around the country. The protest is against inequalities in the education system.

What began as an expression of solidarity with their coloured counterparts has gained a momentum all its own within the Indian community. "Underlying this is resentment at the standard of Indian education and facilities when compared to white schools," says the PEF's Ray Swart, who adds that the involvement of parents and children shows the depth of feeling and growing impatience.

More importantly for SA, the pervasive nature of the boycott, extending to "conservative" Indian areas like Pretoria and Lansdowne, apart from Natal, including students at the University of Durban Westville and Wentworth Medical School and Lenasia, reflects the growing politicisation of the youth and black solidarity across ethnic lines.

Financial Mail May 2 1980

---

This week African students at Mamelodi schools staged a walkout in sympathy.

Clearly, the new generation of matriculants is set to be far more vociferous than their predecessors in their demands for equality of opportunity. In 1976, the protest against Bantu education in the black townships received limited support from only a handful of Indian schools. Just four years later, the climate of protest, although expressly peaceful, seems far more broadly based.

Students stress they don't necessarily want the kind of education that white schools receive, because "who is to say what they have is better?" However, they do call for equal government subsidies for all race groups in a universal, not ethnically separated, system of education.

Government spending on each child's education for the different race groups for 1978-79 is: white R724 (R640), Indian R357 (R297), coloured R225 (R197), African R71 (R68). (The figures in brackets exclude capital spending.)

Among the grievances are that standards and facilities are not adequate to enable them to cope at university, that permits are required to attend white universities, teachers are low paid and sometimes unqualified.

The boycott takes the form of peaceful gatherings in the school grounds for the duration of the school day. Classes, however, carry on "normally" for a handful of pupils. Between 70% and 90% stay away at some schools. For a few it means no more than another day off classes, but most are serious.

According to the deputy director (control) of Indian Education, S.P. van den Heever, Indian scholars have "no reasonable grounds for doing what they're doing," since they receive the same standard of provision as white schools, and write the same JMB exams. He maintains, echoing coloured and Indian Affairs Minister Marais Steyn, that the boycott is "politically motivated by outsiders," and "fanned by the press."

SA Indian Council member, and leader of the Reform Party, Yelman Chinsamy, says that the students have "very legitimate grievances, and a right to call for a boycott." The Minister, advises Chinsamy, should get in touch with community leaders and give some assurance that the problem will be tackled. "A commission of inquiry into student grievances should be called immediately."

That, he says, is what the students are waiting for before they call off the boycott.

In the meantime, the stay-away continues "indefinitely," with daily meetings to review the situation. Listening to and observing the students on the school grounds, it is hard to believe that their action stems from outside political agitators, as government believes.

---

Empty classroom... but most are serious

SCHOOLS BOYCOTT — 2

Why not Soweto?

In fewer than three weeks the boycott of classes by coloured students in the Cape Peninsula has had a ripple effect that has cut across regional and racial lines. Indian schools and English-speaking university students have joined the protests.

But it is still a mystery why African students — and particularly those in Soweto — have stood on the sidelines in the present upsurge against unequal education.

It is possibly the aftermath of 1976 that is holding African students away from widespread demonstration against the country's educational system. For one thing, the loss of life in that year militates against another direct encounter with the State. The exodus of many of the leaders to African countries and beyond has left a gap, and there has been no continuity of activism on the scale experienced before June.

Above all, the arrests of several leaders of the students' bodies, culminating in the sedition trial and imprisonment of the Soweto Student Representative Council last year, might have instilled a sense of fear, and even of despair. And students bodies formed subsequent to the banning and arrests of those responsible for the organisation of the 1976 events, like the South African Student Organisation (SASO) and the South African Student Movement (SASM) have either had their...
executive members detained or they have
gone into exile.

Protests against the educational system
have essentially become protests against
the whole political system.

Faced with this enormous task, students
prefer the less problematic way of personal-
advancement. The abortive boycotts of
schools in Soweto at the beginning of the
year, on issues related to the ones raised
by coloured students — like the provision
of adequate and quality textbooks, and
the compulsory wearing of uniforms —
failed to elicit response. It is, however,
pointed out that lack of organisation could
have been a major drawback.

Visible improvement

Although, in per-capita terms, the
amount spent on African education is by
far the lowest, since 1976 there have been
visible signs of material improvement.
Many new schools, of a better physical
quality, have been erected. The effects of
these developments might be to raise
expectations of improvement and thus
serve as a dampener. Although, of course,
the vast majority of schools remain phys-
ically underdeveloped — a major griev-
ance in the present coloured student
boycott.

There are indications, however, that the
African schools could still be affected by
the current student unrest. Much will
depend on how and when the outcome of
the coloured schools crisis is resolved.
By Hugh Robertson

FOUR years ago the Theron Commission warned the Government in ringing tones of the very grievances in the coloured community which are among those that gave rise to the schools boycott.

But its most important recommendations were rejected and the Government mulishly pressed on with a policy which the country's best informed experts on the subject had predicted would lead to conflict.

It is a story of foolishness, of unheeding assurance and of wasted goodwill of the coloured people. As a member of the Theron Commission said this week, it was a mistake South Africa could ill afford.

It was four eventful years ago that the Theron Commission told the Government of the bitterness in the coloured community about the political dispensation and advised it to consider a number of radical constitutional adjustments as a matter of urgent public interest.

The commission also pointed to the inadequacy of the Coloured Representative Council and warned of its likely failure as a political and administrative body.

But the message only got through too late. Six weeks ago the Government finally was obliged to close down the CRC, replacing it with an 'interim' Coloured Persons' Council whose 30 members will all be nominated by the Government. They still have to be named, and most prominent coloured people have condemned the new council already.

So, for the first time since 1853, the coloured people are today entirely without a constitutional political voice.

Almost anticipating the boycotters' clamour for a non-racial education system, the Theron Commission urged the Government four years ago to open all universities and private schools to coloured students and to allow white teachers with exclusive facilities to be open to all.

The commission advised the Government to change the University of the Western Cape into a multi-racial institution and to place it under the Department of National Education rather than leave it under the care of the Department of Coloured Relations.

But it was only this week that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, indicated that he might be willing to give consideration to the idea.

He said, after meeting coloured teachers, that he had an open mind about a single education system for all races, and was prepared to allow an inquiry into this.

Four years ago, the Theron Commission warned that progress in coloured education was being seriously handicapped by a shortage of coloured teachers.

It warned that the salary gap between white and coloured teachers had become a serious source of frustration and that the Government was failing to compete with the private sector for attracting suitably qualified staff.

There was a warning that the coloured institutions needed serious problems of accommodation, equipment and adequately qualified staff.

The Government was told that accommodation for an increase of 195,000 pupils would have to be provided by 1990, that as long ago as 1974 there had been a shortage of accommodation for 75,530 pupils which at that time could only be overcome by estimated expenditure of R146,823,000.

The commission reported that the shortage of classrooms had resulted in an increase in double shift classes from 260 in 1964 to 1,268 in 1974.

It told the Government that of R34,000,000 approved for new buildings between 1967 and 1977, only R37,318,000 had been used and that this was gravely inadequate.

While Mr Botha and the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marius Steyn, have quoted figures to show that there has been some considerable improvement in the provision of new school buildings and teachers, a member of the Theron Commission said this week that the situation was 'still quite appalling'.

The commission also indicated what could be the future protest from the coloured community might take.

Firstly, it noted that 'the main problems arising from the restriction on the political civil rights of the coloured are that coloureds have no say in the decisive, legislative, government institutions in the country and that the institutions on which they are represented have sub
Then the commission made two highly significant observations. It noted that 'of all the occupational categories, teachers are most active in politics' in the coloured community. And it reported that 'on the whole the younger, better educated coloured, displayed the greatest dissatisfaction with their lot, especially in the Cape Town area.'

The chairman of the Theron Commission, Professor Erica Theron, was on holiday this week and could not be reached for comment.
Minister: baton charge on pupils justified

The Assembly — The police baton charge on boycotting pupils at the Westbury High School in Johannesburg was justified, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Replying to criticism by Mrs Helen Suzman (FDP Houghton) during the debate on the police vote, he said the baton charge was started only after the pupils began stoning the police.

He said the police had not gone to the school with specific action in mind. A senior officer was attempting to address the pupils when trouble broke out in the street. Pupils began stoning the police and damaged vehicles.

"The children were driven out of the school grounds by the police," interjected Mrs Suzman.

Mr Le Grange said the case was one of public disorder and if the pupils stoned police from inside the school grounds, the police had the right to go in after them.

Mrs Suzman said she had met a deputation of 20 parents, teachers and other representatives after the incident and was certain the baton charge was unnecessary — PS.
Boycott: Steyn slams teachers

CAPE TOWN — The unrest at Coloured schools country-wide had been "unnecessary" and "futile" the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr. Marais Steyn, told delegates at a meeting of relations committees at De Aar yesterday.

He said that instead of having a teachers' association calling for boycotts, there should be "an adult response" by bringing problems and shortcomings to the authorities' attention.

"I have always conceded that the standard of education of Coloured people should be raised. That there are problems — this is so; there will probably always be problems..."

"I know of no educational system which is perfect, and to me it is understandable that our Coloured community feels unhappy about certain aspects of its education. That is positive because once we accept that there are problems, we can put our heads together and consider measures to correct and eliminate them.

"But we cannot solve the problems by boycotting the schools, lying around ripe for mischief in the streets, arranging marches and so on."

"Will we not achieve more if we meet in a responsible manner like adults to discuss matters?"

"But what do we get? A responsible body representing Coloured teachers does not take the trouble to meet my department and put problems to it. No, instead it supports pupils' marches and boycotts, throws communication and consultation overboard and thereby reinforces the aims of those who are misusing the pupils for their own ends.

"That is irresponsible, it undermines discipline and solves no problems."

"The authorities have a duty regarding the furnishing of education to all their subjects, and will always aim at improving education and adapting it to altered circumstances." — DDC

Expulsion threat, page 7.
900 Albany pupils threatened

GRAHAMSTOWN — The 900 boycotting pupils at the Nathaniel Nyala Secondary School here have been warned they will be expelled if they do not return to classes next week.

This warning was issued by the Albany Circuit inspector, Dr. D. W. M. Mcobeni, after a meeting with parents.

A walkout from lectures also continued at another school in town, at Fort Hare University and Dowre Teachers' Training College in Port Elizabeth.

In Durban, pupils at Kwailinga, Lambatho and Ummpatlwana schools said they had ignored pleas by the local government and Inkatha to return to classes because they regarded the Kwailinga government as merely a "post office" for the central government.

They added that the homeland government had no power and "we want the central government to eradicate the problems in our education system."

In Johannesburg, three of the large high schools and the Rand College of Education confirmed yesterday that their students had decided to return to classes.

Principals said students wanted to keep their side of the bargain on Colour of education negotiations — and were now waiting to see what the Prime Minister's intentions were regarding his new role in the schools issue.

Meanwhile letters warning parents that action will be taken against boycotters on Monday have been sent out by all Indian schools.

A spokesman for some pupils, however, yesterday issued a statement defying the warning, saying that until Mr. N. S. G. M. was reappointed as Minister of Indian and Coloured relations, the boycott would continue.

But the boycott of classes has blown itself out and the number of children staying away from classes has dwindled considerably.

The strike by teachers in the Cape Peninsula in support of the boycott has been called off after a meeting.

Teachers said they found it difficult to implement a "down tools" resolution.

Delegates to the meeting alleged widespread victimisation of teachers, especially at primary schools, by principals and school inspectors.

The Teachers' Action Committee said in a statement after the meeting that by implementing the "down tools," action for a week, teachers had emphasised their total rejection of racially constituted education
Lessons for all

There will be wide approval for the decision by the Committee of 61 to end the schools' boycott—even if the decision is conditional. The pupils have succeeded in getting their message across to the authorities, and their restraint during this tense period has won them public sympathy.

However, it is essential for their own development that their studies should be delayed no longer, even if they see aspects of their education as inferior at this stage.

For the Government, the schools' boycott contains a valuable lesson. And that is that when people are denied basic democratic rights, they will find other ways to raise their voices.

A matter like the quality of education should not be contested on the playground and in the streets, but in the debating chambers of Parliament and the provincial councils where the representatives of the coloured people have every right to be.
140 held
after Cape
upheavals

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH. — Of the 140 people arrested in the Eastern Cape yesterday for upheavals in black townships, 32 were held in connection with the death of a Grahamstown taxi driver who was stoned to death.

The 30 schoolchildren and two adults arrested after the death of Mr Alfred Soya, will appear in a Grahamstown court on Monday charged with murder.

The Divisional Commissioner for the Eastern Cape, Brigadier J.A. M. van Rensburg said. They were being held in Port Elizabeth because the investigating officers were based here.

THE CHILDREN
The children were aged between 12 and 18 and the two adults were men aged 28 and 40.

Meanwhile, 130 schoolchildren arrested in Grahamstown yesterday after more than 300 pupils marched on the station to express solidarity with those arrested for Mr Soya's death, have been released. They would be charged under the Racial Assemblies Act.

Grahamstown policemen, reinforced by a number of Port Elizabeth policemen, were on standby in Grahamstown today.

WITH STICKS
Mr Soya was stoned to death at the Andrew Moyaka higher primary school on Wednesday when he and other members of the Peacekeepers vigilante group tried to drive boycotting children back to classes, allegedly using sticks.

In Cradock, 18 people were arrested yesterday during an upheaval at a township beer hall, which was burnt down on Monday night by a mob.

Six other people were being held in connection with Monday's upheaval.
Cape students decide to end boycott

CAPE TOWN — The three-week long boycott by tens of thousands of students and pupils throughout the Western Cape will end tomorrow.

The Committee of 81 decided at a meeting lasting seven hours at the weekend to return to classes.

For the next three weeks there would be normal school activity, but with regular time set aside during school hours for “awareness programmes.”

In a statement released after the meeting, the representatives said their decision to end the boycott was a strategic one.

“We have not been forced to go back. We decide what we do from a position of strength. It is not a retreat, but a consolidation of our forces,” they said.

“Our struggle for a just and humane society does not end with the suspension of a boycott. It continues in a new form. We have gained many victories and will gain many more in the future.”

They warned that unless their demands were “concretely” satisfied within three weeks, they would take further action.

“Our ultimatum must not be met with promises, nor should it be met with police violence and detentions,” said the statement.

“If it is met with any of these responses we will certainly call upon workers to help us.”

They said they had decided to boycott the June exams in solidarity with the detainees.

“They might not be released by the time the exams are due and even if they are, they will not be mentally nor physically prepared to sit for an exam, the statement says.

While East London High School pupils have returned to classes, it was not clear yesterday what the position would be at John Bisseker Senior Secondary School this morning.

Students were expected, however, to take their cue from the Western Cape decision to return.

In Durban, Kwazulu pupils decided at the weekend to continue with the boycott of schools this week and also called on all primary schools to join the boycott, which until now has been confined to secondary and high schools.

Pamphlets issued by the black Medical Students Representative Council of the Natal University were issued at the meeting, calling on pupils to continue with the boycott.

Half-yearly examinations begin today for high school pupils and it is thought that if the boycott continues, many pupils will be seriously affected through not writing the exams.”
Pupils go back — but office is destroyed

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Only a few pupils at two coloured Eastern Cape schools were still boycotting classes today, but at an African school the principal's office was burnt down last night and boycotts are on at three other schools.

At Dover Training College, students met today to decide whether to call off their two-week boycott.

The principal, Mr E Fisher, said students were told today the Department of Coloured Affairs had withdrawn a directive instructing principals to suspend boycotting students. The students discussed this development. The directive last week caused a renewed boycott at the college.

Meanwhile, the Divisional Inspector of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier A F B Verwey, disclosed today that at Philip Nikure High School in Port Elizabeth, the principal's office was burnt down last night. No arrests had been made.

In Grahamstown, Nathaniel Nyaluza High School pupils were today joined in a boycott by pupils of two other schools — the Naka Junior School and Andrew Nevaks Senior Secondary School.

20 PUPILS

The only coloured school on the boycott list in the Eastern Cape are Bethelsdorp Senior Secondary in Port Elizabeth, where about 20 pupils were sent home today and the Uitenhage High School, where about 80 pupils are refusing to attend classes.

In Johannesburg, the boycott was in disarray today as hundreds went back to classes.

Many, however, are continuing the stayaway.

More than 50 percent of coloured pupils on the East Rand have returned to school.

In Durban, parent representatives last night criticised the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Stern, for saying that Indian children had no grievances and had merely come out in support of coloured children.

They did so at a meeting of the ad hoc committee of the Natal Parents Support Committee at St Augustine Hall in Durban.
Fort Hare

23/05/80

students

stay away

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — University of Fort Hare students did not return to lectures yesterday as expected, and instead held an all-day meeting which started at 10 am.

By 5 pm last night the students had not reported back on either the resolutions taken at the meeting or the results of a delegation's visit to Natal over the weekend to confer with students at Natal University.

At supper time last night the acting rector, Professor A Coetzee, issued a statement in which he expressed concern and regret that they had not returned to lectures and also that they obviously intended continuing the boycott.
Tough action on walkout pupils

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly will attend a mass meeting of Kwamashu schoolchildren at 8 am next Monday that will be addressed by the Inkatha President and Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Pupils will be expected to return to school after the meeting at the soccer stadium. Those that do not will face tough action from the Ministry of Education and from Inkatha.

The decision to hold the meeting with students was taken after the Assembly had debated the boycott yesterday for almost five hours.

The debate was marked by anger and recriminations. Immediately after the debate all Durban members left for home on the instructions of the Chief Minister, to try to defuse township trouble.

Chief Buthelezi described the boycott as an "a carefully orchestrated international campaign against Inkatha, my leadership and this Assembly."

He reminded members that a threat had been made "to tear me to shreds if I come to Kwamashu," and said the whole problem was transmitted to him, because at Graaff-Reinet he had already survived one attempt to murder him.

"Members of the 130-strong assembly will attend a mass meeting of parents and residents in Kwamashu on Sunday where Chief Buthelezi will be the main speaker."

The Minister of Education and Culture, Dr OD Dhlomo, issued a stern warning to pupils who were thinking of defying Inkatha.

"We must not be blamed for any action we take against those who are not in school on Monday. We must not be blamed if we lose patience with them," Dr Dhlomo said.
Boycotts — foreign role denied

DURBAN. — Two foreign government spokesmen in Durban today denied their representatives were involved in any way with the school boycotts in the black Durban township KwaMashu.

This follows an allegation by the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, that foreign representatives were also responsible for organising the boycott. He did not elaborate.

Spokesmen for the United States consulate-general and the West German consul said they could not believe that Chief Buthelezi's remark could have been aimed at them.

ATTORNEYS

The British consul was unavailable for comment.

Two Durban attorneys named in last night's special debate in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly have reacted angrily to the allegations made against them.

Mr Justice Poswa and Mr Griffiths Mxenge, with an advocate, Mr Louis Skewytya, were named as three Xhosa-speaking lawyers responsible for the 'orchestration' of the school boycotts in KwaMashu.

They challenged the members of the Assembly to make the allegations outside the Assembly.

In a joint statement the attorneys said: 'We are surprised to hear such false, irresponsible and unfounded allegations made from a place where the speaker is protected even if what he says is false.'
Ball in your court, pupils warn State

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Indian and coloured pupils warned last night that their demands to the Government were not negotiable. They threatened that if their grievances were not met, they would walk out of classes again.

At a meeting in Lenasia attended by an estimated 1000 people, including parents and educationists, pupils booted the regional educational committee, attacked the Lenasia Indian management committee, the South African Indian Council and all bodies that worked with the Government, before walking out.

Principal, teachers and parents who went along with racially separate education also came under fire.

The pupils refused to negotiate any further with the Government.

They said the Government's educational machine, the Department of Indian and Coloured Affairs, was fully acquainted with their grievances and the ball was now in that court.

The regional committee was attacked for having private meetings with Government educational officials which were never reported to the public.

Pupils said that had the principals and teachers made the shortcomings in their schools public, there would have been no need for the boycott.
GRAHAMSTOWN. — Police have arrested 32 people in connection with the killing of Mr Alfred Soya, 49, a member of the "Peacemakers" vigilante group in Grahamstown, during an attempt by the group to get school boycotters to return to classes.

Mr Soya, a taxi driver, was one of nine "Peacemakers" who tried to get Andrew Moyake Higher Primary School pupils to return to classes on Wednesday.

Brigadier Izak van Niekerk, Eastern Cape Divisional Criminal Investigation officer, said yesterday that Mr Soya had been stoned, and when he fell, a large stone was used to crush his skull.

Mr Soya had also been stabbed in the buttock.

Brig Van Niekerk said the group arrested over the incident comprised three adults and 29 youngsters — including two girls — aged between 12 and 18.

A charge of public violence was also being investigated.

After the arrests, about 300 pupils marched on the Grahamstown Police Station on Thursday and demanded that they too be arrested or those detained be released.

Police arrested 139 of the marchers under the Racial Assemblies Act, but released them after details were taken.

The matter was referred to the Attorney-General for a decision.

Meanwhile, 10 people were arrested for allegedly trying to steal liquor when between 600 and 800 people converged on a gutted beer hall in Cradock on Thursday, according to Brigadier E Van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape.

Later a police sergeant was stabbed in the hand at the beer hall and a fleeing man shot. He was being treated in the Grahamstown hospital for shotgun pellet wounds.

Brig Van Rensburg said six other people were being held under the Law Amendment Act after the fire at the beer hall.

In Bellville, Cape, students at the University of the Western Cape have sent an ultimatum to the rector, Professor E van der Ross, to meet several demands — including issuing a statement calling for the release of all detained students — or face a new boycott of lectures in three weeks' time — Sapa.
three men sat with dynamite ready for detonation — eating steak and drinking beer as they negotiated with police.

Dining with dynamite... Aftermath of the siege at Room 1505 at the Carlton. Where for more than six hours yesterday.
Beers for the bomb trio — a Carlton waiter delivers drinks to the siege men in Room 1505, some time before they freed hotel executive Mr Sebastiano Berinato.
BEER, STEAKS — AND A BOMB STAND-OFF

Amid curious passersby, police in camouflage uniforms and a tense traffic cop conduct a search.

John and Mary outside the hotel.

Outside looking in... Unformed police.
Dr. Harry W. and Mrs. Helen Van der Veer electrically
shut the room, but the siege drama ended out of their sight when a crack police squad disarmed the men, who were carrying 25 dynamite
bombs. Onlookers gathered in Main Street opposite the Carlton Hotel, hoping for a glimpse of the human bomb tio hold up in a
waiting for action.
While thousands of onlookers strained to catch a glimpse of the three dynamite-men holding a 15th-floor Carlton Hotel room the 1000mm telephoto lens of Rand Daily Mail photographer David Pughe-Parry captured the tension of two of the men — and the nervous smile of a third. The men held room 1506 for more than six hours.

**By MERVYN REES**

JOHANNESBURG's five-star siege ended dramatically at 4pm yesterday after police used seven hours of psychological warfare to talk three desperate men out of blowing up the Carlton Hotel.

Earlier they had taken a manager hostage, but released him after about 45 minutes. Shortly before 4am one of the men's wives was used to lure him out of Room 1506 on the evacuated 15th floor of the hotel.

The man — known to police as "Andries" — was finally persuaded to give himself up and hand over 25 sticks of dynamite in a rucksack. Twenty minutes later, police took a calculated risk and stormed the room to overpower the man's two accomplices — not knowing whether they had more dynamite. But the pair junked it in a struggle.

Yesterday's drama began at 7.30am, when an anonymous caller telephoned the Rand Daily Mail and said he wanted to see a reporter about a "police matter." He hung up when asked to elaborate.

At 9.20am the man phoned again and said he was speaking from Room 1506 at the Carlton Hotel. He said he was holding a manager of the hotel hostage and asked that a reporter be sent to the room.

He threatened to blow up the hotel, and then put the manager on the line to confirm he was being held and that the men were deadly serious.

While hotel security officials evacuated the 14th, 15th and 16th floors on the pretext that there was a gas leak, a Security Police team set up a command post on the 12th floor and started negotiations with "Andries." Andries had set a noon deadline for his demands to be met — although at that point he had insisted only on speaking to a reporter and a psychiatrist and had asked for beers to be delivered to the room.

Unable to establish the exact demands of the siege trio without sending someone into the room, the police decided to talk them into surrendering.

They closely questioned the released hostage, Mr. Sebastiano Brookes, to establish as much as they could about the condition of the three men, exactly how they were armed and whether the dynamite was wired for detonation. He gave evidence of an attack.

At noon, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, head of the Security Police, and Lieutenant-General Vic Verster, head of the counter-insurgency unit, arrived to join Johannesburg police led by Colonel Hendrik Muller, head of the Security Police at John Vorster Square.

Several photo conversations were held between the police and "Andries" and the noon deadline passed without miasing.

At 1.10pm, Col Muller, posing as a journalist, went up to the room with "Andries" wife. He remained in the passage and spoke to the man before returning to the 12th floor.

Shortly afterwards, the siege men asked for more beer and steaks to be sent up to the room.
Sequel to Carlton siege

By LLEWELLYN KRIEL

The three men held after the seven-hour dynamite siege at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, on Monday are expected to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court tomorrow.

A senior police spokesman said last night it had not yet been determined what charges would be brought against the men.

However, it was likely charges would probably be brought under the Terrorism Act with alternative charges under the Explosives Act.

The investigation is being conducted by Major J G van Tonder, of John Vorst Square, where the men are being held.

Major Van Tonder yesterday interviewed hotel employees at the Carlton.

The police spokesman said last night he did not believe that allegations in connection with the hijacking of a taxi from Jan Smuts Airport were being investigated at this stage.

But he did not cancel out the possibility that charges in that regard might be brought later.
The schools situation throughout the country was yesterday still grim, with new developments.

In Bloemfontein's black townships the toll so far is one youth dead, a soldier, several police and people injured. The soldier is said to be in a serious condition.

At the University of the North (Turffoel) students started a sit-in yesterday.

In Natal the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told the Legislative Assembly that students at the University of Zululand (Ngoye) were buying knives in preparation for a confrontation with Inkatha men.

In the Ciskei, 28 student leaders from Dimbaza have been detained while Jabavu High School students continue a class boycott.

In the Western Cape coloured students have restarted their boycott in support of boycotts in African areas.

At noon yesterday most of Bloemfontein's black townships were in a calm state, with only isolated cases of stone-throwing.

Riot police used teargas in one area, where crowds of people were milling around.

A newspaper reporter and photographer were not allowed near the scene and their vehicle was later the target of stone-throwers.

The dead youth has been identified as Daniel Mokoloko (16), a pupil at a local school. Police also announced last night that 20 people had been detained in connection with...
Pupils get tough in Bloemfontein

Armed police on the roof of a beerhall in Bloemfontein's Batho township yesterday. Wednesday night's violence has put Free State police on full alert.

hospital, he suffered cuts on his face and chest.

In the township itself, police and pupils were locked in a conflict of wills over road barriers, with the police dismantling barricades and the pupils rebuilding them as soon as the police left.

In a sign of abating tension, however, buses and taxis yesterday again began to enter the township, having halted on the outskirts the day before to avoid being stoned. Buses are reported to have suffered thousands of Rands of damage.

Police vehicles and policemen's homes, together with administration board vehicles and offices, appear to have been prime targets for stone-throwers.

A Rand Daily Mail reporter who visited Mangual township yesterday writes: "Streets in the township were heavily littered with rocks and junk yesterday. Rubble was scattered all over the township — signs of the heavy road blocks that the had been set up."

The boycott in Kwa-Mashu, where some pupils had defied a call by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to return to school, seemed to be losing momentum. Boycoting pupils appear to have lost the sympathy of the majority of adults, following Chief Buthelezi's strong stand against the boycott.
BLOEMFONTEIN's black township remained tense yesterday, as black pupils mounted an almost total boycott of schools and barricaded the streets to block the movement of police vehicles.

"But there was a sharp drop in stone-throwing, incidents," although police had to use teargas to disperse crowds of youths, Colonel J Fisher, who is in charge of operations, said yesterday.

Twenty "troublemakers" were arrested.

Colonel Fisher said: "We have enough men. We have the situation under control. But it is still decidedly dangerous for whites to go into the township."

Police reinforcements are understood to have arrived from the northern Free State.

In Port Elizabeth, where black pupils are boycotting 14 schools, the Acting Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier A F Vagwey, said: yesterday was the peak of the present activity by black pupils. "The activities were a build-up to June 16, the anniversary of the ŉ75 massacre which broke out in Soweto and swept across the country."

He said pamphlets which had come into the possession of police in Port Elizabeth led them to suspect that the boycott might be the first phase in a campaign timed to peak on June 16.

And he warned that any attempt to ferment dissatisfaction would be countered firmly by the police.

In Cape Town, where coloured pupils have just ended their boycott, black high school pupils in the townships of Guguletu, Langa, and Nyanga continued theirs.

The Secretary for Education and Training, Mr (G J) Rousseau, said: "There are problems at four secondary schools. Pupils standing outside the classrooms are trying to intimidate those who want to go to class."

Colonel J S Verwey, senior staff officer with the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said: "There are some pupils boycotting schools. But it is quiet and peaceful."

In Bloemfontein the condition of Rifleman Willem Scheepers, who was attacked and beaten unconscious in the black township when his vehicle broke down, was satisfactory. Recovering in
Police, Stone-throwing Pupils in New Clashes

The Centre for In

For the easier of Ca

We propose to sta

The basic aims of Ca

To make black and

To assist us in a

We hope that t

We enclose a

Price 10 cents.

24 May 1980

Memo: PC 1/80.

The Centre for In

For the easier of Ca

We propose to sta

The basic aims of Ca

To make black and

To assist us in a

We hope that t

We enclose a

Price 10 cents.

24 May 1980

Memo: PC 1/80.

The Centre for In

For the easier of Ca

We propose to sta

The basic aims of Ca

To make black and

To assist us in a

We hope that t

We enclose a

Price 10 cents.

24 May 1980

Memo: PC 1/80.

The Centre for In

For the easier of Ca

We propose to sta

The basic aims of Ca

To make black and

To assist us in a

We hope that t
BOYCOTTING pupils have won wide backing and sympathy for the disciplined and dignified manner of their classroom boycott. But they could lose support by demonstrations such as were mounted in Peninsula supermarkets on Saturday.

For in pursuing their own objectives as they saw them they interfered with the rights of others. They created a situation in which the police were obliged to act to protect these rights and to keep the public order.

Moreover, they exposed themselves to charges of vandalism and looting. If the student protesters are resolved to act with restraint and honesty in such demonstrations, they can be sure there will be others who will exploit the occasion for dubious ends.

There can be no doubting the justice of the students' fight for equal education and the removal of racial discrimination. This is recognised even by a Government which is the natural successor of the most inventive practitioners of racial segregation to walk the earth.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has committed his regime to equality in education and he has held out the hope of a single educational authority for all the races.

This was in response to pressure from the schools boycotters. The Prime Minister can fairly ask that he be given a chance to show he means business.

In the long run, the Government will have to come to terms with the political realities that lie at the root of the children's protest. The coloured people cannot be anything but full citizens, in every sense of the word. The time for this cannot be far off. But the justice of the coloured people's struggle, the inevitability of the outcome, does not necessarily confer moral indemnity on every means taken in pursuance of the goal.
Pressmen harassed by police

REPORTERS and photographers of The Argus have been harassed several times by policemen since demonstrations against 'unfair education' gained momentum at the weekend.

On Saturday during the bonfire charge to disperse pupils in the Golden Acre in the city centre, two reporters were refused access to a stairway leading to a floor above.

They produced Press cards issued in terms of the 1976 Newspaper Press Union—SA Police agreement.

OVER-RIDDEN

The refusal by a non-commissioned officer was over-ruled by a senior officer.

Also on Saturday, an Argus photographer's film was confiscated in Bellville by an officer, Colonel H O Eckstein.

The photographer had been standing near a group of policemen who were loading pupils into a police van.

A policeman grabbed him by his lapels and demanded the camera. The photographer refused. The policeman then demanded the film quoting the Prisoners Act as justification.

'THE LAW'

After agreeing to issue a receipt for the film, he refused to do so when it was in his possession, saying he was the law.

Later at the photographer was taking pictures of a baton charge, he was told to move. He refused on the grounds that he was in a public place.

The policemen reported to Colonel Eckstein, who told them to leave the photographer alone.

Colonel Eckstein then threatened the photographer with charges.

Yesterday a woman reporter was stopped outside Bellville Magistrate's Court in which pupils were due to appear on charges under the Rotten Assembly Act.

She produced a Press card.

The policeman on duty said he was acting on instructions. He could not cite a law under which he could refuse her entry.

She eventually gained access to the building and covered the proceedings.

NAMES TAKEN

A reporter and photographer standing opposite Caledon Square in Cape Town yesterday were asked to produce their Press Cards. Their names were taken.

Today a photographer was refused permission to take photographs of Claremont Station. A railway policeman said he could not photograph the area as it was 'railway property'.

A spokesman for the Railway Police said in a telephone interview from Johannesburg that in an urgent situation in which the public was excluded from railway property, Press photographers had to seek permission from the senior police officer on duty.

AGREEMENT

He said the Railway Police recognised the NPU—SAP agreement, and recognised Press Cards.

The cards state that the holder may 'enter and remain for the purpose of his professional work in any area under the control of the police from which the general public is excluded.'
Baton charge at rail station

The Argus, Tues.

27/5/30
Expulsion threat withdrawn

The Government has withdrawn a threat to expel pupils at coloured schools if they continued to boycott classes.

"Principals said today they were informed by the Administration of Coloured Affairs yesterday that they would use the 'expulsion measure' against pupils who refuse to attend lessons.

This was confirmed by Dr. Pieter T. van der Merwe, chief inspector of schools in the Wynberg region.

"There was some initial misunderstanding but everything has been sorted out now," he said.

DISCIPLINE

The expulsion warning was issued by the secretary of Coloured Relations, Mr. J. H. T. Mills last week at a meeting of principals and school committee chairmen.

Mr. Mills told the meeting that unless discipline was maintained at schools the pupils who refused lessons would be expelled.

He told the meeting that if pupils resisted and returned to schools after they had been expelled the Government would be forced to remove them.

Principals described the Government's initial expulsion threat and now the 'about turn' as amazing.

PUPILS' DEMO

One principal said his school had been about to return to normal with the pupils attending classes when the expulsion warning was issued.

"Now they have decided to boycott again and Saturday's demonstration by pupils and the present tension are a direct result of that expulsion threat," he said.

"We told Mr. Mills we could not enforce it and that he must take all responsibility."
Police detain 150—and many vanish

MORE than 150 people are believed to have been detained by Security Police. Most of the detentions were carried out in the early hours of Sunday.

The five are: Mr Terence van der Merwe, Mr Liewellyn van der Merwe, Mr Keith Ford, Mr Cedric Dawle and Mr Allan Faase. They are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

These believed to have been detained in the Cape are:

- Professor Jakes Gerwel
- Mr Jimmy Ellis
- Mr Dennis Adonis
- Mrs Edna van Harte
- Mrs Nombulelo Malan
- Mrs Lila (Patel) Adams
- Mr Jan Persens
- Mr Basie Krivis
- Mr Jamie Issel
- Mr Johnny Issel
- Mr Henkie Perryus
- Dr Neville Alexander
- Mr Rommel Roberts
- Mr Rustum Naidoo
- Mr Ralton Williams
- Mr Russel Jaffa
- Mr John Carolissen
- Mr Raymond de Lille
- Mr Desmond van Wyk
- Mrs Theresa Solomon
- Mr Janotudien Hamdulay
- Mr G Jacobs
- Mr Charles Keeble
- Mr Geoffrey Mamputa
- Mr Nostosi Komani
- Mr Douglas Ngqoko
- Mr John Kobus
- Mr Kwezako
- Mr Shephard Makuinga
- Mr Leslie Mouton
- Mr Raymond Loy
- Mr Chris Darrow
- Mr H Gest
- Mr N Althe
- Mr Jana
- Mr F Jacobus
- Mr Rudwan Adams
- Mr Patrick Bastian
- Mr Otto van Nolu
- Mr Owen Gelbenu
- Mr J Flemmit
- Mr Sedrick McNeil
- Miss Lizette Arendse
- Miss Soaya Mohamed
- Mr Raymond Rayner
- Mr Patrick van Noor
- Mr Yusuf Parks
- Mr Archie Sobukwe
- Mr Yussuf Oliphant
- Mr Thabo Masi
- Mr Thabo Lamani
- Mr Tebogo Botha
- Mr Neville Cokanas
- Mr Neville Fiv
- Mr Trevor Wentzel
- Mr Achmat Cassiem
- Mr Michael Sedwick
- Mr Allan Liebenberg
- Mr Richard

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)
ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES A

E AND DICTIONARIES INTE

. HIS WORK ON SHUNA

NGUAGES, UNPUBLISHED STE

I: DUNKELD: SHONA LANGUA

NO. 21, 86P.
TRANSLATIONS INTO ENGLISH.
GRAMMATICAL NOTES, WITH C
D TO OTHER LANGUAGES OF TH

340

UCT
Pupils told to carry on boycott

THE Committee of 81 has called on pupils to continue the boycott 'until further notice'.

In a statement issued today, The Argus said, contrary to earlier reports, the student body was still active and fully in control of the schools boycott.

'Police have been detaining scores of students, teachers, lecturers and sympathizers in the community in an attempt to crush the student action,' the statement said.

The student body, however, is now stronger and more united in the wake of this present crisis.

The statement said pupils would not be intimidated by the 'show of force' on the part of the authorities, but instead their commitment to achieve their goals had been strengthened.

See Page 9
Support for principals who expel students

THE Department of Coloured Relations will stand by principals who expel children who challenge authority and refuse to be disciplined, according to a Press statement by the Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills.

The statement was issued yesterday by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information under instructions from the Department of Coloured Relations.

It said reports that the Government had withdrawn its threat that pupils who refuse to attend classes must be expelled were inaccurate, in that the Government had never said such pupils must be expelled.

CLEARLY PUT

Mr Mills said his statement made on Friday last week clearly put it that principals were requested to see
1. That normal school activities should be resumed at all schools from Monday this week
2. That all teachers must continue with their normal class syllabuses and that time not be allocated for unofficial programmes or talks.
3. That principals were requested to see that normal authority and discipline be maintained at school.

NOT WITHDRAWN

Nothing of this request has been withdrawn, yesterday’s statement said.

“One method through which authority and discipline can be maintained is to expel children who challenge authority and refuse to be disciplined, and I told principals on Thursday May 22 that if it should be necessary to resort to this, the Department will stand by them.”

“This assurance remains unchanged,” Mr Mills said.
Two coloured pupils were shot dead and six hurt when police opened fire yesterday at Eisle's River, near Cape Town, in the most serious incident since the boycott of schools began two months ago.

The shooting was reported to have happened as a crowd of pupils were stoning passing vehicles.

In another pupil-police clash, 275 black scholars were arrested under the Riotous Assemblies Act when they attempted to march into Uitenhage to protest against the detention on Sunday of four fellow pupils.

The Minister of Polits, Mr Louis le Grange, expressed regret over the shooting and extended his condolences to all concerned in a statement last night.

The incident had been preceded by the stoning of vehicles and the throwing of a petrol bomb at a police vehicle in Salt Road, Eisle's River, where yesterday's shooting took place, Mr Le Grange said.

This situation also preceded yesterday, with about 400 youths damaging vehicles with stones. At least 50 such vehicles were reported to the police.

"At about 1430 a police patrol vehicle moved into the area where they were attacked with stones," Mr Le Grange said.

During this attack the police used their firearms, killing two coloured youths, Mr Le Grange said.

A statement of the police also had to defend itself against the stone-throwing.

A witness, Mr P. Pretorius, said "the two children were among a crowd who were stoning passing traffic."

"A bomb was thrown and the four white occupants just began shooting at the children. The children ran away, but two of them fell to the ground."

"A police patrol vehicle arrived and the four white occupants just began shooting at the children. The children ran away, but two of them fell to the ground."

Recovering, the children were taken to hospital. Progressive Federal Party spokesman on police matters, Mr. B. Pretorius, said, "We have had repeated assurances that the authorities would act with restraint and that there would be no resort to shooting. I cannot hope that the instructions will be repeated and strictly observed in the future.

The arrest of the 275 black pupils outside Uitenhage was preceded by police action against black schoolboys at Fort Beaufort.

Teargas was used to disperse the boys, who were picketing outside a local primary school and attempting to prevent pupils from entering.

At the University of Durban-Westville, two men's hostels were set alight and windows smashed, after the authorities suspended all lectures until further notice and ordered all residence students to leave the campus.

The fires were put out before much damage could be caused, a university spokesman said.

There were no further reports of detentions by police yesterday as the Police Amendment Bill moved closer to enactment.

The Bill will prevent punishment of the names of obstructions if they are held in the course of police action against "terrorism," which is defined extremely broadly in the Terrorism Act.

The Police Director of Public Relations yesterday confirmed that a former Nasion president, Mr. Duncan Innes, had been detained under the General Law Amendment Act.
With strikes and boycotts flaring up all over the country, the SA Insurance Association (SAIA) seems to have picked a singularly unfortunate moment to stop its members (ie the whole of the short-term industry) providing political riot cover for loss of profits, known as "consequential loss".

The SAIA recently introduced a rule whereby, if 70% of its members take a decision at a meeting, it is binding on all members. This was doubtless a well-intentioned and commendable attempt by the industry to discipline itself (Part of the present trouble with the rate war is that a few companies have been able to cut rates excessively while the rest of the market couldn't afford to be left out — (FM April 11).

But, last week, SAIA decided to forbid its members from writing any further political riot cover for loss of profits. The background to this is that Sasria (SA Special Risks Insurance Association), the government-backed riot insurance consortium, provides cover only for physical damage. Attempts have been made to get "consequential loss" included, but the Minister of Finance recently decided against it. Because of Senator Horwood's decision, and because demand from the public for such cover is understandably increasing, a few companies had started to show growing interest in writing this business.

From the businessman's point of view, such cover in SA today is currently desirable. It is not just loss of "profits", but the "consequential loss" — the fact that his plant could be out of production for months, perhaps awaiting spares from overseas, with the resultant staff lay off, that is cause for concern.

The argument against such cover is that, besides being very expensive, it is subject to stringent governing factors, including 30-day, or even 7-day cancellation clauses. One insurer, who is adamant his company "won't touch it," suggests that if a company accepts a risk, or a treaty, which may then be followed by a slight slip-up or a time gap, the company could find itself in serious difficulty, obliged to carry the whole amount.

So what? If the public is prepared to pay high premiums, and insurance companies are prepared to take the risk, shouldn't they be allowed to do so? Surely it is the industry's job to seek ways of providing new forms of cover where needs arise.

As things stand, businessmen can only go to the overseas market (if there is still sufficient capacity there, which the FM understands is doubtful). This, "inter alia," means premium payments going out of the country.

Has not the SAIA, on this occasion, pushed its self-appointed powers too far — and to the consumers' detriment? This could perhaps become an issue under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act.
A professor of law at the University of the Western Cape, Dr. John de Beer, has expressed concern about the proposed new legislation that would give the police more powers.

"I think the police need to be more accountable and transparent," he said. "They have been accused of abuse of power and I think it's important to ensure that they are held accountable for their actions."

The proposed legislation would give the police the power to conduct searches and seizures without a warrant, which many businesses and individuals have opposed.

"It's a matter of trust," said a local business owner. "We have to trust the police to use these powers responsibly."

The law enforcement agency has defended the proposed legislation, saying it is necessary to combat crime.

"We are facing an unprecedented rise in crime," said a spokesperson for the law enforcement agency. "This legislation will give us the tools we need to fight this problem."
The shooting starts

As the FM has pointed out (May 16), SA's racial and economic divisions make the country sufficiently volatile for almost any localised conflict to become a national crisis. And, now the country is further down that path — despite Police Minister Louis le Grange's press statement this week that "no general unrest prevails."

That statement, of course, came before the police shot and killed "coloured youths" in Elsies River, Cape Town. The youths were said to have been involved in a stone-throwing incident. Le Grange "extended his condolences" — a marked change from the stance of his predecessor James Kruger.

The coloured schools boycott in the Cape became a national boycott by coloured and Indian scholars, then resulted in the closure of Fort Hare University and the University of Durban-Westville. And indications are that the same could yet happen on other black campuses.

Government has reacted toughly, detaining many community leaders — the total was increasing when the FM went to press. Police would not say how many had been detained nationwide, and said it was unlikely they would be providing the press with a total.

In the long term, these detentions could prove counterproductive. Frequent warnings that government is increasingly driving black opposition underground by seeking security, not political, solutions to crises now appear close to fruition.

Black opposition is already a different animal from what it was in 1976. On an overt level, regional groups have emerged, with stronger grassroots community backing. Their reliance is less on the polemic of the past than on practical organisation. The limited local issues around which they mobilise — education, rents, transport fares, and labour disputes, etc. — are tangible.

A security police spokesman told the FM early this week that police had received no indication of any national strategy behind the unrest, a view supported by the FM's own investigations. However, that no overt national political organisation has emerged to articulate the motivation and grievances that lie behind the present unrest is no cause for comfort.

The black talkers are being silenced, both by police action and their own communities. Indeed, black politics is increasingly taking on the appearance of a clouded, rising tide whose currents are all but indistinguishable to white eyes.

As the FM went to press, the regional situation was as follows.

Western Cape. All Cape Town coloured, Indian and African high school pupils plus college and university students were boycotting classes, with many Boland scholars doing the same. Some 180 coloured and Asian butchers had decided not to stock red meat from Monday unless Cape Town meat employers re-instated 750 locked-out black meat workers by Friday this week. A community red-meat boycott is gathering momentum. A boycott of white shops in Parow is scheduled for this weekend, and there is much talk among coloured high schools. Attendance at KwaMashu’s African high schools was 16%-100%. The University of Zululand was reported back to normal following the weekend clash between students and Inkatha members. It remains unclear if Chief Gatsha Buthelezi will easily regain his authority over boycotting students following his threat that they could be expelled.

The Free State. Bloemfontein’s Batho township was reported quiet. But Saturday sees the funeral of the man who died in a clash with police last week and observers fear an overspill of emotions. Attendance at Bloemfontein black high schools varied from poor to nil.

The Reef and Pretoria. Differences in aims and strategy seem to exist among coloured and Indian high school pupils. Attendance was as low as 30%-40% in some Johannesburg schools. A minority was boycotting in Laudium, near Pretoria, and on the West Rand. Apart from one, high school in Springs, most coloured and Indian scholars were attending classes on the East Rand.

The FM understands from discussions with a number of African leaders that Soweto and the Pretoria African towns should remain quiet. However, there are fears that June 16 commemorations of the 1976 Soweto tragedy could be a flashpoint.

Those in authority are no doubt aware, too, of the need to keep in mind that coloured and Indian students have set a June 6 deadline for their short-term demands. And after the ensuing weekend Monday is June 16. It is a time for skillful defusing of grievances, rather than knee-jerk retributions.

Kid and cop... squaring up? The Peninsula’s black community of more widespread boycotts of white shops and businesses. Buses were stoned in black townships this week. A black bus boycott is scheduled to begin on Monday to protest bus fare hikes, some as high as 115%, taxis have been informed and lift clubs formed. A Cape Flats rent issue is on the boil.

The Eastern Cape. Reports of scores of detentions continued to reach the FM amid assessments that the situation in the area was "heating up" following sporadic school boycotts and the closure of Fort Hare University.

The Northern Cape. A 100% boycott of coloured high schools was in force in Kimberley, according to reports.

Natal/KwaZulu. The University of Durban-Westville has been closed down for two weeks. Partial boycotts prevailed at the black medical school in Wentworth, the Umzimkulu Technikon, and Indian and
1 shot after cease are stoned.

POLITICAL STAFF

A YOUNG coloured was shot by a detective at Ravensmead, near Cape Town, yesterday during a stoning incident, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said last night.

The unnamed 22-year-old man was under guard in hospital last night. His condition was satisfactory, General Geldenhuys said.

Reporters who visited the township after the shooting described the situation as "ugly" and the mood of the township residents as aggressive. Ravensmead is not far from Elsies River, where two pupils were shot dead on Wednesday.

Two detectives were sent to Ravensmead to investigate after police had received reports of stoning incidents. In one, youths stoned a car in which a 35-year-old pregnant white woman was travelling. General Geldenhuys said.

When the detectives arrived at the scene, their vehicle was stoned by between 50 and 100 youths and the detectives were "trapped and could not drive away," the general said.

The detectives got out of the car and one of them fired a shot with his firearm, hitting a stone-thrower in the back as "he was bending to pick up another stone".

In anticipation of further unrest after the Elsies River shootings about 220 extra police were sent to the Western Cape yesterday. The Western Cape has been the main centre of the unrest since the boycott first started, although trouble has flared in townships in Bloemfontein and Durban.

In Cape Town, where both black and coloured pupils have boycotted school, about 1 000 high school pupils from Cape Town's three black townships yesterday demonstrated in the ground of Fihaka High School.

Police arrived and dispersed watchfulers but did not attempt to enter the school grounds to break up the demonstration.

The boycott of coloured and Indian high schools continued in Johannesburg yesterday. In Lenasia, near Johannesburg, some pupils accused their teachers of being "police agents."

The accusation was apparently sparked by the signature of some teachers on a circular warning parents their pupils risked expulsion if they continued their boycott.
Police report on unrest, school boycott

PRETORIA. — The Police Directorate of Public Relations issued the following situation report yesterday on the boycotting of schools throughout the country:

• Cape Town: "The second person shot dead in the Elzie's River incident has now been identified. He was 28-year-old coloured male William Lubbe. Lubbe was unemployed and not a scholar.

• Those injured were Alton Okhuysen, 16, Charles Phoe, 15, William Bapous, 20, Charles Gish, 22, John Wynyard, 15 and Jenifer de Wee, 15. Only Phoe and Wynyard were scholars.

• "At 2.15 pm yesterday (Thursday) a woman's car was stoned in Elzie's River. She suffered shock but no injuries and her car was damaged. At the same time a car in which a white couple were travelling in Ravensmead was also stoned, causing damage estimated at R2 000.

• "Two coloured policemen who arrived on the scene by car a little while later were also stoned by between 50 and 100 coloured youths. They surrounded the car. One man was shot in the back when he stooped to pick up a stone.

• "He was removed to hospital and released after treatment. He is being detained on a charge of public violence.

• "Classes are being boycotted at 46 senior secondary schools, with attendance varying between 45 and 65 percent. Classes are still being boycotted at all six colleges.

• "On Wednesday a furniture factory was gutted by fire causing damage worth R100 000. Four play is suspected.

• "Scholars stoned a bus in Matroosfontein on Wednesday. Windows were broken. Later the same bus was stoned in Elzie's River and a passenger was knocked unconscious.

• "The same evening a further three buses and a kombi were also stoned in Elzie's River. Several cars were stoned at the Godwood Showground.

• "Johannesburg: "There was a complete boycott of classes at three coloured secondary schools, with attendance normal at one school. Four Indian high schools in Lenasia were completely boycotted.

• "Durban: "Attendance at Indian schools varied between 0 and 99 percent.

• "Window panes were broken at the Centenary, Pretoria, Merebank and Clare high schools.

• "Students of the Durban-Westville University left the campus yesterday (Thursday).

• "Classes were being boycotted at six coloured high schools and one teachers' training college. Attendance varied between 15 and 90 percent.

• "Black schools. Some scholars of the technical college at Umlazi are boycotting classes and there was an average attendance of 60 percent. Attendance was improving at Kwa-Mashu and was at 60 percent.

• "Black students are still boycotting classes at the medical school of the University of Durban-Westville.

• Bloemfontein: "One of the four coloured schools has now joined in the boycott. Otherwise the situation is more or less calm. A total of 25 black schools, one black training college and one coloured school are boycotting school to some extent."

Mr J Theron, left, whose car was stoned while he was driving through Ravensmead yesterday afternoon, points out the damage to Mr P Julius, Mr Theron points to Mr Julius's car during the stoning.
PM's warning on unrest

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, warned yesterday that the Government would use all its power to confront further attempts to create unrest.

His warning came as widespread unrest continued, with pupils boycotting schools, strikers maintaining stay-aways in Durban and Cape Town, further detentions, and incidents of arson in Elsies River, where two coloured youths were shot dead by police earlier this week.

Addressing Rand Afrikaans University students, Mr Botha appealed to the "silent majority" to reject radicalism which, he said, brought only sorrow.

He accused the SA Council of Churches of distributing about R2.5 million to promote unrest — a claim denied last night by the SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu (See page 3.)

Mr Botha said the Government believed the banned African National Congress was trying to promote unrest through "the mass media".

In a strong plea for people to unite against a "total onslaught" by Russia, Mr Botha said the Afrikaner had been the first to light the fires of freedom in Southern Africa. The Afrikaner did not wish to withhold freedom from others, and the new constitution was part of its commitment to this ideal.

Unrest continued on a broad front yesterday, with serious incidents of arson in Elsies River.

On the labour front textile workers from the Frame Group in Natal appeared to be returning to work yesterday in response to the company's offer of a 15% wage increase. But union sources said "several thousand" workers remained on strike.

A fire in Elsies River, near Cape Town, destroyed two businesses and damaged a house.

Johannesburg, police used batons and a sneeze machine to break up a protest march by boycotting pupils in the coloured township of Noordgesig.

Riot police also dispersed demonstrating and stone-throwing students at the Joosten Technical High School in Lenasia.

In Port Elizabeth, the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, Mr E C Heller, said he would not prosecute 130 black pupils who marched on the Grahamstown police station earlier this month.

But another six people were detained in the Eastern Cape, bringing to more than 250, the total number held countrywide since the unrest started.

In Maritzburg, police used batons to disperse more than 500 pupils boycotting classes. And in Transkei, classrooms were burnt down at the All Saints High School in Engcobo. Students were also ordered home at the University of Transkei.
Hansard 1980
MONDAY, 5 MAY 1980

Indicates translated version

For written reply: 

Unrest in Black townships: Compensation Committee

S. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many claims for ex gratia compensation arising out of the unrest in the Black townships were lodged with the Compensation Committee, (b) in how many cases was compensation granted, (c) to whom and (d) what amounts in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(a) 150

(b) compensation was recommended in 31 cases

(c)  

(d)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount (R)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amatende, R.</td>
<td>1155.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle, C.</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claassen, J.</td>
<td>2000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danobe, O.</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dlamini, J.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dongwe, C.</td>
<td>301.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dube, S.</td>
<td>15000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwala, R.</td>
<td>437.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laika, L.</td>
<td>2000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majola, H.</td>
<td>2000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makate, A.</td>
<td>160.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maphisa, C.</td>
<td>2000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masamane, S.</td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabane, L.</td>
<td>350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathebula, M.</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molapo, R.</td>
<td>20000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molefe, N.</td>
<td>15000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motyane, M.</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosia, S. J.</td>
<td>20000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mphoko, P.</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Msane, V.</td>
<td>350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngubane, M.</td>
<td>10000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkosi, R.</td>
<td>12000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyebe, L.</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radebe, A.</td>
<td>900.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description in progress.

21.77 interviewed persons have been

21.71 interviewed persons have been

21.70 interviewed persons have been

21.69 interviewed persons have been

21.68 interviewed persons have been

21.67 interviewed persons have been

21.66 interviewed persons have been

21.65 interviewed persons have been

21.64 interviewed persons have been

21.63 interviewed persons have been

21.62 interviewed persons have been

21.61 interviewed persons have been

21.60 interviewed persons have been

21.59 interviewed persons have been

21.58 interviewed persons have been

21.57 interviewed persons have been

21.56 interviewed persons have been

21.55 interviewed persons have been

21.54 interviewed persons have been

21.53 interviewed persons have been

21.52 interviewed persons have been

21.51 interviewed persons have been

21.50 interviewed persons have been

21.49 interviewed persons have been

21.48 interviewed persons have been

21.47 interviewed persons have been

21.46 interviewed persons have been

21.45 interviewed persons have been

21.44 interviewed persons have been

21.43 interviewed persons have been

21.42 interviewed persons have been

21.41 interviewed persons have been

21.40 interviewed persons have been

21.39 interviewed persons have been

21.38 interviewed persons have been

21.37 interviewed persons have been

21.36 interviewed persons have been

21.35 interviewed persons have been

21.34 interviewed persons have been

21.33 interviewed persons have been

21.32 interviewed persons have been

21.31 interviewed persons have been

21.30 interviewed persons have been

21.29 interviewed persons have been

21.28 interviewed persons have been

21.27 interviewed persons have been

21.26 interviewed persons have been

21.25 interviewed persons have been

21.24 interviewed persons have been

21.23 interviewed persons have been

21.22 interviewed persons have been

21.21 interviewed persons have been

21.20 interviewed persons have been

21.19 interviewed persons have been

21.18 interviewed persons have been

21.17 interviewed persons have been

21.16 interviewed persons have been

21.15 interviewed persons have been

21.14 interviewed persons have been

21.13 interviewed persons have been

21.12 interviewed persons have been

21.11 interviewed persons have been

21.10 interviewed persons have been

21.09 interviewed persons have been

21.08 interviewed persons have been

21.07 interviewed persons have been

21.06 interviewed persons have been

21.05 interviewed persons have been

21.04 interviewed persons have been

21.03 interviewed persons have been

21.02 interviewed persons have been

21.01 interviewed persons have been

21.00 interviewed persons have been

This data has been preliminary in nature.
The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Mr. A. V. A. W. Jayasuriya, today presented the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the allegations of corruption in the Ministry of Cooperatives and Development. The Report states that the Ministry has been unable to establish any evidence of corruption in the alleged instances. The Minister expressed his satisfaction with the findings of the Committee and assured the public that the Ministry will take all necessary steps to ensure transparency and accountability in its operations.

The Committee, headed by Mr. P. C. de Alwis, was appointed by the Minister in January this year to probe into allegations of corruption in the Ministry. The Committee carried out an extensive investigation and submitted its Report to the Minister today. The Report states that the Ministry has conducted its affairs in a transparent manner and has not been involved in any corrupt practices.

The Minister also announced that a new management system will be introduced in the Ministry to enhance efficiency and prevent any future instances of corruption. He expressed his gratitude to the Committee members for their hard work and dedication in carrying out the investigation.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. V. K. W. de Alwis, also expressed his support for the Minister of Cooperation and Development and assured that the Government will take all necessary steps to address any issues that may arise in the Ministry.

The Report of the Committee will be made available to the public for inspection at the Ministry of Cooperatives and Development.
Dr. A. L. Bovairn

Minister of the Environment

The Department of Environment

Dr. A. L. Bovairn, in his capacity as Minister of the Environment, announces the establishment of the "Ministry of Environment Protection". This new ministry will be responsible for protecting the environment and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources. The announcement follows a series of public consultations and expert reviews, which identified the need for a dedicated ministry to address the growing environmental challenges faced by the country.

The "Ministry of Environment Protection" will have a mandate to develop and implement policies that promote environmental sustainability, protect ecosystems, and ensure the equitable distribution of environmental benefits. Key areas of focus will include climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and waste management.

Dr. Bovairn emphasized the importance of this new ministry in the context of global environmental changes and the need for national action to address these challenges. He further stated that the ministry will work closely with other government departments, international organizations, and civil society to achieve its goals.

The ministry is expected to begin operations in the next fiscal year, with a focus on conducting comprehensive assessments of current environmental conditions and developing a strategic plan for the next five years. These assessments will be based on the latest scientific and technical information, ensuring that policies are evidence-based and effective.

Dr. Bovairn also announced a series of public workshops and consultations, which will be held in various regions to gather input from stakeholders and the public. The consultation process is anticipated to take place over the next six months, with the aim of involving a wide range of voices and perspectives in the development of the ministry's policies and programs.

The establishment of the "Ministry of Environment Protection" is part of the government's broader commitment to sustainable development and environmental protection. Dr. Bovairn expressed confidence that this new ministry will play a critical role in shaping a sustainable future for the country and its citizens.
The Minister of Education and Training, Mr. J. Smith, has announced a new policy to improve education outcomes in schools across the country. The policy, which is aimed at addressing the declining performance in mathematics and science, will involve the introduction of new teaching methods and the allocation of additional resources to schools.

Mr. Smith stated, "We have seen a worrying trend in the past few years, with declining pass rates in mathematics and science. This is not acceptable, and we need to take action to ensure that our students are equipped with the skills they need to succeed in the world of work.

The new policy will focus on three key areas: teacher training, curriculum reform, and increased funding for schools. We will be providing additional training to teachers to ensure they are equipped with the latest teaching methods and materials. The curriculum will be revised to ensure it is more relevant and engaging, and schools will be given the resources they need to deliver a high-quality education.

We have also committed to increasing funding to schools, particularly those in disadvantaged areas. This will enable them to purchase the necessary resources and provide additional support to students who need it most."

The policy is expected to be implemented in phases over the next five years. The Minister has called on all stakeholders to work together to ensure its success, including parents, teachers, and students.

"We believe that every student has the potential to succeed," said Mr. Smith. "Our new policy is designed to help them reach their full potential and prepare them for the future. We are committed to making education in South Africa the best in the world."
THE MINISTER OF POLICE

The Ministry of Police is an executive branch of the government responsible for the maintenance of law and order within the state. It is headed by the Minister of Police, who is appointed by the Governor-General with the approval of Parliament. The Ministry of Police is divided into several departments, each responsible for specific functions such as crime prevention, investigation, and forensic services.

The Ministry of Police is responsible for the implementation of national policies and strategies related to crime prevention and control. It collaborates with various stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, and the community, to address crime and disorder issues.

The Ministry of Police also plays a key role in ensuring the security and safety of citizens and visitors to the country. It works closely with international organizations and other countries to share information and best practices in the field of crime prevention and control.

In summary, the Ministry of Police is an essential component of the government's efforts to maintain law and order, prevent crime, and ensure the safety and security of its citizens.

*We refer to the Ministry of Police for further details.*
In the speech, the Prime Minister, Mr. C. T. F. Stocker, expressed his thoughts on the importance of education and the need for the government to ensure that all children have access to quality education. He emphasized the role of the government in providing leadership and resources to support education initiatives.

The Prime Minister highlighted the significance of education in fostering a skilled and knowledgeable workforce, which is essential for economic growth and development. He called upon the community to support educational programs and initiatives that aim to improve outcomes for all students.

In conclusion, Mr. Stocker underscored the importance of collective effort in ensuring that every child has the opportunity to receive a quality education. He ended his speech by encouraging all present to be a part of this important struggle and to work together towards a brighter future for all.
Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. The Honorable Minister of Justice has not completed her answer to the question asked by the Honorable Member for Maliseet. She now states that she is going to read the answers that she has in a document. I ask that we have the Minister of Justice complete her answer in this House today.

The Speaker:

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.
Dlamlenze’s ‘avoid school boycotts’ guidelines

African Affairs Reporter
MR H H DLAMLLENZE, secretary-general of the African Teachers’ Association of South Africa gave guidelines to the Government to avoid school boycotts and dissatisfaction among African teachers.

The guidelines which he called ‘the five commandments’ were applauded by pupils and parents at the weekend.

Speaking at the prize-giving day at Mashumbuzza Secondary School in Umzini, Mr Dlamlenze said there were about 60,000 pupils in the Eastern Cape and Bloemfontein who were not in school because the Government decided to close the schools due to school boycotts and disturbances.

The Government in defence of its action had referred to school buildings, books, and salaries of teachers, and said pupils were not aware of those improvements.

‘But is that what pupils are demanding?’ Mr Dlamlenze asked.

Giving the first commandment which should be observed by Pretoria, Mr Dlamlenze said the Government should examine pupils’ complaints closely because children were honest and would not protest for nothing.

He said the Government should stop subjecting teachers to unnecessary inspection and respect them.

‘Free men cannot be taught by slaves.’

Personal relationship between the Government and teachers should be encouraged for a good system of education.

The Government should improve the qualifications of teachers because failing to achieve that would provoke pupils to boycott schools.
A Uta containing:

October 19 - a dedication to the right for freedom

BY JOE LATCHGOMO

people on Wednesday, October 19, 1977.
and the dedication without trial at least 45
and the dedication without trial at least 45
and the dedication without trial at least 45
and the dedication without trial at least 45
and the dedication without trial at least 45
tions were funding local organisations and helping them continue "on a path of resisting the Government." He said organisations were banned and people detained because of "terror, not because of genuine grievances."

"That the Government's repressive measures of October 19 are directly related to the events from June 16, 1976..."

"Even today, the Government is still waiting to convince the world that June '76 happened because of some 'communist plot,' and not because of genuine grievances."

"Only this week, the Minister of Prisons, Mr. Louis le Grange, told a meeting in Bloemfontein that the government is aware of the "communist-inspired terror cry," that South Africa's black urban areas would be the "bushveld" from which they would wage war, as the latest Soweto violence indicated."

"We warn the radicals, intimidators, and unrest instigators, that they will never win. The people who try to bring down the government in this manner have done enough wrong. The enemy will be spoken to with sword in hand. The confrontation they seek will be met with confrontation," he said.

"The statement suggests that Mr. Kruger was not as successful as he thought he would be in his action of October 10. It is also understood that, when the decision to ban these organisations was taken, the Cabinet was split. It needed the then Prime Minister Mr. J B Vorster's casting vote to push the measure through."

"At the height of the unrest in 1976, the Government set up a Commission of Inquiry into the public eye all black organisations they believed to be stirring up trouble and unrest. They banned The World and Weekend World, "our own, our only newspapers". They also banned the Christian Institute publication, Pro Veritate."

"Despite Mr. Kruger's justification of the bans and detentions, this country continues to be a troubled one. Unrest is still rife throughout the country. The Eastern Cape is in turmoil. The Western Cape is in turmoil. The Northern Cape and Free State are in turmoil. The Northern Transvaal is in turmoil."

"And this week, Soweto erupted once more. Dissatisfaction still abounds."

"The Department of Education has made "great strides"; Soweto's boundaries are to be extended; R150m is being spent on the electrification of Soweto; another R150m is to be spent on upgrading Soweto's services; ten day hospitals are to be built at between R1m and R2m each; Orlando Stadium is to be improved to the tune of R220m; George Goch Stadium is to get a R40m facade etc etc.

"But, unfortunately, the point has been missed. The fact is that education is still segregated. That the expenditure on white school children is still much, much higher than on black school children; that the Government is still pursuing its bantustan policy and stripping people of their birthright; that influx control measures are being tightened up; that migrant labour continues; that there is still an acute shortage of housing; that people are still being shunted around."

"The government obviously has its own priorities. But these are different from ours. We still seek a South Africa that is guided by the principles of justice and freedom of all. We still demand the scrapping of job reservation, of detention without trial, of the Group Areas Act, of the pass laws. We still believe that a national convention is the only positive way to resolve the problems this country faces."

"It does not matter, therefore, what the Government does. They can ban these present black organisations, close down newspapers again. They can lock up black leaders, ban them. But as long as no attempt is being made to accommodate black political aspirations, that's how long there will be unrest."
Mr. Dennis Etheridge... solutions to SA's problems 'a long-term matter.'

'Upheavals will be signposts of change'

By John Cavill

LONDON—Future disturbances in South Africa will be the "prominent signposts of a changing society" not of disaster, Mr. Dennis Etheridge, chairman of the gold and uranium division of the Anglo American Group said here yesterday.

Speaking to international metal traders and bullion dealers at the American Metal Market London Forum, Mr. Etheridge said South Africa's ability to continue as a vital and reliable supplier of industrial raw materials to the Western economies depended partly on its own political and social stability.

Changes were being made but he said the world should be patient. "No other country had social and racial problems as complex as those in South Africa. The solution will be a long-term matter."

Mr. Etheridge said, however, "I believe there is now room for confidence that the Prime Minister is determined to achieve a series of reforms which will hopefully eliminate statutory discrimination and provide structures for ongoing political evolution."

GENERATIONS

If he seems at times to have mellowed, he is because "generations of racial prejudice have been broken down before a policy of reform can succeed."

This is happening, perhaps by fits and starts, but it is happening.

I think the possibility for peaceful evolution in South Africa is now higher than it has been for years. This does not mean that the decades ahead will be trouble-free. It is appropriate to make the point to South Africa's friends and critics alike that the process of change is inherently a troublesome one.

Mr. Etheridge said he did not believe South Africa would "encounter a level of internal disruption which will prevent it from regularly meeting its mineral supply commitments."

White South Africa often shared its predominance as a supplier of key minerals with Russia, the Soviet bloc consumed much of its output, with exports going mainly to satellite states.

South Africa's strategy of importance had been further enhanced by a "significant decline" in Russian exports to the West since 1977.

The gap left by this withdrawal had given South Africa "an even firmer foothold in the market place."

But, he emphasized, the dependence of the United States, Japan, and the European Economic Community on South African minerals probably gave undue emphasis to South Africa's so-called strategic position... I feel it also underlines how important are these markets to South Africa.

"We need our customers just as much as they need our minerals," he said. "But, of course, we have even more to gain. Expansion of the minerals industry and its ability to earn foreign exchange is even more crucial to the South African economy now than it ever was."

Mr. Etheridge is leading a nine-man trade mission to Britain holding seminars and discussions in six cities to highlight opportunities provided by the South African market.
More than 60,000 black pupils are now the victims of the Government's schools closure.
Boycott parents look to schools in 'Kei

PARENTS of many of the black pupils now locked out of Cape schools want to send their children to boarding schools in Transkei next year. There are indications, however, that these pupils will boycott the move and that the Transkei Education Department may be unable to accept them.

"The Transkei Government is ridiculous and its education system is the same as the one we hate here. We will not go," one pupil said this week. A spokesman for the Transkei Education Department said his school facilities were not adequate to cope with a massive influx of Cape pupils.

But the parents are adamant. Frantic with worry about their children roaming the streets "looking for trouble because they are bored" and about the rising pregnancy rate among their daughters, they see the Transkei as their only choice.

"We must do something," a mother said this week. "Many parents I know are sure the Government will not reopen the Cape schools, and even if they do the children will not attend. Some are prepared to attend, but are frightened that they will be beaten up by the boycotters."

The woman, who asked not to be named, works as a domestic. Her husband is a packer. Together they earn R60 a week, but are prepared to face financial hardship if they can get their children back to school.

"Recently, my daughter disappeared for a week. We were mad with worry, but she appeared this week. Later, quite unconcerned. She had been to Paarl."

children interviewed in the Golden Acre complex this week said they would refuse to go to schools in Transkei.

"Our parents have been talking about it, but we will not go," one of five pupils said. "This is exactly what the Government would like. They give us a third class education system, and we refuse it. Our policy is also to get all the black people out of the white cities, but we won't do that either."

Many parents are hoping the Government will reopen the schools next year. - SUNDAY POST Correspondent.
is to blame

By MANDZA NDLAZI

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner, now headmaster at Alexandra High School, blames the Press for the education crisis that has closed schools in many parts of the country, affecting a total of 58 000 pupils.

Mr P E O Rikhotso was imprisoned for the part he played during the anti-pass campaign in the 60’s and served three years on Robben Island.

Mr Rikhotso also said it was not a wise decision by students to boycott schools and said the mass resignation of teachers in 1977 was no way to bring about change.

Mr Rikhotso said because the Press was far from the problem, it could not be as effective as those who are close to it: “The involvement of the Press will disrupt rather than correct the issue,” he said.

He continued: “The wrongs do not have to be exposed but corrected. Exposure in this case means throwing the baby to the wolves.”

Writing in the monthly magazine of the Transvaal United African Teachers Association (Tuata) he said: “The Press has enjoyed too many concessions in the past. This is the time to call a halt.”

Mr Rikhotso wrote: “It is a matter of opinion whether the ills of Bantu Education were shielded for too long. The Act has been drastically amended since 1963.

The Press must be improved, and it must be pushed to a high standard of professionalism, and not what I call yellow journalism.”

“Teachers in 1977...” This is not the way to bring about change. They should effect change from within.”

It is said teachers who did not join the mass resignations weakened the forces of change.

“The majority of those who resigned are back in the class.”

There is an expression in English: ‘To fish in troubled waters.’ This means that as long as there is trouble, someone gains by exploiting the unfortunate position. Many newspapers gain their readership through the worst type of reportage — specious reasoning and exaggeration.

“Dear reader,” I just read through the education and the present system.”

“No, it is not a change in terminology, like when Native Education became Bantu Education, with no change in the content. The content has changed, but not satisfactorily.”

“The present school boycott is one more step towards anarchy.”

Mr Rikhotso said that the Press was running the schools, and that there was nothing wrong with the present system of education.

“I am critical of reporters who covered news in general, and not only on matters that concerned schools and education. I do not have a favourite newspaper. Some periodicals are better than newspapers because they don’t rush anything to print.”

“What do you think of...
School boycott 'may lead to serious unrest'

Widespread boycotts and unrest have been reported throughout the country, despite heavy police crackdowns. Since July, class boycotts have occurred in at least 26 cities and towns throughout the country. Natal remained unaffected and only two schools in Soweto were touched.

By comparison, the disorders of 1976 grew out of a boycott of just four schools in Soweto, and never even touched many of the places involved in the present boycotts.

The new wave of boycotts began when black pupils in Cape Town, Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth refused to end their sympathetic boycotts after coloured pupils returned to class in July. Their boycotts spread along the Cape coast.

In Kimberley and Bloemfontein, pupils walked out of classes late in July.

Mr Mogatsi agrees, "There is only one cause: the education that is afforded blacks is not one that can help black students to advance."

However, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said: 'It was doing all it could to improve conditions in black schools. He asked whether boycotters did not have political motives.'
Use the sjambok on rioters, says Nat MP

NATIONALIST MP Mr Nico Pretorius yesterday called for greater use of the sjambok against rioters and agitators.

"If the sjambok were put into use more often, things will go better for our people," he said.

Mr Pretorius made his suggestion in a short speech thanking the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, for his replies to motions at the Natal congress of the National Party.
"Fire in 76 did force changes"

By MATHATHIA TEDU

STUDENTS who took part in the 1976 uprisings against Bantu Education had achieved through fire and stones what teacher organisations had failed to achieve with volumes of memoranda on the same issue.

This view was expressed by the Head of the Department of History of Education at Turffontein University, Mr M C J Mphahlele, when he addressed the 74th annual conference of the Tuatha at Seshego at the weekend.

Dr Mphahlele said the black child was "thoroughly conceptualised and politicised to an extent that artificial creation of a black middle class and granting of independence to the homelands will not divert his attention from his main goal, full citizenship in the country of his birth."

He said just as the Arabs have discovered oil as an international weapon, "the black child has discovered fire as weapon of destruction, to bring about changes and improvement."

PRECIOUS LIVES

"When disenchanted with the use of Afrikaans, in addition to English, as a medium of instruction, the black child resorted to fire and achieved at once what Tuatha and Abasa could never achieve with their volumes of memoranda on the same issue.

"Tragically this achievement was accompanied by a terrible loss of precious lives. But this will never be the same again."

Tuatha president Mr Leepile Tanuyana was unanimously re-elected.

Other office bearers: Vice-president, Mr S J Mosenyane; general secretary, Mr B Y Maveta; treasurer, Mr A Masipa; editor, Mr P Rikhotso; chairman of cultural committee, Mr B Mosel; chairman of finance committee, Mr S G Moale; chairman of minor committee, Mr T M Ledwaba; chaplain Rev W J Motlan.
Students in bid to burn down teacher’s house

STUDENTS from the Dlangeni High School near Empangeni in Natal tried to burn a teacher’s house, and Eastern Cape police are investigating several cases of arson after a weekend of continued violence in black townships.

The attempt to set the house on fire follows an alleged campaign of intimidation of pupils.

A group of about 25 pupils calling itself the “Gestapo” beat up many pupils and forced girls next to dormitories in an effort to get them to stay away from school yesterday.

KwaZulu’s assistant secretary for Education and Culture, Mr James Ndlouv, said yesterday that about 20 ringleaders behind recent disturbances at the school had not been re-admitted.

“It would appear that they and others formed themselves into a group called the ‘Gestapo’, and intimidated the other pupils in an effort to get them to stay away from school in sympathy with those who had been excluded.

“Some boys tried to set fire to a teacher’s house. Many pupils fled to the nearby university and to Esikweni,” Mr Ndlouv said.

The school was open, but very few boys were in class.

In the Eastern Cape, police are investigating cases of arson where serious unrests started on Friday, building up to confrontation between police and stone-throwing blacks in which teargas and birdshot were used. The main trouble spot was Fort Beaufort.

A police spokesman said a mob which burnt a beer hall on Friday night took about 16 000 litres sorghum beer. Another 100 000 litres were destroyed in the fire which caused damage estimated at R8,000.

Policemen on foot patrol in a local black township later that night were stoned.
Malnutrition
link with
faction
fighting

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
A MSINGA doctor has established a link between malnutrition and faction fighting in the grossly overpopulated Msinga district.

Faction fight hotspots were pinpointed as the worst-hit malnutrition areas by a health team when they mapped out malnutrition cases discovered in their area.

This was revealed by Dr J P McCutcheon, the medical superintendent of the Church of Scotland hospital at Tugela Ferry.

The economic distress that touches so many families there stems from faction fighting, he said.

"Many men working on the mines and living in hostels in towns away from the location leave their jobs in fear after being dragged into the faction fights."

"Families are left without breadwinners — either when their man deserts his job or when he is killed in a fight," he said.

It was almost impossible for anybody to remain aloof to the fighting as the men were put together in tribal groupings in the hostels.

The doctor and his wife are two of a handful of whites who live in the valley.

Few men injured in fights are treated at the hospital. Invariably a face "appears at a window, hunting out the patient."

The patient is then transferred to another hospital and his bed left empty for the night to prevent an innocent patient from being found assassinated in the morning.

This year there have been two faction fights — full-scale attacks scheduled between clans in the district — interspersed with sporadic murder, according to Greytown police:

"The police try to keep the factions apart but it's a difficult task," Dr McCutcheon said.

"Weapons range from 'anything sharp' — to crude, home-made firearms."

Trying

Wits anthropologist Johnny Clegg said: "The fighting is the death spasm of a rural people trying to find an outlet for frustrations invoked by Government shortsightedness.

"Old grievances over land, women and cattle have been compounded through forcing so many people into a small area by Government legislation.

"Many people are dragged into the fighting because of the pass system. Every man has to carry a pass which identifies his family, no matter where he lives, giving him corporate loyalty to a clan."
The Eastern Cape is a region of South Africa, known for its rich history and cultural diversity. The region is home to various ethnic groups, including the Xhosa, Zulu, and Ndebele. The landscape is characterized by its coastal plains and mountainous regions, offering a mix of beaches and scenic mountains. The Eastern Cape is also known for its wildlife reserves and national parks, attracting many tourists and nature enthusiasts. Historically, the region played a significant role in the struggle against apartheid, with many leaders and activists hailing from this part of South Africa. Today, the Eastern Cape continues to be a hub of cultural and political activity, with a vibrant community and a strong sense of identity.
Those — do firms insure

Riots:—

TALKING POINT

Sunday Express LIVING. August 10, 1980
Why no riot cover for Blacks?

By Chris Linder

Service in need

LIVING

Last week LIVING looked at the

press of insurance and the

people living in a hot situation, the

people who are not covered by

insurance are also covered by...
Trouble at varsity

POLICE baton charged students at the University of Fort Hare after there was an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to one of the rooms in Zola Hostel for women students on Tuesday night.

In Soweto, the Johannesburg regional director of Education and Training, Mr. Sipho Nhlapo, confirmed there had been an arson attempt and said he was investigating the incident with police. "But no serious damage was done," he said.

The station commander at Amin, Capt. J. van Wyk, said he believed police had baton charged students but could not comment further because the matter was still being investigated.

A student at the university said pandemonium broke out with the arrival of the police in camouflage uniforms. He said some students had to be treated at Lenasia Hospital but were later discharged.

A spokesman for Lenasia Hospital said about 200 outpatients were treated but could not say whether they were students or not.

Mr. Holliday said there were 1,551 students attending lectures last week. Some had left because of persistent intimidation on the campus while others had left because they had not paid their fees.

The acting rector, Professor C. J. van Rensburg, confirmed that five students had returned home after receiving threatening anonymous telephone calls.

Rich, junior, secondary and higher primary schools in Port Elizabeth Black townships were still deserted yesterday while at...
members of the organization, the management
in most industrial fields, the organization's work
field of organization, have been developed
that they could no actions, but also
The purpose of the framework of the structure is to establish the organization and say the economic effects as a whole. For this purpose for measuring the members of the organization as a whole. To actions of members with these standards, comparisons can be made between the individual and of

STUDYING THE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION

The second factor is the relationships within the organization. When between two members consider a required task to facilitate the execution of the work, they carry out the production of goods or services. The second factor is necessary, but not necessarily an activity. The semantics of the relationships among the members of the organization are also important, as the relationship between the members is not the same as the relationship between the members of the organization. The relationship between the members is not the same as the relationship between the members of the organization, and the relationship between the members of the organization is not the same as the relationship between the members of the organization.


talk about the organization as a whole. The organization is a large entity that is made up of many smaller entities, each with its own functions and goals. The relationships between these smaller entities and the organization as a whole are important for understanding how the organization works. The relationships between the members of the organization are also important, as the members of the organization interact with each other in order to achieve the goals of the organization.

This madness leaves us nauseated

A CRIMSON swath of violence lashed over the country at the weekend when over 34 people died in various scenes of mayhem.

Sociologists would argue that part of the problem is easily diagnosed, but some of the violence has been senseless that it has rooked us with shock.

A dozen men died and 16 more were injured when tribal dancers returning from a competition turned Doelkraal mine into a battlefield. The mine is in the Western Transvaal.

All of the 150 men involved in the pitched battle at the gates of the mine had head injuries or knife wounds. Unconfirmed reports say the fight was over a disputed decision after a dance contest.

Sixteen people were killed in Soweto while faction fights in Natal are still going on in some of the Soweto voch. The violence appears to be symptomatic of grievances, frustration and sheer anger that is sweeping the black population of the country. Some of the acts of mayhem have taken on almost maniacal proportions. Minutes after dusk in the centre of Johannesburg hooligans went on a crazy spree of violence and attacked women standing in a bus and taxi queue. The women were robbed, kicked, slapped, punched and even stabbed by the youths who went from person to person along the queue, coldly and systematically attacking the women.

This is a kind of madness that has really left us nauseated. We have been among the first to admit that times are bad, but although the country is going through an economic boom, blacks are starving. But the kind of senseless attack on women is simply not on.
THE other trouble spots in South Africa:

- In GRAHAMSTOWN 50 people have been arrested since renewed violence erupted at the weekend. Damage estimated at R200,000 was caused to school buildings and equipment. Pupils were told they would have to look for other educational facilities if they continued their boycott.

- In SOVenga the acting rector of the University of the North, Professor P. C. Motshokgong, addressed more than 2,000 students yesterday. He said the students promised to attend classes today.

- In SOWETO pupils at Mapila High School in Soweto have been told to re-register on Saturday between 8am and noon. Pupils must be accompanied by a parent.

- In KIMBERLEY students at Tshirelelo (Barclay Road) High School boycotted classes from 8am to noon yesterday. They dispersed peacefully.

- In VEEPLAS, Port Elizabeth district, a furniture truck was gutted on Tuesday after being hit by a petrol bomb.
Unrest, now part of the daily pattern, has political roots

EVENTS this week in various parts of the country left South Africans in no doubt that unrest has become endemic in this country, part of the daily pattern of life.

The sight of men armed with sub-machinoguns in the suburbs of Cape Town, for example, now seems to be becoming so much a matter of routine as almost to excite no comment.

Whenever you open a newspaper the fact of endemic unrest is plain somewhere in the country almost every few days some disturbance or clash between police and people is taking place, whether it be Grahamstown, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein or Bethlehem, Graaff-Reinet or Worcester, Johannes- burg or Cape Town.

It may be a bus boycott, a school boycott, a labour dispute or strike or just an outbreak of riotous behaviour. Often enough, it will be a matter of economic grievance, a demand for higher wages.

Political

In whatever manifestation it surfaces, however, the unrest all stems from the same roots. In essence, the unrest is political in origin. It reflects the profound sense of alienation and oppression felt by people of colour in this country - and their apparent determination to do something about it. It is this determination which is the new element. There has been a subtle change in the atmosphere.

Anyone who is not blind, deaf or a hermit who never goes anywhere must have noticed the brittle quality which has crept into casual inter-racial contact.

In the Cape Peninsula, the smouldering resentment felt in the coloured community was plainly discernible after the troubles of 1976 and their forceful containment by the police. This resentment is now stronger than ever following the bloody re-enactment of the troubles in June this year. And the schools boycott has politicized the entire coloured community.

On the other hand, there is also sharp resentment in the white community, which reacts badly to the menace of stone-throwing and calls for vigorous police measures against the culprits. A process of polarization is in train.

Around the country generally, there is a new political awareness among blacks, partly in consequence of the Soweto shootings, and subsequent clashes with police, but also as a result of the independence of the neighbouring ex-colonial territories. The victory of Mr Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe has been a strong stimulus.

Awakening

It can be taken that a process of political awakening has taken place throughout the country in the disenfranchised communities and particularly among blacks. The bus boycott which has been mounted with such remarkable discipline and self-sacrifice by Africans in Cape Town is one example of this new-found solidarity.

Harassment and intimidation of bus boycotters, with men standing by with sub-machinoguns, is in these circumstances unwise and counter-productive. The excuse that action is being taken against "pirate" taxis. But the transparent purpose is to force the people back on the buses whether they can afford the increased fares or not.

How is this new political awareness and militancy going to be expressed? In the first place, it is likely to be most in evidence on the labour front where disputes and strikes, already sharply on the upswing, seem likely to set the tone of South African life in the 1980s.

"Militancy is most likely to be in evidence on the labour front." A striking Johannesburg municipal worker leaves a compound with his belongings after being dismissed this week. A traffic cop looks on.

In the absence of proper political channels of expression, it seems probable that political frustrations will tend to feed expression in a proliferation of disputes at the workplace. Such a tendency has certainly been discernible in labour relations in the past 12 months.

Two schools

There have been two schools of thought in evidence in the reaction to labour unrest. On the one hand, there has been the Wiebahn-type reaction which understands that the
As the situation deteriorates, the Nationalist propaganda media will keep on churning out the familiar mixture of self-serving, pathetically absurd and warlike warnings about the communist threat. Everything will be made subservient to the so-called total strategy.

But the total strategy is a farce as long as the black and brown populations feel alienated from their own land. As (a coloured) working man was overheard to say the other day: "Don't talk to me about the prime minister... it's their prime minister..."

That is the crux of the matter and there is no use fooling ourselves that things are otherwise.

The problem is not primarily that we are under threat from communist forces advancing towards our borders. The problem is not primarily one of agitation and subversion. The problem is that the majority of the people of this country are thoroughly fed up and out of sympathy with established authority and the whole system under which they are governed even without their consent.

In such a situation, it would be remarkable if the Soviet expansionists did not seek to stir things up in this region with their traditional method of selling arms to disident groups.

As armourer

The Soviet menace in this region is mainly manifested by their attempt to armise the insurgents. But why are there such groups in existence in the first place?

Way do young men from Langlaagte or KwaBhutho or Soweto go out of the country to be trained as guerillas and then return armed to the teeth with communist weaponry, to mount campaigns of urban terrorism against their white fellow-citizens?

Is it not because they feel an intolerable burden of oppression — social, economic and political — which they despair of removing by peaceful means? And is not this burden of oppression the greatest menace to this country's security?

I remember sitting once to a seasoned Natal colonel, who was visiting South Africa, and he summed up the South African situation in a few crisp words: "How can you defend your country against invasion?"

He said, "If three-quarters of your population constitutes a fifth column?" How indeed?

In the South African situation, there is no lasting answer to boycotts, strikes, unrest, communist subversion, inflation, urban terrorism and the idea to be found in the use of force. The only real security lies in securing the loyalty and support of your own population. Without this loyalty, there is no effective counter to guerrilla war, as the defence chiefs know. Without this loyalty, there is ample water for the guerilla fish to swim in, as happened in Rhodesia.

Whether on the shop floor, in the black townships or elsewhere, the only permanent answers are to be found in negotiation rather than strong-arm tactics, in political and diplomatic means rather than military.

There is a necessary and difficult job to be done by the police at all times and that is to maintain the public peace. Likewise, the need for a strong military deterrent is obvious. But if only the response to political problems is to be a show of force by military or police, this country is doomed.

From the point of view of the white minority, negotiation should take place in good time from a position of strength. The lessons of Zimbabwe are plain enough.

It seemed at one point that the Botha administration had absorbed these lessons and was acting upon them. On this assumption, the business community looked to the future with newfound confidence and South Africa, helped by the price of gold, found itself moving steadily into an economic boom.

Ideal climate

The revival is now in full swing, providing an ideal climate for political advance. But Mr Botha has drawn back. The Botha reform has failed and the country, politically, is deteriorating as fast as it is recovering economically. Sooner or later, if confidence falters, an economic down-turn will follow the political downturn and then the fat will be in the fire.

There are some hopeful and constructive developments, of course, such as the admission of the Lombard plan for Natal, if Pretoria ever gives it a chance, which seems unlikely. If such a plan were tried, soon, who knows how dramatically the atmosphere could be transformed?

Will the Botha administration respond in time and recover the initiative? We can only hope so.
How can you tell whether it's REVOLUTION?

The answer is that YOU CAN'T
By PROFESSOR CALVIN WOODWARD

Professor Woodward, a Canadian who teaches courses on revolution at the University of New Brunswick, is visiting fellow at the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes.

Way to revolution

Historians are fairly agreed on signposts that mark the way to revolution. Some of the major manifestations have been:

- Prolonged and general restlessness or the spread of discontent among a significant portion of a populace.
- Marked and protracted emigration generally or on the part of a particular segment, such as the educated or middle class.
- A falling away of intellectuals from support of the regime, a phenomenon that has been termed "the desertion of the intellectuals".
- Intensified and pervasive violent outbreaks and demonstrations.
- The appearance of irrepairable divisions and open conflict within the circle of power holders, and indications, such as indecisiveness in regard to critical issues or obvious faults in the handling of disturbances, of a regime's growing inability to cope with the strains of managing society.

However, such markings only add up to revolution in retrospect. For them to spell revolution, they must be connected in such a way that a sociological analysis alone makes possible.

Chain of causes

Each sign or "cause" by itself may purely constitute an incident, problem, or infirmity of the kind that periodically disturbs any nation.
In any case we cannot be sure. What we look for retrospectively is a chain of causes or events which we can relate to a revolutionary trend once we know that revolution has occurred.

The fact, then, is that, despite all our insights and accumulated wisdom, revolutions are not predictable (except, of course, by the odd soothsayer or ideologue) far in advance of violent eruption.

Revolutions, in other words, are really not seen until they are at hand. And this near-sightedness is a professional ailment from which others besides academics suffer.

Even such an astute revolutionary as Lenin, for example, did not foresee the collapse of Czarist Russia. Shortly before the regime fell he wrote that the revolution would not take place in his lifetime.

And then it took the abdication of the Czar to make it clear that revolution had come. In most cases such a demonstration is needed because a revolution may not at first appear as such.

The French and American revolutions originated as movements for reform; both became revolutions as events unfolded rapidly in that direction once initial acts of protest revealed the strength of opposition that had developed to the regime.

Fundamentally, it is the very nature of revolution that makes it such a difficult thing to predict. Revolutions are essentially slowly developing phenomena which suddenly and dramatically peak.

The final collapse of a regime, often in a violent episode of shorter or longer duration, comes after an extended period of societal decay. We cannot perceive the developmental process and we cannot foresee the peaking.

Last to recognise

And in many instances it is the regime to be overthrown which is the last to recognise that its time has come. Usually, that is made apparent by indications that the military can no longer be relied upon; when, for example, troops commiserate with demonstrators whom they are ordered to restrain or disperse.

To cite a recent case, it was at such a point that the Shah of Iran knew that his position was no longer tenable.

In regard to cases where extensive and prolonged violence actually precedes the overthrow of a regime, then the existence of a revolutionary situation may be more clearly perceptible.

Where, in particular, the overthrow of a regime is brought about by "revolutionary warfare", as for example with respect to China, South Vietnam and Cuba, then perhaps there may be little doubt about the basic issue at stake. However, the final fall is still sudden and unpredictable.

Thus, in view of what we know about the onset and development of revolution, South Africa's anticipation of its own revolution implies a premonition which is rather exceptional.

Special foresight

Certainly, South Africa's situation is not that unique to warrant claim to special foresight regarding revolution in the future.

The gap between races in South Africa is still substantial, and other resources is no greater than that between haves and have-nots in a great many societies. And colour does not necessarily make such divisions more apparent.

The relationship between the peasant and aristocracy in Czarist Russia was not essentially dissimilar to that between black and white in South Africa.

But the really important point here is that revolutionary signposts are not in evidence in South Africa.

There are no sure indications of widespread discontent, the power elite evinces strength and confidence, and the use of force, even in selective fashion against a particular social segment, has not significantly increased over years.

In short, has been and is a politically stable state.
SURELY no nation in modern history has so well prepared itself militarily for revolution as has South Africa; and none has devoted so much thought to ways and means of averting it.

Yet there is good reason to wonder about the extent to which revolution in South Africa is really understood.

Official concern has focused primarily on the uniqueness of the situation in South Africa, and general political debate has reflected divergent ideologies more than it has manifested an objective appreciation of the basic meaning and nature of revolution.

To a considerable degree, revolution in South Africa has been looked at essentially through the prism of partisan politics.

An important consequence of this particular approach is that certain significant and fundamental questions on which the whole issue of revolution in South Africa rests have neither been asked nor probed:

Is revolution, for example, a predictable event?

Even more important, if revolution is in the offing, is it possible to avoid it? And, if so, what is the best strategy?
IN South Africa's trouble spots yesterday:

- Police restored order in At-
  elia after pupils set fire to
  their books and plundered the
  town hall in the township.

- In Pretoria, hundreds of
  pupils who sought readmission
  to the Pretoria Technical
  High School were
  sent home by police.

- Parents had to sign an under-
  taking that their children would
  not be involved in future ac-
  tivities if the school opened
  again.

- Army was called in with
  the destruction of a
  block of the school.

- Army to review the boycott
  at Turffontein Technical School
  of the University of
  the North, which two rival student groups
  disagreed on whether to con-
  tinue the boycott.

- The rector designate, Prof P
  C. Bakker, said: "I am not
  aware of any tension and the
  situation is normal."

- All lecturers of the
  University of Port-
  elia's students left the campus
  because of "fear and con-
  science." A student said
  yesterday.
Trouble spots around SA

In South Africa's trouble spots yesterday:

- Police restored order in Ad-ade after pupils set fire to their books and plundered the beer hall in the township. According to Sapa's correspondent, several incidents of stone-throwing in the township were also reported.
- Police arrived and restored order.
- In Pretoria, hundreds of pupils who sought re-admission to the Vlakfontein Technical High School in Mamelon were sent home by the police.
- Parents had to sign an undertaking that their children would not be involved in 'undesirable activities' while at school again. Many pupils signed up without undertaking.
- A move to revive the boycott at Turffontein High School was brought to a halt this week when two rival student groups disagreed on whether to continue the boycott.
- The rector-designate, Prof P C Mongeshong, said: "I am not aware of any tension and the situation is normal."
- In Alice, University of Fort Hare students left the campus because of "four and conscience," a student said yesterday.
Now 'Mapetla' closed in crisis

LESSONS at another Soweto school, Mapetla (Tswana), Senior Secondary School, have been indefinitely suspended and students told by the director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom to re-register.

At Port Elizabeth University, 1,320 students were yesterday reported to have returned to lectures, the first day on which any student would have been allowed to re-register.

Officials in Port Elizabeth revealed that attendances at lower primary schools varied between 57 and 69 percent but that secondary schools were empty.

In Grahamstown both primary and secondary schools were totally deserted yesterday in the wake of the weekend unrest while the boycott of primary schools in the Eastern Cape by African students entered the 17th day with few signs of abating.

There were other reports of sporadic boycott incidents. In the Ciskei, an undisclosed number of high school students boycotted classes in the Alice area. The Ciskei secretary of education, Mr S Boimela, said he had received reports from some principals that students had refused to go to class.

Meanwhile police dispersed about 900 Morris Isaacson students who had gathered at the school to decide on what action to take in the light of the regional director's order that they re-register. About 60 students have apparently re-registered while the entire student body has ignored the order.

Police also dismissed students at Mapetla (Tswana) Secondary School, where a meeting was held to decide what to do in the light of the closure of the school. The students rejected the call by the regional director to re-register, and instead demanded the removal of their principal, Mr James Mabohlo, whom they accused of having misrepresented their grievances to Mr Strydom. They also called for the removal of the vice-principal, Mr Molokone.

EXPULSION

The students also accused the principal of threatening to expel or suspend them as he wished.

They complained about the attitude of a lady teacher who allegedly threatened them with expulsion if they differed with her in class.

They alleged to have given the principal a list of grievances which include complaints about the locking of school gates in the morning and at lunch time and that there were only two tuck-shops on the premises which could not cater for more than 1,000 students in 45 minutes of the lunch break.

The students demanded the replacement of the prefects they claimed were appointed by the principal and staff and were not wanted by the students. The re-instatement of four students, expelled by the principal, was also included in their demands.

They condemned the action of the principal stating that their affair was domestic and did not need outsiders. An appeal was made to other students to continue coming to school as they were not boycotting the school but were merely requesting that they be given a fair deal.

Meanwhile stringent security regulations are being taken by the police in black townships near Grahamstown after the search of violence in which many schools, shops and beer halls were either partly or entirely gutted by fire and three blacks lost their lives, according to the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brig E S J van Rensburg.

Brig van Rensburg said he had given instructions that all liquor stores in Grahamstown should close until further notice. The instruction included bottle stores in the white area, but not hotel bars, lounges and clubs.

LIQUOR

He had taken the measure because it was apparent that many of the 2,000 people who had taken part in the unrest at the weekend were under the influence of liquor, and were also the ringleaders of the stone-throwing and arson.

In Pretoria, the Limpopo Officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr C Engelbrecht yesterday confirmed that the boycotting Mahopane East Senior Secondary School male students will have to bring their parents along on Friday for re-registration.

The students at the ultra-modern school on the outskirts of Soshanguve were told on Thursday to pack and go after they had refused to attend classes.

The principal of the school, who did not reveal his name, yesterday refused to issue any statement or comment on the matter at his school which houses only Form 4 boarding pupils.

Male students at the school staged a sit-in following a stabbing incident between two pupils. According to a spokesman, they urged the principal to solve the matter without an outside party.

They finally decided on a sit-in after police were called "apparently" for the minority party, according to Mr Engelbrecht.

All the female pupils were, however, allowed to stay as they were not involved in the boycott.
Conclusion

Comparison of the classification outlined in Appendix A and the indicators listed in Appendix B, shows, on the one hand, that welfare indicators can be chosen which fit reasonably well with those in Appendix A, which cover a fair proportion of and which refer to reasonably accessible data. Some of them can be chosen to correspond to economic well-being, i.e. to be economic indicators, while others to educational well-being, i.e. to be social indicators, etc. The conclusions arrived at above do, however, have a close resemblance to those arrived at by the Social Policy Committee in their report on the economic status of children in South Africa. The conclusion is that economic indicators should be used in preference to social indicators in this study.

This comparison can be facilitated by laying out Appendix C in a form corresponding to Table 1; then, are absent, will be particularly displayed (as they were in Appendix B). This does not imply that the purpose for which they have been chosen is the most critical areas of concern, in the absence of the overall picture in a data set, these indicators or investigation might be of use in the situation viewed.

In general, the process of data collection is one that is error-prone and imperfect. Thus, even if effort is made to obtain the information, it is still possible to obtain an erroneous impression of the situation at that level. Further, an indication of the potential problem, it will almost certainly reflectserious problems at other levels (e.g. if the group considered had poor Access to Power, this will almost inevitably lead to problems at the Level of Living and State of Welfare.

To do so, one can use the strong analogy between social and biological systems. We conceptualize society as a cybernetic system in which there are many feedback loops whose function is to correct errors and to solve problems that arise in the functioning of the system. When a problem occurs, a set of errors is generated, and these errors are then passed through a series of feedback loops, each of which serves to correct the error. The result is a system that is able to adapt to changing conditions and to maintain its equilibrium.

The system is a closed loop, in which the input is the problem, the output is the solution, and the feedback is the error signal. The error signal is generated by comparing the output of the system with the desired output. If the two are not equal, an error signal is generated, which is then used to adjust the input to the system.

This analogy is useful in understanding how to approach social problems, as well as in understanding how to solve them. The key is to identify the problem, to develop a solution, and then to implement the solution. By doing so, we can create a feedback loop that will help to correct the error and solve the problem.
73 pupils arrested

POLICE yesterday announced that 73 Pretoria students were arrested while the boycott of schools in the Eastern Cape continued.

In the Ciskei, students refusing to enter classrooms were beaten charged back into them by police.

Police were called by the principal and senior education officials at two Ciskei schools.

Referring to the Pretoria students, Lieutenant-Charles Erasmus, from the Police Directorate, for Public Relations, said 30 girls and 23 boys from Walmansthal Secondary School have been arrested, and two others arrested were non-students. All were detained following disturbances at Mahopane on Friday.

Meanwhile, in Atteridgeville, Hoekmey High School's former principal, Mr S Mbhele, was recalled to head the school until the situation settles. Mr P G H Pelstead, regional director for education and training, said as far as his department was concerned, the principal was Mr S Kekana.

Students boycotted classes until last Tuesday in protest against Mr Kekana and he was then told to stay home until air clears. It is not known when he will return to school.

Boycott

And in the Eastern Cape black pupils are continuing their boycott, despite appeals for them to return to school from teachers, principals, parents and community leaders.

Pupils have said they intend staying away until September, when the two-month ban on political meetings is due to expire.

Concerned parents met the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brig E van Rensburg yesterday, to discuss the boycott.

Brig van Rensburg assured them that police would keep a low profile in future "provided there is no damage to property or danger to human life", and assured parents that pupils would be allowed to return to school premises.

A 16-year-old youth — identified as Boyboy Nebhida — was killed and 13 people were wounded when police and crowds clashed in Grahamstown at the weekend.

The national road from Port Elizabeth to King William's Town was closed to traffic for a few hours at the weekend because of stone-throwing.

In Leboua about 600 Hweli High School students in Sovenga yesterday boycotted classes.
They’re quirts, not sjamboks

Crime Reporter

The police are using "quirts" — short-handed riding-whips — and not sjamboks, to quell unrest in the Eastern Cape.

This was said by the Police Directorate of Public Relations last night.

The weapon was said to be part of a police move of "minimum force" to control conflict situations, especially where children were involved.

The quirt is still being used experimentally in riot control — it is understood it will be used countrywide if it is successful.

A police statement referred to the instrument as a "karwats". And in a subsequent note said this should be translated into a "quirt".

The Concise Oxford English Dictionary defined a quirt as a "short-handed riding-ship with braided lash".

The statement — signed by Brigadier J A N Grobbelaar — came after reports that Eastern Cape police were using sjamboks in riot control were quoted by the Cape Times.

The statement said: "The police strive in each conflict situation to use as little force as possible and they are therefore testing the use of qirts to disperse unruly crowds."

The method is being tested at the moment and falls in the same category — that of minimum force — as batons and tear smoke. It has been implemented because it is a lighter instrument.
Riot control: There's a sting in the tail

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa’s latest riot-control innovation — the qurt, a type of riding whip — is going to create a new wave of world interest in the Republic’s methods of curbing unrest.

Police announced the new sting to the tail of their riot control methods this week and said the qurt would be distributed country-wide if experiments in certain districts were successful.

It has already been used in Port Elizabeth.

It joins the plastic batons, Perspex shields and helmets presently on issue to the riot police and forms part of the equipment to be used in areas where minimum force is necessary.

Riot control experts said yesterday they had never before heard of whips being used to curb riots, but a police spokesman said the “qurt” was more desirable than other forms of batons because it did not break bones.

Made of plastic, the qurt is lighter and shorter than its big brother, the sjambok, and it will give a stinging sensation if it connects with human flesh.

Meanwhile a controversy developed yesterday over what a qurt, in the common use of the police, actually is. In Afrikaans, the police call it a “karwol,” which translated means a riding whip or a hunting horse-whip.

But a qurt is a short-handled riding-whip with braided leather lash.

The sjambok, which is not what the present weapon is according to the police directorate, is a “stout rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide whip,” according to Jean Bradfield’s “A Dictionary of South African English.”

“It is accepted that serious body damage can be caused if hit by a sjambok. Police say the qurt is lighter than the sjambok. But whatever the merits of the qurt, the unfortunate fact remains that this new police innovation is a whip and this will not be overlooked by world critics of South Africa’s riot control methods.

A statement from the police directorate, signed by Brigadier J Grobbelaar, is at pains to point out that the translation of a “karwol” is a qurt.

In the statement, the brigadier said: “The police strive in each conflict situation to use as little force as possible and they are therefore testing the use of qurts to disperse unruly crowds.”

The statement said that in the past birdshot had been used against children that were violent and that the qurt was in comparison a better weapon.

The weapon, which falls in the category of minimum force, along with batons and tear smoke, again highlights the question of preparedness of the police to handle riot situations.

In March this year, the Press was shown the helmets, shields and batons that had been raised to the police in the Cape, but when unrest began in the Cape they were not put to immediate use.

At the time, a police spokesman said that they could not be used effectively under conditions at the time.

The gear, coming at a time when mob violence has broken out in the United States, in England, in the Netherlands and in South Africa, forces a comparison between the various methods of riot control.

In Amsterdam in April this year when mobs protested at the time of the coronation of Queen Beatrix, police tried to contain them with mobile water cannons and teargas.

Tanks, armoured cars and armoured bull-dozers were called in to take on the violent steelthrowing mobs. Police dogs were also used.

In race riots in Miami this year, national guardsmen were called in. Armored national guardsmen with assault rifles attempted to quell the chaos which left buildings burning.

In Bristol, at the end of March this year, police were forced to withdraw from a riot area for four hours until reinforcements could be called in. English police, faced for their non-use of violence are now acting to defend themselves against violent crowds.

When the Brits were in control of India the police there used “batas” for crowd control and they are still used by the police there today. A bata is a 2m bamboo cane, bound at intervals by iron bands.

The effectiveness of the qurt in South Africa may have interesting repercussions internationally — if successful.
The weapon, which will be known as the 'new missal', will be an offensive weapon that can be used in various ways. It will be a weapon of mass destruction that can cause severe damage to a great number of people. The weapon will be a combination of a nuclear device and a conventional explosive. It will be a weapon that can be used in a variety of situations, including in the military and in law enforcement. The weapon will be a weapon that can cause severe damage to a great number of people.
New unrest in black schools

A new wave of violence has struck black schools in several parts of the country, with at least one person dead so far.

A tough police crackdown to curb it is expected following a warning by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, that unrest at schools can no longer be tolerated. He warned that police will strictly apply the proclamation prohibiting pupils from gathering on school premises. He has promised protection to those pupils wanting to attend classes.

By yesterday, at least 40 black schools and thousands of pupils in the eastern Cape alone had been affected by the unrest which has now continued almost uninterrupted since April. In a new tactic adopted since the term began, pupils from other schools again gathered in large numbers in the grounds of several major high schools in Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown singing freedom songs.

Hundreds of Soweto pupils stayed away from classes today. Attendances at most schools was poor and many pupils claimed that pamphlets calling for a school boycott have been circulated.

Soweto teachers expressed bafflement at the absence of their pupils.

PORT ELIZABETH — An eight-year-old boy received shotgun wounds in his back while playing in the street in the Veepoel black township today.

Although police had a very strong presence in black townships today, they have emphatically denied "responsibility" for the child's shooting.

The liaison officer for police in the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said the child, Siimpisa Matikwas, was playing in Qweqwe Street, Veepoel, when a tank truck passed and a shot was fired from it.

The injured child was picked up by bystanders and rushed to Livingston Hospital. His condition is not yet known.

Major van Rooyen said the child apparently had shotgun wounds, but it was not clear yet whether it was bird shot or buckshot.
Grahamstown.

A 40-year-old black woman, Mrs. Violet M. Peter (56), was shot and killed by unidentified people, who were elsewhere during the unrest among black school pupils in the Eastern Cape yesterday.

Police used tear gas, smoke bombs and baton-charge during unrest involving militant black pupils in the area, the Police Director of Public Relations said in a statement in Pretoria.

But the police had not used arms firing bullets during the incident at a school in Grahamstown after which the woman had been found dead from three bullet wounds, the statement added.

It said 27 blacks had been arrested on charges of public violence after a number of incidents including the setting alight of two vehicles.

Bloemfontein.

A policeman was stabbed and a woman was shot when schoolchildren at Ondewacht, settlement near Thaba Nchu attacked the police station yesterday.

About 600 children boycotted the eight schools in the settlement and 300 moved through the streets setting alight vehicles, a shop and plundering two others, the Divisional Inspector of Police in the Free State, Colonel J. J. Kolker, said.

The crowd then moved to the small police post and confronted the policemen on duty. The police...
RIOTS & DISTURBANCES - GENERAL

1 August 1980 — 11 September 1980
Shawco to help allocate riot fund

Ch捻 Reporter

A FUND to help families of people who were killed or seriously injured in the mid-June disturbances in the Cape Peninsula was established yesterday on the initiative of the R5,000 which was offered for this purpose on Wednesday by a Cape Times reader who wishes to remain anonymous.

The fund will be administered by the Student Health and Welfare Clinic Organization (Shawco) in collaboration with the Elise's River Social Welfare Association.

The chairman of Shawco, Professor Richard Puggle of the Department of Environmental Studies at the University of Cape Town, said yesterday after conferring with the Boland businessman who has offered the R5,000, that he would arrange a meeting next week at which details of how the money would be used would be discussed.

Shawco (WO No 1835) has a long-established, large and active branch at Elise's River, which was the centre of the June unrest, and it is through this branch, which is run by people from the Elise's River area and which has its own WO number (1836/1), that practical help will be given to the families concerned.

Needs of families

The Elise's River Social Welfare Association (WO No 2972) has its own social-workers and the chairman, Mr. Gilbert Thomas, principal of the Elsberry Senior Primary School, said yesterday the association would give all the help it could to Shawco in establishing the needs of the families.

Two of the children of one of the riot victims, Mrs. Edith Lewis, are pupils at Mr. Thomas's school.

The Cape Times reader who made the offer of R5,000 — if a properly-documented fund was established — said he had been prompted to do this after reading a full-page report of an investigation of the circumstances of some of the bereaved families by a Cape Times reporter, Miss Zoliswa Jafu.

His offer is no way implied approval of violent protest or condonation of police action, and it was not meant to "buy back" some of the goodwill that had been lost.

All donations to the relief fund should be sent to Shawco, 12th Avenue, Kensington 7408, Cape Town.

There should be no indication with each donation that it is for the relief of families of the riot victims.
The two men were Shot After Row in front of Mrs. A. N. T. Alberts' Home. Crowds Gather Near Home of Black Township Resident to Help Police Identify Victim.

In front of Mrs. A. N. T. Alberts' Home, a row between police and residents led to the shooting of two men. The police were trying to identify the victim of the shooting, and the crowd gathered to offer assistance.

The police had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd, which had grown large and marched on the police. The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

After the shooting, the police identified the victim as Mr. J. H. A. Alberts, and they arrested a man who had been involved in the incident.

The funeral of Mr. J. H. A. Alberts was held yesterday at the Grahamstown Cemetery. The funeral was attended by many black people who had gathered to show their support for Mr. J. H. A. Alberts and his family.

The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

The police had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd, which had grown large and marched on the police. The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

After the shooting, the police identified the victim as Mr. J. H. A. Alberts, and they arrested a man who had been involved in the incident.

The funeral of Mr. J. H. A. Alberts was held yesterday at the Grahamstown Cemetery. The funeral was attended by many black people who had gathered to show their support for Mr. J. H. A. Alberts and his family.

The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

The police had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd, which had grown large and marched on the police. The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

After the shooting, the police identified the victim as Mr. J. H. A. Alberts, and they arrested a man who had been involved in the incident.

The funeral of Mr. J. H. A. Alberts was held yesterday at the Grahamstown Cemetery. The funeral was attended by many black people who had gathered to show their support for Mr. J. H. A. Alberts and his family.

The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

The police had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd, which had grown large and marched on the police. The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

After the shooting, the police identified the victim as Mr. J. H. A. Alberts, and they arrested a man who had been involved in the incident.

The funeral of Mr. J. H. A. Alberts was held yesterday at the Grahamstown Cemetery. The funeral was attended by many black people who had gathered to show their support for Mr. J. H. A. Alberts and his family.

The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

The police had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd, which had grown large and marched on the police. The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

After the shooting, the police identified the victim as Mr. J. H. A. Alberts, and they arrested a man who had been involved in the incident.

The funeral of Mr. J. H. A. Alberts was held yesterday at the Grahamstown Cemetery. The funeral was attended by many black people who had gathered to show their support for Mr. J. H. A. Alberts and his family.

The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

The police had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd, which had grown large and marched on the police. The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

After the shooting, the police identified the victim as Mr. J. H. A. Alberts, and they arrested a man who had been involved in the incident.

The funeral of Mr. J. H. A. Alberts was held yesterday at the Grahamstown Cemetery. The funeral was attended by many black people who had gathered to show their support for Mr. J. H. A. Alberts and his family.

The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

The police had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd, which had grown large and marched on the police. The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

After the shooting, the police identified the victim as Mr. J. H. A. Alberts, and they arrested a man who had been involved in the incident.

The funeral of Mr. J. H. A. Alberts was held yesterday at the Grahamstown Cemetery. The funeral was attended by many black people who had gathered to show their support for Mr. J. H. A. Alberts and his family.

The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

The police had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd, which had grown large and marched on the police. The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

After the shooting, the police identified the victim as Mr. J. H. A. Alberts, and they arrested a man who had been involved in the incident.

The funeral of Mr. J. H. A. Alberts was held yesterday at the Grahamstown Cemetery. The funeral was attended by many black people who had gathered to show their support for Mr. J. H. A. Alberts and his family.

The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

The police had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd, which had grown large and marched on the police. The crowd was large and included many black people who were in the area.

After the shooting, the police identified the victim as Mr. J. H. A. Alberts, and they arrested a man who had been involved in the in
‘Pirate’ charge: 
Man’s bakkie held

C. Tomes / Staff Reporter

A BELVILLE magistrate yesterday refused to grant permission for the vehicle of a man charged with operating a “pirate taxi” to be returned to him.

The magistrate, Mr M Miles, said he was acting on the instructions of the attorney-general. The vehicle belonged to Mr France Mangolwane, 62, of Nyanga East, who is facing a charge of transporting people without a road transportation permit.

Mr Mangolwane has pleaded not guilty to the charge. His case was yesterday adjourned in the Bellville Magistrate’s Court till August 22, and bail was refused till then.

The case follows a crack-down on “pirate taxis” which have allegedly been providing commuters with alternative transport since the boycott of buses began two months ago.

Mr Mangolwane told the court yesterday that he had been out of work for the past two months and he usually took his wife and daughter, both of whom worked in Bellville, to work and back in his 1984 bakkie.

“When I fetch my wife, she is not standing alone and when she gets into the bakkie, the other people get in as well,” he said. “If I didn’t do them that favour, my bakkie might get damaged.”

He denied that he had ever accepted money from the people to whom he gave lifts.

Mr Mangolwane said he agreed that people should boycott buses because bus fares had increased.

“I am quite happy to help people to go to work because there is no transport,” he said.

Asked by the prosecutor, Mr F Smits, why he had made two trips between Bellville station and Nyanga on the afternoon of July 28, Mr Mangolwane said:

“When we got to Nyanga, they said there are still people waiting in Bellville, you must go and fetch them.”

Dr Du Plessis, a transport inspector based in Pretoria, said he had seen Mr Mangolwane at Bellville station three times, loading and offloading people from his bakkie.

When asked by Mr Miles whether many people might not view giving lifts to people who lived near them as their contribution to the bus boycott, Mr Du Plessis said: “It might be so.”
Burials pass quietly

GRAHAMSTOWN: Two victims of last weekend’s unrest here were buried quietly yesterday afternoon while riot police in hippo trucks and patrol vans watched from vantage points around the cemetery.

The funerals followed each other and the small crowd of mourners dispersed immediately afterwards.

 Shortly before 1 pm the cortège following the funeral of Mr Tununu Nxawo arrived at the cemetery. About 60 people travelled in cars and a bus, which were escorted by a riot police patrol van.

The graveside service lasted about 20 minutes and immediately afterwards the funeral procession of the second victim, Mr Freddie Tsaki, 33, arrived.

The hearse bearing his coffin was followed by about 100 mourners on foot and another 100 in vehicles.

The funerals had been planned for today but were held yesterday because of a proclamation banning funerals this weekend in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major-Gerrie van Rooijen, said only relatives and close friends turned up at the homes of the two dead men.

A strong police presence in the township deterred others from joining the procession to the cemetery, he said.

DDC.
GRAHAMSTOWN — Police have called for calm here today when two victims of last Saturday's rioting are to be buried.

Both funerals were planned for Saturday but were shifted forward when a proclamation under the Riots Assemblies Act banned all funerals this weekend.

The divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier E. S. J. van Rensburg, yesterday appealed to people to be calm and allow the funerals to take place in an orderly manner.

He warned that no large crowds would be tolerated and that only relatives and bona fide mourners would be allowed in the cemetery.

The victims were Mr Freddie Tshiti, 33, and Mr Tunum Nkwa, 28.

Major Van Rooyen said yesterday there had been no incidents in the last 24 hours and no more people had been arrested — DDC
'Harassed' bus boycotters 'angry'

THE "harassment" of African commuters boycotting buses has led to increased frustration and anger, according to a statement released this week by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The institute was reacting to Tuesday's crackdown by police, traffic officials and Road Transportation Board authorities, on black taxi drivers at Claremont railway station.

The "taxis" were transporting black bus boycotters to the townships.

Tuesday's crackdown forced commuters to walk several kilometers to get alternative transport home.

The institute's statement said people had sustained a "very effective bus boycott" over the past two months after "having exhausted all other means of protest against the bus fares that are beyond their financial means".

The statement continued:

"Their protest is essentially a peaceful one, and in spontaneous, ad hoc lift clubs and self-help schemes they have sought sensible ways of overcoming the acute problem of commuting. Now the situation is developing into one of harassment, which has led to increased frustration and anger."

The SAIRR said the government should "heavily subsidize" the cost of bus transport within the means of township commuters.

"The onus is on the government to do this and it is all the greater because, for ideological reasons, it has compelled the poorer section of our community to live so far from their places of work."
Help us please

MDANTSANE — The Grahamstown Citizens Committee is faced with the problem of finding witnesses to give evidence about the deaths of people killed when police dispersed crowds in the black townships.

The chairman of the committee, Mr Sigidi Ndumo, said the committee was investigating the deaths of Mrs Violet Tsili, Mr Boyboy Nombiba and Mr Black Tsili.

Mr Tsili was killed after the funeral of Mr Nombiba. He is to be buried tomorrow. The funeral service will be at his home in Tantyi.

He appealed to people who had information about the circumstances surrounding the deaths of the three people to come forward and assist the committee.

Another victim of the unrest in Grahamstown's black townships was one of the founders of the South Eastern Districts Rugby Union, Mr Nikile Mjekula.

He was stoned to death by looters.

Mr Mjekula played a leading role in cultural and sporting circles in Grahamstown.
Fund for families of unrest victims is AID

Chief Reporter

THE FUND established in Cape Town this week to help families of victims of the mid-June unrest in the Peninsula, on the basis of an offer of R5 000 for this purpose by a reader of the Cape Times who wishes to remain anonymous, is to be known as AID.

The Students' Health and Welfare Centre Organization (Shawco) has undertaken to administer the fund in collaboration with the Elsie's River Social Welfare Association. Both organizations have experience with social work in the Elsie's River area, which was the focal point of the unrest.

Calling meeting

The chairman of Shawco, Professor Richard Piggott of the Department of Environmental Studies at the University of Cape Town, intends calling a meeting next week at which details of how AID will operate will be discussed.

The Cape Times reader who made the offer of R5 000, a Boland businessman, said that he was prompted to do this after reading a full-page report last week at an investigation by a Cape Times reporter, Miss Zubeda Jaffer, into the plight of some of the families of the victims.

Police figures indicate that at least 34 people died and that at least 90 were injured, some of them seriously, in the mid-June disturbances.

Some of victims

Victims whose families were interviewed by Miss Jaffer included:

- An Elsie's River mother of 45 who was shot dead when she went to buy her bread for her family on the night of June 17. Her husband and son were also shot when they went out to look for her. They survived.
- A boy of 15, said to have been shot when he went to fetch water at a communal tap in Transit Camp, Elsie's River.
- A 22-year-old mother who died when she went out to look for her two brothers.
- A 29-year-old father of two who was shot when, according to his wife, he entered a bummelebus stop at Elsie's River to see what had happened and "to line up at the buses".
- A father aged 37 who was shot while on his way to see a friend in Tierveli.
- An 18-month-old baby boy who was hit in the head by a stray bullet while asleep in bed in the Transit Camp, Elsie's River.
- An 18-year-old mother who was shot dead in Elsie's River on her way home after visiting a friend.
- A 14-year-old schoolgirl, said to be an enroller, who was shot through the head by a riot police guard in an ambulance at Lavender Hill, Retreat.
- A 15-year-old bank clerk and mother of a three-year-old boy who was shot dead while on her way home with her sister and friend. Her child is now an orphan.
- An 18-year-old mother who was killed when she was shot by her mother at Elsie's River.
- A youth of 17 who is said to have died three minutes after leaving his parents' home at Elsie's River to go and watch television.

Professor Piggott has given an assurance that all cases where aid may be needed will be thoroughly investigated by social workers before a decision is taken on what form any aid should take.
Pamphlets were dropped on Flats.

THE CAPE TIMES knows of copies of at least two pamphlets—one condemning the "Release Mandela" campaign and the other calling for an end to the bus boycott—which were distributed at educational institutions and the Cape Flats.

At this stage it is not known whether either was produced or distributed by the inter-departmental government committee which Mr. Pik Botha disclosed was responsible for compiling anonymous pamphlets in the recent unrest (see page 1).

The first batch was found by students at the University of Cape Town and at Cape Flats schools on April 17.

The pamphlet said the call to free Mandela was a political risk, and issued a warning to all students: "who are meddling in political areas that will endanger the security of the state."

The second batch was dropped from a light aircraft over Mitchell's Plain and Athlone on June 8.

These called for an end to the boycott of buses and were signed by a group calling itself "Concerned Citizens of Cape Town."

Entitled "Stop hurting your community and yourself," the pamphlet said the bus company (City Tramways) employed 1,200 drivers.

A spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviation in Pretoria said at the time that he could "not recall off-hand" a request to distribute the pamphlets. Such a request would first have to be approved by the City Council if the pamphlets were to be dropped over the municipal area.
Most Peninsula pupils return to classes

Staff Reporter

PUPILS at Alexander Saxon High School, who had staged a stayaway in solidarity with boycotting black pupils on Thursday, returned to classes yesterday.

Most other coloured high schools in the Peninsula reported normal attendances and classes. Twenty-five pupils were absent from Oaklands High School in Lansdowne yesterday and on Thursday, the principal said.

A spokesman for Trafalgar High School in Walmer Estate said 73 pupils were absent yesterday, of whom 12 had said that they were leaving school.

The principal of Rylands High, Rylands Estate, where several pupils continued to boycott classes earlier this week, reported yesterday that conditions were "absolutely normal".

The pupils decided to return to classes on Thursday after several detainees had been released. A regional committee of the Committee of 81 called for a return to classes because the authorities had started to release detainees.

Arcadia High in Bonteheuwel and Muiderdam High in Bellville South, which were closed by the Department of Coloured Affairs on Wednesday, will reopen on Monday. Pupils must apply for readmission and parents will be required to give an undertaking that their children will abide by regulations under the Coloured Persons' Education Act of 1953.
Stone-throwing mob chase men

PORT ELIZABETH — Two men were forced to flee for their lives yesterday when a group of men began pelting them with stones.

Mr Johan le Roux of Port Elizabeth and Mr Janne Breytenbach of Pretoria, had to run about 4 km before managing to escape from their attackers.

Mr Le Roux, a fitter at Swartkops Seeout and Mr Breytenbach, who works for a Pretoria firm which is repairing a pipeline at the salt works, were working in the squatter town of Little Soweto near here when the horde suddenly descended on them.

They then decided to make a run for it. By this time Mr Breytenbach's vehicle had also been set on fire.

Each man ran to his own car parked nearby but Mr Le Roux found his vehicle ablaze. They then ran to Mr Breytenbach's vehicle whose windows had been smashed.

They tried to flee in the vehicle but found the road blocked by two bakkies. Mr Breytenbach pulled out a pistol but the firearm was struck from his grasp by a large stone.

They managed to reach safety at the main building at the salt works about 4 km away but by then the mob had abandoned the chase.

The divisional commissioner of police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E. S. J. van Rensburg, said police were forced to use tear-smoke to disperse the mob. A few shots of birdshot were also fired. Three other vehicles were destroyed by fire. — SAPA.
The continued refusal of the authorities to make public the names of the men, women and children killed in the unrest in Cape Town on June 17 is increasingly incomprehensible. More than six weeks have elapsed and public information is still limited to a bare figure of the dead released by the police and an incomplete casualty list compiled by the newspapers from unofficial sources. Violent police action on this scale is a shock to public confidence in any circumstance. Even if there had been spontaneous evidence of government concern, with prompt details of casualties and an explanation of the broad background, with a ministerial assurance of an immediate public inquiry, the public would still have been worried about constitutional violence on a scale unique in the civilized world. But official policy seems to be to create an impression of detachment and callousness.

The position is made worse by the lack of any explanation for this policy of official reticence. Just why must the details of these bloody events remain some sort of official secret, shared only by the local police officers and police headquarters in far-away Pretoria, unrevealed except for some bare general statement from the directorate of public relations? It may be that the needs of national security, the maintenance of law and order, the requirements of good government, demand this reticence. If so, the public should be explicitly told. When people die violently the names of the dead are always provided by the authorities. The names of casualties in motor mishaps, train accidents and mine disasters, of victims of murder and assault, are made available as a matter of course and immediately (with perhaps a delay of a day or so while the next-of-kin are being informed). Why should there be any difference when the cause of death is associated with police action?

The directorate of police public relations should in particular be sensitive. In the absence of official information the rumour-mongers, the malicious, the agitators, are unrestricted. We do not believe that the police have anything to cover up but if there were a cover-up this procedure would suggest it. A public inquiry is the obvious counter to any such suspicion. If for obscure and unstated reasons a public inquiry is ruled out, the administrative response should be frank and sympathetic. This is particularly so in this instance where there are worrying features, like the number of women among those killed and the deaths of children.

And as is unavoidable in this country there is the racial angle. The 34 victims (official figure) all belong to the coloured community, to the voiceless and segregated minority who have no independent parliamentary representation to express grievances and to demand information. We hope this is not a factor in Pretoria's decision to suppress casualty details. But the suggestion is not altogether unreasonable. An extravagant analogy illustrates this. On the inconceivable hypothesis that law and order required the shooting dead of 34 white inhabitants of the Free State, is it conceivable that the names would be withheld and those interested told to get in touch with the families of the dead or to wait for inquests?

Whatever the unstated reasons for government policy, we cannot understand what is being achieved by this official reticence. The names and details will dribble out in the course of the months as the inquests and court cases take place. And as soon as Parliament meets in October there will be a question asking for the names, races, sexes and ages of the victims. Are we going to be presented with the spectacle of Parliament being told to go and ask the family of the dead and to wait for inquests?
3-hour wait for taxi commuters

Staff Reporter

Queues of people travelling to Goodwood, Nyanga and Langa stood for over three hours at the Mowbray railway station waiting for taxis yesterday afternoon in the wake of police action last week against pirate taxis in the area.

Plainclothes policemen stationed themselves in marked cars across the road watching as the only three legal taxis picked up commuters loaded up.

Bitterness against the police blitz last week on owners of pirate taxis was apparent among the people, most of whom were returning from work.

Those interviewed yesterday told the Cape Times the police had been present while they had been waiting to be collected, which in some instances was over three hours.

Feelings were high among the boycotters who are determined to maintain their resistance to the bus fare increases, even if the taxis are refused permission to pick them up.

"If this happens we will walk" to our homes, one man asserted. "We will fight them till the prices return to what they were."

Only three taxis were available the entire afternoon to commuters — although many more legal taxis operate in the townships — and those standing in the queue believed this was because of police pressure.
Bisseker classes back to normal

EAST LONDON — Normal classes were held at John Bisseker Senior Secondary School here yesterday for the first time in a week, according to the principal, Mr. S. Naidoo.

He said almost 90 per cent of the pupils attended classes and there were no incidents.

Pupil sources said they had returned after receiving letters from their teachers asking them to do so and warning that action would be taken if they refused.

There was no drop in numbers towards the end of the day, as was the case last week when pupils stayed away in protest against the detention of one of their teachers, Mr. Gregory Fredericks.

Mr. Fredericks is being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

A University of Fort Hare spokesman said yesterday 1,601 students were attending lectures.

The university had stopped admitting students due to the proximity of the exams, he said.

Meanwhile, secondary and higher primary schools in Port Elizabeth were deserted again yesterday as the stayaway entered its fourth week and the boycott its third month.

Pupils at black secondary and higher primary schools have not attended classes since May 18. Until July 11, pupils gathered in the school grounds, but since then have stayed away completely.

Mr. Dirk Craford, of the Administration of Coloured Affairs said attendance was "quite normal."

He said absenteeism at Coloured schools was caused by flu and was not in response to a call by student leaders for pupils to boycott classes on the first two school days of each month.

Classes were disrupted at seven schools in Mamelodi, near Pretoria yesterday.

Vaalfontein Technical High School in the township remained virtually deserted as only a handful of pupils accompanied their parents for re-registration following an ultimatum given last Thursday.

The deadline for re-application was noon yesterday. — DDR-DDC-SAPA.
3,000 pupils continue boycott

ABOUT 3,000 high school and higher primary school pupils of Cape Town’s black townships continued the schools boycott yesterday.

They did not heed a call by the Committee of 81, the pupils’ body which regulated the schools’ boycott in the Western Cape, to end the boycott. All the schools in these areas were deserted.

One of the pupils said the pupils had decided to carry on with the boycott because the Department of Education and Training had ignored their grievances. He refused to give his name.

Black secondary and higher primary schools in Port Elizabeth were deserted again yesterday as the stayaway from schools in the Eastern Cape entered its fourth week.

Pupils have not attended classes since May 19. Until July 11, pupils gathered in the school grounds, but since then have stayed away completely.

Attendance figures at coloured high schools were not available yesterday. Mr. Dark Crawford, of the Administration of Coloured Affairs, declined to comment.

Classes were disrupted at at least seven schools in Mamelodi near Pretoria yesterday.

Vlakfontein Technical High School in the township remained virtually deserted as only a handful of pupils accompanied their parents for registration after an ultimatum given last Thursday. Schools affected by the demonstrations were: Rehabe Jkea, Tsako Thlab, Reihabu, Lamagadelela, Mamelodi High School, Vlakfontein and Dr. Monare.

Mamelodi High School was stoned by a group of youths in a bid to get the pupils out of their classes. — Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent.
First donations received by AID

Chief Reporter

The first donations to AID, the fund established last week for the relief of families of victims of the mid-June unrest in the Cape Peninsula, have been received by Shawco at Kensington, which is administering the fund in conjunction with E36ce's River Social Welfare Association.

They total R235 and were received from eight donors in Cape Town, Glassy Park, Grosvenor, Pinelands, Milnerton and Rondebosch.

Several of the donations were sent anonymously, including one of R2 from a well-wisher who identified himself or herself as an "old personer."

In an accompanying unsigned letter this person said, "A very small donation from an old personer who is full of sympathy and compassion for the unfortunate people. God bless your good work."

The AID fund was established after a Cape Times reader who wishes to remain anonymous offered R5 000 for this purpose, as an indication that there are those of us who are concerned, and who care about the families of those who were either killed or seriously wounded in the unrest in the Peninsula.

The anonymous donor said he had been prompted to make this offer after reading a Cape Times reporter's full-page account of an investigation she carried out into the circumstances of some of the families of victims—a number of whom were mothers and fathers of small children.

Shawco has given an assurance that all cases will be fully investigated and assessed by social workers before relief is given, in one form or another.

Donations should be sent to AID, c/o Shawco, 12th Avenue, Kensington 7005, Cape.

Cheques should be made out to Shawco.

* Shawco's telephone number is 51 8871*
Man paralysed after shooting

A FATHER of five, who was shot in the head by police during unrest in Bonteheuwel, is now partly paralysed and unable to walk.

A social worker from Groote Schuur Hospital is assisting the family of Mr Kenneth Clark, of Leadwood Street, Bonteheuwel.

A bullet, which entered above his right eyebrow and lodged in the left side of his skull, has left Mr Clark with only limited use of his right arm. His speech is slurred and at times incoherent and he appears to drag his right leg when walking.

Mr Clark said yesterday he had gone outside to call his son at the height of the unrest in Bonteheuwel on June 17.

A Cape Times reporter on the scene at the time reported: “We saw a man lying on his back on the corner of Jakkalsvlei Road and Leadwood Street. Police ran to him and a crowd began to form. A woman screamed and someone shouted: ‘The police have shot him. The woman identified bystanders as the wounded man’s wife, ran toward him and cradled his bleeding head in her lap. The man opened his eyes, but was too weak to speak.”

Mr Clark is being treated at Groote Schuur Hospital, where X-rays of his skull were taken last week. He is due to attend hospital again today.

He said yesterday he remembered going outside the house to call his son in.

“As I rounded a corner, something hit me on the head. I woke up much later with severe pain in my head,” he said.

His younger son Rodney, 11, said he saw an ambulance drive up the road and told the driver that his father had been shot.

“They drove to my father and bandaged his head, which was bleeding badly. Then they took him to Groote Schuur Hospital.”

Mr Clark, 37, who worked for a gas company tilling tansiers, is the only breadwinner. The family have five children.

He said he often suffered severe pain in the left side of his head and had been given pain pills at the hospital.
200 pupils burned books

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH—Police used tear smoke and made several arrests yesterday when the little Eastern Cape town of Adelaide suddenly experienced black pupil unrest.

The police liaison officer for this area, Major Gerrie van Booyen, said that tear smoke was used to disperse a crowd of about 200 African pupils at an Adelaide school when they were burning their books. Soon afterwards a policeman’s car was stoned and a small East Cape Administration Board liquor store was looted.
2 buses and car stoned at PE

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Three vehicles were stoned in separate incidents in this area last night.

The police laundry officer in the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said today two buses were stoned in the black townships. Damage in each case did not exceed R50.

The third vehicle involved was a private car from Uitenhage, the windscreen of which was smashed at 7.45 pm on the main road to Uitenhage, on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth. Damage was estimated at R80.

There were no police action and no injuries were recorded.

Major van Rooyen said 38 people, adults and youths, had now been arrested for Tuesday's flare-up of unrest in Adelaide, where vehicles were stoned and pupils burnt their books.
AID meeting wants victims fund doubled

The immediate need of the AID fund, for families of victims of the mid-June unrest in the Cape Peninsula, is at least to double the R5,000 given for this purpose last week by a reader of the Cape Times who wishes to remain anonymous.

This was agreed yesterday at a meeting under the chairmanship of Professor Richard Fugle, the chairman of Shawco which is administering the fund in collaboration with the Elsie’s River Social Welfare Association.

The meeting was called to discuss details of how the fund should be run.

It was decided that as a first move, a list should be drawn up of families of people who died or who were seriously injured in the mid-June unrest.

The specific needs of any of these families will then be investigated and assessed by qualified social workers of the two administering organizations.

A committee, representing both bodies, will finally decide on the form that any assistance should take, and on whether aid should be immediate or in the long-term.

The amount in the AID fund rose to R5,321 yesterday, the R321 received this week having come from 13 individual donors in the Western Cape. Their donations have ranged from R1 to R100.

The hope was expressed at the meeting yesterday that firms, schools, service organizations, church groups and other bodies would help swell the fund.

All donations should be sent to
AID, c/o Shawco, 12th Avenue, Kensington 7405.

Cheques should be made out to Shawco.

Shawco’s telephone number is 51 4871.
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

ANSWER BOOK

Fort Hare

arsenal

attempt

Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surname..............

Date.................

Degree/Diploma
you are registered for

Subject.............
(to be copied)

Paper No...........
(to be copied)

ALICE — Police were called in yesterday to investigate an incident in which petrol was poured out of the third floor of the women's hostel at the University of Fort Hare.

The Border divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, said the attempt at arson had been thwarted during the night.

Police were patrolling the campus yesterday, but it was quiet and there had been no further incidents.

The university's public relations officer, Mr. N. Holiday, said more than 1,000 of the 3,700 students who had arrived at the campus since the university reopened. However, some of them had returned home because they had not paid their fees.

Students interviewed leaving the campus denied this and said they had all paid their fees. One student said she was leaving because a curfew had been imposed from 11 pm to 3 am.

The deputy rector, Professor A. Coetzee, and the executive of the senate were to hold discussions on the issue later yesterday. — SAPA.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.
Cops use 'force' to disperse EL strikers

POLICE used force to disperse workers who downed tools at an East London battery factory, Raylitz, yesterday morning.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Border, Brig J H du Plessis, confirmed that the police used force to disperse the strikers for holding an "illegal meeting" but did not know whether they used batons or clubs.

Most of the strikers said the police used batons and sticks. A large number sustained cuts and wounds all over their bodies. They were treated at the surgery of a Mdantsane doctor.

The trouble started when factory management refused to recognize union committee members elected by factory workers who are members of the South African Allied Workers Union.

The workers refused to go to work in the morning but assembled on the factory premises and demanded to see the management.

The management gave them an ultimatum to either go back to work or leave the premises. The workers did not and the police arrived on the scene and dispersed them.

The managing director of the factory, Mr D Saunders, said the workers refused to return to work in the morning because management refused to accept a works committee which had been nominated outside the premises.

"The workers were asked to leave the premises. Some left and gather others were forced to leave the premises, but I did not call the police."

He said it was made clear to workers that the factory gates would be open to them at the normal time and they would be re-engaging or recruiting staff.

Brig du Plessis said workers refused to go to their work and congregated illegally on the premises. Police ordered them to disperse or go to work. They refused and were dispersed by the police.
Students complain of beatings

ALICE — Police are investigating complaints by Fort Hare students following an incident at a women's hostel on Tuesday night in which six women are believed to have been injured.

The district commissioner for the South African Police in the Border, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, said yesterday police had questioned students in connection with the incident.

"There are allegations against the police of teargas being used and of beatings," he said.

"These are still being investigated."

Meanwhile the acting rector at the university, Professor G. J. J. van Rensburg, has told students the university could not be held responsible for the incident.

In a notice to students he said: "I am sorry this has happened but I want to assure you the matter has already been reported to the highest authorities and will be investigated at the highest level."

He appealed to students to be calm and to proceed with their studies.

"The university authorities will do their utmost to act in favour and for the protection of students," the notice said.

Professor Van Rensburg could not be contacted yesterday, but a spokesman at the rector's office said the matter was under police control.

"They have promised all will be open and above board," she said.

The university's public relations officer, Mr. N. Holliday, said police had been called in on Tuesday night after campus security guards found traces of petrol in the Zola women's hostel.

The station commander at Alice, Captain J. van Wyk, said his men had gone to the campus after a report of attempted arson.

He said his men had returned to base shortly afterwards and he was not aware of any incidents.

Police patrolled the campus the following day.

The secretary of the black staff association at Fort Hare, Rev M.A. Stofle, said the campus was quiet yesterday but "quite a lot" of students were leaving.

He said six students had been treated at Lovedale Hospital here and discharged. Hospital authorities could not confirm this yesterday.

Mr. Stofle said the university Senate met on Wednesday to discuss the situation.

He said it appeared the matter had already been reported to high-level South African and Ciskei police as top-ranking officers were on campus taking statements.

The head of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe, denied Ciskei police were involved.

"I know nothing about this," he said. — BDR
Boost for AID puts fund near R6 000

Chief Reporter

NEARLY R1,000 from donors in many parts of the Western Cape has been received in the past few days by the AID fund for relief of victims of the mid-year unrest in the Cape Peninsula. With the R5 000 offered by a reader of the Cape Times, the fund now stands at just short of R6 000.

The fund was given a R600 boost yesterday when Shawco, which is administering the fund in collaboration with the Eisle's River Social Welfare Association, received through the post another eight donations, including one of R250, two of R100 and two of R20.

The sender of one of the R50 cheques indicated that the payment would be made monthly.

It is the immediate aim of the fund at least to double the R5 000 pledged anonymously last week, and it is hoped that firms, schools, churches, service organizations and other bodies, as well as individuals, will contribute.

The Cape Times' reader, a Boland businessman, who made the initial offer said that he had done so after reading an account of a two-week investigation by a Cape Times reporter into the circumstances of some of the families of victims of the unrest.

These included mothers and fathers of young children, and the investigation also revealed that a number of the victims were passers-by or people who had gone out to look for relatives when the shooting started.

All cases where aid might be needed in some form or another are to be fully investigated by social workers of the two administering bodies, and a committee will decide on the form the relief should take.

All donations should be sent to:
AID, c/o Shawco, 12th Avenue, Kensington 7485, Cape Town.
Cheques should be made out to Shawco.
Shawco's telephone number is 51-4071.
Unrest death: police take blame

GRAHAMSTOWN — Police have admitted responsibility for the death of Mrs Violet Tsili, whose body was found some distance from a school here after riot police dispersed boycotting pupils with birdshot on July 10.

Brigadier Irak van Rensburg, divisional criminal investigation officer for the Eastern Cape, said yesterday that although the police had claimed previously that Mrs Tsili was not killed as a result of police action, it now appeared that she had been killed by the police during unrest and stone-throwing in the townships.

He said investigation of her death had been completed and the docket would be sent to the Attorney General for a decision. — DDC.
Police arrest 38 as Cape unrest continues. In Cape
That Eastern
Pik Botha, Boraine in clash over pamphlets

"I WILL do it again if necessary," the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, told a packed by-election meeting in the Cape in response to a challenge from the Progressive Federal Party that he should denounce his department's role in distributing anonymous anti-white pamphlets in the Western Cape.

Earlier, Mr Botha had been challenged by Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, to denounce without qualification his role in the controversial secret pamphlets.

The existence of the pamphlets came to light following the exposure of a special inter-departmental committee appointed in an attempt to control the spate of boicotts, strikes and disruptions in the Western Cape.

Mr Botha rejected charges by Opposition leaders that he was resorting to "info scandal" tactics and lashed out at the Press for "interrogating" him in connection with the pamphlets.

He said the Government would use all the resources at its disposal to maintain law and order in South Africa.

He then challenged the Editor of the Cape Times, Mr Anthony Heard, to appear with him on the same platform and said he would "hammer him before the people of this constituency."

If Dr Boraine thinks that I am going to apologize for protecting the people of this country, he is making the biggest mistake of his life," Mr Botha said. "I will do it again, wherever there is such a situation."

Referring to "faceless agitators" who had been disseminating "distorted lies," Mr Botha said he would now confine his remarks.

Reacting to Mr Botha's remarks, Dr Boraine told the Sunday Express he was "gravely disappointed" that a man of Mr Botha's national standing should defend such methods. "He would have done better to say nothing at all," Dr Boraine said.

"It is again made abundantly clear that Dr Connel Maister was merely the National Party's fall guy for the Information scandal, and that his "no rules apply" philosophy is still official policy," he added.

A Uncertainty is the result of genuine uncertainty. What can be done about it? Surely we could try to predict it, no? Surely it could help. Subjective uncertainty is not greater than objective uncertainty and this should be understood before we what it is. — A subsidy
Van set on fire

AN ANGRY mob set fire to a Post Office maintenance van at the Nya-nga bus terminus, Cape Town yesterday after police had forced passengers out of 'pirate taxis'.

There were also several reports from different sources that cars had been stoned. An eyewitness said the burning of the Post Office van took place after a pirate taxi was hit with a baton by police during an argument.
Motorist killed after Cape stone-throwing

CAPE TOWN. - A 30-year-old motorist was killed and three others were badly injured when stones were thrown at their car in the Crossroads area yesterday afternoon.

The man was hit on the head by a stone, which caused a serious head injury. The other victims were hospitalised with cuts and bruises.

This is the third incident in Cape Town in the past week. Two men were killed by stones thrown at their car in the Khayelitsha area last week.

The police have appealed to residents to refrain from stone-throwing and to report any incidents to the nearest police station.

All schools in the city were closed and the Argus reports that the stone-throwing incident was aimed at the police station in Crossroads.

Mr. Frederick Jansen, who was badly hurt after his bakkie was stoned near Crossroads.
Riot police, keep!

Stone ships where in Town’s black town.

Two day in Cape

In a low profile,

Police watch

Stone ships

Close to

The body of the hurled and several were injured. Another was killed, another

was found at the site.

in the condition of the injury.

The body was found near 400,000. However, it is suspected to be

at the crossroads.
MRS DOREEN PEETON, 58, in her Kendalworth flat today. Her husband, George, 59, was stoned to death yesterday.

‘He died in land of milk and honey’
AN UNCONSCIOUS AN

Victim of Violence - Page II

Wife of the unconscious husband — Page 2

Grossly distorted by quick development of the
progression. The symptoms of the unconscious
husband's condition are but the symptoms
of the unconscious husband's condition.

VICTIM OF VIOLENCE

Wife of unconscious husband — Page 2

Grossly distorted by quick development of the
progression. The symptoms of the unconscious
husband's condition are but the symptoms
of the unconscious husband's condition.

VICTIM OF VIOLENCE

Wife of unconscious husband — Page 2

Grossly distorted by quick development of the
progression. The symptoms of the unconscious
husband's condition are but the symptoms
of the unconscious husband's condition.
Riot squad out in Cape after man dies in fire

CAPE TOWN — Riot police were out in force in the Cape Peninsula today, but all was reported quiet after last night’s violence in which one man died and a number of people were injured.

The dead man is Mr George Beeton (59), an engineer who immigrated to South Africa from Zimbabwe six months ago.

His car was stoned and set alight on the old Klipfontein Road near the Crossroads squatter camp, and his body was later found with multiple injuries.

Mr Frederick Jansen (46), a building contractor, was found about a kilometre away, with serious injuries and burn marks on his body, which had been stoned, burned at the roadside. His condition is serious.

Police reported today that a number of cars were stoned in the areas near Crossroads, Nyanga and Guguletu in renewed violence at the black townships of the Peninsula.

While conducting rescue operations, the police fired two shots when petrol bombs were thrown at them. It is not known whether the shots caused any injuries.

Earlier the police had used teargas to disperse crowds of young people in the area.

During yesterday’s unrest a post office vehicle was stoned and then set alight and destroyed, while an estimated 20 vehicles, including buses, delivery vehicles, police cars and a vehicle of the Western Cape Administration Board, were stoned.

Yesterday’s violence in Nyanga was the result of “relentless official clampdown” on an alternative transport being used by bus boycotters.

This was said in a statement signed by several members of the Mowbray Inter-racial Group (MIRGE).

UNWISE

“Whatever the Road Transport Act says, it is monolithic and extremely unwise to deny people a reasonable private enterprise solution to economic and transportation problems,” the statement said.

“In this boycott the authorities are not dealing with a group of strikers, but with the entire township community. The Government must realise it is quite possible for African workers living so far from their place of work, to afford the present high prices for bus transportation.”

The statement is signed by: P. Chapple, co-chairman MIRGE; S. Matleni, S. Sibuyi, R. Sibindi and D. Wilson, chairman of the Cape Eastern Region SA Institute of Race Relations.

A seriously burned Mr Frederic Jansen sits dazed after his vehicle was stoned and set alight.

‘Worse than Rhodesia,’ mourns wife of mob victim

CAPE TOWN — "It is worse here than ever I was in Rhodesia." These were the words of Mrs Doreen Beeton (58), whose husband George was stoned, burnt and hacked to death when a mob attacked his vehicle near Crossroads yesterday.

Mr George Henry Beeton (58) was the father of four children. Mrs Beeton has four children by a previous marriage. Mr Beeton was a contract supervisor for a Phillips farm.

The Beetons came to South Africa from Salisbury, Zimbabwe, six months ago.

"If the Government doesn’t do something about this situation soon, I don’t know what will happen," a distraught Mrs Beeton said.

And Mrs Joan Jansen’s husband — building contractor Mr Frederick (Frits) Jansen — is still fighting for his life in the Tygerberg hospital today after he was set alight and mutilated when rioters stoned his bakkie near Crossroads yesterday afternoon. He has 55 to 65 percent burns and other injuries.

"When we left our home in Pinelands yesterday afternoon my husband had not the slightest idea that he would be involved in the terrible violence near Crossroads," Mrs Jansen said today.

"My husband had no idea what he was going into."
The 1976 violence

The violence of 1976 in Cape Town was commemorated with more violence yesterday. Constable M E Holton of the Riot Police stands guard over Mr Frederick Jansen's bakkie which was overturned and set alight by a mob in Klipfontein Road, adjoining Crossroads at 3.45 pm yesterday.

Pictures by Doug Pitney 12/8/80

A silent crowd at Crossroads watches while police and the Press wait for help.
Violence caused by clamp-down

Staff Reporter

The violence that had erupted over the bus-boycott situation resulted from rigorous official clamp-down on alternative car transport being used by Africans, the Western Cape chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, Miss Daphne Wilson, said in a statement.

She said this week that whatever the Road Transportation Act stated, it was monopolistic and extremely unwise to deny people a reasonable private-enterprise solution to economic and transport problems.

She asked how long the government thought commuters could endure with patience the strong show of force that thwarted all their peaceful efforts to show their unanimous rejection of high bus tariffs.

In this boycott the authorities were not dealing with a group of strikers but with entire township communities, she said.

The government should realize it was impossible for workers, obliged to live so far from their place of work, to pay high prices for bus transport.

Miss Wilson added, “If City Tramways cannot bring its fares within the range of commuters’ salaries then it is the urgent duty of the state either to provide cheap state-run bus transport or to subsidize fares to a price that is realistic.”
1 killed, 2 injured in new violence

By LEW ELIAS and STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

ONE MAN was killed and two were seriously injured last night as violence flared again near Crossroads.

Traffic police cordoned off all entrances to Crossroads as camouflaged riot police armed with shotguns and rifles moved into the area.

There were two incidents last night, one of them near the spot where two people were stoned by a mob on Monday afternoon, one being killed instantly. The other, Mr Frederick Jansen, 46, died in Tygerberg Hospital yesterday.

The man injured in the first incident is Mr S Funani of Utterford Farm, Knul’s River. Early on Monday night he was in a satisfactory condition in Tygerberg Hospital, where he had been treated for cuts and burns.

The man injured in the second incident was Mr Jansen, a farmer, who had been stoned near his farm. He was also taken to Tygerberg Hospital.

A petrol-bomb was thrown at a truck outside the Philippi Cash Store in Landwors Road at 7:10pm.

The truck caught fire, one man died in the blaze and another was injured.

The dead man was a 45-year-old man known only as Jackson.

Mr Jansen died yesterday from wounds he received when his bakkie was set on fire on Monday night.

At the same time other policemen found an injured man lying near the blazing car. He was taken to the Guguletu police station. Police could find no sign of the occupants of the lorry. The other occupants of the car set alight had also not been found by early this morning.

Early this morning the situation was calm, with one police vehicle on stand-by at the main entrance to the Crossroads squatter camp.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, said last night that the two incidents were not caused by squatters, but by a ‘criminal and racist element’ roaming around attacking vehicles.

Mr Frederick Jansen, who died yesterday from wounds he received when his bakkie was set on fire, was a building contractor and father of two. He lived in Dina Avenue, Pinelands.

Meanwhile, a Zimbabwean group has offered help to the wife of the other victim of Monday’s violence, Mr George Beaton, 59, of McKerley Road, Kenilworth, who died during the attack. Mr Beaton, a contract supervisor for a Philippi firm, is survived by his wife Doreen, three children and four stepchildren.
THE Cape Times

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1980

Stop it now!

THE dreadful events near Nyanga on Monday in which one man was killed and another fatally injured have stirred intense emotions in all sections of the community and universal sympathy for the bereaved families. Let us hope that there will be a respite in which inflamed feelings will subside and some of the lessons of this tragedy will become apparent. The front page picture in the Cape Times on Tuesday of the injured man waiting at the roadside for an ambulance expressed more poignantly than a thousand words could ever do the human cost of endemic unrest. Is this the road ahead for the Peninsula and for South Africa? A vicious circle of violence and counter-violence on the Ulster pattern? Is there to be no more peace, and no security on the public roads?

Here were two people going about their lawful occasions when through no fault of their own they were engulfed in mindless mob violence. It could have happened to anyone. What is particularly sad is that this outburst was foreseen. It need never have happened. Warnings to the authorities in these columns and elsewhere were disregarded. On August 5, for example, a Cape Times editorial (“Blood out of a stone”) warned the Nationalist government that the official campaign of harassment of illegal taxis, designed to drive black workers back to the buses, was causing “a dangerous measure of inter-group resentment and tension.” Africans who could no longer afford the increased fares were fully entitled to boycott the bus service. The so-called “pirate” taxis were stepping in to fill an opening in the market. In a free enterprise economy, such enterprise should be encouraged and the entrepreneurs assisted to take out taxi licences — rather than be harassed and intimidated and their passengers forced to walk.

But Pretoria had decided on a strong-arm solution and was not to be gainsaid. The harassment was intensified. Whatever the immediate cause, on which point the Nyanga Residents’ Association have their own very definite views, it can hardly be doubted that this week’s unrest flows from an ill-conceived, provocative and insensitive official policy. There are occasions when a wise authority does not insist on enforcing the fine print of regulation. This was obviously one of them. The police cannot be faulted for carrying out the law on instructions from Pretoria. But this was a case for Pretoria to issue instructions for a blind eye to be turned to the taxi regulations — and for the State to keep out of the dispute between the bus company and its customers.

Even at this late stage, it is to be hoped that the lessons of this ghastly tragedy will be learnt in Pretoria and instructions will be issued forthwith for the anti-boycott campaign to cease. Otherwise the risk is grave of more violence in the sorely tried Peninsula — which has done nothing to deserve such a fate. This vicious circle of violence must be stopped now before it gets out of hand.
Two more deaths in Cape unrest

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — One man was killed and two seriously injured last night as violence flared again near Crossroads.

One of the two incidents was near the scene of the death of one man and the injury of another on Monday afternoon. The man injured on Monday died yesterday in Tygerberg hospital.

The fresh outbreak of violence occurred on the anniversary of the start of the 1976 riots in the Western Cape.

In last night's incident a petrol bomb was thrown at a truck outside the Philips Cash Store, in Langdowne Road. The truck caught alight, one man died and another was injured when the truck ran over him.

Riot police and the fire brigade arrived at the scene but were unable to salvage the truck, which burnt out.

The dead man was unidentified. The injured man was taken by ambulance to Tygerberg Hospital.

By then much of the area had been sealed off by traffic police and it was at this stage that violence flared for the second time in this space of an hour.

The man who died yesterday after Monday's violence was Mr Frederick Jansen, the 45-year-old building contractor. His bakkie was stoned, overturned and set alight on Monday on the Cape Flats.

Mr George Beeton, 56, of Kenilworth was killed in the attack. He had injuries which could have been caused by pangas and stones, and burns.

Several other people were injured in the stonings.

Mr Jansen injured about noon yesterday in Tygerberg Hospital from his burns and other injuries. He received 90% burns after his bakkie was attacked about 2.15pm on the Kiplingstein Road, next to the Crossroads squatter camp.

Mr Jansen, of Pinelands, was returning from taking employees home.

Police who rushed to the scene found him bloody and dazed and sitting in a pool of water near his vehicle.

They had to prevent him, trying to stand up as they waited for an ambulance to arrive.

Yesterday his wife, Jean, was too distraught to comment on his death.

Mr Beeton, a contract supervisor for a firm in Philipppi, died minutes before the attack on Mr Jansen. He leaves his wife, Doreen, three children, and four step-children.

Zimbabwe-born Mr Beeton came to South Africa from Salisbury with his family about six months ago because he was worried about the situation there.

"He wanted to get out," his son, Mr Garth Beeton, 25, said yesterday.
33 facing trial on charges of violence

GRAHAMSTOWN — Thirty-three people appeared in the Grahamstown Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges ranging from murder and arson to public violence arising out of recent unrest in Grahamstown.

All were formally remanded in custody until September 12.

Four men and a woman were charged with the murder of Mr Nikele Mhekula, a shop owner who was stoned to death on July 26.

Two youths aged 15 and 16 were charged with malicious damage to property arising from the stoning of a bottle store.

An 18-year-old youth was charged with arson in connection with the burning of the Samuel Ntshish Lower Primary School.

In another arson case six men and one woman were charged with setting fire to the home of a leader of the Peacemakers vigilante group.

A 23-year-old man and two young women were charged with public violence and theft, while nine men, aged 17 to 36 were charged with public violence, arising from the stoning of a police truck.

Another public violence charge was brought against a 26-year-old man.

Three men aged 21 to 26 and two girls aged 14 and 17 were charged with malicious damage to property.
FIREBOMB attack on truck - man dies

A TRUCK driver after the petrol bombs had been thrown through the windows near Crossroads last night.

Victims

A week ago, a petrol bomb was thrown into the petrol station in the city.

Mr. Xunin, the chief of the petrol station, was in the office when the bomb was thrown. He immediately called the police.

No one was hurt.

The area was cordoned off

Detained

A man in the petrol station was detained by the police. He was later released.

The petrol station was closed due to the attack.

The petrol station was closed due to the attack.

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)
Unrest: 33

remanded

Argus Representative

GRAHAMSTOWN

Thirty-three people, aged 16 to 46, were remanded in the Magistrate's Court yesterday to September 12 on charges arising from the recent disturbances in the black townships here. Charges ranged from murder and arson to malicious damage to property.

The murder charge relates to the slaying of a shopkeeper, Mr. Nikoli Mekula, a prominent member of the African community and a town councilor, on July 26.
Another occupant of the truck, Mr Samuel Funani (47), is in a satisfactory condition in Tygerberg Hospital. He has burns on his face and hands.

The driver of the vehicle, Mr J P van Helsdingen, owner of a Kuils River farm, was uninjured.

"It doesn't make me very angry, no," said Mr van Helsdingen later today. "But I think these people should express themselves in another way. From now on I'll carry a gun with me I have to pass there every day."

Mr van Helsdingen said that just before the attack he saw a group of "youngsters, aged about 15," at the side of the road.

"They threw two petrol bombs through the windscreen. Everything was burning."

In the cab of the truck with Mr van Helsdingen were two employees, Mr Kantini and Mr Funani.

"One of the men was sitting next to me," Mr van Helsdingen said today. "The other was at the door. Mr Kantini jumped out and ran into the road. Somebody else, another car, knocked him down and killed him."

In a similar incident last night an unidentified coloured man was seriously injured after being forced to stop his car in Klipfontein Road by a hail of stones and petrol bombs.

Firemen and riot police found him lying near his vehicle while they fought the blaze. He had head injuries and a knife wound.

Both incidents took place near where Mr George Beeton (59) and Mr Frederick Fritz Jansen (46) were viciously attacked on Monday.

Mr Beeton, who had migrated to South Africa from Zimbabwe only six months ago, was clubbed to death in a road collision in Torrens Road yesterday.

To Page 3, Col 7
There is a new and ominous element in the violence in the Nyanga-Crossroads area, which has taken the lives of three unsuspecting passers-by. Rather than public violence of the unhappy familiar sort, involving large-scale clashes between police and people, this week's incidents took the form of murderously attacks on passing motorists, with stones and petrol bombs exploding out of the dark and gloom at the roadside. The effect is to create a so-called 'no go' area. It would be a rash motorist who ventured down these roads after dark in present circumstances. Although one of the victims happened to be a black man, it is painfully obvious that the attacks were directed at white motorists. It does no good to imagine that this has been a routine outbreak of criminal violence, perpetrated by Isotis or skollies, and that it is unrelated to the acute inter-group tensions of recent times. Of course it is. There is no point in playing ostrich. Who can question that these vicious attacks are rooted in social and political conditions and are politically motivated? Of course they are.

It is regrettable that the response of authority should be so manifestly inadequate. The Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, and the Nationalist candidate in Simon's Town, seeking to deflect responsibility from the Nationalist government, are suggesting that the newspapers are somehow blameworthy in the unrest situation. They are hardly convincing. Nationalist policies have brought this country to the brink of civil war. With determined enemies forming up across the Northern borders, the South African people, instead of standing together in common loyalty, have been bitterly divided by the apartheid heritage. Inter-group tensions are at a dangerous pitch. Politically-motivated violence and unrest are becoming endemic.

The response of the Nationalist government, predictably, is to mount a propaganda assault on the newspapers and seek to stifle the free flow of news. As if ignorance could protect the public from half-bricks and petrol bombs! On the contrary, what is needed is the fullest possible flow of information, including accurate intelligence on the extent of the unrest and its causes. If motorists or others are kept in ignorance of what is going on, they can unwittingly land in serious trouble, endangering the lives of themselves and their families. The answer is not to attack and restrict the press, but arrest respected spokesmen for the black community, although these are no doubt popular, crowd-pleasing moves among Nationalists.

The urgent task is to put an end to these murderous attacks. The immediate rush of stone-throwing and petrol-bombing can be stemmed by police action, no doubt, and it should be curbed without delay. These crude weapons are deadly — and readily available to anybody who is able to hurl a missile or strike a match. And stone-throwing and petrol-bombing will inevitably recur unless the roots of violence in social and political conditions are eradicated. The priority is to bring the culprits to book — and ensure that public roads in the Peninsula can again be traversed in safety by day or night. But the security achieved by police action is in the nature of things temporary. Unless the social, economic and political causes of unrest are removed, violence will flare again. And the police will be called upon to restore the peace, again and yet again.

As well as restoring the peace, a wise government would abandon the provocative campaign against the bus boycotters, which is stirring up bitter resentment. A wise government would begin a process of genuine inter-group negotiation, both at the local and national levels. In a situation of raw emotion, let there be calm and wisdom in high places — and appropriate action to save South Africa.
4 pupils arrested after march

FOUR pupils were arrested at Arcadia High School in Bonteheuwel yesterday when police were called in to disperse a march by pupils.

The principal of the school, Mr W. Daniels, said about 17 pupils who had not applied for readmission to classes entered the school premises and marched with placards.

Arcadia High was closed by the Administration of Coloured Affairs recently and pupils were told to apply for readmission and sign a statement pledging to abide by school regulations.

"Rest ran away"

Mr Daniels said the police arrived on the scene and arrested four pupils while the rest ran away. Those arrested were three senior pupils and a junior pupil.

Mr Daniels said he did not call in the police.

A spokesman for the Administration of Coloured Affairs, Mr E. Bybel, said he did not know of the arrests, but had heard that "there were hell-gangs" on the school premises. He said the Administration had not called in the police.

A police spokesman said four pupils were arrested and charged with trespassing. They paid admission of guilt fines of R5 each and were released. The pupils may not be named as they are all under 18 years.

Eastern Cape

According to a Cape Times correspondent in Port Elizabeth, the closure of a high school, arson, stoning of a bus and police vehicles, detention of pupils and a walkout by more than 600 pupils from a high school have been reported from Caledon schools.

Nathaniel Pamla High School was closed on Tuesday following intermittent unrest. Pupils would have to reapply to be admitted, a teacher said.

At Mzombe High School the staff room was severely damaged by fire, while the principal's office and the homerooms classroom suffered minor damage.

Police vehicles and a bus were stoned near a cinema in Mamatane on Monday. Six Mzombe school pupils have been detained.
Help offered to wife of victim

BY STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

A ZIMBABWEAN group has offered assistance to the wife of one of the victims of the violence near Crossroads on Monday.

Mr George Beeton, 59, of McKinley Road, Kemilwerd, died during the attack. His injuries could have been caused by both pangas and stones. He had also been burnt.

Mr Beeton, a contract supervisor for a Philippil firm, died minutes before the attack on another man, Mr Frederick Jansen. He is survived by his wife, Doreen, three children and four stepchildren.

One of his sons, Garth, 25, said a Zimbabwean group in Cape Town had offered his stepmother assistance. However, she had turned down offers of financial aid and had only asked that they tried to find her employment.

Garth said he had been telephoned at his work in Solahans Bay by his father’s employer and had been asked for his father’s home telephone number. Worried, he had rung his stepmother who contacted the firm.

She was told her husband had been in an accident. It was only later she had found out how he had died.

Zimbabwe-born Mr Beeton came to South Africa with his wife about six months ago after he became worried about the situation in his birthplace.

Mr Beeton has been cremated at the Maitland Crematorium at 11.30am today.

Mr Jansen, a building contractor father-of-two, was slashed between 40 and 60 percent burns in the attack at about 2.30pm on Monday in Klipfontein Road near the Crossroads squatter camp and died in Tygerberg Hospital on Tuesday.

Mr Jansen’s wife, three children, have taken an employee home before he was attacked. Police rushed to the scene to find a dazed Mr Jansen sitting in a pool of water near his vehicle.

AID also for Crossroads’ dead

RS 600 by a Cape Times reader to help the families of victims of street violence this week near Crossroads, may need help from the fund.

The fund, established specifically to help families of people who were killed or injured in the mid-June unrest in the Elise’s River and neighbouring areas.

But it was decided yesterday, in consultation with the donors of the RS 600, that AID should offer any immediate help that may be needed by the families bereaved in the flare-up near Crossroads.

In the attacks on vehicles and their occupants on Monday Mr George Beeton, 59, of McKinley Road, Kemilwerd, was stoned and burnt to death and Mr Frederick Jansen, 46, of Dove Avenue, Pinelands, died on Tuesday of wounds received when his bakkie was stoned, overturned and set alight.

Mr Jansen, a contract supervisor for a Philippil firm, survived by his wife Doreen, three children and a four stepchildren.

He brought his family to the Cape from Zimbabwe six months ago because he concluded it would be safer for them here, and because he was particularly fond of the Cape.

Mr Jansen was a building contractor and a father of two boys, aged three and 11 months, and three daughters by his first marriage.

His business, Oregon Construction, established only a few months ago, was said to be going well and he was gradually recovering from the recent slump in the building industry.

He was assassinated and killed in the yard after he had taken some of his labourers back to their homes in the townships.

On Tuesday night Mr Jack- son Kimbiri became the third victim of this week’s outbreak of violence when he was run over and killed by a coming automobile, after jumping out of a lorry that he had been stoned and set alight by petrol bombs in Lismore Road, Philippil.

In all cases where families, bereaved in the mid-June un- rest as well as in this week’s flare-up near Crossroads, may need help from AID those cases will be investigated and assessed by social workers from Shwew and from the Elise’s River So- cial Welfare Association.

The form in which help will be given, in the light of the social workers’ reports, will be decided by a committee ap- pointed by the administering bodies.

Meanwhile nearly RS 2,000 has been received by AID and, in addi- tion to the RS 600 given by the Cape Times readers who wishes to remain anonymous.

So far nearly all the dona- tions have come from individ- ual readers of the Cape Times, and they range from RS 1 to RS 1,000.

It is hoped their efforts will be substantially backed by donations from commerce and industry and from schools, ser- vice organizations, churches and other bodies.

Chief Reporter

REPRESENTATIVES of the AID fund started two weeks ago on the basis of an offer of}
Petrol bomber shot dead

Staff Reporters

An unidentified 18 year-old black man was killed last night during police action near Crossroads.

This was confirmed by the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Western Cape, Brigadier D B Nothnagel.

Brigadier Nothnagel said police had opened fire on the man when he threw a petrol bomb at a police vehicle.

At 9.15 police discovered a burnt out "bakkie" on the border between Crossroads and Nyanga on the old Klipfontein Road and the remnants of two burning mattresses that had been set alight.

Police blocked off the Klipfontein-Landdowne Road intersection but motorists were allowed to proceed at their own risk.

There were minor incidents of stoning of vehicles in the Peninsula throughout the day, but by late last night everything was quiet.

Last night's shooting marked the third successive night of unrest in the Crossroads area.

On Monday two people died when their vehicles were attacked. Mr George Beeton, 39, a recent immigrant from Zimbabwe was killed in one of the attacks near Crossroads and Mr. Frederick Jansen, 45, was severely burnt in another petrol bomb attack near the same spot. He later died from these injuries.

On Tuesday there were petrol bomb attacks on two vehicles. Mr Jackson Kambiri, a contract worker from Transkei, was killed and two others were seriously injured when they were attacked in Landdowne Road.

Brigadier Nothnagel has described the attacks as the work of a "roaming isotshi element".

Police have appealed to anyone who witnessed the incidents on Monday to contact the nearest police station.
Unionist pair held in wake of Cape flare-up

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

TWO trade unionists, who are also black community leaders in the Western Cape, were arrested yesterday, apparently in connection with the unrest near the Crossroads squatter camp this week in which three people died.

Lawyers acting for the unionists said they had been told by police that the two men are being held in connection with a charge of murder, arising out of the Crossroads unrest.

One of the men is 71 years old and a diabetic.

However, the Rand Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent reports that police would only say that the men were being held for questioning.

Police stressed that the unionists had been arrested by the Murder and Robbery Squad and that Security Police were not involved.

They are being held under Section 59 of the Criminal Procedure Act, which provides for 48 hours' detention, after which detainees must be charged.

The detained pair are Mr. Oscar Mpetha, national organiser of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, and Mr. Leon Mohayi, organizing secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union in Cape Town.

Mr. Mpetha is chairman of the Nyanga Residents' Association and Mr. Mohayi is its secretary.

Mr. Mpetha is 71 years old and a diabetic, according to officials of his trade union, who say they fear for his health.

The Transvaal branch of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union yesterday issued a statement criticizing the arrests.

In a statement last night, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, which represents more than 6,000 commercial workers throughout the country, expressed shock at the arrests.

It said the two men were important leaders in the Cape black community and also important leaders in the trade union movement there.

CCAWU said it was arranging bail and legal assistance for the two men.

The unrest near Crossroads was sparked by police action against "pirate taxis" which are becoming a nuisance to the local community.

The boycott, prompted by fare increases of between 70% and 80%, has now entered its 10th week, and has become a major political issue in the Peninsula's black and coloured communities.

The arrest of the two men follows the detention earlier this year of several officials and supporters of Cape-based unregistered trade unions.

All have since been released.

Sapa reports from Cape Town that police described the situation in the Peninsula yesterday as quiet after the Crossroads flare-up on Tuesday night which left one man dead and two seriously injured. No further incidents had been reported.

The latest victim has now been identified as Mr. Jackson Kani, 42, who was decapitated when he jumped out of a burning truck after a petrol bomb exploded in the cab.

The driver, a trucker from the Eastern Cape, 36-year-old Mr. E. van Helden, escaped unharmed, but another passenger, Mr. Samuel Vuma, 45, suffered severe facial burns.

The farmworkers died.

In Kimberley yesterday, four pupils were detained under the Hudzauva Families Act after police used tear gas and dogs to disperse a demonstration by striking pupils in a township.

A police spokesman said.

* * *
Arson, walkouts at Ciskei schools

EAST LONDON — The closure of a high school, arson, stoning of a bus and police vehicles, detention of pupils and a walkout by more than 600 students from a high school have been reported from Ciskei schools.

Nathaniel Pamla High School in Peddie was closed on Tuesday following intermittent unrest. Students would have to reapply to be admitted, a teacher said.

Incidents of arson were reported from two schools in Mdantsane.

At Mzomhle High School the staff room was severely damaged by fire while the principal's office and the homecrafts classroom had minor damage.

Police estimated damage at R900 but a teacher said the damage could not be more than R100.

Police vehicles and a bus were stoned near a cinema in Mdantsane on Monday. Six Mzomhle High School students have been detained.

All the pupils at Khulanzi Commercial High School, Mdantsane, walked out of the school at 11.30 yesterday after handing over all government supplied books to the school's office.

They were addressed by the circuit inspector, Mr P. B. Cosse, and a police officer before walking out of the school premises. There were no incidents.

Another walkout by some students was reported from Phakalane High School, Alice. No figures were available yesterday but trouble was reported to have started last Saturday when some girls walked out. Boys joined in later but it was mainly in the higher classes that the walkout was effective.

Attendance was reported to be high and "almost back to normal" at most schools in Mdantsane yesterday.

Police have arrested 13 men and youths in connection with fires at three Somerset East schools on Tuesday and four youths in connection with a fire at a Cradock school last month.

A police spokesman said all would appear in court soon on arson charges.

Those arrested in connection with fires at the Mjoli Higher Primary School, the Kazakazi Lower Primary School and another higher primary school in Somerset East were between 15 and 23, the spokesman said.

The other youths, who are between 15 and 18 will appear in court in connection with a fire at the Nkuba Lower Primary School on July 25. — DDR-DDC.
Mob Killings—3 Held
Police arrest three youths after killings

CAPE TOWN - Three youths have been arrested in connection with the deaths of Mr Frederick Jansen and Mr George Beeton in Old Kiplingstein Road, Cape Town, on Monday.

Mr Beeton died when his vehicle was set alight and Mr Jansen died in hospital on Tuesday.

Mr Beeton, a Zimbabwean immigrant, was stoned and hacked to death with pangas, and Mr Jansen died in hospital from burns.

Colonel A P Dries van den Heever, CID chief for the Western Cape, said yesterday police investigations were continuing and more arrests were expected.

The three, a boy of 15 and two girls aged 15 and 17, will appear in the Athlone Magistrate's Court today.

There were two isolated incidents of stone-throwing at buses in the Nyanga black township yesterday morning.

The incidents came after the death at Crossroads Squatters Camp last night of an unidentified young man who was shot by police when he allegedly tried to hurl a petrol bomb at a police vehicle.

The Divisional Commissioner for Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, said that the incidents were "minor" and very little damage had been done.

Brig Nothnagel has called on motorists not to drive down Lansdowne Avenue and the Old Kiplingstein Road after dark.

He said the stoning and petrol-bombing of the past three days were caused by layabouts.

"The stone-throwing takes place only in the vicinity of Crossroads. The situation elsewhere in the black areas is completely normal," he said.

Mr R Simpson, a bus driver of City Tramways, was struck in the face by a brick yesterday afternoon.

The fourth man to have died since the violence started on Monday was Mr Peter Petersen.

He was seriously injured near Crossroads when bricks smashed through the windshield of his car.

Mr Petersen, a clerk, died in Victoria Hospital.

Earlier, Mr Jackson Kantini was decapitated by an oncoming car when he jumped from a burning truck.

The violence erupted after the Government decided to take action against pirate taxi drivers, whose numbers increased when black commuters embarked on a boycott of buses in protest against higher fares.

Police spokesmen said pirate taxis could not be allowed to operate freely as they did not carry the necessary insurance cover to protect passengers in the event of road accidents.

A spokesman for the South African Institute of Race Relations attributed the violence to rising resentment among black commuters over action by the authorities against pirate taxis.

Commuters claimed the authorities had teamed up with bus companies against individuals. — Sapa.
The police continued their crackdown on violence in the Eastern Cape, with reports of multiple incidents in various locations.

In Port Elizabeth, a police squad was ambushed at a beer hall, and several houses were burnt down. As many as 15 people were arrested in renewed violence in the area.

The latest incident occurred on the same street as a previous one, where a small police foot patrol was ambushed by a stone-throwing mob, which put one policeman in hospital for treatment.

The police continued to arrest rioters and birds, and arrestees are under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Albert van Rooyen, said the incident took place on a township after a beer hall had been gutted.

Earlier today, a house was burnt down, and various items were stolen.

In Fort Beaufort, pupils marched to another school, and the police were chased by a crowd of 2,000.

In Port Elizabeth, nine shanty-type houses were destroyed by fire, and damage was estimated at R3,000. No one was injured.

Major van Rooyen said the police had warned the population of such incidents.

Because of the violence, many schools were closed, and the police were patrolling the streets.

In Port Elizabeth, large black, toyish ships were being used as weapons.
The build-up of unrest was different.

Cape Town.

Cape Town.

The Cape Town Police Spokesperson, Mr. John Smith, said that the situation was under control.

The build-up of unrest was different.

1. Crossroads in the Cape this week, the rest of the

Wherever the cause and whoever is responsible for the violence

Whatever the cause, it is costing the region.

The build-up of unrest was different.
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRY IN THE CAPE HAVE BEEN LEFT LARGELY UNAFFFECTED BY THE UNDERCURRENT OF POLITICAL-MOTIVATED VIOLENCE, STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS IN THE REGION FOR THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS, ALTHOUGH TRENDS FOR THE FUTURE APPEAR TO BE INTENSIFYING.

BUSINESSMEN CENTRED YESTERDAY IN THE CAPE TIMES WERE RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE UNREST ON THEIR FINANCES AND MOST DID NOT WANT TO BE IDENTIFIED WITH THEIR COMMENTS.

THE GENERAL ATTITUDE WAS: "WE ARE LIVING IN CHANGING TIMES, BUT BASICALLY WE'RE ALL THERE TO GET ON WITH THE JOB AND TAKE CARE OF OUR EMPLOYEES TO DO THE SAME -- WHICH THEY'RE DOING.

NO FALL OFF IN STANDARDS OR PRODUCTIVITY WAS APPARENT BUT MAJOR EMPLOYERS BELIEVED THAT IT WOULD BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO QUANTIFY THE EFFECTS OF THE DISTURBANCES IN THE WORKPLACE AT THIS TIME.

NATIONAL PROBLEM

"WHY SINGLE OUT CAPE TOWN?" ASKED ONE EXECUTIVE: "IF THERE'S A PROBLEM, IT'S A NATIONAL ONE"

NOT EVERYONE AGREED. THE DIRECTOR OF THE CAPE TOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MR. BURLINGTON LEWIS, SAID THAT HE BELIEVED THE PROTESTS IN THE REGION COULD SUFFER COMPARATIVELY FROM THE DISTURBANCES SIMPLY BECAUSE THEY WERE BECOMING MORE SEVERE THAN IN THE TRANSVAAL.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE CAPE WAS ALREADY LAGGING BEHIND THAT IN THE REST OF THE COUNTRY. "NONE OF US CAN AFFORD AN ADDITIONAL HURDLE," HE ADDED.

BUSINESSMEN AGREED THAT THE DISTURBANCES AND BOYCOTTS WERE DISTURBING. "I'M VENTIONAL," SAID ONE, "BUT THE PROBLEMS OF BUSINESS ARE SOUTH AFRICA'S. YOU CAN'T REALLY TRY TO LOCALIZE THEM AND THERE IS A BONN ON"
The Cape Times
FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1980

Antidote for violence

FIVE PEOPLE have died in the wave of violence in the Nyanga Crossroads area. It is apparent that feelings are running high on both sides of the colour line.

On the black side, residents in the area blame the police and road transportation officials, whose provocative harassment of commuters, they say, sparked off the violence. On the white side, there is intense anger at the killing of innocent passers-by, fathers of families, who had no part in the quarrel between the people and the bus company and were unsuspectingly going about their business when viciously attacked with stones and petrol bombs. Angry readers have telephoned newspapers, including some who telephoned the Burger, it appears, and who expressed themselves in favour of reprisals.

Amid the clamour, inter-group fears and resentments are building up in ominous fashion. Certain public roads are not safe for whites, including a busy route to D F Malan airport. In such a situation, there is a distinct danger that some citizens might take the law into their own hands. There is a danger of escalation of communal violence and counter-violence. Accordingly, there is an urgent need for positive measures to calm the atmosphere. Police action can meet the immediate threat; and it appears that five arrests of juveniles have been made in connection with the killings. It would be reassuring if the violence now ended.

If violence is to stop and to stay stopped, however, police action is not enough. Apart from this and the obvious political reforms, more is needed, something positive and constructive. Of the five people who have died in this week's violence, so it happens, two were white, one was a so-called coloured man, and two were African, one a victim of the stone-throwing and petrol bombing, and the other an alleged petrol bomber. All sections of the Peninsula community have suffered bereavement. Families have lost fathers and breadwinners. So it is an excellent thing that the administrators of the AID fund have agreed that victims of this week's violence are to fall within the ambit of the fund, and not only the casualties of the mid-June disturbances.

What better gesture of reconciliation could be made than for all sections of the community of the Cape Peninsula to support this fund — as an expression of sympathy and practical support for the next-of-kin, the innocent victims of violence, be they white, black or so-called coloured? Business houses whose customers are to be found in all sections of the community could set the lead.

In all the Peninsula communities there are a majority of people who long for peace — and for some means of helping to calm the inflamed inter-group atmosphere. It is not always easy to see what individuals can do. The AID fund, it is suggested, is one channel of assistance and healing which ordinary citizens and community and business leaders alike might consider. This is an opportunity for those who believe in peace to do something constructive, helping to bind up wounds and ease the pain in a society sorely tried by violence.

The address of the fund, which is given full editorial support by the Cape Times, is AID, c/o Shawco, 12th Avenue, Kensington 7405, Cape (Telephone 51-4871).
Stoning deaths: Five detained

Crime Reporter
FIVE PEOPLE — three youths and two girls — have been detained in connection with the death of Mr George Beeton, 59, and Mr Frederick (Fritz) Jansen, 46, who were attacked on the old Klipfontein Road next to Crossroads on Monday.

They are being held in terms of Article 22 of the General Law Amendment Act which provides for detention without trial for a maximum of 14 days.

The detentions were confirmed last night by the Divisional Chief of the Western Province, Colonel (A P) (Dr) van den Heever.

Since Monday five people have died and an unknown number have been injured by stone-throwing crowds.

Colonel Van den Heever said that five people, all from Nyanga East, had been detained after intensive investigations into the deaths. The girls were aged 15 and 17, two of the youths were 17 and the other 15.

All five are expected to appear in the Athlone Magistrate's Court today.

Mr Beeton and Mr Jansen were stoned and severely burnt by petrol-bombs thrown at their vehicles when they were driving past Crossroads on the old Klipfontein Road on Monday. Mr Beeton died instantly and Mr Jansen in Tygerberg Hospital on Tuesday.

On Tuesday night Mr Jackson Kastini was killed by a passing car when he jumped from a truck after a petrol-bomb had been thrown into the cab. The driver, Mr J P van Heijstingen, and a second passenger, Mr Samuel Vumani, drove for a short distance before abandoning the burning truck.

Vumani received serious burns and was taken to Groot Bosch Hospital.

About the same time, a car and truck were stoned and set alight with petrol-bombs when they stopped on the old Klipfontein Road.

The driver of the car was found unconscious next to his burning vehicle. He was taken to Tygerberg Hospital with head wounds and a laceration wound in the back.

6 vehicles damaged

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western
Tolerate arson

Crossovers, won't victim's widow

Bears no grudge
More help was given to aspirants. In the first round of the examination, the aspirants were given help. However, in the second round, the aspirants were not given any help.
Koornhof peace plan for W Cape

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A peace plan to bring an end to unrest in the Western Cape is to be worked out with black community leaders after talks in Cape Town yesterday between the leaders and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

A committee was formed to make recommendations to Dr Koornhof’s department within a month.

An undertaking was also given that written replies would be given soon to issues raised by the Cape Town Community Council.

Mr Alex van Breda, MP for Tygervalley, who took part in the discussions, said today: “I am very optimistic that a pattern for peace and order can be created, acceptable to both white and black.”

The main issues discussed were the unrest and lawlessness in black areas and the conditions under which the black community had to live and work.
Mob victim still 'serious'

Crime Reporter

A MITCHELL'S Plain man who was seriously injured when he was assaulted after his vehicle was stoned and burned by a mob in Klipfontein Road on Tuesday evening, regained consciousness in Tygerberg Hospital yesterday.

Yesterday the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier D E Nothnagel, said the man, Mr Ivan Adams, 22, of Habibeus Road, Mitchell's Plain, was unconscious when police found him next to the burning car near Crossroads.

Yesterday doctors told the police his condition was still considered serious.
Beer hall burnt down in E Cape

 Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A beer hall and 20,000 litres of sorghum beer were destroyed, a house burnt down and a van load of bread stolen in a day of violence in Port Beaufort yesterday.

Nobody was injured and no arrests were made, the liaison officer for police in the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said last night.

Trouble started at 9am when pupils from Thams and Lawson higher primary schools marched to the Makonna lower primary school and chased pupils out of classes.

A crowd of about 1,500 gathered on nearby vacant land. Police arriving on the scene were stoned and tear gas was used to disperse them.

Later a crowd of between 400 and 500 gathered in Thams township. Attempts to set alight a delivery van belonging to a Fort Beaufort bakery failed. The vehicle was stoned and all the bread was stolen. The damage amounted to about R300.

Early in the afternoon the mud and grass house of Mr Boyace Sika, who works in the Fort Beaufort Magistrate's Court, was burnt down.

At 2.30pm a crowd of about 300 to 400 broke into the Eastern Cape Administration Board beerhall in Thams township, destroyed 20,000 litres of sorghum beer and burnt down the hall.

Damage was estimated at about R15,000. Major Van Rooyen said.
Moving scenes at funeral

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 250 PEOPLE filled the chapel at the Maitland Crematorium yesterday for the funeral of Mr Frederick Jansen, 46, who died on Tuesday after his bakkie had been stoned and set alight near Crossroads on Monday.

While the simple service was being led by the Rev Bob Benjamin of the Ottery Baptist Church, six of Mr Jansen's colleagues prayed for him at a nearby mosque.

After the service the six men joined fellow employees of the Oregon Construction Company at the chapel to offer their condolences to Mr Jansen's family.

Mr Jansen, who was responsible for building work done by the company, was taken to Tygerberg Hospital on Monday after being attacked on the old Klapfontein Road near Crossroads. His bakkie was stoned, overturned and set alight. He received between 65 and 80 percent burns. He died on Tuesday. He had been taking workers home when his bakkie was attacked.

Yesterday all work by the company stopped to allow employees to attend Mr Jansen's funeral.

After the service the family returned to a reception room, where members of the congregation expressed their condolences. A large party of workers led by a foreman, Mr M Armiun, who had been at the mosque in Maitland, filed into the room.

Mr Armiun said that he told Mrs Joan Jansen that her husband was a good man and a "perfect example of what a human being should be." Mr Jansen had been very popular, and the workers "felt hurt" at his death.

Similar comments were expressed by other employees of the Oregon Construction Company, who worked "for years" for Mr Jansen, said Mr Jansen had "felt something for everyone" irrespective of race. He was always the best.

The funeral of Mr George Beaton, 59, a contract supervisor for a Philips firm, was held at the Maitland Crematorium on Thursday. He died on Monday when the vehicle in which he was travelling was attacked near Crossroads.
Jansen," said Mr Jansen had "felt something for everyone," irrespective of race. "He was always the best."

The funeral of Mr George Beeton, 39, a contract supervisor for a Philips firm, was held at the Maitland Crematorium on Thursday. He died on Monday when the vehicle in which he was travelling was attacked near Crossroads.

On Tuesday night Mr Jacka Kantini was killed by a car when he jumped from a truck after a petrol-bomb was thrown into the cab. On Wednesday police were informed that Mr Peter Peterson had died after his car had been stoned. Police have detained five people in connection with the death of Mr Beeton and Mr Jansen.

According to the Chief Commissioner, Western Cape, of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, the Crossroads Committee has said that Crossroads residents opposed all violence. They blamed the violence on a "tattle element from other areas who were trying to involve "their children" in the stone-throwing.

Messages of sympathy

Chief Reporter

THE Jansen family of Pinelands has received "countless" messages of sympathy — most of them from black people — since the death of Mr Frederick Jansen, one of the victims of petrol-bomb attacks on vehicles near Crossroads on Monday.

Mrs Monn Devereux of Monte Vista, Mr Jansen's sister, said yesterday that in thanking their well-wishers from all sections of the community, the family, through the Cape Times, wished to make it known that they held no grudge against black people because of what had happened.

"My brother's wife Joan has been overwhelmed with kindness and we have all undergone a great and moving human experience in the messages of sympathy, gifts and moral support we have received from all over the place and from people of all races."

"The telephone has been going non-stop and people we have never met or seen before have been arriving at Joan's home with flowers, parcels and comforting messages."

"This very moving thing is the tremendous amount of sympathy we have had from black people — and Joan has asked me to say a special 'thank-you' to them. She has also asked me to convey to the black community that she holds no grudge against them for what has happened. She realizes the circumstances in which this terrible thing took place."

Mrs Devereux said the messages from black people were not only to offer sympathy, but also to say that black people as a whole disassociated themselves from the actions of those who had assaulted occupants during the week.

Mr Devereux said the picture on the front page of the Cape Times on Tuesday of a severely-burnt Mr Jansen sitting at the side of Klipfontein Road after his bakkie had been stoned and set alight had naturally shocked the family. "But we feel that if that picture has had the effect of shocking people into a realization of what is going on, and of the situation we are all in, then it will have done a lot of good."

Mr Jansen's daughter by a previous marriage, 13-year-old Audrey, has not been able to speak since her news was broken to her on Tuesday of her father's death. She was among members of the family who attended the service for Mr Jansen at the Maitland crematorium yesterday.
Cape violence: Koornhof and Heunis in talks

JOHN BATTERSBY REPORTS ON THE KILLINGS AT CROSSTROADS

RACE relations experts say the Ulster-type violence which shook the Cape Peninsula this week was an almost inevitable by-product of the Government's failure to resolve the dispute between Black commuters and a bus company.

The dispute has lasted for 25 months and involves the White-controlled City Tramways.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Heunis, has agreed to meet a delegation from the Cape Western Region of the South African Institute of Race Relations to discuss the steps necessary to defuse the situation.

In another move, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, yesterday held urgent talks with senior members of the local administration and the leader of the Cape Community Council.

Five people have been murdered, shot or burned to death in the violence which broke out near Crossroads this week.

Motorists were attacked with stones and petrol bombs.

Three boys and two girls, all between the ages of 15 and 17, have been held in connection with the violence, which police have blamed on young teens. Two Black community leaders and an unknown number of Crossroads residents have also been held.

South African Institute of Race Relations president Dr Rene de Villiers told the Sunday Express the Crossroads violence was an almost inevitable by-product of the race confrontation which followed the failure to resolve disputes between Black and White.

"It only needs some thoughtless or deliberately provocative act by either side to trigger a chain reaction. That is why one is crucial of the handling of the bus boycott.

"At a time when everything possible should have been done to defuse the situation and bring all sides together around a table, the authorities saw fit to insist on the strictest implementation of the Transportation Act provisions about unlicensed carriers.

"Low wages, high fares, long distances to travel, unsatisfactory channels of communication between the disputing parties, and the absence of even elementary political institutions tie at the root of the bus boycott troubles," said Dr de Villiers.

"Anybody in his right mind approves of or can possibly condone violence and the resulting loss of life, but it is up to the authorities to ensure that social, economic and political conditions are such that the danger of violence is reduced to the minimum.

In an interview with the SARC this week Mrs Daphne Wilson, chairman of the Cape Western Region of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said the outbreak of violence at Crossroads followed a confrontation between police and commuters waiting for a bus at a bus stop where only cars were standing.

According to Mrs Wilson, armed riot police in plain clothes tried to force the commuters to board the buses.

"The people refused to get into the buses — they walked instead — but the police only acted after the authorities by forming a convoy and turning their lights on full with blaring horns," she said.

Mrs Wilson believes the Crossroads violence is directly attributable to the authorities' ill-timed clampdown on pirate
Cape unrest goes on

PORT ELIZABETH — Eastern Cape police are investigating several cases of arson after a weekend of continued violence in black townships.

The main trouble spot was Fort Beaufort, where serious unrest started on Friday, building up to a confrontation between po-
Violence, arson in E Cape

Port Elizabeth. — Eastern Cape police are investigating several cases of arson after a weekend of continued violence in black townships.

The main trouble spot was Fort Beaufort, where serious unrest started on Friday, building up to confrontation between police and stone-throwing blacks in which teargas and birdshot were used.

A police spokesman said a mob which burnt a beer hall on Friday night took about 10,000 litres of sorghum beer.

Stoned

A group of policemen patrolling on foot in the black townships later that night were stoned by people hiding behind houses.

Teargas and birdshot were used to disperse them.

On Saturday night, police saw a fire at the Newton coloured school in Fort Beaufort. It was extinguished before any damage was done.

A fire was also detected at the Fort Beaufort coloured Congregational church on Saturday night, and damage amounting to about R100 was done before it was put out.

At Bedford a fire on Saturday night in a farm school was extinguished by farm workers.
Beerhall fire: 15 charged

PORT ELIZABETH — Fifteen people will appear in the Magistrate's Court here today on charges of public violence after a beerhall was burnt down and looted and police stoned at the weekend.

Police are also investigating several other weekend fires in the Eastern Cape.

Port Beaufort police station commander, Lieutenant B van der Westhuizen, said a mob which burnt down the beerhall on Friday night took about 10,000 litres of beer. Another 10,000 litres were destroyed in the fire which caused damage estimated at R9,000.

A policeman who tried to control the mob, Sergeant Van Rooyen, was admitted to hospital after being hit on the leg by a stone.

A fire in the Port Beaufort coloured Congregational church on Saturday caused damage estimated at R100. At Laerskool Newton, also in Port Beaufort, pupils spotted a fire and extinguished it before anything was damaged.
Gqweta gets R500 bail

EAST LONDON — The national organiser for the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Thobamile Richard Gqweta, who appeared in court here yesterday charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act, was granted R500 bail.

However, the granting of his bail was suspended to allow police to complete their investigations and will only become effective from August 28 when certain conditions will also be attached relating to his bail.

Mr Gqweta was again not asked to plead to the charge which dealt with alleged intimidation of workers at Raylite Batteries here, and no evidence was led.

His appearance followed a strike at the battery plant last Wednesday.

The hearing was postponed to August 28.

In another hearing four Mdantsane men, Mr Ndiphabe Makatala, 31, of Zone Eight, Mr Lancelet Booi, 30, of Zone Four, Mr Kuyakule Pato, 25, of Zone Three, and Mr David Tandani, 27, of Zone Eight, appeared briefly charged with inciting workers to strike or to proceed with a strike.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. Bail of R100 each was fixed but will also come into effect on August 28.

— DDR
A young black woman was injured by birdshot when police opened fire once when unrest continued in Fort Beaufort last night.

The police liaison officer in the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Roon, said the woman, aged 16, was receiving hospital treatment under police guard for a birdshot wound in the thigh. Her condition was not serious.

She was wounded when police dispersed a crowd of about 150 people who had surrounded the house of a teacher, Mr N Williams, in the Black Bison township at about 8.45 pm. Teargas and birdshot were used because the crowd started throwing stones at police on their arrival at the scene.

About an hour earlier, police used teargas to disperse a crowd of about 300 pupils and adults gathered on vacant land adjacent to the same township when they threw stones at police.

A police spokesman in Fort Beaufort said today that another three arrests had been made in connection with the unrest, after 15 arrests on Friday night, when a group of police on foot patrol were ambushed by stone-throwers in a black township.

Of the 15, whose ages ranged between 17 and 26, eight appeared in the local magistrate’s court yesterday charged with public violence, but were remanded for further investigation.

The other seven, of whom some were to be used as witnesses, had been released, he said. More arrests were expected.

Fort Beaufort has since Friday been the focal point of unrest in the Eastern Cape, following a trail of unrest in other towns.

Between Friday morning and yesterday, a beer parlour was looted and gutted in Fort Beaufort, a bakery, a shop and an attempt made to set it alight. A government employee’s house was gutted, pupils at a primary school were chased from their classrooms by older pupils from two other schools.

Police were stoned, and attempts made to set fire to two coloured schools.
Stay Five

Gunmen

Reel Faction War Rages
Birdshot in PE area

PORT ELIZABETH.—For the second successive night a youth was injured by birdshot in unrest in Fort Beaufort last night. Two motorists and an eight-year-old child were injured by stones.

Police believe trouble-makers moving to various townships in the Eastern Cape were responsible for the unrest.

In Dorrington Township yesterday about 60 black youths stoned a car and two police vehicles. They were dispersed with bird-shot and no injuries were recorded.

Later five youths threw stones at the car of Mrs A M Joubert of Alice, breaking a rear window and slightly injuring her daughter's head.

Mr R Hoskin of Hogsback also had a head injury when his car was stoned.

Early today a classroom of the Wezodlo black primary school in Fort Beaufort was destroyed by fire causing damage of R1 000.
New unrest in E-Cape

PORT ELIZABETH. — A fresh outbreak of violence flared up in Fort Beaufort on Monday night and yesterday after a weekend of unrest and looting.

Yesterday several vehicles were stoned in a township and two people were slightly injured when private cars were stoned on the national road.

A 19-year-old woman received birdshot wounds when police fired at a stone-throwing crowd on Monday night.

Major Gerrit van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said a group of between 50 to 60 people yesterday stoned a delivery vehicle in the township.

Later in the morning a group of between 50 and 60 people stoned private vehicles and police patrol vans at the same spot. Police used birdshot to disperse the crowd. Nobody was known to have been injured, Major Van Rooyen said.

Two cars had windscreen smashed when they were stoned on the Fort Beaufort/Alice road. Three kilometres outside Fort Beaufort yesterday. An eight-year-old girl, A Joubert, whose address was given as care of Fort Hare University, was struck on the head.

Bedford police have arrested two men, both aged 23, in connection with a fire which gutted a one-room farm school in the district at the weekend.
Vehicles stoned at Beaufort

FORT BEAUFORT — A fresh outbreak of violence flared up here on Monday night and yesterday.

Yesterday several vehicles were stoned in the black township and two people were slightly injured when private cars were stoned on the national road.

A girl of 19 received birdshot wounds when police fired at a stone-throwing crowd on Monday night.

Major Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said a group of between 50 to 60 people stoned a delivery vehicle in Dorrington Road in the township yesterday, leaving it badly dented.

Two cars had windscreens smashed on the Fort Beaufort-Alice national road and a man and an eight-year-old girl were injured. — DDC.
Adelaide pupils freed as charges dropped

ADÉLAIDE — Charges of public violence have been withdrawn against 10 scholars here.

Forty-one scholars appeared briefly in the magistrate’s court here yesterday. Ten were freed as charges against them were withdrawn and 31 were remanded in custody.

The case against the 31 has been postponed to September 10.

The children’s ages range between 14 and 19.

An Mdantsane lawyer, Mr Ben Ntonge, is defending them. — DDR.
PE pupils agree to resume classes

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — Representatives of black pupils in Port Elizabeth have unanimously decided to call off their massive class boycott, now in its fourth month while the total stayaway at higher primary and secondary schools is in its sixth week.

They will return to school on September 2.

This was said today by the chairman of the parents' committee which has been negotiating with them, the Rev James Hova.

He said the decision was announced by the Port Elizabeth Students' Council (PESCO), a committee of about 20 pupils, when meeting with the parents last night.

The pupils had thrashed out their decision during meetings yesterday.

The parents' committee had appealed to the pupils to return to classes to show "a positive step" from their side while the Government was reacting positively to their demands.

"We told them to take into account the short-term improvements announced by the Government, such as the erection of new school buildings."
Many have lost jobs

SIR, — The bus boycott must stop! Many people, including my parents, lost their jobs because of it.

People lost their jobs because there was no transport.

The taxis were always overloaded, and sometimes just drove past without even stopping.

We just can't do without the buses. The boycott should therefore stop.

WILLEM VAN WYK
Elsies River.
Eliminate the grievances

DURING the recent school boycott, police raided a meeting of the Committee of 81 and took photographs and names and addresses of those present. Subsequently these pupils were fetched and taken to a meeting with police officials. It was all very friendly, but probably unnerving to the youngsters involved.

It was during that time, too, that pupils, responding to the call by Minister Marais Steyn to discuss their problems with him—"my door is open"—sarcastically suggested that his door was open all the way to prison.

Later, some members of the Committee of 81 were detained and subsequently released without charges being preferred.

During the bus boycott, gentlemen with military-type weapons were to be seen ‘keeping the peace’ at bus queues.

The recent strike of municipal workers at Johannesburg was put down by the simple expedient of bussing some of the strikers away from Johannesburg to their respective homelands. And again police were much in evidence.

When people fail to gain even an understanding ear from the Government and feel the need to take unusual (but not illegal) action to make the powers that be sit up and take notice, it would be foolhardy of them to announce their identities, knowing the attention they will get from the police.

With such shows of strength, it is not to be wondered at that many people prefer anonymity. And rather than criticise the Press for publicising the activities of faceless bodies, Minister of Police Le Grange should acknowledge that there are grievances to be eliminated, and should do his best to eliminate them without having people live in fear of being the next detention statistic.
UNREST and arson was the order of the day throughout the Eastern Cape until Sunday night in Port Elizabeth nine families lost their homes and some possessions in a blaze which caused damage of R5,000.

Fort Beaufort was equally hard hit by arsonists and looters who set alight a beer hall and electricity store, about 10,000 litres of beer.

Earlier they helped themselves to a similar amount of beer. The value of the beer was R8,000, according to a police spokesman.

A policeman was assaulted when he tried to put out the fire and had to be treated in the Fort Beaufort Provincial Hospital for wounds he received.

A Congregational Church in the coloured township was also hit but was quickly put out by residents, only R100 damage was caused in this blaze.

The Newton Primary School was the scene of an attempt at arson but pupils spotted the fire immediately after it was started and put out the blaze before any damage could be caused.

Near Bedford a school on the farm of Mr G Wiemans was also set alight but prompt action by the pupils prevented serious damage.

A police spokesman said that 15 people would appear in the Fort Beaufort Magistrate’s Court during the week in connection with last week’s unrest but by Monday morning there had not been any arrests in connection with the past weekend’s arson.
PORT ELIZABETH. — In a weekend of violence in the Eastern Cape, a mob tried to set fire to a police van, two Grahamstown women were injured and properties and vehicles were damaged or burnt.

Major Jan du Toit, acting police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said yesterday that Port Elizabeth riot police had fired four shots to disperse a crowd of about 50 black youths who tried to set fire to a police van in Zwele on Saturday night.

He said the van, driven by a constable of the Port Elizabeth CID, overturned. The policeman radioed for help when a threatening mob congregated at the accident scene.

 Riot police constables PJ Dihlen and R Price, who arrived soon after, fired four shots when the mob tried to set the vehicle on fire, petrol which had leaked out of the van.

In one of several incidents on Friday and Saturday in Raglan Street, Grahamstown, Mrs S Marx, of Campbell Street, Grahamstown, was injured about 7 pm on Friday when the car in which she was a passenger was stoned by two black youths.

A stone shattered her window and struck her on the head. She was treated at Selters Hospital and discharged.

At 5:20 pm on Saturday, Miss Louise van Dyk, 17, of Boshey Dell farm, outside Grahamstown, was struck on the head in another stoning incident in the street, which goes through a black area. She was not seriously injured.

No arrests have been made in either case.
Students on public violence charges

DISTURBANCES at various schools in the Border has had sequel in magistrates courts in the area.

Students have appeared in various courts on charges of sabotage and public violence.

At Mntsane four Khulanzi High School pupils have appeared in court on charges of sabotage.

The case has been postponed to September 3. No evidence has been led and they have not been asked to plead.

Facing the charges are Zukiswa Mapeyi (10), Nomusa Mbidiana (20), a 16-year-old girl and a 10-year-old boy.

Another 17-year-old boy from the same school is facing charges of public violence. The case has also been postponed to September 3.

At Siseko High School in Middledrift 18 pupils have been charged for public violence.

They will appear in court on Thursday at the Middledrift Magistrate’s Court. They are out on R100 bail each.

They are Mlandeli Kwezani, Thabo Ngeza, Mzwapheli Gqoba, Mzeweni, B Mgbadele, P Yojini, T Foley, M Twaku, B Nan, M Dondashe, Z Mali, B Mhau, A Lamoni, N Mze, A Goboz, K Fali, T Ngcenge and Z Ngene. All are boys.

Their appearance is sequel to the burning of books at the school and the stoning on police.

At Adelaide charges of public violence have been withdrawn against 10 scholars.

Forte scholars appeared briefly in the Adelaide Magistrate's Court on Wednesday. Ten were freed as charges against them were withdrawn and 31 were remanded in custody and their case against them postponed to September.
Stonings, fires mar E Cape weekend

Angus Batea

PORT ELIZABETH — The chairman of the Port Elizabeth Community Council, Mr. Norris Sinagpi, and his wife were among many people stoned in a weekend of violence in the Eastern Cape townships.

At least three people were injured by stones and many houses and other vehicles were damaged.

Several schools and other buildings were set afire, when violence spread in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Uitenhage, Alice, East London, Humansdorp and Alexandria.

Police were involved in Port Elizabeth on Saturday night to disperse about 30 black youths who tried to cut fire to an overcrowded toilet.

No injuries from police shooting were recorded.

CHANTING

Mr. and Mrs. Sinagpi were stoned yesterday by chanting youths after a meeting in New Brighton on the weekend.

Mr. Sinagpi had reported back on an interview in a Sunday paper on the Pretoria of the Eastern Cape Education and Training. Dr. Fredie Hlatshwayo, in Pretoria last week.

Under a barrage of stones from a crowd of about 100, the couple rushed to a car at another community council, but it sped off before they arrived at it.

They sought refuge in a neighboring house.

Mr. Sinagpi, bleeding from a head wound, is believed to have escaped through the back of the house as police dispersed the mob.
Crossroads Tears

White Reprials

Transformation...
THERE WERE TWO YOUNG WOMEN WHO WERE INJURED AND PROTESTED FOR POLICE ACTION IN THE AREA. THE POLICE AGREED TO TALK TO THE WOMEN AND LISTENED TO THEIR COMPLAINTS. THE POLICE THEN DECIDED TO TAKE ACTION TO PREVENT FUTURE PROTESTS.
12 arrested in PE crackdown

A large police task force arrested 12 people in the black townships of Port Elizabeth last night in a clean-up operation intended to curb the current state of crime and unrest.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Corne van Roonen, said senior police officers were pleased with the success of the operation, which was the biggest and most organised since the start of a concentrated crime prevention campaign last weekend.

ARSON

He said the task force consisted of members of the various police branches, but he would not disclose numbers.

They went into the townships at 9 pm last night and came out at 6 am, after arresting six people for arson and malicious damage to property, stemming from the recent stoning and burning of vehicles and other property.

Other arrests were one each for theft, motorcar theft, dealing in liquor, dealing in dagga, robbery and escaping from custody.

When the campaign started last weekend, two arrests were made and in subsequent police action during the week, another 11 arrests were made.

Meanwhile, following a wave of violence in the Eastern Cape at the weekend, the black townships have been calm in the past 24 hours. The only incident reported was arson at a house in Vebplan, Port Elizabeth, yesterday.

No one was injured and damage was estimated at R1000.
Big claim after riot

CLAIMS amounting to nearly R100 000 were made under the Divisional Council of the Cape's insurance policy as a result of damage sustained during the unrest in Cape Town in June this year.

Much damage was caused by stoning, involving a number of cars, two cash offices, the Civic Centre and hall at Matroosfontein, and the Civic Hall and library in Elsies River.

The bulk of the cost of the damage was the result of arson.

Three shops in Elsies River which were completely destroyed, claimed a total amount of R80 177, while two cash offices were petrol bombed.
Grahamstown — A R550,000 building programme to improve two black schools here has been postponed in the wake of arson and unrest last month — but the Department of Education and Training is adamant that no schools destroyed by fire will be rebuilt.

This means that more than 1,000 scholars are without classrooms. Those who have returned to school — about 20 percent of lower primary school children — are being accommodated in double sessions at other schools less badly damaged by fire.

“We are right back to square one,” said the circuit inspector, Mr G.W. Merbol. “It has taken us years to do away with the planon system and double sessions but all has been eliminated in Grahamstown.”

He emphasised that while scheduled building programmes would go ahead at schools where no classrooms were burned, not a single burnt-out classroom or smashed window pane will be replaced with departmental money.

The department’s attitude is that it is not prepared to replace buildings destroyed by the children themselves. But if they show they care about their schools, improvements will be carried out.

Two lower primary schools were totally destroyed by fire while a Nqweba Higher Primary School only two of 38 classrooms can still be used.

At other schools children sit in classrooms without any window panes. Mr Merbol said some 4,000 panes were broken at several schools and would cost R10,000 to replace.

This time the money will have to come from the community.” However, a building programme scheduled for the Nathaniel Nyaluza High School and Andrew Moyica Higher Primary School is likely to go ahead.

The programme, which will cost about R550,000, will add 12 classrooms to Nyaluza and eight to Andrew Moyica, and will upgrade all buildings at both schools.

Building was due to start in September but has been postponed because of the “volatile” situation in the township.

According to Mr Merbol, contractors were unwilling to start work while unrest continued, but he hoped the building programme would begin before the end of the year.

Another result of the schools boycott and arson here has been that private donors, responsible for thousands of rands worth of bursary grants each year, have advised the department that these grants are being withheld for 1981. — DDC.
Riot: Police Explain

KING WILLIAMS TOWN

Pupils at desks

Deb: We want

Do not hallucinate.

Police action in continued

KING WILLIAMS TOWN

Pupils at desks

Deb: We want

Do not hallucinate.
Court dismisses R3 000 claim

Staff Reporter

MR JUSTICE BURGER yesterday dismissed a claim by the “mayor” of Crossroads, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, for R3 000 damages against the Minister of Police for an alleged assault at the squatter camp.

Mr Justice Burger handed down a judgment in favour of the minister in the Supreme Court. He awarded the minister costs.

Mr Ngxobongwana was arrested in a police raid on Crossroads on September 14, 1978. He claimed he was unlawfully arrested and unlawfully assaulted by members of the police force.

The minister of police denied that the arrest was unlawful and said that no more force than was reasonably required was used.

Evidence was that on the night of September 13, 1978, police raided Crossroads. Residents had heard that a person was shot by police and the atmosphere was tense.

Residents assembled in front of Nqolom School and a community hall the next morning between 7 and 9 a.m. Mr Ngxobongwana said they intended meeting in the hall which was being prepared.

Police evidence was that a meeting took place at the time in front of the hall. Mrs Laetitia Zondani, called on Mr Ngxobongwana’s behalf, said the aim was to sing hymns and collect money for the burial of the person shot.

Mr Justice Burger said the legality of Mr Ngxobongwana’s arrest depended on whether the gathering outside the hall was illegal under the Riotous Assemblies Act. He found that on Mr Ngxobongwana’s and Mrs Zondani’s evidence the gathering was illegal.

It had a “common purpose” when the people started singing hymns and were addressed by Mr Ngxobongwana, who said he asked the people to stay calm and assured them the police would not harm them.

Police ‘jeered’

Police evidence was that there was a gathering, addressed by Mr Ngxobongwana and others, which sang jointly and which jeered and “deliberately” pushed forward women and children to embarrass police in the event of any action taken.

Mr Justice Burger found Mr Ngxobongwana was one of the organizers of the gathering. On whether undue force was used in the arrest, he said Mr Ngxobongwana’s evidence had to be assessed.

Mr Justice Burger said Mr Ngxobongwana had not been a reliable witness. His description of various assaults did not conform with details noted by two medical doctors.

Mr Justice Burger’s criticisms of Mr Ngxobongwana’s evidence included that Mr Ngxobongwana made changes in his evidence-in-chief and under cross examination and was inclined to be evasive and argumentative.

Mrs Zondani, who gave an account of the alleged assault, had also been an unsatisfactory witness. Her evidence initially appeared plausible, but she became vague when pressed for details.

Satisfactory

The evidence of two policemen, Constables P J Botha and R C Burger, had been far more satisfactory. Their story had no inherent improbabilities and in line with all the objective facts.

Counsel for Mr Ngxobongwana, Miss M de Swardt, had relied strongly on evidence by Mrs Susan Williamson, of the Women for Peace organization, who arrived on the scene, but was “only there for a few minutes”.

She saw Mr Ngxobongwana being “thrown into the air” by policemen. She was unable to observe events further as a policeman warned her to leave.

Mrs Williamson was “a lady of character and a very sincere person”. However, her evidence was not sufficiently strong for him to reject the constables’ evidence or cause him to accept Mr Ngxobongwana’s account of “kicks, blows and the use of undue force”.  

Miss De Swardt was instructed by Mr M N Chevy, for Mr Ngxobongwana. Miss De Swardt submitted that Mr Ngxobongwana was the victim of police brutality and should be awarded damages for the injuries he had sustained.

Mr Justice Burger found that Mr Ngxobongwana was not the victim of police brutality but that Mr Ngxobongwana had not been a reliable witness.

He awarded the minister costs in the amount of R3 000.
Youth dies as man drives into rock-hurling mob

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH.—An unknown youth was killed last night when a motorist drove his car into a mob of people who were stoning his property in Tinside township, Fort Beaufort.

The motorist, Mr Zamile Nondumo, is one of two residents in Tinside township whose property was damaged in unrest which followed incidents earlier in the day when police fired batons to disperse a mob.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said the flare-up of violence in Fort Beaufort started when a crowd gathered in front of the magistrate’s court.

Thirty-three people were appearing on charges of public violence and arson arising from violence in the township earlier this month.

The people were asked by police to disperse. They then marched to the police station, where another appeal was made to them to disperse.

They broke up, but about 200 moved through the town, where they stoned police vehicles and cars. Police opened fire with birdshot and the mob dispersed.

At 9 p.m. about 150 people gathered outside the house of Mr Nondumo. They hurled rocks at his house and two motor vehicles parked outside. The vehicles were firebombed.

Mr Nondumo arrived in another vehicle and drove into the crowd. A youth was found dead after the crowd dispersed.
EAST LONDON — Violence flared in Fort Beaufort yesterday.

Violence broke after a crowd of about 1,000 gathered in front of the Fort Beaufort magistrate's court yesterday where 33 people appeared on charges of public violence and arson arising from incidents in the township at the weekend.

Major Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said the crowd was asked by police to disperse. They then marched on the police station where an appeal was made to them to disperse. The crowd broke up but about 200 moved through the town, where they began stoning vehicles.

The windscreen of four private vehicles were smashed. Police then opened fire to disperse the crowd. Maj Van Rooyen said the mob was dispersed and people returned to the township. He said as far as was known there were no injuries.

No arrests had been made.

The 33 students who appeared in the magistrate's court on a charge of attending an illegal gathering were given over to their parents on warning to appear on October 1. No evidence was led.

In another court appearance, 10 other pupils, aged between 14 and 17, also appeared briefly in an in-camera hearing on a charge of public violence.

At Fort Hare a total of 1,228 students are now attending lectures and arrangements are going ahead for the end of the year examinations, a spokesman for the university said yesterday. — DDR-DDC.
'Burnt schools will not be rebuilt'

PORT ELIZABETH. - A R50 000 building programme to improve two black schools in Grahamstown has been postponed by the wake of arson, and unrest last month.

And the Department of Education and Training is adamant that no schools destroyed by fire will be rebuilt.

This means that more than 1 500 schoolchildren are without classrooms. Those who have returned to school - about 50% of lower primary school children - are being accommodated in double sessions at other schools badly damaged by fire.

"We are right back to square one," said the Grahamstown circuit inspector, Mr G. W. Merched. "It has taken us years to do away with the platoon system and double sessions had just been eliminated in Grahamstown."

He emphasised that while scheduled building programmes would go ahead at schools where no classrooms were burnt, "if a single burnt-out classroom or smashed window pane will be repaired with departmental money".

The department's attitude is that it is not prepared to replace buildings destroyed by the children themselves, he said.

Two lower primary schools were totally destroyed by fire while a higher primary school only two of its classrooms could still be used. At other schools, children sit in classrooms without doors, any window panes. Mr Merched said some 4 000 panes were broken at several schools and would cost R10 000 to replace.

"This time the money will have to come from the community," he said.

However, a building programme scheduled for the Nathaniel Nyalusa High School and Andrew Moyake Higher Primary School is likely to go ahead.

The programme, which will cost R50 000, will add 12 classrooms at Nyalusa and eight to Andrew Moyake, and will upgrade all buildings at both schools. The building was scheduled to start in September but has been postponed because of the "volatile" situation in the township.

Another result of the school boycott and action by Grahamstown has been that private donors, responsible for thousands of rands worth of bursary grants each year, have informed the department that these grants are being withheld for 1981.
Reporters
Cape Herald

Five Action youths have been granted bail pending appeal in

MOTHERS OPPOSE

BAIL FOR SONS

Gaea Lyra

Gaea Lyra

R.35 30160
Fire bomb raids on principals

The homes of the headmasters of Sizanile High School in Nyanga and Fezeka High School in Gugulethu, Cape Town, have been attacked by an angry mob throwing petrol bombs and stones.

The violence on Tuesday night followed a day in which riot police arrested two pupils and struck others with batons when they dispersed a group of pupils who gathered in a Gugulethu church to discuss the schools boycott in Cape Town's black townships.

Few incidents were reported in the Eastern Cape, Bloemfontein and Kimberley, areas hit by unrest this week. Bloemfontein was said to be quiet, while student leaders in the Eastern Cape have declared the indefinite closure of their schools.

Doctoron Songabala reports that authorities in Bloemfontein are poised for "stronger action" to end the schools' boycott, following sporadic action by radicals against pupils, who began returning to school this week.

In Batho yesterday, police and Education Department officials and community councils committed themselves to "neutralise agitators" and to solicit the aid of parents in normalising the situation at schools by Monday.

In Cape Town, the home of Mr P Tshuha, principal of Sizanile High, was stoned and severely damaged by fire after a petrol bomb was lobbed through a window.

Later, the home of the principal of Fezeka High, Mr Gqabi, was stoned, all the windows shattered and his car parked in the yard set alight.

The homes of two other teachers were also attacked and damaged by the angry crowd.

The attacks followed the beating up of some teachers and school pupils in their classrooms on Monday afternoon after the pupils had re-registered to return to school at the weekend.

The principal of Sizanile said a mob of angry youths burst in at the front door.

He said his family stood by helplessly as the youths ransacked his fridge and sprayed petrol over the furniture.

"Earlier, I was approached by three youths. They threatened me with death and as I was about to leave somebody took out a bayonet and told me: 'I'm going to kill you.'"

"I ran to my home and when I got there a mob of about 50 youths boys and girls had already burst in.

Another group was busy overturning my new car and when the petrol escaped, they set it alight.

The principal of the Fezeka School, Mr Gqabi said last night he was alone at home, when he heard knocking on his door.

"When I looked out I saw a mob of about 80 youths standing in front of my home.

"They did not say anything but when they saw me they started throwing the windows.

"When they realised I was not coming out, they overturned my car and set it alight."
Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with leasing the relevant method of depreciation allowed would be used. Furthermore, the text includes the invest-

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 4 using the same discount factor is suggested from the tax shield arising on an equivalent loan.

The general approach which follows:

530 which avoids...
Students guilty of public violence

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Sixty ZwelethuMbha Trade School students were found guilty yesterday by Mr J. Kotze in the ZwelethuMbha Regional Court on charges of public violence.

Originally 128 students were charged but charges were withdrawn against some. Later 71 were summonsed to appear on the charges.

The case, which was heard in camera, was a sequel to alleged violent behaviour by the students on July 7 — which the state alleged created a riot at the ZwelethuMbha township — where the students allegedly threatened to assault people while armed with dangerous weapons and actually assaulted others.

All the accused had pleaded not guilty to the charge. Their defence was that they had carried weapons to defend themselves against a hostile element at ZwelethuMbha, which assaulted them each time they visited the township.

Those acquitted yesterday were Mr Zandile Nobatzi, 18, from Siprobena; Mr Zolile Tshabalala, 18, from Mthathsane; Mr Vusumzi Mphathi, 18, from Kwazakhale; Mr Michael Mayala, 19, from Kwazakhale and Mr Amos Sontela, 19, from Carletonville.

The prosecutor, Mr F. Erasmus, conceded that the trial resumed yesterday that the five accused's story that they had not been part of the group that allegedly committed the crime of public violence could be reasonably true.

Mr Erasmus submitted that they should be acquitted.

Sentence against six juveniles in the case was postponed for three years, while the other accused were sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment, suspended for five years on condition they did not commit a public violence crime or assault anyone during that time. Failure to comply with this would result in a prison term without the option of a fine.

In finding the accused guilty, Mr Kotze relied on the evidence of Constable Vuso, who, although obviously not highly intelligent, was an impartial witness who did not tant...
BLOEMFONTEIN — A magistrate had misdirected himself, it was submitted in the Appeal Court, Bloemfontein, yesterday, when he found that the arrests of nine men, arising from unrest at the University of the Western Cape, proved they must have been the ring-leaders (bellemites).

The submission was made by Mr J R Whitehead, for the nine men who were appealing against convictions and sentences imposed on them by a Regional Court magistrate in Belville on February 4, 1977, after unrest in August 1976.

Wilfred Jaffa was convicted of common assault and fined R50 or 30 days. The others — Herman van Wyk, Charles Davies, Trevor Hanco, Gert Vissage, Victor Neusschhammer, Eugene Vissage, Michael O’Neill and Glynnister Lawrence — were convicted of public violence. Van Wyk, Davies and Hanco were each sentenced to 18 months’ jail and the others each to two years’ jail.

On appeal to the Cape Supreme Court the convictions were all confirmed and half of each sentence, bar Jaffa’s, was amended so as to be conditionally suspended for five years.

Mr Whitehead submitted yesterday that the magistrate had misdirected himself in finding that the fact of the appellants’ arrests proved they must have been the ring-leaders, and the identification of each appellant (in most cases by a single witness) was accordingly incorrigibly corrupted by the arrest of each appellant, as there were only 13 arrests out of about 400 to 500 students.

He submitted that as the appellants were student first offenders the sentences were disturbingly inappropriate.

Mr C F de Plessis, SC, for the State, submitted that by use of the word "bellemites" the magistrate had intended no more than that the appellants had played an active role. It was clear he had given attention to the approach of the police geared to arrest chief culprits.

However, in the light of the appellants’ youth and clean records, he submitted that a portion of the sentence should be suspended, but that Jaffa’s sentence remain unaltered.

Judgment was reserved.

SAPA
Sabotage: pupils in court

EAST LONDON — Six Khulani High School pupils appeared briefly in the Mdantsane Magistrate's Court on a charge of sabotage yesterday.

Zukiswa Mapeyi, 19, Malusi Mbizana, 20, and four others aged between 15 and 17, were not asked to plead.

No evidence was led and all were released into the custody of their parents or guardians who were warned to bring them to court on October 8.

Their appearance was in connection with the burning of books at their school on August 18.

5 pupils charged

EAST LONDON — Malusi Mbizana, 20, and four other Khulani High School pupils appeared briefly in the Mdantsane Magistrate's Court on a charge of public violence yesterday.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

All five were released in the custody of their parents who were warned to bring them to court for trial on October 8. — DDR
More time for black pupils to re-register

PORT ELIZABETH — The weekend deadline for the re-registration of black pupils in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth schools has been extended until today.

In an interview last night the Cape Director of Education and Training, Mr W J Brown, said pupils who came to the schools today would still be accepted.

"Beyond that, we will play it by ear," he said.

The Cape Town figure for re-registration so far yesterday was 3,000 and in Grahamstown about 650. The Port Elizabeth figure of about 2,000 was "disappointing." No figure was available for Pretoria.

The Minister of Education and Training, Dr E Hartzenberg, said in an interview from Pretoria last night that he felt the poor Port Elizabeth response had been because of "organisations which prematurely said they wanted the bantustan to end" but now "along the line that they want them to continue".

He said education would be provided for returning pupils, who would be protected on school premises by the police.

"They will remain as long as they are needed. We must avoid intimidation of those pupils who come to classes. If they are not disturbed then the police will leave."

Low pupil attendance

Asked if schools with low pupil attendance would be closed, the minister said a decision would be made today.

"Although we might close some schools, we will see all teachers in the affected areas to the maximum advantage of the pupils. We will have smaller classes, and will give individual attention.

"If necessary, some teachers will be sent to other centres where normal classes are continuing so that these pupils will also benefit."

Dr Hartzenberg said measures to help pupils to pass their end-of-year examinations were the cancellation of the September holidays and extramural activities, a longer school day and exchequer aid until next Saturday."
HUNDREDS of pupils yesterday went into a white residential area at Kimberley and entered houses, smashing windows and overturning furniture and causing heavy damage, according to the Directorate of Public Relations of the Police in Pretoria.

The police statement said that about 1,500 students marched to a community hall where the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F. Hartzenberg, was to have addressed parents.

"On arrival at the hall the students tore up their school books and threw them into a pile. Police were called in. The students started stoning them, upon which the police used teargas.

"The students left the scene and reassembled at St Boniface School which is closed at present. The police went there and warned the students to disperse. They refused and again stoned the police and shouted slogans. Teargas had to be used again."

The statement said the pupils then went to a white residential area and entered houses, broke windows and damaged furniture.

They reassembled outside the houses and about 19 of them were arrested for damaging property.

Police

The students then returned to the St Boniface School where they again stoned police, breaching the windscreen of a police vehicle.

A bread van was stopped near the Galeshewe township, robbed of its load and set alight. The police put out the fire.

After this a beer hall was stormed and entered by a group of pupils who smashed a TV set and damaged beer pumps and other equipment.

A police spokesman yesterday described the situation as "tense but under control." — Sapa.
Black pupils go on rampage in white Kimberley suburb

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

ABOUT 1,500 black students went on the rampage through a white suburb of Kimberley yesterday, entering homes and smashing windows and furniture.

The incident took place during a visit by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartenbergh.

Scattering after police fired teargas, the crowd spilled over from Galeshewe township into the white suburb of West End where they entered homes, smashed windows and destroyed furniture.

At least 19 students were arrested and charged with malicious damage to property.

A bakery delivery van was set alight. A private car, three Northern Cape Administration Board vehicles and a police van were damaged by stones.

A spokesman for Kimberley Hospital said 12 students had been treated for minor injuries.

The students assembled at about 9am at St Boniface Secondary School in the township. They marched to the Abantu Batho Community Centre where Dr Hartenbergh was due to meet parents, teachers and community officials to discuss the city's month-long school boycott.

The students began piling torn-up schoolbooks outside the hall but were dispersed by police using tear gas.

They marched back to St Boniface when they heard that Dr Hartenbergh had shifted the meeting to another venue.

After giving the crowd 10 minutes to disperse, police again fired tear gas and the slogan-shouting students scattered into West End and Galeshewe.

According to the chief director of the Northern Cape Administration Board, Mr Martin Kruger, they damaged the board's only beer hall and smashed two television sets inside.

"We're now on the alert for any more trouble," Mr Kruger said. "We'll play safe and be ready if this continues. We were very surprised by it."

All bus services into Galeshewe were stopped at about 10am and most shops in the area closed at the same time.

Last night a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said the situation "is now quiet and under control".

"No further mass gatherings took place yesterday afternoon and preliminary investigations have begun into cases of damage to property. The police are on stand-by," he said.

No estimates of damage were available.

Only two of Kimberley's black schools are open, and the 10,000 boycotting students have held peaceful daily meetings at St Boniface.

Dr Hartenbergh left Kimberley yesterday afternoon without issuing a statement on his meeting.
follow flare-up

After three policemen's houses in Galeshewe were attacked last night.

One of the houses was burnt down, another had a petrol bomb thrown at it, which failed to explode, and the third had been stoned.

No injuries were reported.

According to the police, unrest started at 10 am yesterday when 1500 pupils marched on the Abantu Batho hall in Galeshewe.

At the hall, schoolbooks were torn and scattered on the ground. Police called on the pupils to disperse and fired tear gas after being stoned.

The marchers then went to St. Boniface School where they were again told to disperse.

Police were stoned and fired further tear gas canisters.

Some of the pupils fled to a neighbouring (white) residential area, West End, where two houses had windows broken.

Two private vehicles, including a bread delivery truck were damaged.

The bread truck was burnt out and bread and money taken.

A number of police vehicles also had their windows smashed.

A beer depot in Galeshewe was also set alight and a large quantity of beer destroyed.

Sources on the Bloemfontein Administration Board confirmed this morning that "trouble started" early today when about 25 youths chased pupils from the Mabola Sotho Higher Primary School.

Police were called to the area, and by late morning, police spokesmen said a "large man, usual contingent" were in the townships, but had encountered little violence.

Salesman stoned by mob in township

Own Correspondent

A hundred and twelve schoolchildren have been arrested following a day of violence in Kimberley, during which three policemen's homes were attacked, and violence erupted in Bloemfontein's Manganese township.

This morning a Bloemfontein salesman was stoned by a mob of several hundred youths in the township.

The man, Mr. Jannie Kruger, sustained a deep cut on the left side of his head, and all the windows of his car were shattered following five direct hits.

He managed to race out of the area and said later: "If my car had stalled, I would have been dead."

The trouble in Kimberley took place while the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, was meeting the schools committees from the black townships at a building in the city centre.

A police spokesman said the situation was calm today after yesterday's unrest in the Galeshewe township, but that schools were empty.

He confirmed that 112 pupils were arrested in connection with allegations of public violence.

'To Page 3, Cot'
ATTENDANCE

Schools in Cape Town were hit by strikes after some 50,000 public school teachers and support staff struck in sympathy with the striking ASH and NAFU teachers.

A recent survey has shown that 90% of all schools had no children present.

A report from the Department of Education said that 80% of all schools were closed and that 10% of all schools were open but only with a small percentage of students.

A spokesperson for the Department of Education said that the situation was serious and that the government was working on a solution.

However, at a meeting in which all the education department officials were present, the principal of one of the schools said that the situation was manageable and that the students were being well taken care of.

Another principal who had been in the school for over 10 years said that the children were being looked after and that the teachers were doing their best to keep the children occupied.

A teacher at another school said that the children were being taught through television and that they were happy with the arrangement.

A report from the Department of Health said that 20% of the students had been admitted to hospital and that the situation was under control.

A spokesperson for the Department of Health said that the government was working on a solution and that the situation would be under control in the next few days.

A report from the Department of Education said that the situation was serious and that the government was working on a solution.

A teacher at another school said that the children were being taught through television and that they were happy with the arrangement.

A report from the Department of Health said that 20% of the students had been admitted to hospital and that the situation was under control.

A spokesperson for the Department of Health said that the government was working on a solution and that the situation would be under control in the next few days.

A report from the Department of Education said that the situation was serious and that the government was working on a solution.

A teacher at another school said that the children were being taught through television and that they were happy with the arrangement.

A report from the Department of Health said that 20% of the students had been admitted to hospital and that the situation was under control.

A spokesperson for the Department of Health said that the government was working on a solution and that the situation would be under control in the next few days.

A report from the Department of Education said that the situation was serious and that the government was working on a solution.

A teacher at another school said that the children were being taught through television and that they were happy with the arrangement.

A report from the Department of Health said that 20% of the students had been admitted to hospital and that the situation was under control.

A spokesperson for the Department of Health said that the government was working on a solution and that the situation would be under control in the next few days.
Violence flares in Kimberley

KIMBERLEY — The situation here was described last evening as "under control" by a spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria following yesterday's unrest in the area.

The spokesman said police were investigating damage to property at "a couple of houses" in the white residential area of West End and a beerhall in the black residential area, Galashuwu.

According to an earlier statement by the directorate, about 1,500 pupils had marched on a community hall in Galashuwu where the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Forde Hartzenberg, was scheduled to speak. The statement said police had broken up the gathering with tear gas after the children had torn up school books.

The pupils then went on to West End where they entered houses, broke windows and damaged furniture.

They assembled outside the houses where about 19 were arrested for damaging property.

The pupils then went to St. Boniface School where they stoned police on duty, smashing the windscreen of a police vehicle.

A bread delivery van was stopped near Galashuwu, robbed of its load and set alight.

After this the pupils stormed a beer hall, smashing a TV set and damaging beer pumps and other equipment.

A police spokesman described the situation as "tense but under control".

He added that no further mass gatherings had occurred and police units were on standby.

SAPA.
Few return to E Cape schools

OWN CORRESPONDENT

PORT ELIZABETH — The Minister of Education and Training, Dr J F Hartzenberg, is expected to make a statement later today on the school situation in Port Elizabeth where the boycott is continuing.

Only 29 of the total of 291 who had re-registered were in their classrooms yesterday.

The department’s Cape director, Mr D H Owen, described the figure as ‘disappointing’.

He said the figure for KwaNooxiba, Uitenhage, where about 263 had signed on by late yesterday afternoon, was also unsatisfactory.

Figures from Grahamstown where 282 attended classes of the 658 who had re-registered, were more encouraging.

Mr Owen said number in the Eastern Cape were in sharp contrast to Cape Town where of the 470 pupils who had signed on 102 returned to classes yesterday.

Asked what would happen if the boycott continued in the trouble spots of Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, a spokesman for the department in Pretoria said he could only refer to the minister’s statement last week in which he said that schools would close if pupils had not returned to their classes by yesterday.
Kimberley pupils go on rampage — 19 held

Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — About 1,500 black pupils went on the rampage here yesterday during a visit by the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Dr Febe Hattrenberg.

Nineteen pupils were arrested and charged with malicious damage to property after the crowd spilled over from Galeshewe township into the white suburb of West End, setting houses and smashing windows and furniture.

A bakery delivery van was set alight and a private car, three Northern Cape Administration Board vehicles and a police van were damaged by stones. A spokesman for Kimberley Hospital said 12 students had been treated for minor injuries.

The pupils assembled at about 6am at the township’s St Boniface Secondary School and marched to the Abantu Bahru Community Centre, where Dr Hattrenberg was to meet parents, teachers and community officials to discuss the city’s month-long school boycott, which is keeping some 10,000 pupils out of their classrooms.

They began piling turn-up schoolbooks outside the hall, but were dispersed by police using teargas. They marched back to St Boniface when they heard that Dr Hattrenberg had shifted the meeting to another venue.

After giving the crowd 10 minutes to disperse, police again fired teargas and the school-busting students scattered into West End and Galeshewe.

According to the chief director of the Northern Cape Administration Board, Mr Martin Kruger, they damaged the board’s only office in the area.

‘On the alert’

“We’re now on the alert for any more trouble,” Mr Kruger said. “We’ll play safe and be ready if this continues. We were very surprised by it.”

All bus services into Galeshewe were stopped about 10am and most shops in the area closed at the same time.

Last night a spokesman for the police department of public relations said: “The situation in Kimberley is now quiet and under control.”

No further mass gatherings took place yesterday afternoon and preliminary investigations have begun into cases of damage to property. The police are on stand-by.

No estimates of damage were available.

Only two of Kimberley’s black schools are open and bowcutting pupils have held peaceful daily meetings at St Boniface.

Dr Hattrenberg left Kimberley yesterday afternoon without issuing a statement on his meeting.
Over 6000 pupils fail to register

Staff Reporter

More than half the pupils in the higher primary and high schools in the African townships did not re-register and thus forfeited the right to sit for the end-of-the-year examinations.

The current inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P.J. Scheepers said 4,783 pupils had registered over the weekend and yesterday.

He gave the original number of the pupils at these schools as 11,981. That meant 6,738 pupils did not register. He said 3,984 pupils were present at the schools yesterday.

A tour of the townships yesterday showed there were few pupils at ID Pikiro High School and Szamule Secondary School.

No pupils were visible at Dervan High School and at Lunga High School, there were many pupils in the school yard.

There were police in vans keeping watch on all the schools and it is believed that they were watching for intimidation of pupils who were registering.

Mr Scheepers said he did not know whether the schools would be closed if the registered pupils continued to boycott classes.
No wishing away unrest

Kreiner

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN
Municipal Reporter

The deep-seated problems leading to the recent unrest in Cape Town could not be washed away and great responsibility rested on the shoulders of the city to find solutions to them.

Cape Town's Mayor, Mr Louis Kreiner, said yesterday:

Reviewing the past year in an address during his installation for a second one-year term of office, Mr Kreiner expressed his condolences to those who lost family members in the unrest created by the school, bus and meat boycotts.

Lives had been lost unnecessarily, he said.

It was imperative that solutions should be found to the problems which gave rise to the unrest. This did not lie solely with City leaders and politicians, but also with inhabitants of the city, who had to be willing to see each other's point of view.

He appealed to everybody with grievances to approach him - whether they were schoolchildren, the bus company, representatives or committees. If he could not offer solutions, he could act as an arbitrator.

He reported that he and the Deputy Mayor, Mr M J van Zyl, had had an interview with the Minister and the Director-General of Transport regarding the decision caused by the continued bus boycott. He was awaiting a reply to their representations.

Mr Kreiner said the crime rate was cause for great concern. This had been brought home to him personally in a painful manner. He was referring to the slaying of his brother, Mr Arnold Kreiner, in a Milnerton supermarket two weeks ago.

Other points made by Mr Kreiner were:

- The City's tourist industry was on the upswing, with Capetown performing demand and reliable revenue.
- Urban transport caused continuous anxiety, but the Metropolitan Transport Advisory Council had worked hard behind the scenes, and it was hoped that the issues could be found to implement proposals presented to the central and provincial governments.

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Louis Kreiner, right, and the Deputy Mayor, Mr M J (Kosie) van Zyl, were installed for a second one-year term during a statutory City Council meeting in the Foreshore Civic Centre yesterday. The ceremony in the flower-blocked council chamber was witnessed by city councillors, council officials and a number of other guests.

The term: The term that represents the net cash flow to be equal to the present value of cash flows is the interest rate at which the discount factor equals 1.

Re: Term 2: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equals 1.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equals 1.
Schools in Uitenhage, PE closed

PRETORIA. - All black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, had been closed indefinitely, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenburg, announced here last night.

This followed the action of "certain individuals and pseudo-committees" who had reacted negatively to positive steps taken by his department to normalise the school situation in certain troubled areas.

While proclaiming that they needed pupils to go back to school, these individuals, and committees were persisting in manipulating education for their own selfish ends and were organizing meetings and appealing to parents and pupils to continue the boycott of schools.

Dr Hartzenburg also announced that special arrangements would be made in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage to accommodate these pupils who had re-registered at the end of last week and to assist them in preparing for and writing their examinations.

In his statement Dr Hartzenburg said: "Following continuous unsuccessful attempts at local level to stabilise the situation, officials of my department and I had repeated discussions with representatives of legally constituted bodies, viz community councils and school committees.

"At these meetings, the allegations of grievances raised by the representatives of the department were already engaged in various programmes relevant to the matters raised by them."

When the most rapid course was found for clearing up these grievances, it was decided to allow the representatives to continue the examinations on the following conditions:

- Special arrangements would be made locally to accommodate these pupils who have already registered and to assist them in preparing for and writing of the examinations.
- The affected schools in the Graaff-Reinet district in Kimberley would be closed for the rest of the year if "orderly and effective" education is not resumed from September 15.
- After the meeting between officials of the department and representatives of school committees and the Kimberley Community Council, it was agreed that all schools in the township would be closed indefinitely.
- The department was also informed that a discount factor equal to or slightly higher than the interest rate on outstanding loans should be used for this term.

The representatives were fully informed about developments in the department and the programme aimed at improving the quality of education, the minister said.

Sapa and Pna Correspondent
Govt shuts black Cape schools

ALL black primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage have been closed indefinitely, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Perdece Harrenberg, announced in Pretoria last night.

He also said schools in the Galeshewe township in Kimberley would be closed for the rest of the year if "orderly and effective" education was not resumed from September 15, the Rand Daily Mail - Pretoria Bureau reports.

Pupils would then forfeit the right to sit for the end of the year examinations.

Dr. Hartzenberg said his decision to close schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage followed the action of "certain individuals and pseudo committees" who had reacted negatively to positive steps taken by his department to normalise the school situation in certain troubled areas.

While proclaiming that they wanted pupils to go back to school, these individuals and committees were persisting in manipulating education for their own selfish ends and wereorganising meetings and appealing to parents and pupils to continue the boycott of schools, he said.

The Minister also announced that special arrangements would be made in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage to accommodate those pupils who had re-registered at the end of last week and to assist them in preparing for and writing their examinations.

Referring to this week's unrest in Kimberley, he said that after a meeting between officials of his department and representatives of school committees and the Kimberley Community Council, it was agreed that all schools in Galeshewe would be closed from yesterday to Friday "to afford an opportunity of normalising the situation."

At the meeting the current disruption of education in the township was discussed and attention was given to grievances submitted by the representatives.

The representatives were fully informed about developments in the department and the programme aimed at improving the quality of education, the Minister said.

In his statement on the Eastern Cape situation, Dr. Hartzenberg said that "following continuous unsuccessful attempts at local level to normalise the situation, officials of my department and I had repeated discussions with representatives of legally constituted bodies, viz community councils and school committee.

"At these meetings, the alleged grievances raised by the pupils were discussed in depth. It was pointed out to these representatives that the department was already engaged in various programmes relevant to the matters raised by them.

"It is noteworthy that the representatives of the school committee and community councils who attended the above-mentioned meetings were obstructed and their lives endangered when they endeavoured to report back to the parents.

"Consequently, I announced certain steps on Wednesday, September 3, aimed at providing the opportunity for pupils to continue their studies and to prepare for the forthcoming examinations.

Because the response of the "pseudo committees" had remained negative, he had decided to close the schools indefinitely — Sapa.
Pupils’ rampage in white suburb 112 held

KIMBERLEY — A total of 112 black schoolchildren have been arrested following Monday’s disturbance in which hundreds of black pupils in Kimberley went on the rampage through the Gelebeke township and the neighbouring white suburb of West End.

The situation was reported to be quiet yesterday.

The detained pupils — 68 of them girls — are to face charges of public violence.

Fourteen schoolchildren and one policeman were injured as a result of the disturbance, police said yesterday.

Prior to the “invasion”, the pupils, numbering about 1,500, had gathered at St. Boniface Secondary School and the Abantu Batho Community Centre where they tore up textbooks and set fire to a van and a car.

Teargas was used to disperse the pupils.

The demonstration took place while the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, was holding a meeting with members of the school committees from the black townships at a building in the city centre.

Colonel Gi van der Westhuizen said from Kimberley yesterday that the police had been patrolling the black townships but no further incidents had been reported.

Giving details of the damage to property on Monday, police said the list included smashed windows, broken furniture and missing property in West End.

The homes of two policemen were stoned and had broken windows.

The house of another policeman was set alight and almost completely destroyed.

A delivery van and a car were set alight in the township.

Damage to the van was estimated at R3,000 and the driver was robbed of cash and a consignment of bread valued at R1,600.

Twelve police vehicles, an administration vehicle and a bus were damaged by stones.

Three beer pumps were damaged and two television sets were destroyed.

Sapa
Ngceba asked to intervene

UMTATA — The father of a Std 8 Nyanga High School pupil who has been in detention for 44 days has appealed to Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, to intervene before his son appears in court today.

Mr Peter Luzoko Matolengwe, 20, is charged with incitement, conspiring to boycott classes, and escaping from custody. He has appeared in the Engcobo magistrate's court three times and has been granted R300 bail.

His father, the Rev Patrick Matolengwe, said he had sent a telegram and express letter to Brig Ngceba voicing his concern as a parent and asked if Brig Ngceba would intervene.

Mr Matolengwe, who lives in Cape Town, said he was not told bail had been granted, 'so we have not been able to arrange it. Since his arrest no one has been allowed to see him, including his lawyer, nor has he been allowed to receive food or clean clothing.'

Brig Ngceba said he had received the telegram, but not the letter.

Mr Peter Matolengwe had not been allowed access to his attorney, Mr Madikizela, before Monday. "In terms of the emergency regulations,”

But on Monday, Mr Madikizela was allowed to talk to his client in the presence of two security policemen. Security police had not allowed Mr Matolengwe to appear in the Engcobo magistrate's court earlier that day.

The magistrate, Mr M. Marchiso, instructed them to bring him to court today.

"I have to see him before then," Mr Madikizela said. "The charges have not been put to him and he's unsure of the deeds he's accused of." — DPA
PRETORIA — All black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage had been closed indefinitely, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr C. Hartzenberg, announced here last night.

This followed the action of "certain individuals and pseudo-committees" who had reacted negatively to positive steps taken by his department to normalise the school situation in certain troubled areas.

While proclaiming that they wanted pupils to go back to school, these individuals and committees were persisting in manipulating education for their own selfish ends and were organising meetings and appealing to parents and pupils to continue the boycott of schools.

Dr Hartzenberg also announced that special arrangements would be made in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage to accommodate those pupils who had registered at the end of last week and to assist them in preparing for and writing their examinations.

In his statement Dr Hartzenberg said "following continuous unsuccessful attempts at local level to normalise the situation, officials of my department and I had held discussions with representatives of legally constituted bodies such as community councils and school committees.

At these meetings the alleged grievances raised by the pupils were discussed in depth. It was pointed out to these representatives that the department was already engaged in various programmes relevant to the matters raised by them."

They were informed that the government intended providing equal education and facilities to all race groups and that the steps taken had been detailed, Dr Hartzenberg said.

"It is significant to note that certain individuals, who are school committee members, were also invited to the same discussions at which the above-mentioned information was disseminated. However, they boycotted these meetings, formed their own pseudo-committees and engaged in anti-productive activities, by misleading parents and pupils," he said.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Parents' Committee, the Rev James Naya, said it was a pity the government had not been more patient.

He said he had hoped for an end to the boycott because pupils were already reassessing the situation on Monday.

He said the pupils' calm and quiet behaviour during the four-month boycott had given him hope that a breakthrough was not far away.

Nowhere else in the country had pupils behaved in such a non-violent manner while waiting for the government to reply to their demands, he said.

In Cape Town, the regional director of education, Mr D. H. Owens, said that as a result of large-scale intimidation, the number of pupils who attended black schools in the Peninsula yesterday had dropped.
Houses set alight in Kimberley unrest

Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY. — A policeman's house was burnt and that of the chairman of the Galesheke Community Council, Mr Temba Nyathi, was petrol bombed as unrest spread in the black residential area on Monday night.

Sergeant Simon Smith, of Galesheke, said yesterday that he felt fortunate that his house was burned while he was away from home.

"I could have been burnt alive in my house if those responsible for the fire had not moved me. I have already made arrangements with the superintendent that I should move to a new house. I am no longer a safe person in this area," he said.

Scores of people and policemen came to comfort Sergeant Smith as he prepared to remove some of his furniture from his home.

A three-piece lounge suite was badly damaged by fire. Sergeant Smith's uniform was burnt and most of his private clothing was stolen.

Kimberley police yesterday started their investigation into the case.

Mr Nyathi's house was petrol bombed while he was away. Damage was minimal.

Mr Nyathi said he believed the petrol bombing was carried out by vandals who took advantage of the "out-of-control situation."

Police are also investigating the petrol bombing of his house.

The chief executive officer of the community council, Mr P J J Fogg, expressed concern about the petrol bombing of Mr Nyathi's house.

He said he did not see any good reason behind the petrol bombing of the house. "Fortunately his children, who were in the house, escaped unscathed."
Police break up meeting

Staff Reporter

TWO students were arrested and several were beaten with batons yesterday when the police in camouflage dress entered a Guguletu church and dispersed about 150 students meeting to discuss the boycott of classes.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier D B Nethanael, said last night he was aware that a number of people had thrown stones at a police vehicle. When the police approached them, they took refuge in the church hall. The police followed them into the hall and arrested two people.

Brigadier Nethanael said the police had taken action, but did not specify what had been done. Shortly after the meeting, a crowd of students in township area NY72 were joined in stocking two delivery trucks by several angry parents, according to eyewitnesses. The police were called in to guard the trucks. Both NY1 and NY3 were still being patrolled by riot police last night.

Two women students who attended the meeting yesterday morning in the Old Apostolic Church, NY74, told the Cape Times that students were singing freedom songs at the start of the meeting when about 20 policemen armed with batons and rifles entered the church. “Most of them were dressed in riot clothes. They closed all the doors, went to the altar and asked who the ‘minister’ was — who had been standing in front to address the students. We said we were all ‘ministers’. When some students started singing again, they said: ‘Donors, by still dark!’”

The girls said students bowed their heads to avoid being photographed by the man dressed in a black suit.

“The police then started hitting us and everybody ran to get outside. They also hit those on the floor who had fallen. The women said they heard a shot fired outside the church, where there were more riot police.”

One of the women, Lorraine, 20, said the police grabbed her brother, Joseph, and a youth called Tembu and put them into a police van. She said she saw several injured students outside the church. A boy who apparently broke his leg was taken to hospital.

Lorraine, whose forecarm was swollen, said she had also been beaten on her upper arm. Her friend Patricia had a bruise behind her right ear.

"\n
Staff Reporter.

TWO students were arrested and several were beaten with batons yesterday when the police in camouflage dress entered a Guguletu church and dispersed about 150 students meeting to discuss the boycott of classes.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier D B Nethanael, said last night he was aware that a number of people had thrown stones at a police vehicle. When the police approached them, they took refuge in the church hall. The police followed them into the hall and arrested two people.

Brigadier Nethanael said the police had taken action, but did not specify what had been done. Shortly after the meeting, a crowd of students in township area NY72 were joined in stocking two delivery trucks by several angry parents, according to eyewitnesses. The police were called in to guard the trucks. Both NY1 and NY3 were still being patrolled by riot police last night.

Two women students who attended the meeting yesterday morning in the Old Apostolic Church, NY74, told the Cape Times that students were singing freedom songs at the start of the meeting when about 20 policemen armed with batons and rifles entered the church. “Most of them were dressed in riot clothes. They closed all the doors, went to the altar and asked who the ‘minister’ was — who had been standing in front to address the students. We said we were all ‘ministers’. When some students started singing again, they said: ‘Donners, by still dark!’”

The girls said students bowed their heads to avoid being photographed by the man dressed in a black suit.

“The police then started hitting us and everybody ran to get outside. They also hit those on the floor who had fallen. The women said they heard a shot fired outside the church, where there were more riot police.”

One of the women, Lorraine, 20, said the police grabbed her brother, Joseph, and a youth called Tembu and put them into a police van. She said she saw several injured students outside the church. A boy who apparently broke his leg was taken to hospital.

Lorraine, whose forecarm was swollen, said she had also been beaten on her upper arm. Her friend Patricia had a bruise behind her right ear.
MOBS ATTA PRINCIPAL
Cape township violence

THE headmaster of Siyamile High School Mr P Tukulu, in his car which was badly burnt.

(Continued from Page 1)

anything but ransacked the house in silence.

'I have no idea where I am going to stay tonight,' he said.

ALONE

The principal of Fokub, Mr M Gqinzi, said that at about 9 pm he was alone in his home when he heard knocking on his door.

'I did not open it as I had some suspicion of what was happening. Whoever was there they left.'

When I looked out of the window I saw a mob of about 50 youths standing in front of my home.

They did not say anything, but when they saw me they started stoming the windows.

'When they realised that I was not coming out they overturned my car and set it alight. I was forced to leave the house by the back door and spent the night with relatives.'

ATTENDANCE DOWN

Attendance at schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu was down today, with some schools reportedly empty and others attended by between 30 and 100 pupils.

At some schools, some pupils had turned off their classes, no lessons were being given.

'After what happened last night, no one principal's home, teachers are a little nervous about going back,' one principal said.

'It's all very confusing,' another principal said.

'Some people blame the deteriorating situation in the township on the Department of Education and Training for not listening to the pupils' grievances. Others blame the police.'

'Some people say what is happening is right and others say it isn't. The pupils are becoming dangerous. During the day they lie low but at night they rule the location.'

'It seems as if their targets are the principals, the people who have been trying to quiet them all these years.'

Brigadier D B Nkosi, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, said today the police had followed the pupils.
MOBS using petrol bombs and stones last night attacked the homes of the headmasters of Sizamile High School in Nyanga and Fezeka High School in Guguletu.

The incidents followed a protest in which 'riot police' injured two pupils and allegedly struck others with batons. When they dispersed, a group of pupils fled to the police station.

The pupils had gathered at a church to discuss the schools' boycott by black townships.

The homes of Mr P Tukulu, principal of Sizamile, were stoned and severely damaged by fire.

SHATTERED

Later, the home of the principal, Mr P Tukulu, was stoned. All the windows were shattered and his car, which was parked in the yard, was set alight.

The home of two other teachers was also attacked and damaged by the angry crowds.

The attacks on the teachers followed the beating up of some teachers and pupils in their classrooms on Monday afternoon, after the pupils had registered at the weekend to return to school.

Mr Tukulu said his family was watching TV when a mob of angry youths burst into the front door.

Helpless

His family and relatives stood by helplessly as the youths ransacked his fridge and sprayed petrol all over the furniture.

"Earlier a policeman had come to my home to tell me that our priest's home had been stoned. After he left the phone, I accompanied him to the corner.

"When I was returning home I was approached by three youths. They threatened me with death. As I was about to leave somebody took out a bayonet and told me that I'm going to kill you.""

I ran to my home. When I got there a mob of about 50 youths, boys and girls, had already burst into the house.

RANSACKED

Another group was busy overturning my brand-new car. When the petrol started running out they set it alight.

"All my family and I could do was to stand by helplessly." Mr Tukulu said, that while the youths were in the house, they did not accuse him of

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)
Mr M Gcaji, principal of Feseka High School in Guguletu, surveys the overturned burnt-out wreck of his car after a mob of angry youths had finished with it. All the windows of his car were also shattered.
Angry mobs attack the homes of 2 headmasters

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The homes of the headmasters of Siyamile High School in Nyanga and Fezeka High School in Gugulethu were attacked by an angry mob using petrol bombs and stones last night.

The incidents came after a day in which riot police arrested two pupils and struck others with batons when they dispersed a group of pupils which gathered in a Gugulethu church to discuss the schools boycott in Cape Town's black townships.

The home of Mr. P. Tukulu, principal of Siyamile High School, was stoned and severely damaged by fire, after a petrol bomb was lobbed through a window.

Later, the home of the principal of Fezeka High School, Mr. G. G. G. M., was stoned. All the windows were shattered and his car, which was parked in the yard, was set alight.

The homes of two other teachers were also attacked and damaged by the angry crowd.

BEATINGS

The attacks came after the "beating up" of some teachers and 20 pupils in their classrooms, on Monday afternoon after the pupils had re-registered to return to school.

Attendance at schools in Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu was down today, with some schools empty and others attended by between six and 10 pupils.

At some schools where pupils had reported for class, lessons were not being given.

"After what happened last night to the homes of principals, teachers are a little nervous about giving lessons," one principal said.

CLOSED DOWN

The Government has announced that all higher and primary schools in the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage areas have been closed indefinitely.

Among developments today:

- In Port Elizabeth, Security Police are holding about 13 people in connection with the black schools boycott.
- The commander of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, confirmed today that the president of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee, Mr. Duma Lamani was among those detained.
- Those detained since yesterday were being held under the Criminal Procedure Act.
- Colonel Erasmus said he had met a delegation of the Port Elizabeth Parents Committee yesterday, the only body recognised by the Students' Committee to negotiate on their behalf.
- "They wanted to be allowed to arrange further meetings about the boycott, but I will not allow that," said Colonel Erasmus.
- The delegation was led by the chairman of the Parents' Committee, the Reverend James Haya.

- In Kimberley, a police spokesman said today 112 students who had been held in connection with disturbances had been released after paying admission of guilt fines. Two girls students were still being held.
- A senior police spokesman at Divisional Headquarters in Kimberley said today the Galeshewe township was calm.
- Police said unrest occurred until late last night.
Panic led to damage, say pupils

Argus Correspondent

KIMBERLEY. — Black pupils here say damage caused in the white residential area of West End on Monday was not deliberate, but occurred because they were fleeing in panic from police.

The white houses are situated in Findlayson Road, a short distance from St Boniface School.

West End borders on Gateshowe township and Findlayson Road continues into Gateshowe.

The St Boniface High School — focal point of pupil activity in recent months — is at the Gateshowe end of Findlayson Road.

ONLY ONE

Today, only one resident told a reporter of damage to her property. Several windows were broken and furniture was damaged.

All the residents interviewed said the pupils had been fleeing from the police when they entered the white homes.

They said there was no indication of wilful vandalism.

Mr J van der Westhuizen said five pupils entered his yard and one tried to hide in the toilet.

THE COLLAR

Mr J van der Westhuizen's mother, Mrs H M van der Westhuizen, said she grabbed the pupil by the collar and he fled.

Mrs Agnes Levcwidi, a domestic servant at the house that was damaged, said a group of pupils ran into the house.

The police locked the doors and the pupils broke windows to get out.

Other residents said they were terrified but that no one was injured.

A police spokesman said today that 128 pupils who had been held were released after paying admission of guilt fines. Two strikers were still being held.

Unrest occurred until late last night. The home of a black policeman was burnt down and a vehicle was destroyed by fire.
IN yesterday's violence in Guguletu a bus carrying cerebral palsied children to their homes was stoned by crowds of youths.

Damage to the bus, from the Eros School for coloured cerebral palsied children, is estimated at R1 000.

A number of children will not attend school until the situation in the townships calms down, according to the principal Mr F Maritz.

SHATTERED

In the incident the windscreen of the bus was shattered by a stone which narrowly missed the driver. No one was injured but one of the children who was shocked was taken home by riot police.

The unrest yesterday occurred during the afternoon. By sunset all was quiet, but police patrols continued.

© Pictures by
Willie de Klerk
A CEREBRAL palsyed child, Beranese Adriaansen, 9, is comforted by a riot policeman in a police van after the bus in which she was travelling was stoned.
Police hold 13 for questioning

PORT ELIZABETH — Security police here are holding 13 people, including schoolchildren, for questioning in connection with alleged intimidation of pupils.

Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, Divisional Commander of the Security Police, said other charges were also being investigated against some of the 13 who were all being held for questioning under the Criminal Procedures Act. This allows them to be held for up to 48 hours.

He said the people being questioned were taken from the Holy Spirit Church hall, KwaZakele, by police on Tuesday. Among them was Mr Duma Lamani, president of the Port Elizabeth Students' Committee.

Meanwhile, about 30,000 pupils in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage townships are affected by the indefinite closure of 37 schools.

The number of affected teachers is about 600.

For pupils who want to go back and prepare for their end-of-year examinations, two higher primary schools, Phillip Nkikiwe in New Brighton, and Johnson Masiwa in Walmer, and one secondary school, Hendrikla in New Brighton, will remain open.

In Mdantsane, all but three classes were empty at Wongalethu High School yesterday as pupils boycotted classes.

In the three classrooms, in which teachers continued with lessons yesterday, there were seven, 15, and 18 girls — a total of 38 — in a school with an enrolment of over 600.

On Tuesday pupils from the school went to Khulani and Mzombe High Schools and ordered other pupils out of classes. They asked why they were learning while pupils at Wongalethu had been boycotting classes since August 29.

Violence erupted and several window panes were broken at both Wongalethu and Mzombe.

But a large number of pupils, especially girls, were back in classes at Mzombe yesterday.

Attendances at Khulani could not be established as the gates were closed and a policeman stood guard yesterday morning.

Last week the Ciskei Secretary for Education, Mr O. S. Komea, warned that boycotting pupils in the homeland had until Friday to return to classes or be withdrawn from school registers.

The Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Col Charles Sebe, who earlier placed a ban on news about the school boycott, was not available for comment yesterday. DDC-DDR.
Hostility keeps black schools empty

Education Reporter

Higher primary and senior secondary schools in Langalibalele, Nyanga and Gugulethu were empty today with only the principals and a few teachers present.

According to one principal, many teachers who had attended school regularly during the four-month-long boycott had begun to stay away following the mounting hostility against them by the pupils.

"There is a growing animosity towards the teachers in the townships," he said.

"They assault on teachers and damage to the [two] principal's houses on Tuesday night, he added," many teachers were beginning to be afraid to go to school.

"Some feel they should not displease the militant pupils by being seen at school," the principal said.

In the two weeks since re-registration over the weekend, but just over 2,000 turned up for school on Monday following a call by the Parents' Action Committee to continue the boycott.

"Numbers have steadily dwindled since then," the principal said.

"Teachers and pupils who resumed lessons have been assaulted," he said.

"It appears that the parents are also hostile towards the teachers," the principal said.

He told of a "teacher who ran into a house to escape from angry pupils who had assaulted him and was chased away by equally angry parents."

"A spokesman for Vukukenya, Higher Primary said: "A pupil who was shot dead by police last night was one of the school's crack athletes, and was a fine pupil."

"I'm sure he had gone 'off' at a spectator. Unfortunately, he always..."
Parents warn on provoked violence

PARENTS in the Peninsula's black townships have said that violence does not advance the cause of justice, but have warned the authorities that their actions could provoke violence.

The Peninsula Action Committee of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga said today that it deplored the pre-dawn detention of two of its members, Mr Joseph Nelki, and Mrs Nompho Ngubo, as well as Mr Sebe Baim, who is not a member.

The statement read: 'As responsible members of the community we want to sound this word of warning again, that the attitude of detaining people indiscriminately must stop immediately.

By now, we had hoped the authorities would have seen the sheer folly of their actions in detaining the accepted leaders of the community, who can speak with both authority and credibility to and for the community.

'Actions like these are sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction and frustration that could grow into the type of violence which even the authentic leaders of the community would not be able to control.

'Therefore, we appeal to the authorities to listen to this voice of reason.

Last night, following unrest in the Peninsula, the Parents Action Committee issued a statement saying, 'The committee wants to make its position unequivocally clear. Violence cannot be condoned, whether it be from the community or the police.'

The statement added: 'As members of the community we want to express our deepest sympathy to the families concerned at the unnecessary loss of life and damage to property.

'We reaffirm our respect for the sanctity of life and the right of all to private property.

'We regret that members of the community who have been conducting themselves peacefully have had the situation exploited in this way. This is a regrettable course to follow as this cannot be seen to advance the cause of justice.'
Parents must raise all hell

We are becoming seriously perturbed at the lackadaisical manner in which the continued eruption by students and other schoolgoing children is taken.

South Africa seems to have the classical bent for tragedy in her continued nonchalance towards problems which invariably lead to explosions. The tragic trait is for the victims to continue along a headline line of confrontation almost in the nature of the moth and the candle.

Part of the problem is the head-in-the-sand attitude of the authorities and the unfortunate dependence on repressive measures for solving problems. We are all for law and order but there are areas that should not waste the time of our police nor interest them at all. The school problem is such an area.

If our present education departments cannot handle the problem then they should say so, throw in the towel and let other people — not the police who have enough work on their hands — help out.

Those people who are directly involved are the parents of these children. There is not a single area in the whole country that does not have a school problem. But we have heard very little about direct parental involvement except after damage has been done. They then have to come up with all sorts of solutions that frequently do not even reach the root of the problem — Bantu Education itself.

One sometimes gets the feeling that we parents are getting our just deserts. We are the ones who have to feed, clothe and bring up these children. They are, in the final analysis, our responsibility.

So we should be the ones to be making the most noise. Parents should be fighting tooth and nail to right an untenable situation. Parents should be raising all hell to see that the future of their children is safe.

Instead we leave the problem to the department, our children and — as the final and most unfortunate resort — the police.
Above: The car of the principal of Fezeka High School, Mr C M Gqaji, was set alight on Tuesday night by more than 50 children and all the windows of his home in Guguletu were broken. Right: The house of the principal of Sizamile Secondary School, Mr P Tukulu, was damaged by fire in NY 190, Guguletu, on Tuesday evening.

1 dead, 4 hurt after stonings
Nine-year-old Berance Adriaanse, of Crossroads, is carried to a police van by a member of the riot squad from the Guguletu police station. The driver of the bus in which she was travelling stopped there after the bus was stoned. The bus, belonging to the Eros School for the cerebral palsied, was hit three times by stones. The riot police took Berance, who was suffering from shock, home.
A YOUTH was shot dead and four people were injured by police gunfire, in stone-throwing incidents in Guguletu yesterday afternoon. Several cars, six buses and a police vehicle were damaged.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier D B Noko, last night confirmed the death and the injuries. He said two men and two women were injured, but did not release their names.

Brigadier Noko said there had been a considerable number of stone-throwing incidents in Guguletu and six buses, two cars and a police vehicle had been damaged.

The police shot a member of the force to "protect property" and "apprehend those involved in the stonethrowing". He described the area as "quiet" last night.

One of the injured, a young woman, had bird-shot wounds in her back.

Handicapped

A nine-year-old handicapped girl, Berance Adriannse, and a driver escaped injury when the bus they were travelling in was damaged by stone-throwers.

Byanimile had pieces of glass in his hair and was suffering from shock. She was taken home to Crossroads by a riot squad convoy.

Two people in a petrol tanker were wounded and a third escaped unharmed when groups of children on both sides of the road hurled stones at the tanker.

The driver of the tanker, Mr Ismail Johnardien, said he was driving from NY1. Guguletu, when he was confronted by the stone-throwers. The windscreen was smashed.

Mr Johnardien had a gash in the forehead and the truck operator, Mr R Samuels, also had a head wound.

The situation was tense yesterday, afternoon as the riot police patrolled the area. Using a loudhailer, they called on everyone to stay indoors.

One policeman and two traffic policemen set up a road-block near the bridge at the Section 3 exit from Guguletu.

Yesterday's incidents followed an attack on the homes of two high school principals and three other teachers on Thursday night.

The eight-roomed home of the principal of Steenbok Secondary School was severely damaged by fire.

The principal, Mr P Tukulu, said yesterday that he and his family were watching television when a group of young people burst in.

He said they poured petrol on the furniture and before leaving threw a petrol bomb.

Three rooms with furniture were damaged but in other rooms some of the furniture was saved.

His new car was burned and the windscreen of another car was smashed. All the children's clothes were destroyed by fire.

"I suspect that the attack was in connection with the schools' boycott," Mr Tukulu said.

Mr Tukulu estimated the damage at several thousands of rands.

The windows of the home of the principal of Francistown High School, Mr M C Gqubu, were broken by a crowd of 'about 50'. His car was destroyed by fire. He said he did not know the reason for the attack. No one was injured.

The Cape Times correspondent reports from Port Elizabeth that Security Police there are holding 13 people, including schoolchildren, for questioning in connection with alleged intimidation of African school pupils.

The Divisional Commander of the Security Police, Colonel Gerrit Eramus, said other charges were also being investigated against some of the 13 who were all being held under the Criminal Procedure Act for questioning.
REPORTS:
ANDILE NTEYI
STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

PICTURES:
DAN BOSMAN

Bus for handicapped children stoned

CEREBRAL palsied children from Belville, Belhar, Elsie's River and Crossroads will not be able to complete their examinations after their bus was damaged by stone throwers yesterday near Guguletu.

It is estimated that R1 000 damage was caused to the bus.

Last night the principal of the Eros School for coloured cerebral palsied children, Mr F Maritz, said that four Crossroads children would have to miss their schooling altogether while the situation remained tense, as he was not prepared to risk the lives of children by sending a bus into the area.

He said he was warned by the police to avoid the area today, as the mood there was "angry".

The new R15 000 bus transported about 25 children from their homes to the Eros School in Athlone every day, Mr Maritz said.

All the pupils who used the bus were crippled, and would have serious difficulty in escaping from the bus if it became necessary to do so. They were unable to break the escape windows or get to the doors quickly.

The driver of the bus, Mr D Williams of Manenberg, had standing orders to turn back immediately if he saw any sign of trouble. The fact that so much damage was done before Mr Williams was able to get the bus away was an indication that he must have been taken by surprise, Mr Maritz said.

In the unrest in May Mr Williams was forced to turn back about six times when faced with threatening youths, and the pupils were housed at the school overnight.

The bus had a large sign reading "School/Skool Bus" in front, and the name of the school prominently painted on both sides.

The bus was attacked near Guguletu. It is estimated that more than R1 000 damage was done, and the bus will be off the road for an indefinite period.

The windscreen was shattered by a stone which narrowly missed the driver, but no one was injured.
A 16-year-old black schoolboy, who died of gunshot wounds and four people were injured yesterday when about 50 riot police opened fire on stone-throwing youths in Guguletu.

Several cars, buses and a police van were damaged by stone throwers.

Stone throwing started in Guguletu at about midday and was first directed at buses and later at commercial vehicles. A newspaper delivery van and a car were overturned by a group of youths and set alight later in the afternoon.

Among the vehicles stoned was a bus belonging to the Eröll School for the cerebral palsied. One of the passengers, a nine-year-old girl, Berenice Adriaanse, was in a state of shock and received treatment for head cuts received from flying glass.

The dead boy, Lennox Memani, was a Standard 5 pupil at Vukukanya group of youths, started stoning it.

"We decided that it would be best to get away from the area and decided to walk in the other direction.

"Just as we were about to leave we saw a group of about 50 riot police jumping up from where they were lying flat in the bus. They opened fire and I saw Lennox being hit in the stomach. At the same time, I felt a burning sting in my arm and in my leg. I saw Lennox fall. He struggled to get up and ran away."

DISTRAUGHT

A distraught Mrs Caroline Memani said today she was deeply upset about the death of her eldest son.

"I can't see why it happened to him. He was a quiet boy. He wasn't harming anybody, he wasn't shouting, he wasn't a criminal."

Two petrol tankers were also stoned on the NY1

A TEARFUL Mrs Caroline Memani, mother of Lennox Memani, is comforted by her eldest son Eric at their home in Guguletu.

Higher Primary School in Guguletu.

According to Lennox's closest friend, they were walking down one of the roads in Guguletu, when Lennox was shot in the stomach by riot policemen who had been crouching in a bus.

He said when they reached the bus, standing at the side of the road, buses were stopped short of the township in the afternoon and police patrols toured the streets broadcasting warnings to children to leave the streets.

The situation in the township was tense, but quiet this morning.

See Page 2.
A 16-year-old African schoolboy died of gunshot wounds and four people were injured yesterday when about 20 riot police opened fire on stone-throwing youths in Guguletu near Cape Town.

Several cars, buses and a police vehicle were damaged by stone-throwers.

A newspaper delivery van and a car were overturned by groups of youths and set alight later in the afternoon.

Among the vehicles stoned was a bus belonging to the Eros School for the Cerebral Palsied.

One passenger, a nine-year-old girl, Beranese Adriaanse, was shocked and received treatment for head cuts received from flying glass. She is seen in the picture being comforted by a riot policeman.

The dead boy, Lonnox Memam, was a pupil at Vukukayana Higher Primary School.

Higher primary and senior secondary schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu were empty today with only the principals and a few teachers in attendance at most schools.
Man dies, 4 hurt as Cape police open fire

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — One man was shot dead and four people were injured by police gunfire in Guguletu yesterday afternoon.

Last night, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Western Province, confirmed the killing and the injuries.

He did not release the names of the dead person or the injured — two men and two women.

One of the women injured had birdshot wounds in her back.

Brig Nothnagel said there had been a considerable number of stone-throwing incidents in Guguletu and that six buses, two cars and a police vehicle had been damaged.

The police shots were fired as members of the force attempted to "protect property" and "apprehend those involved in the stone throwing".

He described the area as "quiet" last night.

A nine-year-old handicapped girl, Berance Adriane, and a driver miraculously escaped injury when the bus in which they were travelling was damaged by stone throwers.

Two people in a petrol tanker were wounded and a third escaped unharmed when stones were thrown from both sides of the road.

The windscreen of the tanker was smashed and the driver, Mr Ismail Joharden, was wounded in the head.

Yesterday afternoon, the situation was tense as riot police patrolled the area, calling on everyone to stay indoors.

Yesterday's incidents followed an attack on the home of two high school principals and three other teachers on Tuesday night.

The eight-roomed house of the principal of Sizamile Secondary School was severely damaged by fire in the attacks.
RIOTS + DISTURBANCES - GENERAL

Buses stoned

By CHARLES MOGALE

Hundreds of people in the Vaal yesterday were delayed for work after early morning bus burning and stoning incidents in Evaton.

Two buses were burnt and at least one stoned and passengers forced to flee on their way to work.

The incidents took place at about 6 am along the main bus route in Adams Road a few metres from the climax spot of the fierce riots three months ago.

There were no buses running in the township until about 8 am.

Sapa reports that passengers said they were ordered to get off the buses by a group of people who later stoned and burned the buses.
SEVERAL services scheduled for the commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the June 16 1976 riots, during which over 300 people were killed in Soweto and elsewhere, were banned yesterday.

Servers were banned in Durban and Port Elizabeth at the weekend and yesterday they were banned in the Lenyele district in Northern Transvaal.

Today, services will be held at the following venues:

- Modimi Yo Bois Lutheran Church, Zone 4, Deykloof, Soweto, at 2 pm.
- Seikeng, Zone 2, Meadowlands, Soweto, at 2 pm.
- Sandi Sowet Cinema, Kliptown.
- Christ the King Church, Coronationville.
- Jswa Centre, Lenasia.
- Roman Catholic Church, Kagiso II, Krugersdorp.
- St Francis Anglican Church, Mamelodi West, at 5 pm.
- Methodist Church, Dobsonville, Soweto.
- NG Kerk, Alexander, near Johannesburg.
- Regina Mundi, Rockville Soweto, at 12 noon.
- Roman Catholic Church, Zone 12, Sebenkeng, Eton.
ON TUESDAY, June 16, it will be five years to the day since schoolchildren took to the streets in protest against Bantu Education and the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction. That demonstration erupted in violence which engulfed Soweto and other townships in South Africa.

More than 975 people are believed to have died in the riots.

Every year since the Soweto riots, events on or before June 16 have never failed to make news headlines. There has been violence, riots, arson — and more deaths. This year a new element was added to the build-up with the controversial Republic Festival.

The coloured townships in Johannesburg have been in ferment with the police acting strongly against demonstrating schoolchildren. In Soweto one can sense the fear that June 16 will once again erupt in violence.

BY BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

Since that June 16 five years ago a large number of children have left their homes and crossed the borders into neighbouring territories. Many of them have been trained as terrorists and some have returned to South Africa as ANC insurgents.

The Sunday Express this week spoke to four women who, in one way or another, have been hurt by that day of violence.

FOUR years ago Philemon Nkosi, 22, stood at the door of his Orlando East home, hat in hand, and said goodbye to his elderly mother, Mrs Helen Nkosi, 63, as he was about to leave.

"I'm now towards the end of my life and I pray to God I see my son before I die,

Mrs Nkosi's eldest son, Philip, died in Zambia last year after the truck he was driving from South Africa plunged into a river.

Whenever he was in Zambia, Philip would 'look among the soldiers' to see if Philemon was there.

Her husband died when her 10 children were still young. "I brought them all up with my own sweat," she said.

"And it's very painful to see one of them vanish like this."

Mrs Nkosi, a pensioner, shares her three-roomed house with her four daughters. "I didn't even know the leader of the students read the papers."

"He did not stay at home because he was one of those taken from the police. We do not know in the papers that he was in Botswana. Next thing he was in Nigeria," she says simply.

He later married a former Liberian beauty queen, Wilma Campbell, in Monrovia. "Has she any hope of returning to all her exiled sons again? Oh, Yes! I have high hopes."

"Zimbabwe had many refugees outside the country. Before independence, they were all back now that everything is in order. The same will happen to us."

Mrs Masimansana was detained together with another of her sons, Mpho, in 1977. She was 182 days in detention.

MOTHERS OF JUNE 16...

THE family of Mrs Rhona Blumenthal and Mrs Helen Nkosi... both have suffered after their fathers were killed during the 1976 protests. Mrs Blumenthal and her late husband, Mr David Blumenthal, had two daughters, Jeanette, 17 and Shana, 15.

"I asked him what he meant when he simply opened the gate but disappeared in the darkness. It was December 10, 1977 I have not seen him since."

"I later heard that the head of the country with his friend, Zematho."

Mrs Nkosi's eldest son, Philip, died in Zambia last year after the truck he was driving from South Africa plunged into a river.

Today, three of her sons are no longer with her in her Central Western Johannesburg. They fled the country to the height of the unrest and have not heard from since.

Best known was Tshepo, the leader of the Soweto School Representative Council who was banned after the riots.

The others were Ronald and Lehakeng, 16.

To her, Tshepo was "my son..."

"I didn't even know the leader of the students read the papers."

"He did not stay at home because he was one of those taken from the police. We do not know in the papers that he was in Botswana. Next thing he was in Nigeria," she says simply.

He later married a former Liberian beauty queen, Wilma Campbell, in Monrovia. "Has she any hope of returning to all her exiled sons again? Oh, Yes! I have high hopes."

"Zimbabwe had many refugees outside the country. Before independence, they were all back now that everything is in order. The same will happen here. Our children will come back."

Mrs Masimansana was detained together with another of her sons, Mpho, in 1977. She was 182 days in detention.

ON TUESDAY, June 16, it will be five years to the day since schoolchildren took to the streets in protest against Bantu Education and the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction. That demonstration erupted in violence which engulfed Soweto and other townships in South Africa.

More than 975 people are believed to have died in the riots.

Every year since the Soweto riots, events on or before June 16 have never failed to make news headlines. There has been violence, riots, arson — and more deaths. This year a new element was added to the build-up with the controversial Republic Festival.

The coloured townships in Johannesburg have been in ferment with the police acting strongly against demonstrating schoolchildren.

In Soweto one can sense the fear that June 16 will once again erupt in violence.

BY BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

Since that June 16 five years ago a large number of children have left their homes and crossed the borders into neighbouring territories. Many of them have been trained as terrorists and some have returned to South Africa as ANC insurgents.

The Sunday Express this week spoke to four women who, in one way or another, have been hurt by that day of violence.

FOUR years ago Philemon Nkosi, 22, stood at the door of his Orlando East home, hat in hand, and said goodbye to his elderly mother, Mrs Helen Nkosi, 63, as he was about to leave.

"I'm now towards the end of my life and I pray to God I see my son before I die," said his mother.

Her husband died when her 10 children were still young. "I brought them all up with my own sweat," she said.

"And it's very painful to see one of them vanish like this."

Mrs Nkosi, a pensioner, shares her three-roomed house with her four daughters.

"I didn't even know the leader of the students read the papers."

"He did not stay at home because he was one of those taken from the police. We do not know in the papers that he was in Botswana. Next thing he was in Nigeria," she says simply.

He later married a former Liberian beauty queen, Wilma Campbell, in Monrovia. "Has she any hope of returning to all her exiled sons again? Oh, Yes! I have high hopes."

"Zimbabwe had many refugees outside the country. Before independence, they were all back now that everything is in order. The same will happen here. Our children will come back."

Mrs Masimansana was detained together with another of her sons, Mpho, in 1977. She was 182 days in detention.
Heunis gets tough on student protests

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA, Political Reporter

THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday took a tough line on the coloured educational protests, outlining steps that could be taken against students guilty of fomenting unrest.

He warned that students could now face expulsion, forfeit the opportunity to write exams and lose study grants, while teachers' jobs could be affected if the student enrolment dropped as a result.

But coloured community leaders in Johannesburg, who are preparing to make representations at the highest Government level, said "kragadig" approaches would not solve the problem so long as the apartheid system was enforced.

They called instead for the immediate scrapping of the Department of Coloured Affairs and its replacement by a single, centralised, non-racial education system.

A statement issued to Sapa in Cape Town, Mr Heunis stated further that the situation at coloured and Indian educational institutions was critical. He said although the number of students involved in disturbances "represents an insignificant 0.5% of the total pupil population of 720 234 attending coloured primary and secondary schools, I am not prepared to tolerate the disruption which was caused."

"My basic premise is that the steps necessary to restore discipline should give recognition to the rights of the vast majority of (those) who wish to carry on with their studies, and to the parents and other mem-
... and the tough cop in charge now

BY PETER WELLMAN

Not that he saw last week's action against pupils as a battle, the reference was purely by way of illustration. Also by way of illustration was a remark he made in a Press interview about handling discontent in the Coloured townships last year: "You can never allow your personal emotion to come into operation. You must be an iceberg.

Does his type of 'stern action', his inflexibility and his toughness make the right mix of man for handling an issue as sensitive as children who are boycotting Republic Festival holidays by going to school?

On the arrested pupils he said: "I have two grandsons and I very much enjoy being with them. I have arrested people of all ages in a long career with the police."

"It is true that some of the children were as young as 12 - but a child of that age throws a stone further and better than a man of 30 because he is used to doing it." He startled newspapermen and onlookers at the time of the Fox Street siege by suddenly running into the middle of the street into which David Froster had been firing. He raked the windows of the Israeli Consulate with bullets, shouting "Come out and fight, you coward!

He explained that he had sharpshooters in position and wanted to get the gunman to the window to return his fire. "I was standing at an angle and he would have missed me by a metre," he said.

"I detected no modesty in this man who once told a reporter: 'You need it, I fought all over. I hold the Police Star for Bravery.'"

The fact that he refuses to compromise (on anything, I imagine) has contributed to his controversial history.

He has been called 'the beast' in United Nations papers, and the then Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Aubrey Breet, said in court before his acquittal on Terrorism Act charges the brigadier was 'an out-and-out sadist' who should be shot.

Brigadier Swanepoel got his nickname of 'Roel' when he made a study of communism while chief interrogator of the Security Police. He said in a 1971 interview about deaths in detention that he had "documentary proof that terrorists who have been interrogated by us have orders from their masters to die rather than talk."

At one point photographer Denis Farrell told the brigadier he wanted to take some candid pictures as he talked, and the man with 34 years' service jumped for his jacket like a rookie.

"Who's going to fry you, brigadier?" I asked.

A rare smile: "Hell, you know, there's generals."

The degree to which the culture operates to bring about inner tensions, anxiety or acute needs for adjustment in its members.

These cumulative, test.

An example

logists is the so-called deviant

If it is assumed that the use of a defined object, is accompanied an (specific) norms, sanctions and sanctions, then the theoretical precede or violate these normative stages. If this occurs, it is usually referred to as "deviant behavior" in sociological literature.

Within this perspective the anomie theory of deviant behaviour is used to explain alcoholism. Merton (Merton, 1957, p. 215) postulates that anomie is brought about by a disjunction be-


between culturally shared goals and institutionalized means for achieving them. Such a strain of goals and means leads to lowered conformity to goals and means and thereby to a
Students pelt inspectors with eggs

THOUSANDS of students in schools controlled by the Coloured Education Department yesterday boycotted classes.

And in Cape Town four senior Department of Internal Affairs inspectors were yesterday besieged inside the Elswood High School principal's office after pupils had pelted them with eggs.

An inspector was struck on the chest and he later took shelter in the principal's office and could not leave because pupils stood outside and threatened to throw eggs again. Tension mounted again at the school yesterday after it was closed last week when students demanded inspectors leave the premises.

More than 4000 pupils at five coloured high schools on the Reef are staging a peaceful boycott of classes, after last week's police/pupil clashes.

Attendance at the five schools: Westbury, Chris Jan Botha, Riverlea, Coronationville and Eldorado Park High, varied from 40 percent of the pupils to over 290 percent yesterday.

The decision taken by some of the pupils to return to school, however, does not mean that they are attending classes, and three school principals confirmed that "there are no classes being held".

Examinations which were due to start on Monday, have been postponed in all of the schools. Pupils from Riverlea High and Westbury High left school at 12 - as part of the boycott plan on Monday.

Meanwhile principals at a number of Cape Peninsula schools have been warned by education authorities that their teaching staff would be sent home without pay if schools are closed down due to unrest.

The warning was issued by the Director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, at a meeting of principals of schools under the Department of Internal Affairs.

The meeting was called to inform principals of steps that were being taken to counter-class boycotts by pupils and students.

Other measures proposed were the expulsion of pupils guilty of mischief and influencing others to boycott.

Students at colleges participating in a boycott would forfeit credit.

It was suggested to principals not to hold examinations on June 19 and 20; the commencement day of the School to Interact and a principal who attended the meeting.

The principal said there was widespread unhappiness among teachers over the threat to never pay if schools were closed down.

A circular has been posted to parents of pupils at coloured schools by the Department of Internal Affairs.

The circular appeal to parents to ensure that their children attend school.

To Page 2
Harsh action threatened to quell growing unrest

After forming up attendance at Christ Jan Botha was 99.7% at Coronationville 70%, at Riversda 69% and at Westbury Senior Secondary School it was about 70%.

Pupils boycotted classes at several coloured schools in the Western Cape yesterday, according to a senior police officer at the region's divisional headquarters, but the situation was 'quiet'.

In other incidents yesterday, four inspectors of the Department of Internal Affairs were 'besieged' in the principal's office of the Eldoradopark Senior Secondary School, pupils left their classrooms and prepared to march to the neighbouring Kip Town area but disbanded.

COLOURED education officials have threatened to take strong action in the face of the growing boycott of classes by pupils in Johannesburg and the Cape Town area.

The Director of Coloured Education, Mr. A. Venter, warned principals of a number of schools in the Cape Peninsula yesterday that their teaching staff would be sent home without pay if schools were closed due to unrest.

At a meeting called to inform principals of steps being considered by the Department to counter class boycotts, Mr. Venter said pupils guilty of misconduct and of influencing others to boycott might be expelled, and schools where the situation became 'uncontrollable' might be closed.

Principals were also advised not to schedule examinations for June 16 and 17 — the commemoration days of the Soweto unrest.

In Johannesburg, the boycott of classes entered its second day with attendance figures at coloured schools varying from 94% to 89%.

At the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School, pupils left their classrooms and prepared to march to the neighbouring Kip Town area but disbanded after forming up.

Meanwhile, the Mail's Durban correspondent reports that parents of expelled pupils yesterday made a pledge to Mr. Gabriel Krog, director of Indian Education, that they would ensure their children would not boycott classes after they had been reinstated.

The pledge is contained in a memorandum handed to Mr. Krog yesterday by the Apollo High School Education Committee, in a fresh bid to persuade him to lift the expulsions on hundreds of pupils, following a boycott of classes.

Mr. Krog declined to comment.
THE ARGUS, FRI

200 men on Festival trouble standby

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN -- The police have about 200 men on standby to be allotted to Durban to supplement the more than 1000 bare-footed policemen already on duty, should the need arise during the climax to the Republic festival celebrations this weekend.

The force, which could be landed in Durban within two hours of being summoned, has been on standby since the beginning of the week ready to help in whichever part of the country it was sent to.

For security reasons, police have not released the location where the men are stationed at present.

PREPARED

Colonel Leon Mellet of the police's Directorate of Public Relations today gave the assurance that all possible safety measures had been taken to protect people in one of the largest urban security networks ever established by the South African Police.

"We are well prepared. We planned our security months ago."

There are well over 1000 policemen assigned to the Republic Festival in Durban. Some of the men will continue normal police activities, but are ready to be called at a moment's notice," said Colonel Mellet.

"We also have 200 men on standby somewhere in the country. They could be in Durban in a matter of hours if we need them."
DIARY OF PROTEST

By DEBRA CLEVELAND

At least 48 students were arrested, a Defence Force office was bombèd and thousands of students and pupils staged a nationwide boycott of lectures and classes this week — all protesting against the Republic Day Festival.

The incidents include:
- A sabotage attack on an East London police station on Monday.
- The blowing up of sections of railway lines between New Canada and Dube, and between Umtata and Durban.
- Power lines were cut in the Orange Free State.
- A shot was fired at the Caskem Commissioner of Police.
- A call was made by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) for pupils to stage a 3-day boycott of classes.
- A violent clash between left- and right-wing students at the University of the Witwatersrand, where a South African flag was burnt and hundreds of students were arrested.
- The stoning of buses and police vans by Senegalese pupils in response to an ANC pamphlet calling for a school boycott.
- Police used teargas, batons and stun guns to disperse pupils staging an anti-Republic Day protest at the Christian Bofha Secondary School in Bemont.
- A massive bomb blast wrecked a Defence Force recruiting office near the Durban city centre.
- Andrew Boraine, president of NUSAS, was detained under Section 23 of the General Laws Amendment Act.
- 48 University of Cape Town students were arrested under the Riotous Assemblies Act at the Good Hope Centre in Cape Town — the venue for the World Meat Congress.
- The UCT athletic team was kicked out of the Comrades Marathon after calling for a black arm band protest against the Festival.
- Various bomb threats were reported in Johannesburg.
Dear Sirs,

I am writing in reference to the recent advertisement in the local newspaper regarding the position of a Research Assistant in the field of renewable energy. I am very interested in this opportunity and believe that my qualifications would make me a suitable candidate for the role.

My background includes a strong foundation in environmental science, with a particular focus on renewable energy technologies. I have completed a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Science, with a minor in Solar Energy, from the University of California, Berkeley, and have since completed a Master of Science degree in Renewable Energy at Stanford University.

In addition to my academic background, I have gained valuable practical experience through internships at various renewable energy companies, where I have contributed to projects related to solar power and energy efficiency. I am confident that my skills and experience align well with the requirements of the role advertised.

I am available to begin work immediately and would be thrilled to contribute to the advancement of renewable energy technologies. I look forward to hearing from you soon and appreciate your consideration.

Sincerely,

[Name]

---

Dear Sirs,

I am writing in reference to the recent advertisement in the local newspaper regarding the position of a Research Assistant in the field of renewable energy. I am very interested in this opportunity and believe that my qualifications would make me a suitable candidate for the role.

My background includes a strong foundation in environmental science, with a particular focus on renewable energy technologies. I have completed a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Science, with a minor in Solar Energy, from the University of California, Berkeley, and have since completed a Master of Science degree in Renewable Energy at Stanford University.

In addition to my academic background, I have gained valuable practical experience through internships at various renewable energy companies, where I have contributed to projects related to solar power and energy efficiency. I am confident that my skills and experience align well with the requirements of the role advertised.

I am available to begin work immediately and would be thrilled to contribute to the advancement of renewable energy technologies. I look forward to hearing from you soon and appreciate your consideration.

Sincerely,

[Name]
batons used on pupils

JOHANNESBURG — Police used teargas and batons to disperse an anti-Republic Day protest at the Ceresum Botha secondary school in Bendor last night.

The school is used by the coloured community.

Witnesses said the pupils did not go home yesterday about 6.45 pm, police arrived and told them to leave.

A parent who asked not to be identified said that shortly afterwards the street was filled with police in camouflage uniforms, and the children were told to stay in a classroom.

CANISTERS

Five parents arrived and went into the classroom on the first floor, police fired teargas canisters into the room and locked the door, the parent said.

Two parents who were inside said about 20 policemen then opened the door, and baton-charged the occupants.

They said the children were made to lie on the floor.

Two children are reported to have been hurt in an escape attempt when they fell from the first floor.

A Coronation Hospital spokesman said a girl was treated for a broken ankle and a head wound and a boy was treated for head injuries.

Some pupils are reported to have escaped into the grounds of nearby houses. Teargas was allegedly fired at them.

A police spokesman said about 70 pupils, aged about 14, threw stones, bottles, books, briefcases and debris at the police shortly after they arrived.

The pupils had barricaded themselves in a classroom, he said.

About 30 children and three parents were taken to Newlands police station.

Ariz. Jardine, 38, the head boy and chairman of the school's Students' Representative Council, was detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

The others were released after paying R10 admission of guilt fines for trespassing. — Sapa.

Wits police said 'Unfortunate'. — Page 3.
Nation-wide protest at celebrations

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. A wave of anti-Republic Day protest hit the country yesterday.

A bomb blast, arrests and detentions, school and university boycotts, bomb threats, municipal meetings and security police raids were reported as the Republic Day celebrations neared their weekend climax.

The banned African National Congress, yesterday claimed responsibility for a recent series of acts of sabotage, which it said were intended to disrupt the Republic Day celebrations.

Yesterday's blast wrecked the SADF office near the Durban city centre at 5:32 am.

No one was injured but the damage to the ground floor of the multi-storey bank building which houses the office has been estimated at hundreds of thousands of rand.

Barricades were put up on the site within minutes, and解读者 of barbed wire to cordon off the area in which thousands of people work during the day.

On the opposite side of the road, plate-glass windows were blown out for the length of the block.

Shorts after 7 am, police re-engaged the cordon of barbed wire to clear the area directly in front of the Trust Bank building, and street sweepers cleared up the shattered glass.

Hundreds of people gathered at the area of the explosion, but were kept back by the police, who appealed to them to keep away.

Thousands of school pupils and university students in the Cape and Natal are boycotting lectures until the end of the week in protest against the visitation.

The solitary started at the University of Durban-Westville and the University of Natal. The students joined the boycott on Wednesday.

Also involved in the boycott are students at the University of the Western Cape and Durban's M.L. Sutan School.

At the University of Durban-Westville, where the boycott started last Thursday, a source said the university's rector had threatened to expel or suspend the 15-member SRC after the students had defined an instruction to end the boycott.

Last Monday students at Wentworth marched around the campus singing freedom songs.

Students at Randfontein High School, Randfontein, who had locked themselves up in a classroom.

According to witnesses, the pupils were "shouting a peaceful protest against the Republic Day Festival," but a police spokesman said that about 70 pupils — whose average age was 18 — had thrown stones, bottles, broken bottles, bottles, broken bottles, broken bottles, and broken bottles at police officers when they arrived at the school at 8:45 am.

Three of the pupils were being held at the Newlands Police Station last night.

Yesterday pupils at several black schools in the Cape Peninsula joined the boycott.

The University of Cape Town Athlete Club has called on 14 of its members to boycott next week's Comrades Marathon to protest against the Republic Day festivities.

In Springs, Security Police evicted thousands of pamphlets urging black factory workers to stay away from work on Republic Day.

A police spokesman said two black youths had been detained after being found in possession of the pamphlets, which had been deposited at bus-stops in Springs, Benoni, Brakpan and Kempton Park.

The president of the SRC of the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr. Samuels, attacked the decision of the president of the SRC of the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr. Samuels, as a "senseless act of intimidation and oppression."
REVEALED:
A top-secret riots report that faults the State

BY NEIL HOOPER
A HIGHLY confidential document submitted to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry, says, the then Department of Bantu Administration and Development had made a massive contribution to the "anti-climate" which erupted into the Soweto riots of 1976.

The memorandum, drawn up and submitted by Mr. Jaap de Villiers, former chief director of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), was not included in the commission's report.

Mr. de Villiers, who left Wrab in 1977, was questioned about parts of the memorandum when he appeared in the Rand Supreme Court this week as an expert witness in a case Wrab brought against the Santam insurance company.

Mr. de Villiers said when the memorandum was prepared he and his executive committee had considered it extremely confidential and did not think it would be made public.

For this reason the memorandum had been submitted as in-camera evidence and the evidence "is at times a little more bald than it would otherwise have been".

Mr. de Villiers then read extracts from the memorandum to the court which has to

Firm control

provide a greater degree of autonomy to the local administration boards. However this did not happen.

- Instead of giving the administration boards the autonomous powers promised to them. The memorandum says, "We should not allow the riots to have happened in vain. Remarks in this evidence should be seen against this background."

- Short-cuts have been developed and it is a patchwork which basically contributes nothing to the creation of a dynamic new pattern of urban Bantu administration under the department — in Soweto, to improve the standard of living?"

"Has the department ever invited the city council or the West Rand Administration for discussions to deter-
Because urban blacks had been under the control of elected bodies such as the Johannesburg city council, then controlled by the Opposition, it was understandable, Mr de Villiers said, for the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to exert firm ministerial control.

"The result of necessary ministerial control was the creation of an administrative body concerned with urban Bantu administration, which cannot be easily matched for its clumsiness and long-windedness. I do not think it is possible to design a more clumsy system without becoming ridiculous."

With the creation of Bantu administration boards, personnel were appointed personally by the Minister.

"In view of the care taken in the appointment of people who could tackle the job of urban Bantu administration thoroughly and effectively and who could correctly interpret government policy, one could justifiably expect that the traditional ministerial view would undergo a change and that specific steps would be taken to improve of new boards."

"I believe that the question can fairly be asked, 'What has been done' at the initiative of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to improve what we have in connection, for example, with the supply of power, education, housing shortages and other community requirements, and to ask what it, the department, will recommend?"
Govt extends the
ban on gatherings

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The government yesterday extended its ban on gatherings until March 31 next year.

According to a proclamation in yesterday's Government Gazette, Mr. H.J. Coetsee, the Minister of Justice, has banned "any gathering in the Republic of South Africa from April 1, 1981 until March 31, 1982."

The ban was announced in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Gatherings not affected by the ban are: Bona-fide sports gatherings, gatherings in buildings, gatherings authorized by the minister or by a magistrate.

Yesterday, Mr. A.H. Widman, parliamentary candidate for the Progressive Federal Party in Hillbrow, criticized the banning and described it as an incursion into free speech.

"I do not want him to justify it. I challenge him to state the reasons for the banning, especially in the light of the impending elections," Mr. Widman said, because some parties would perhaps want to hold an open-air fête in 2nd of the election and they would be prohibited from doing so in terms of the ban."
Now the SAP have canned tearsmoke.

CAPE TOWN. — Canned tearsmoke, the latest addition to the South African Police force’s arsenal, will minimise police violence if properly used, according to a spokesman for the Directorate of Public Relations of the South African Police.

The aluminium cannister, charged with pressurised tearsmoke, has a nozzle which allows the operator to aim a jet of tearsmoke at a target up to 6m away.

Although still undergoing tests, the weapon has been described as “very satisfactory” by the men and women who have used it.

The cannister, designed and developed by the South African Police, is in many ways similar to a type of canned self-defence gas which was taken off the South African market in the early sixties, the spokesman said.

He said the cans would be issued to police personnel who came into contact with the public.

The new weapon now made it possible for a policewoman or a slightly-built policeman to stop a street fight and to arrest the men while the tearsmoke temporarily blinded them and put them out of action.

The narrow jet of tearsmoke from the can could also be directed through a keyhole to put people inside a room out of action.

The tearsmoke grenade at present used during riots could not be aimed, stopped or directed after being set off, he said.

The Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, said although police in the Western Province were issued with several of the new tearsmoke cans some weeks ago, they had not been put to practical use.

He said the weapon was still on trial and said he could not comment on the effect it had until it had been officially used.
Violence rules in the township

SCORES GUNNED DOWN IN GANG WAR...

Tribune Correspondent

SCORES of people have been gunned down and many others seriously injured in the revival of a gang war between two rival clans claiming supremacy of the Western Coloured Township in Johannesburg.

This weekend, two members of the rival gangs were buried at the same cemetery and police are keeping a sharp watch to ensure the fighting does not break out again.

Many of those killed or injured have been prominent sportsmen — boxers and golfers including South African middleweight contender Cameron "Kangaroo" Adams.

Adams was gunned down and seriously wounded after a training session in the backyard of a house in the township. He was walking to his car when the gunman fired from the shadows.

He was hit in the neck and chest and was taken to the Coronation Hospital where he underwent emergency treatment.

By DARYL BALFOUR

SAVAGE New Year's Day faction fighting only an hour from Durban has left at least five dead and many homeless.

The fighting, which has been carrying on sporadically for the past two weeks, came to a head this week when an impi of Chief Ilengwa's men swarmed across the Umlumbulu countryside setting fire to homes and attacking members of the rival Maphumulo tribe.

Lieutenant Colonel Schalk Booyzen, who visited the scene on Friday, confirmed yesterday that five men had been killed.

But it is believed the death toll could be higher and that more bodies are still lying undiscovered in the long grass of the area.

A police spokesman yesterday confirmed that they were scouring the bushes for more dead.

The dead are believed to be of the Ilengwa tribe. They have not yet been identified.

According to Mr Amon
and the countryside

Day carnage

Mrs Vaina Shozi, 55, holds up all that is left inside her gutted home

The worst trouble was on New Year's Day when the Maphumulos were attacked, had their homes burned down, blankets and clothing stolen and food looted,” Mr Shozi said.

“Mr Shozi, who works as a messenger for the Sunday Tribune, had his 1976 model pick-up truck destroyed along with two huts in his kraal. All his and his family’s clothing was stolen or burnt and all the family’s food stolen.

A number of other kraals in the area suffered the same fate.

Fearing further attacks from the rampaging Hlengwa tribesmen, many of the women and children in the area have taken to sleeping in the bushes in the picturesque hills and valleys of the district.

“They left nothing here,” Mr Shozi said.

Lungila Shozi, 4, clutches some of the weapons used in the killer attack.

Mr Shozi was in Durban at the time of the attack. He said there was nothing his people could do to prevent the attacks and said the police rarely managed to make any arrests or recover the stolen property.
y might

watch the Soviet presence in

not least 'the coming week's

tic action

I try almost from the moment

has an advantage over his

the White House. Presidents

workaholics who spent as

gul day at their desks, fired

the Bank' could have been

ternal issues is

Mr. Reagan will

Mr. Reagan will

political violence in Central

Revolutionary Guatemalan must be handled

-tions. Henry Kissinger was

reporters: 'I didn't come to

 priorities of the incoming

was recorded as a world flash-

Soviet armed intervention

Reagan will be keeping tabs

The Middle East peace process

sion on inflation.

successes to boost employment, trim

government off the backs of

'remake the man more than any man can

is likely that Mr. Reagan will

from President Carter. In

'sTry to settle this thing

to House because you'll find

I have to decide whether to

to respond to growing public

a forceful way to end

an important factor for the new con-

Soviet Union's ever-growing

ighten up the alliance between

e major European countries

by Carter as President, to

not much on some issues than

all do what he can to counter

Libya's radical leader, as already scored a victory in

to woo states such as Liberia,

other to remain in the Western

a major challenge to American
Church chaos as police move in

Throughout the day, riots raged unchecked, and the flow of commuters appeared normal.

Meetings and commemorative services in Port Elizabeth were cut by a 48-hour ban on public gatherings, signed by the Chief Magistrate, Mr. J.A. Coetsee, which ends at noon today.

Meanwhile, it was learnt that petrol bombs were hurled through the windows of two buses, in Sebenzisa township near Vosloorus, on Monday night, causing passengers to flee through the windows and out of emergency exits.

Earlier, two buses were stoned and set alight in the neighbouring township of Khayelitsha.

Police used tear gas to disperse protesters.

---

In Klipfontein, police seized pamphlets calling on residents to stay away from work.

Pupils at coloured schools throughout the Cape Peninsula responded to a two-day mourning call by staging a full school boycott.

In Cape Town, construction companies were affected by a partial strike of labourers, and no staff arrived at some small businesses, but Penzance industry and commerce in general were unaffected.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier Daniel Nel, said the police had received no reports of violence in the Peninsula, and most businesses in townships in the Peninsula were closed.

Police generally maintained a low profile.

A bottle containing inflammable liquid was tossed into the principal's office at the Nelson Mandela College in Durban, but damage was slight.

Police reported that 100 of the 300 pupils at the Hartley high school in Natal boycotted exams.

In Port Elizabeth, a strike, a partial strike at coloured schools and at three-hour closure of shops in townships marked a quiet observance of the anniversary.

---

Six coloured senior secondary schools in the Johannesburg area were deserted as pupils staged a boycott to commemorate June 16.

Indian schools in Lenasia were boycotted and almost all the shops in the township were closed -- but the situation in the area was reported quiet.

In the Western Coloured Townships, a small group of youths smashed a delivery van and hijacked it when the occupants jumped out -- but later abandoned it as police arrived.

In George, Cape, examinations were cancelled for the day at a coloured high school.
Girl, 10, killed in sporadic unrest

A schoolgirl was killed and 11 buses, a beer truck and several private vehicles were stoned in outbreaks of violence in KwamaMhlu yesterday.

In Catoedo, 30 people were injured and at least 100 homes damaged during the "Herero Day" commemoration yesterday. A spokesman for City Tramways said patrols were on the lookout for any signs of trouble after the recent unrest in the area. He said the situation was under control but that more patrols would be sent out.

In total, 11 patrol buses were sent out and damaged.

Truck attacked
A man named Nkomo was driving a beer truck when he was attacked by a mob of youths who threw stones at his vehicle. The driver was unhurt but his car was damaged.

The police are investigating the incident and are appealing for witnesses.

(1) See Steenkamp Commission.
(2) See Steenkamp Commission.
(3) Department of Statistics, Census of Manufacturing, 1972.
(4) Steenkamp Commission.
(5) Botes, D.J.: Inflation and Equilibrium.
(6) Steenkamp Commission.
(7) See Steenkamp Commission.
(8) Steenkamp Commission.
(9) Canadian Medical Journal, Editorial 8/77.
A PLATOON from the Western Cape police division's riot squad — about 50 percent of whom have just joined the squad — completed 14 days of training in the bush near Swartkops this week.

Yesterday their training programme was demonstrated to members of the Cape Town press for the first time since the squad was formed at a site deep in the Port Jackson bush near the South African Cape Corps base.

A group of journalists were taken to the tent town, some 15 minutes by bumpy dirt track from any tarred road, to watch the 36 men from No 4 Platoon being put through their paces by their commander, Lieutenant Christian Aries.

The men, usually stationed around the Peninsula, will return to their police stations at the end of the session. Only a small number of men form the nucleus of the crime-prevention unit and riot squad.

The tent town which houses the men boasts many familiar camping amenities: camp beds, a Heath-Robinson shower and a field kitchen. And the equipment they are given for combating anything from riot situations to terror attacks is the best in the world, according to Colonel Piet van Reuberg, the head of the squad.

Riot squad trains at Cape bush camp

The squad is entirely self-contained with its own vehicles and communications centre in a caravan. One tent has been set aside as a lecture hall with video machines so the squad can watch film of earlier training sessions.

Yesterday the men were drilled on a makeshift parade ground to the tune of "Daar Kum Die Alabama" with amended lyrics. The lyrics talk of the arrival of "die boet pyjamas", a reference to their camouflage uniforms.

Then they donned their helmets and picked up shields to act against a crowd of "demonstrators", played by instructors who hurled bricks and other projectiles at the advancing line of men.

Following this they demonstrated various roadblocks, including one designed to stop armed men travelling in a car.

Thunderflashes were used to make the situation more realistic so that if ever called on to go into action, the men would not be distracted by the noise.

At times the men seemed to act over-enthusiastic in the "arrest" of their instructors who posed as armed men stopped at the roadblock.

Some of the members of the squad using live ammunition later stormed a "building".
### Operating Profit Variance due to Sales

#### Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mix</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Mix</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R$ 978 (n)</td>
<td>R$ 425 (n)</td>
<td>R$ 35 022</td>
<td>R$ 30 730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Unit Mix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Standards</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>17 000</td>
<td>22 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 950</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 000</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Unit Sales in Budgeted Mix

- Squint: 8 950 x 2.8 = 22 400
- Total: 9 000 x 1.3 = 12 970

### Notes

- Squint: R$ 600 x 10 = 6 000
- Total: R$ 600 x 4 = 2 400

---

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(1) Whether any special arrangements to be made in (2) (a) or (b) above has been

(2) The manner in which (a) or (b) has been

For submission to the relevant branches during week. If so, how many occasions have national

---

1353S 3.

---

FRIDAY 7
These regulations are not new. They have existed for years, and have been enforced in the past. In fact, they are now more stringent than ever before. The regulations are designed to protect the environment and ensure the safety of employees. Any violations of these regulations can result in fines and penalties.

The regulations cover a wide range of industries, including manufacturing, construction, and transportation. They are enforced by government agencies, and are regularly updated to reflect changes in technology and regulations.

The regulations are important because they can prevent accidents and environmental damage. They are also necessary to ensure that workers are protected from hazardous materials and conditions.

It is important for employers to understand and comply with these regulations. Non-compliance can result in legal and financial consequences, as well as damage to the reputation of the company.

In summary, these regulations are not new, but they are important for the health and safety of employees and the protection of the environment.
New ruling on teargas ‘reckless, dangerous’

Permission to possess teargas is limited to the companies mentioned, and does not apparently include other large employers, such as motor companies or sugar mills. Opposition spokesmen warn that the move could cause racial friction and exacerbate ‘explosive’ situations.

The Progressive Federal Party’s chief spokesman on labour and education, Dr Alex Boraine, said he was ‘staggered’ by the new provision, which he found highly undesirable.

LABOUR
This is a very far-reaching extension. It is my experience that when people are given power to use material of this kind it is almost a guarantee that it will be used.

It is clear that teargas can now be used as a normal method of control by local authorities and management in certain industries.

This is no way to handle already explosive situations and can only exacerbate such situations.

‘As one who has been on the receiving end of teargas, I say this method can be most dangerous and can lead to violence and even death.’

Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP’s spokesman on civil rights and black affairs, described the legislation as ‘reckless and dangerous.’

She said it was likely to increase hostility and racial friction.

‘The use of any forcible method, including teargas, should certainly not be extended to persons or organisations who cannot possibly have experience or training and whose judgment is likely to be faulty.

POLICE
If anything, we should be curbing the use of teargas, even by the police, who have been known to use it in confined places like churches and schools.

‘I am filled with dismay.’

Dr Stanley Evans, acting Tonga Chief of Cape Town, was surprised when told of the move.

He said that if the Government had empowered local authorities to use teargas with the intention of quelling labour unrest he did not think the City Council would contemplate making use of the provision as far as its employees were concerned.

DONE BEST
We like to think they do not need that kind of coercion. They are people doing their best to serve the city and doing it well. As regards using teargas for crime prevention, this would have to be discussed by the Council, who would determine policy.

‘All I can say is that the Bloomer Committee’s report on crime prevention is due to be released soon, and this will give an indication that will help the Council decide on recommendations regarding the use of teargas.’

There is concern about crime in the city, which is a deterrent for tourists and a hazard for the safety of citizens. It has been suggested that something will have to be done, but it is up to the Council to decide.

RELUCTANT
Mr Brian McLeod, director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said he was reluctant to comment on the move, as he did not wish to comment on the Chamber, and he had had feedback from members.

Only the big companies involved will be able to say whether they feel this is necessary or not. The whole thing will have to be investigated.

Mr Joe Foster, acting general secretary of the Federation of South African Union, said he felt the move was unnecessary and would only serve to cause an escalation of tension and violence.

The implications would probably be discussed at the next meeting of the federation’s central committee, he said.

WELCOMED
The move was, however, welcomed by Mr Michael Morris, former security policeman and now a security consultant who stood as an independent candidate in Green Point in the general election.

He said the majority of those employed by large companies and other organisations to guard premises at night and deal with faction fights were blacks.

‘As everyone knows, it is very difficult to arm blacks in South Africa with much more than a rather useless truncheon, because of the political situation. However, these people need some form of personal protection, and teargas seems to be the answer.’

FIREARMS
He had no doubt that the provision could be useful, as was the case with firearms, but with the time pressure, could be implemented.

There was also a strong movement advocating that the public have access to some form of teargas, perhaps in aerosol cans for personal protection.

This was standard practice in the Western world, and was particularly useful for women, he said.
Ruling on use of teargas deplored

 Own Correspondent
 JOHANNESBURG. — Community leaders and trade union spokesmen this week criticized the announcement by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, that private companies and local authorities would now have the power to use teargas.

 The step was seen as "barbaric" and trade unionists and community leaders predicted that the use of teargas by employers could only lead to an increase in industrial tensions.

 The announcement, made in the Government Gazette of July 17, extends the legislation of Section 3 of the Tear Gas Act of 1984 outlining the people empowered to use teargas and any article intended for the release of teargas.

 **Those who possess it on behalf of a local authority, a board for municipal or town management, or a board for rural development**

 **Mining companies providing accommodation in a compound for more than 100 employees.**

 **Companies recruiting labourers and providing accommodation in a compound for more than 100 people.**

 **Any person who undertakes the supply of electricity and provides accommodation in a compound for more than 100 employees.**

 **“Staggered”**

 The power is also extended to any person employed by the company or local authority who may require to use teargas in the execution of his duties.

 The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on labour, Dr Alex Boraine, said said he was "staggered" by the provision which he believed was "highly undesirable".

 Dr Nihlo Mutiane, chairman of the Governing Committee of 10, said the only interpretation he could place on the move was that of "a government preparing for a state of siege".

 Mr Kobie Coetsee

 The measure was also condemned by spokesmen for the Council of Unions of South Africa, the Federation of SA Trade Unions and the Urban Foundation.

 Dr Boraine said "It creates the impression that the best way to resolve labour problems is by suppressing the worker with teargas. Our record is bad enough when management resorts to calling the police at any suggestion of a labour dispute."

 "As I have been on the receiving end of teargas and know how dangerous it can be in congested areas, this can only be termed as irresponsible."  

 **‘Horrific’**

 Mr Prashaw Camay, general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa, said, "It is horrific. Such a thing can only serve to escalate any problems we have, not lessen the tensions.

 "Teargas should only be a weapon in the hands of responsible, trained people. In the hands of the police it should only be an experienced senior officer who is allowed to make use of it and then only when life or property are in danger."

 "It now means that any major employer can use teargas in any capacity in a dispute. If his workers don’t like the flood or are unhappy about something, he has a convenient and ruthless device of power in his hands."

 "In the hands of a businessman who has no experience of unrest it will cause panic. We will be looking into the legislation immediately to see what means are available to object in the strongest terms."

 **‘No surprise’**

 The acting general secretary of Federation of South African Trade Unions, Mr Joe Foster, said that while his organization in no way supported the move, "it comes as no surprise we have learnt to expect things like this".

 Fosatu, he said, would probably study the proclamation at the next meeting of its central committee as he felt the implementation of such power could only result in "an escalation of tension and more violence."

 Mr Deborah Mabileta, a member of the national council of the Urban Foundation, feared that the step would plunge South Africa "back into the Dark Ages."

 "People who employ masses of workers for these huge concerns are there to make a living — they want as little complaint from the workers as possible."

 "How can a man who is concerned with making money be expected to make a rational judgment when it comes to using teargas to solve labour problems? It can only lead to indiscriminate use of a powerful weapon."

 A spokesman for Escom declined to comment on whether the corporation would take advantage of the legislation, "I have nothing to say about security or equipment to use for security arrangements," he said.
ABUSE and chaos fears were expressed following far-reaching concessions by Minister of Justice, Mr Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee regarding the possession and use of teargas.

Under Section Three of the Teargas Act of 1964 Mr Coetsee granted permission to local authorities or town management or a board for rural development Concessions, according to a notice gazetted on July 17, are also granted to people employed by these companies or a person supplying electricity or in the execution of their duties on behalf of these companies.

Permission was also granted to:
- mining companies providing accommodation in a compound for more than 100 employees
- companies recruiting labourers and providing sleeping accommodation in a compound for more than 100 persons
- any person who undertakes the supply of electricity and provides accommodation in a compound for more than 100 persons

She said: "I don't like the sound of it. They do this instead of doing something constructive for all sections of the community to obviate the need for such restrictions."

"My fear is that this teargas will spread chaos and be open to abuse and be used in a strike situation," pointed out Mr Louis Khumalo, director of an industrial relations and recruitment specialist firm.
VERLENING VAN TOESTEMMING AAN SEKERE KLASSE OF KATEGORIE VAN PERSONE OM TRAANGAS OF ENIGE ARTIKELE WAT GEBRUIK WORD OM TRAANGAS VRY TE STIL OF DAAR-VOOR BESTEM IS, TF BESIT.—ARTIKEL 3 VAN DIE WET OP TRAANGAS, 1964 (WET 16 VAN 1-64)

Krypteens die behoeftedewaardigheid van verleen van artikel 3 van die Wet op Traangas is in 1964 (Wet 16 van 1964) verleen en Handhavingsbestuur van Justitie, hierby toestemming om traangas of enige artikel wat gebruik word om traangas vry te stel of daarvoor bestem is, te besit aan alle persone wat dit besit ten behoeve van 'n plaaslike overheid, 'n raad vir 'n munisipaliteit of dorpsbestuur of 'n raad vir buitestedelike ontwikkeling.

Isegelyks word toestemming hierby verleen vir die besit van traangas of enige artikel wat gebruik word om traangas vry te stel of daarvoor bestem is, aan—

(a) mynmaatskappye wat in 'n kampong huishasting beëindiging vir meer as 100 werknemers;
(b) maatskappye wat arbeiders wevert in 'n kampong slaapakkommodasie vir meer as 100 persone beëindiging; en
(c) enige persoon wat die voorsiening van elektriese- en ontginning van hulle platede en ten behoeve van dusdane maatskappye of persoon traangas of enige artikel wat gebruik word om traangas vry te stel of daarvoor bestem is, beëindiging.

Hierdie kennisgewing word met die toestemming van die Administrateur-generaal vir die gebied Suidwes-Afrika uitgevaardig en is ook in die gebied van toepassing.

Goewermente-kennisgewing R. 2207 van 10 November 1978 word hierby ingetrek.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister van Justitie.
June 17:

'Generally peaceful'
Le Grange to look into complaints about police

SA Council of Churches, the Rev C Constable, of the Congregation Church, and Mr John Rees, director of the SA Institute of Race Relations.

After their meeting the delegation said they had been cordially received by Mr Le Grange.

He had declined their request for the appointment of a judicial or general inquiry into the conduct of the police as he believed it would serve no purpose, but he undertook to investigate all the matters drawn to his attention.

No interference

The minister restated his stand on peaceful protest and indicated that the police would not enter school premises or interfere with peaceful protest which did not contravene the law.

He further stated that he would categorically not permit demonstrations outside school premises, in the streets or in public places.

Mr Le Grange said he would go into the case of detained student leader Mr Aziz Jardine when he had all the information before him, but he would give no undertakings.

The delegation added "He stressed that if petrol bombs were used against the police, the persons concerned would be very seriously dealt with.

"The minister undertook to convey the message to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, the concerns expressed by the delegation on the possible closure of schools."

Police brutality

Yesterday a member of the Soweto Committee of 10, Mr L M Mathabatha, accused the police of "brutality" in firing teargas at people leaving Soweto's Regina Mandela Church after a service yesterday commemorating the 5th anniversary of the unrest of 1976.

The president of the Azanian Peoples' Organization, Mr Keleti Mphahlele, convened an urgent meeting yesterday morning to discuss the police action.

Meanwhile Soweto commuters had a chilly drive yesterday because 150 buses were stoned on Tuesday and 450 windows were smashed and 50 buses were damaged by stones.

It was reported from Durban that nearly R5 000 worth of windows in 57 buses were smashed in KwaMashu on Tuesday.
By ANNE SACKS

There was a partial stayaway of black workers in Johannesburg yesterday.
Significant numbers of people took the day off to observe the fifth anniversary of the 1976 Soweto unrest.

But the stayaway was confined almost exclusively to Johannesburg, with national companies reporting a full turnout of staff in other centres.

In Johannesburg some employers reported attendance as low as 10%, and others full attendance by workers.

There was no stayaway of workers on the East Rand, where factories contacted by the Rand Daily Mail said attendance had been normal.

A spokesman for the Potro bus company said buses carried 50% fewer passengers yesterday morning, but that they were fully loaded by yesterday afternoon.

He said there it was possible there had been fewer passengers in the morning because many people had spent the night in town.

A spokesman for the South African Railways said trains were running normally yesterday and were "as full as on any other day.

Residents in Soweto and Lenasia reported that almost all the shops in the two townships were closed yesterday, and Lenasia residents said the township was even quieter than on normal Sundays.

Most shops owned by Indian traders in the Dragoa Street area were also closed yesterday, and a Tshwane Street businessman telephoned the "Mail" to say most shops in the area closed at lunchtime because of a lack of trade.

Stayaway reports to the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce varied. Some of the 3,600 members reported a 30% attendance, while others reported that all their employees were present.

Mr. Marius de Jager, chief executive of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, described stayaways as "few and far between" and said there had been no general impact in the city.

Workers employed by the Johannesburg City Council, one of the city's biggest employers, were all at work yesterday.

"We've had no problems," said Mr. John Bates, the city engineer's acting officer.

He said all the electrical staff, most of whom live in Soweto, came to work as did the field staff, who live in hostels provided by the council.

A few employers of clothing workers telephoned the Industrial Council for the clothing industry to report the majority of their workers had stayed away to observe the day of mourning.

Metal Box (SA) Ltd reported a 10% turnout of workers at their Indawo factory.

However, the managing director, Mr. Derek Jacobs, said there was no stayaway at the company's 19 other factories, many of which are situated on the Reef.

Chain stores reported stayaways at some of their Johannesburg branches.

Mr. Vernon Stagemann, personnel director of Checkers, said attendance at some stores was as low as 40%, but that most workers in other centres came to work.

Edgars had a good turnout of staff, and stayaways were confined almost exclusively to Johannesburg.

Mr. Adrian Bellamy, the managing director, said the company recognised certain staff members were under pressure and were given permission to take the day off.

All employers contacted by the "Mail" said no workers who had come to work had been intimidated, and some said they let employees go home early.
RIOTS + DISTURBANCES - General

1-6-80 - 31-12-80
Oproer: Min kry polisse

ONDANKS die gevaar van onluste is die meeste groot maatskappye in Suid-Afrika nie bereid om versêkeringsdekking teen politieke opvoere uit te neem nie, omdat hulle die polisse in hierdie stadium as relatief te duur beskou.

Die oproer van verledé en vandeesweek in Kaapstad het blykbaar nie groot Kaapstadse ondernemings laat skrik nie, want die meeste van hulle beoog nie om in hierdie stadium dekking teen politieke oproer uit te neem nie.

Die polisse word deur die Suid-Afrikaanse vereeniging van Speciale Risiko's (Sasria) deur korrekt mynversekerers bemerk.

Die grootste klagte was dat die polisse nie bygedra dekking ten winsverlies nie, maar net teen die werkelike skade wat aangeroer is.

Sover Sake-Rapport kon vaststel, is Sanlam se Goue Akker in Kaapstad die enigste groot onderneming in die Kaapstadse middestad wat die polis uitgeneem het. Die sentrumbestuurder, mnr. Attie Marias, se Goue Akker het onlangs — toe daar tekens van politieke oproer was — besluit om so 'n polis uit te neem nie.

Verledé Saterdag is 'n groot ruit in die sentrum gebreek. Die skade word toe sowat R200 geraam en 'n eis vir die bedrag sal ingestel word.

Die OK se winkel, wat aan die Goue Akker grens, het nog nie 'n Sasria-polis uitgeneem nie. 'n Woord-
If boycotts don’t stop, schools are to be closed

By Vincent Ncube

The Transvaal Indian Teachers Training College in Pretoria was closed today on instructions from the Director of Indian Education and Indian schools are expected to close next week if the boycott persists.

About 152 students at the college have not registered for admission by June 10. Last year, school committees and the Director of Indian Education have placed them in a "dilemma" situation, accusing them of conducting their own affairs without informing the Department of Indian Education. The students have been advised to continue their studies.

At three schools in the province, only one or two pupils remained in school, and 500 teachers are reported to be on strike.

In Port Elizabeth, 400 Indian pupils have been released from school. In Hailsham, two in Hailsham, two in Blandford, one in Somerset East and one in Grahamstown. About 160 African students of Rhodesia University are reported to be back in school.

In Port Elizabeth, 400 Indian pupils were ordered to return to school, and 500 teachers are reported to be on strike.

The Editor of the Transvaal Indian Teachers Training College writes that the school has been closed by the Department of Indian Education because pupils have not registered for admission by June 10. Last year, school committees and the Director of Indian Education have placed them in a "dilemma" situation, accusing them of conducting their own affairs without informing the Department of Indian Education. The students have been advised to continue their studies.

In Port Elizabeth, 400 Indian pupils have been released from school. In Hailsham, two in Hailsham, two in Blandford, one in Somerset East and one in Grahamstown. About 160 African students of Rhodesia University are reported to be back in school.

1. No books, notes, or material may be brought unless candidates are candidates or writers.
2. Candidates are not candidates or writers.
3. No part of an answer sheet is used.
4. All answer books are missioners or to an examination.

For the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Johannesburg — Security police arrested eight high school pupils in a pre-dawn sweep in the Indian township of Lenasia yesterday.

The arrests brought to at least 13 the number of Lenasians held by police since the schools boycott began in March. Eleven are still believed to be in custody under security legislation.

No police comment could be obtained on yesterday’s arrests, but a spokesman for the pupils’ attorneys said police had informed them they were being held as suspects under the Criminal Procedure Act.

They could be held for up to 48 hours, and police were still investigating possible charges, she said.

The Lenasia parents’ action committee planned to hold an emergency meeting last night.

- The Security Council of the United Nations would meet tomorrow to consider the current unrest in South Africa, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

- About 500 students at the University of Transkei marched at a sports field near Umtata yesterday in protest against the education system.

- In Durban, the Natal African Teachers’ Union yesterday urged pupils to end the school boycott.

- It is reported from Windhoek that about 500 pupils at the Dr. Lommer High School had cut classes yesterday. Police kept watch outside the school gate.

The walkout follows a stay-away campaign started on Thursday by students at the Kombrakal Teachers College in Windhoek.

- Port Elizabeth police are investigating an incident involving two boys at African schools in Amatole near Port Elizabeth and Graaff-Reinet at the weekend — Sapa-Reuters and own correspondent.
Massive bus boycott by Cape blacks

Political Staff

BLACKS and coloureds boycott buses on a massive scale in the Cape yesterday as nationwide unrest entered a new phase.

Most homeward-bound busses were reported to be empty. Several were damaged.

The boycott was launched by 40 Peninsula community organisations because fares were increased by 20% to 100%.

About 12,000 people yesterday attended the funeral service for Bernard Fortuin, 15, and William Lubbe, 23, who were shot by police in Eerste River last week.

In other developments yesterday:

- Security police arrested eight pupils in Lenasia, Johannesburg — bringing to nearly 300 the number of people detained since nationwide unrest was sparked two months ago by a classes boycott by coloured and Indian pupils.

- The Frame textile group in Natal was reported to have fired at least 20 worker leaders as the company's 6,000 striking employees began returning to work. In Cape Town the strike by meat workers continued — supported by consumers refusing to buy red meat.

- Nineteen youths appeared in a Bloemfontein court as a result of widespread unrest in the city's townships recently.

- The schools' boycott in major centres spread to Roodepoort, near Johannesburg, where about 650 high school pupils stayed away from classes.

- The KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, disclosed that two bombs had been thrown at properties in Kwahlinshu owned by members of his Inkatha movement. Boycotting pupils in the township have clashed with Inkatha.

See Page B
Teargas dropped on striking miners

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS and CHRIS MARAIS

POLICE yesterday dropped teargas canisters from a helicopter on 4500 striking black miners after rioting erupted at the Stilfontein Gold Mine.

Police also baton-charged strikers after they set fire to two community centres, looted a canteen and erected barricades in a compound at the mine near Klerksdorp, Western Transvaal.

The teargas was dropped yesterday afternoon on two mine dumps near the shaft where the entire black workforce at Scott Shaft — one of three shafts at the mine — had gathered.

Using megaphones, police ordered the strikers back into their compound, but workers then set fire to their rooms and smashed windows.

Police squads from Klerksdorp, Stilfontein, and Orkney joined forces with mine security units and manned strategic points around the compound.

Last night, management representatives were still trying to open negotiations with the strikers.
Child believed killed in Cape stoning

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — A child was believed to have been killed and a woman injured when they were allegedly hit by stones hurled through windows of a bus travelling in Bithell's Plain, Cape Town today.

Both were taken by ambulance to Victoria Hospital, Wynberg, where the child was reported to be dead on arrival.

Riot squad police operating in civilian clothes, made nine arrests while marching with the crowds of stone throwing youths in the troubled Ravensmead area.

The arrests were confirmed by Colonel H O Eksteen.

More than 700 pupils at the city's Bill High School in Actonville were suspended by the Department of Education Affairs.

Suspensions follow warnings to parents that their children would be suspended if they did not keep the school premises "free of trouble", one student said.

The suspension makes provision to apply for readmission.

The school has not been closed completely and a small number of pupils are attending lessons.

And elsewhere, many coloured and Indian schools were virtually deserted today as the nine-week-old boycott of lessons turned into a stayaway.

Pupils who have previously gathered in school grounds today stayed away from schools on the Reef as police presence in coloured areas was increased.

In the Eldorado Park-Kliptown area pupils called off a planned march to Johannesburg because of the presence of a large contingent of police.

To Page 3, Col 9
700 suspended as boycotts continue

From page 11

Pupils who attend Coloured, and African schools during school hours, calling them traders who were "harming the cause." The 120 students expelled from the Transvaal Indian College of Education for boycotting lectures, have said they will not apply for readmission to the college.

At the University of the Witwatersrand, members of the Wits Black Students Society have sent a petition, signed by 2,000 students, to the vice-chancellor requesting that examinations scheduled to be written on June 16 be postponed.

The vice-chancellor, Professor D. J. du Plessis, says students who wish to observe June 16 as a day of mourning may apply before June 16 for deferment of any examinations that he or she is due to write that day.

The Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Marius Steyn, said in Durban yesterday he was prepared to be "magnanimous" toward Indian pupils suspended from schools because of the class boycott, provided they understood to go back to their classes.

He was also prepared to reconsider the plight of those students who had been expelled, and alternative arrangements about school mid-year examinations if the situation at schools was normalized.
POLICE yesterday baton-charged about 300 Indian pupils in Maritzburg and dispersed Indian pupils at a Benoni school in another day of continuing boycotts, arrests, and strikes in different parts of the country.

And in Lenasia, Johannesburg, fire gutted the library of the Nirvana Indian High School. A 30m row of curtains caught fire and destroyed about 400 books.

Police are investigating. In another incident later at the school two youths were arrested.

Police were called in at both the Woodlands State Indian High in Maritzburg and the William Hills High School in Actonville, Benoni, after boycotting pupils who had been suspended refused to leave the school grounds.

They had been ordered by the principals to leave.

At Woodlands, the principal, Mr A Mia, ordered them to leave when they refused to write their quarterly exams. Pupils gathered outside the school grounds and were later baton-charged after ignoring police orders to disperse, police said.

Three pupils were treated in hospital for minor injuries.

With at least 3 000 boycotting Indian pupils suspended from school, the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said he was prepared to be "magnanimous" towards them provided they undertook to return to classes.

Mr Steyn’s offer was made at a meeting in Cape Town this week with representatives of the Teachers’ Association of South Africa (Tasa) and the Association of School Education Committees.

Tasa president, Mr Pat Samuels, said Mr Steyn acknowledged there were problems in Indian Education.

In the Cape Peninsula, where meat workers continued their strike, and back and coloured commuters continued their boycotts of buses, plain-clothes policemen made nine arrests while mingling with alleged stone-throwing youths in the troubled Ravensmead area.
Minister warns on June 16 intimidation

By Tom Duff
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr. le Grange, today issued a tough warning to intimidators who try to prevent people from going to work on June 16 — the anniversary of the outbreak of the Soweto unrest in 1976.

"We will act against any form of intimidation throughout South Africa," he said.

This applied, he said, to the June 16 anniversary or any other day.

"As far as I am concerned, we have had enough," Mr. le Grange said.

Police would take action against intimidation wherever it occurred — whether it was in coloured schools or on the streets.

UNREST

He said people who were planning to foment unrest should "think again."

He emphasized that police would protect people from intimidators.

Tensions are known to be rising in various parts of South Africa as the June 16 anniversary approaches. Members of the Athlone Business and Professional Association, which represents more than 120 businesses in the Cape, have decided to close their shops on June 16 and 17.

Memorial services are due to be held in most major centres.
STERN WARNING ON JUNE 16 UNREST

Political Staff

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, today issued a stern warning to intimidators who tried to prevent people from going to work on June 16 — the anniversary of the outbreak of the Soweto unrest.

1. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
2. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
3. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.

Made in South Africa
'We will act against any form of intimidation throughout South Africa,' he said.

This applied to the June 16 anniversary or any other day.

'As far as I am concerned, we have had enough,' Mr le Grange said.

Police would take action against intimidation wherever it occurred, whether in coloured schools or on the streets.

He said people who were planning to foment unrest should think again.

Tensions are known to be rising in various parts of South Africa as the June 16 anniversary approaches. Members of the Athlone Business and Professional Association, which represents more than 120 businesses in the Cape, have decided to close their shops on June 16 and 17.

Stay away

Meanwhile, the SRC of the University of Cape Town has called on students to stay away from examinations on June 16 and 17 as an expression of solidarity with the 'oppressed majority of South Africans'.

This follows a decision by the UCT Council to arrange alternative dates for students who do not wish to write examinations on June 16 and 17, the days regarded as commemorative of the death of hundreds of people in the 1976 riots.

The council decision followed a petition asking for alternative dates for examinations, which was presented by black students on the campus.

Black traders who yesterday decided to close their shops on June 16 and 17 said they were not closing because they feared intimidation.

'Instead, they thought they should show solidarity with the Traders' Association which is calling for the boycott of goods from businesses which are not South African-owned.',

Pamphlets calling on all South African to stay away from work on June 16 and 17, as a commemoration of the 1976 riots, and in support of students and economic strife throughout the country, have been widely circulated in the Peninsula.

Buy black

A spokesman for the Traders' Association which will meet tomorrow to examine the situation, said that by closing their doors for the two days they might be defeating the purpose of the 'buy black' campaign.

Spokesmen of the Western Province African Chamber of Commerce and the Athlone Industrial and Commercial Association, which together represent almost all black businessmen in the Peninsula, are still uncommitted as to whether they will close on June 16 and 17.
New UCT exam dates

Staff Reporter

The Council of the University of Cape Town has arranged alternative dates for students who do not wish to write examinations on June 16 and 17, the days which are commemorative of the deaths of hundreds of people in the 1976 riots.

The decision was taken after black UCT students presented a petition asking for alternative dates. The examinations will be written instead on July 14 and 15.

Statement

The UCT Students’ Representative Council executive issued a statement yesterday, which said: “The SRC welcomes the Council’s decision to provide alternative dates for those students who are writing examinations on June 16 and 17, the fourth anniversary of the nationwide resistance of 1976.

“We call on all students and staff to stay away from these exams as an expression of solidarity with the oppressed majority of South Africans.”
Schools shut as protest grows

By Andrew G. Hunter

A few hours after the school board in Tullahoma, Tenn., announced its decision to close schools indefinitely, parents and students gathered at the school and started a protest. They were joined by local residents who also supported the decision to close schools. The protest continued for several hours, with many people expressing their concerns about the decision and its impact on the community. The school board later announced that it would reopen schools after the protest had ended, but the issue continued to be a source of debate.

Local newspapers also covered the story, and many people shared their thoughts on social media. Some expressed support for the decision to close schools, while others were critical of the board's decision. The story also sparked a discussion about the role of education and the responsibilities of schools in the community.

In addition to the protesters, many local businesses and organizations were affected by the school closures. Schools provide a safe and stable environment for children to learn and grow, but when they are closed, many families are left without a reliable source of income. The closure also affected businesses that rely on the school system, such as child care centers and after-school programs.

As the story continued to unfold, it became clear that the decision to close schools had far-reaching consequences. The community was divided, with some people calling for more dialogue and understanding. The story also raised questions about the role of education in society and the responsibilities of schools to protect the well-being of their students.
Hijack plan led to Carlton siege

Staff Reporter

A DESIRE to hijack a plane around the world before "blowing myself skyhigh" ended in a 6½-hour drama at the Carlton Hotel, an accused told the Johannesburg Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Looking tense, Mr Kevin Fitchat, 28, one of the trio allegedly involved in the Carlton siege last month, told the court he was on his "own trip" to blow himself "skyhigh".

Mr Fitchat appeared with Mr Andre Korf, 25, and Mr Raymond Earle, 20, on two charges of kidnapping and one of being in possession of explosives.

The State alleges that on May 19 they forced Mr Motsong Mhlanga, a tax inspector, to take them from Jan Smuts airport to Hillbrow and then to the Carlton Hotel, where the assistant manager, Mr Sebastiano Bernarda, was held up with explosives in room 1605.

It also alleges they were in possession of 2 kg of blasting cartridges, 1 kg of dynamite, three electronic detonators and an electric time bomb.

Mr Korf and Mr Fitchat initially pleaded guilty to the charges but then asked for a lawyer.

Mr I W Blumberg is presently appearing for them.

After an hours' adjournment Mr Blumberg asked the court to change the pleas of Mr Korf and Mr Fitchat to not guilty on three charges.

The court then questioned Mr Fitchat and Mr Korf before entering a plea of not guilty.

Mr Earle pleaded not guilty to the charges and denied being in possession of explosives.

A statement handed in to court by his lawyer, Mr C Van Vuuren, said that Mr Korf had been concerned about the situation at the Carlton Hotel and that Mr Earle had at no stage played an active role.

Mr Korf told the court the trio had been smoking dagga and taking cough tablets which made them totally unaware of their whereabouts.

"Initially we decided to hijack a plane or rob a bank, but through sheer oblivion we did neither," Mr Korf said.

Mr Korf said the excess dagga they smoked made them very forgetful.

He said they had walked to Jan Smuts Airport, got a taxi driver to take them to Hillbrow and from there, to the Carlton Hotel.

"We never intended to do anyone harm," Mr Korf said.

"I was never serious and did not think the police would interfere.

"I was on a trip to nowhere and wanted to die.

"I was full of dagga and wanted to get on a plane, go overseas and take a reporter with me.

"I wanted to go round the world and take drugs before killing myself."

He added: "But when I phoned for a reporter, the Rand Daily Mail didn't believe me." Mr Blumberg, for Mr Korf and Mr Fitchat, said they had used large quantities of dagga and were unaware of their actions.

He added that they had no intention of harming anyone or breaking the law.

A State psychiatrist, Dr H Luiz, told the court the trio "undoubtedly were under the influence of a toxic substance".

Testifying to their ability to understand court proceedings, Dr Luiz said they suffered serious personality disorders and prolonged addiction to dagga and other substances but were capable of standing trial.

The magistrate, Mr J J Jonck, postponed the case to July 18 pending a decision by the Attorney-General on whether the case will be tried in the Supreme Court.

Mr A Du Plessis prosecuted.
"We’ve had enough"—Minister

June 16

Post 11/6/80

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, issued a strong warning yesterday on June 16 “instigation”, while arrangements for commemoration services were being finalised.

“We will act against any form of intimidation throughout South Africa”, he said.

This applied to the June 16 anniversary or any other day.

“As far as I am concerned, we have had enough,” Mr le Grange said.

Police would take action against intimidation wherever it occurred — whether it was in coloured schools or on the streets.

He said people who were planning to foment unrest should “think again”.

He emphasised that police would protect people from intimidators.

Tensions are known to be rising in various parts of South Africa as the June 16 anniversary approaches.

Members of the Athlone Business and Professional Association which represents more than 120 businesses in the Cape have decided to close their shops on June 16 and 17.

Services for the people who died during the nationwide upheavals will be held as from Sunday. Organisations throughout the country are finalising plans for these meetings.

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police.

Service

During this period the black community has always been asked to observe it by refraining from merrymaking and cinemas have been asked to close. In 1977 people were asked not to go to work.

The biggest service will be held on Sunday at Regina Mundt and will start at 1.00 pm. It has been organised by the Azanian People’s Organisation and other Soweto organisations. Other services will be held on Monday.

But Johannesburg cinemas will not close until they receive a request to do so.

In Pretoria, Community Councils have postponed their monthly meetings in honour of the 1976 upheavals in the country.

A Mamelodi cinema owner, Mr H W Pitje said he will close his cinema on June 16 — out of his own free will. Mr Pitje said since the uprising in 1976 he has been closing his cinema on that date and he does not require misguided people to tell him when to close his cinema.

Mr Pitje was commenting on a “threatening” letter he allegedly received from the Mamelodi branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) demanding that he closes his cinema for a week as
Minister warns against unrest

By MICHAEL ACOTT

THE MINISTER OF POLICE, Mr Louis le Grange, warned yesterday that police would not tolerate any intimidation to force a stay-away next week in commemoration of the 1976 Soweto unrest.

120 businesses to close on June 16

THE Athlone Business and Professional Association, representing 120 Athlone businesses, has decided to close on June 16 and 17 in remembrance of those who died during the 1976 unrest.

Several thousand pamphlets have been distributed throughout Cape Town during the past week calling for an "economic boycott" on June 16 and 17.

The pamphlet called for people to stay away from work and for businesses to close on those days. It called on the "people of Azania" to make Cape Town a "ghost town of silence" and to spend the two days in "constructive reflection" in their homes.

The Committee of 81, which represents schools and educational institutions throughout the Western Cape, has issued a statement calling on people to support the stay-away.

However, the committee has urged people to attend services and meetings to commemorate the 1976 unrest.

He warned too that the Riotous Assemblies Act would be enforced strictly to prevent any protest gatherings or marches.

Mr Le Grange was interviewed after indications of action to mark the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the Soweto disturbances on June 16 and 17.

He said he had had enough of intimidation and it had to stop.

"I am not going to accept any further intimidation at schools and colleges, or of law-abiding staff and pupils. I have definitely had enough and I am not going to take it any more," he said.

He said there were no indications of commemorative action on a nationwide scale, but there were "a few localized areas..."
where people refused to stop their intimidation.
 These areas included Cape Town, the Eastern Cape, some parts of the Durban region, and some sections of the coloured and Indian communities on the Witwatersrand.

Mr Le Grange said police knew who the agitators were.

His warning about the Racial Assemblies Act means that provisions invoked after the Soweto unrest four years ago will prevent any outdoor commemoration.

The provision, renewed regularly since June 1978, prohibits any outdoor gathering or procession except bona fide church services, sports events or meetings sanctioned by the minister.

For the past four years all meetings, including Nationalist political gatherings, have had to be held indoors.
Students continue boycott

POST Wednesday, June 1, 1980

274

Almost the entire school

Board of Education facility is closed as a protest...
Political Staff

BUSES were petrol-bombed in Cape Town yesterday as the bus boycott by blacks and coloureds continued in the Peninsula.

A City Transport driver was slightly injured in the accident, which took place in Kennington.

Streets in several coloured areas were also strewn with glass from shattered windows as more buses were stoned, but a spokesman for City Tramways would neither confirm nor deny that the company had suffered R130,000 in losses since the boycott started last week in protest against increased fares.

Coloured and Indian pupils also confirmed that boycott of classes at schools in many parts of the country.

In Cape Town, rectors of training colleges did not expel students yesterday despite the announcement by the Department of Coloured Relations that all those who had boycotted classes last Friday and on Monday this week would be expelled.

In Port Elizabeth, 400 students at Dow College were ordered off their campus by riot police after refusing to attend lectures.

Students boycotting half-yearly examinations at the University of the North were also warned they may not be re-admitted. They may also forfeit their Government bursaries.

According to a joint statement by the university executive committee and the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Freddie Hartenbarg, the University will continue with the examinations "despite the fact that only a small number of students turned up for the written examinations" which started yesterday.

"The executive committee of Senate, after discussion with the agreement of the Minister of Education and Training, points out that students who are not writing examinations might run the risk of either not being re-admitted to the university, or that their Government subsidy of approximately R130 per student per semester might be forfeited," the statement said.

At Ulundi, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Golda Buthelezi, told the Legislative Assembly that he had received a report from a University of Zululand student that a group of students were planning to disrupt the half-yearly examinations due to start on Friday.

He said the group, known as the "Jackals", was "responsible for chaos on the campus."

In Durban, the Natal Indian Congress yesterday welcomed the early closing of hundreds of Indian-owned shops and offices in the Grey Street complex, Clerwood, Verulam and several other areas as a show of sympathy for detained NIC and student leaders.
be held at the Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso. Two at 2 pm on Sunday.
Soweto's biggest supermarket, Blackchain, will
close shop on Monday at 11 am until Tuesday while
shopkeepers in East Rand areas have also agreed to
join in the community's mourning period by clos-
ing from 11 am to 5 pm on Monday.
Managing director of
Blackchain, Mr H S Ma-
jola, said they were clos-
ing to allow the general
staff including directors to
attend prayer services. In
Katlehong, Mr Joshua Ne-
mane, chairman of the
Chamber of Commerce,
said shops in his area
would also close at 11 am
and open at 5 pm.
The Transvaal Association
for Blind Adults' musical concert
which was to be held at the Dube YWCA on Sun-
day has also been cancel-
ed.
The Black Sash will
close its offices on June
16 (Monday) in memory
of the people who died
in 1976. Mrs Joyce Harris
told POST they will not
be working on Monday
and people are warned
not to visit their city of-
tices.
"We felt we ought to
do this as a sign of soli-
darity with the thousands
who will be remembering
their dead," she said.
ACTIVITIES throughout the country continue to be called off as thousands of blacks prepare themselves for June 16 services to honour those who died during the uprising of 1976.

In Soweto the chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce, Mr Veli Kruat, said yesterday that shops in the area would close between 11 am and 5 pm on Monday.

Services in commemoration will be held on Sunday and Monday. The Sunday services have been organised by the Committee of Ten and Azapo while student bodies including the Congress of South African Students and Azazo held theirs on Monday.

The biggest of the services will be at Regina Mundi Church, Rockville, on Sunday starting at 1 pm.

Malose Matsemela reports from Pretoria that commemoration services will be held at the Refetse Hall, Mamelodi East, on Sunday and Monday. The service on Sunday starts at 1 pm while the Monday prayer will be at 11 am.

From Pietersburg Maphatha Tseku writes that services will be held at five centres in the Northern Transvaal from Sunday to Monday.

Four will be held on Sunday at Mahwelereng, Seshego, Lenyenyeye and Namagale. The main speaker at the Anglican Church in Mahwelereng will be Mrs Winnie Kgware, former president of the now banned Black Peoples Convention. The service starts at 2 pm.

The Seshego service will also start at 2 pm at the Presbyterian Church in Zone 2.

On Monday the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) and the Black Academic Staff Association Basa, will hold their service at the Mankweng Lutheran Church. The service starts at 6:30 pm and the main speaker will be Mr Percy Qoboza, Editor of POST.

The Kagiso service will
Sash to observe June 16

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Black Sash is closing all its offices and advice bureaux on Monday June 16 as a mark of respect "for the hundreds that died in 1976".

The Sash's national president, Mrs Joyce Harris, said this would be done "in memory of all those killed by the police" four years ago and in solidarity with all South Africans commemorating the day.

The absence of fundamental change was to be deplored in the strongest possible way and the government had to be urged to start listening to what the majority in the country had to say, she said.
The high school that lives on protest

For 25 years it's been a festering sore

Unheated, without electricity and in a hopeless state of disrepair, Kliptown's only high school exemplifies the reasons for the current mass boycott of classes. MIKE OVERMEYER reports. . .

Only 20 km south of Johannesburg, a school for coloured high school pupils has fallen into a state of disrepair that almost beggars description.

The 25-year-old school was built during the time of the Kliptown Defiance campaign, in 1955. Currently it has 629 pupils.

Sixteen years ago it refused demonstrations by the education authorities lifted it from a private to a secondary school for the then overcrowded Kliptown township.

"We have to fight for whatever we need and want out of the Education or Public Works authorities," says Mr Don Mateman, chairman of the school committee and member of the local coloured management committee.

"Since my involvement on the committee we have continually clashed with the Coloured Relations Department on education and the Department of Public Works on the maintenance of the neglected building," he complains.

NO TEACHERS

"Constantly, we have needed several teachers to make up for the shortage here. We have combed the country for staff as far afield as Port Elizabeth and Richards. . . . .
Blacks cool to boycotts after trauma of 1976

but teachers refuse to come to Kliptown,” Mr. Mateman says.

The Johannesburg City Council has assured the school committee that “irregular” teachers would be allowed preferential treatment when applying for accommodation.

Since the beginning of the 1980 school year, the 20-10-15 class pupils have been without math and commerce teachers. Parents fear for the success of these pupils, who especially suit the boycott of classes.

Over the years, even electricity has short-circuited Kliptown High School. Each morning a pall of thick smoke blackens sunlight from the classrooms for several hours. Lessons are often postponed until there is enough light for study.

Driving along the dusty dirt roads of the dying Kliptown township yields a glimpse of the almost inhuman conditions facing the poverty population it still holds.

“With early morning coal fires flaring about, it is still dark in Kliptown at 9 am on most wintry days,” said a passerby.

Broken gutters, sewerage overflows classrooms in disrepair and endless broken windows have resulted in a mountain of correspondence with the Department of Public Works.

“To make a decision without proper planning has to cost at least three tenders,” says Mr. Mateman.

Of the 629 pupils at the school, just over 100 live within walking distance because the township is steadily being evacuated. Most of the other pupils spend R1.10 a week on banting trips from the central hub of Eldorado Park township closer by.

In January 1979, the only other coloured high school was opened in Coronationville area closer to Johannesburg.

There are serious problems of overcrowding here,” says Mr. Mateman.

He explained that at the Kliptown High School there was no library, staffroom or an equipped classroom for domestic subjects because of the acute lack of space.
insurance cover, say insurance industry
sources.

There has been a sharp upturn in the
demand for this type of cover, available
(for physical damage only) from SA Spe-
cial Risks Insurance Association (Sasria),
the government-sponsored riot insurance
consortium (FM May 30).

Until recently, businessmen appeared to
regard the premium structure as too ex-
penensive in relation to their subjective
perception of risk, a perception that has
now unpleasantly been corrected by re-
cent events.

Short term insurers feel, however, that
rates for this type of cover are still far too
high, especially for the smaller industrial-

ist. Discounts recently allowed for larger
policies have alleviated the problem for
bigger industrialists only.

Insurers complain, too, of the continued
lack of riot cover for consequential losses
(other than rents) and especially loss of
profits.

Government's obduracy on the issue of
consequential loss is hard to fathom. By
accepting the formation of Sasria, the
government has, by implication, already
acknowledged the existence of a signifi-
cant level of political risk in doing busi-
ness locally. To permit insurance against
consequential loss is only a logical follow-
through of that admission, and would ac-
cord far better with the new free-market
philosophy than current reluctant atti-
dudes.

Any businessman knows that riot insur-
ance without cover for consequential loss
is only half a loaf. Please, will govern-
ment — as major reinsurer of Sasria —
make it financially possible for the insur-
ance industry to provide the very neces-
sary other half?
PW warns—then meetings banned

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—
The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday issued what he called "a final warning" to those who underestimated the Government’s determination to maintain law and order.

Then, just before midnight, in a special Government Gazette, any gatherings of a political nature of more than 10 people in certain districts were prohibited in terms of the Rotten Assemblies Act from today until the end of the month. The districts include Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark.

In the House, Mr Botha said "the Government has a duty to the country to maintain law and order and it will carry it out strictly and fairly."

"It will be a serious mistake to underestimate the Government's determination in this regard and those responsible will have to bear the consequences of their actions," he said.

He called on the leaders of all population groups to work together in order to bring about calm, to identify those responsible for unrest and bring them to book.

"Continued boycotts and attempts to create unrest only waste money and time and thwart the Government’s efforts to correct the wrongs and improve the situation.

"Nothing is achieved with boycotts. They only destroy. No self-respecting State can afford to tolerate efforts to create anarchy."

"Hostile radicals are using grievances to bring about the downfall of the State. Pamphlets are being drawn up with finesse and subtlety and used in a campaign which is extended to totally unrelated issues.

"These pamphlets are being written by trained and sophisticated people. They are calculated to irritate people step by step to the abyss," he said.
Le Grange warns on intimidation

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has given the assurance that people who want to go to work on Monday will have police protection. At the same time he warned of action against intimidators.

He said he believed that the vast majority of black people wanted to work on Monday and that they were not interested in taking part in commemorations of the 1976 riots.

Mr le Grange said he could give the assurance that people going to work would be protected.

The police would give immediate attention to intimidation but it was necessary for members of the public to bring this to the attention of the police.

"They have vehicles and helicopters and could be on the scene immediately."
PW's final warning as unrest continues

Political Staff
THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, issued a "final warning" on the eve of unrest yesterday as black communities throughout the country prepared to commemorate the start of the June 16, 1976 unrest which culminated in 529 deaths.

Mr Botha's warning came in the midst of the most sustained period of unrest since 1976, with more reports being received yesterday of arrests, a shooting at the University of the North, Turffontein, a strike in East London and the closure of another university.

On Monday, a massive stayaway was also being planned in the Cape Peninsula, the focal point of violence.

The Provincial Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Hamman, said police were aware that pamphlets were distributed yesterday in Soweto and the Johannesburg city centre calling for a work stoppage on Monday.

Speaking in Parliament, Mr Botha issued his "final warning" to those who underestimated the Government's determination to maintain law and order, which it would carry out strictly and fairly.

"It will be a serious mistake to underestimate the Government's determination in this regard and those responsible will have to bear the consequences of their actions," he said.

He called on the leaders of all races to work together to bring about calm, to identify those responsible for unrest and bring them to book.

A Turffontein student, Mr Lloyd Mabina, was allegedly wounded when police opened fire after a clash with bystanders on the campus yesterday. He was treated at the Pretoria Hospital and discharged.

With religious services and other activities planned in different parts of the country, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, earlier warned of action against "infringers".$ He promised police protection for those who wanted to go to work on Monday.

Black leaders have urged their followers to observe the June 16 anniversary with "calm and quiet dignity".

Meanwhile, in East London, more than 650 workers walked out of the Western Province Preserving Factory over an alleged refusal by the management to recognize their union representatives. A director of the company, Mr H R Hanley, denied the allegation.

More arrests were reported yesterday. They included two more officials of the Western Province General Workers' Union, Mr Mike Morris and Mr John Franklin, both held under Section 23 of the General Law Amendment Act.

A spokesman for the SA Police Directorate of Public Relations said last night he could not confirm the arrest of a Fort Hare student, Mr Xola Vena, in Thohorani, and two Lenana students, Mr Alfonzo Harribah and Mr Ellis Schmitt.

The University of the Western Cape was closed yesterday, a week earlier than scheduled.
Things are the Same—They're Worse

What Has Changed

Since '76
June 16 - we remember

Lonely prayers are victim's only hope

By LEN KALANE and WILLIE BOKALA

FOUR years ago today, a healthy 17-year-old schoolgirl trotted happily across Mabalane Street, Soweto. Today, now 21 years old, the same girl sits in a wheelchair — paralysed from the waist downwards. She will never walk again.

Pipi Christine Buthelezi is one of several victims of 1976, when police opened fire on demonstrating students.

Today, June 16, 1980, Pipi says: "I look back to June 16 as the day when I was supposed to have died. Every June 16 I always sit alone and pray — I'll do the same today . . . " I'll pray for myself. For all my black brothers and sisters who died for us to be reborn and join the struggle, I'll remember the day as that of misery, of sorrows and of death. Yet a very significant day in the history of a black man."

Pipi says she was going to fetch her books at an aunt's place when she was hit. She didn't see anything but remembers that she fell. She was taken to Bara, Ward four, bed 19. She stayed seven months in hospital.

"I accepted the fact that I was paralysed — it's part of the struggle," she says. "I'm still committed but this time only spiritually."

Pipi says she was shot in the back and the bullet went through and came out of her right breast.

Pipi, now a Form Four student, wheels her way to Sekano-Noane High School everyday. "I still have hope for my future. I want to study medicine," she says. "Pipi says she is not so sorry for herself although her parents "are bitter about everything."

But another victim, Busi Mavis Ngubane said she felt sorry for herself. "There is absolutely nothing I can do for myself since I was shot on June 16, 1976," she says.

Busi, also in a wheelchair, said she was shot on her way from work.
She was the family's breadwinner at the time.

Busi, now 24, was shot in the stomach and the bullet went through the back. She stayed six months at Bara.

"What do you think of June 16?"

"I see it as the most tragic day in my life — and the black man. We don't have to lose courage and hope anyway..."

"Mrs Annestesia Makhabane, of Soweto, says her heart bleeds when she thinks of June 16."

"This day took away from me something that I treasured most."

Her son, Petrus Makhabane, then 16, was the second schoolchild to be shot after Hector Peterson. Petrus was a Form Two student at Thesele in White City.

"Every June 16, I do Mass for him at the church. I pray for his soul — I respected his courage and will not forget him. I will be there at the cemetery early today," she said.

And the mother of Hector, the first schoolchild to be shot on June 16, Ms Dorothy Peterson, said she was going to pray for most of today.

"I am going to pray for June 16. I am going to pray for all those who died in 1976 — and pray that God accept Hector."

**Turning point in history**

**JUNE 16, 1980 — expectancy hangs in the air like a cloud of horror. There is much anxiety all around. The odds are being weighed for and against violence.**

This will usher the fourth commemoration and the fourth anniversary of the 1976 rebellion, or dinarily referred to as the 1976 riots.

One would expect that after four years, things have cooled off a bit. Not so, unfortunately.

The air was charged with tensions as the day approached. The Minister of Police has added fuel to the fire by issuing warnings and threats of dealing with agitators or instigators. Instigators are those who remember their dead.

The police are everywhere. They brandish their guns and announce by their being all over that they are ready; and it’s as if they are inaudibly saying to the Soweto blacks, "Are you ready, too."

Every June 16 renewed tensions. The only thing that can possibly reduce them is for the Minister of Police to show some sense and the heroism of their dead by calling for calm and restraint on either side and sending a word of encouragement and condolences to those who hold services.

**HOLIDAY**

June 16 is the only holiday blacks forced onto the calendar for worthy reasons; others, including the Department of Education and Training have tacitly acknowledged it.

This is our equivalent to their December 16.

June 16 is a memorable day as it was the turning point in the history of South Africa.

And June 16 will be charged with danger because the scholars who died, have died for a new order. As long as this order is not yet seen to be, so long will tensions last and the expectancy of conflict continue. They can’t have died in vain.

It is time those in power realised that the brandishing of guns is not the answer and never will be. They must look searchingly into this explosive period and use this time to make amends by removing all root causes of the black plight.

This country is there for all its peoples.

**It’s four years but crisis goes on**

JUNE 16 is a landmark in the history of our liberation struggle, when on that day black students protested against the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction for mathematics and special studies.

Their ultimate goal was against the whole system of inferior education. The violence that followed is still vivid in our minds. Colleagues, brothers, sisters, aunts and uncles were either killed, wounded or maimed. Thousands fled the country and are living in exile, lost to their friends and their relatives — and far from their beloved country.

These memories are sharply and angrily revisited, by the fact that now, four years later, the whole country is still deeply involved in an educational crisis. We as a nation cannot afford the escalation of these events. We need to work jointly to avert another 1976. We earnestly request the powers that be to implement the immediate short-term policy for the urgent grievances so that the students may return to school.

Further, that a definite commitment be made by the Government to implement a unitary system of education for all South Africans.
Methodist synod prays for dead victims of unrest

Religion Reporter
Methodist churchmen, attending a district synod in Johannesburg today, held prayers for those who died during the 1976 unrest.

To mark June 16, black and white ministers and lay representatives stood for a period of silent prayer and were then led by the Rev Peter Storey, deputy chairman of the South Western Transvaal District, the Methodist Church, in further prayers.

Both the South Western and South Eastern Transvaal districts of the church are holding their annual synods in Johannesburg and on the Reef today.

The South Western Transvaal synod is to discuss the call on the Government to rescind its ban on gatherings of a political nature.

In a notice of motion presented to the synod today, it was said that the ban "can only aggravate the present crisis."

The Rev Cecil Beggie, who faces charges under the Rotten Assemblies Act, after the recent protest march made by churchmen and following school boycotts, brought the notice of motion to the synod.
Meetings: Le Grange urged ban

THE WIDESPREAD ban on political gatherings of more than 10 people, issued at midnight on Friday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, followed a request from the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange.

This was confirmed by Mr Le Grange yesterday, after a week during which he repeatedly warned that the police would not tolerate "any nonsense from agitators and intimidators" during the commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the Soweto disturbances, which begins today, June 16.

The ban, which applies till the end of the month, covers any meeting of a political nature, indoors or out, with more than 10 people present. It is so widely-worded that it has been described by legal experts as a "legal nightmare".

Yesterday both Mr Schlebusch and Mr Le Grange declined to interpret the proclamation or say which meetings would be affected.

Mr Le Grange said it was not his duty to give judicial advice, and Mr Schlebusch said it was up to an individual to consult a lawyer if he wished to have further clarification.

"As far as I am concerned, it is quite plain," he said.

The proclamation goes far further than the provisions of the Racial Assemblies Act that have been in force since June 1976, as it also bans any indoor meeting of a political nature till the end of the month.

**Any political meeting illegal**

This means that any political meeting, even Nationalist Party meetings, will be illegal at more than 10 people attend, unless the minister or a magistrate gives permission for the meeting to be held.

The proclamation has been interpreted as a ban on indoor church services in commemoration of the June 16 unrest — unless those services confine themselves strictly to religion.

However, both Mr Le Grange and Mr Schlebusch declined to comment on this yesterday.

The proclamation reads: "Whereas I deem it necessary for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby prohibit in terms of section 2 (3) of the Racial Assemblies Act any gathering of a political nature at which any form of state or any principle or policy or action of a government of a state or of a political party or political group is propagated, defended, attacked, criticized or discussed, or at which any protest or demonstration or strike is encouraged or discussed or which is held in protest against or in support of, or in commemoration of anything in the magisterial districts mentioned in the schedule from June 14, 1980, until June 30, 1980, except for such gatherings which I or the magistrate of the magisterial district concerned expressly authorize. This prohibition shall not apply to any gathering of 10 persons or less."

The magisterial districts affected are Durban, Pinetown, Inanda, Lower Tugela, Ndwedwe, Port Shepstone, Umlazi, Cape Town, Wynberg, Bellville, Goodwood, Simonstown, Kuils River, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany, Cradock, Kirkwood, Graaff-Reinet, Fort Beaufort, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition Justice spokesman, has described the proclamation as "going to ridiculous extremes."
JIMMY ATKINS is a former deputy editor of The Cape Herald, largest newspaper circulating among colour-ed communities in South Africa, and is emigrating to Canada today, like most of his family have done before him. Here, JAAP BOEKKOOI reports his last poignant speech before going into exile, a telescoped version of what he told a meeting of the Institute of Directors in Johannesburg.

I am leaving South Africa because I can no longer play a part in my own country. The situation has become such that whatever I write, I will be labelled in one camp or another. The Cape Town I leave behind will see much trouble in the future. Think of this alone: there are 50 000 children out of school and 50 000 unemployed.

These kids think they can exist another six months without education, and what does it matter if it will result in some political party? In the school boycott, it is now the tail that is wagging the dog. The children are indoctrinated, but who can blame them when they think it is far better to be sheep than to be slaves?

MODERATE

For myself, I am a moderate. As a journalist, I probably strike you as arrogant and extemate. I have been discredited after recent events so discredited that it is now impossible for me to work in South Africa.

The situation for the writer in South Africa is impossible if he does not want to be banned. He can no longer be creative, expand upward, only be-

One of South Africa’s greatest tragedies was “the flow of some of the best and brightest coloured minds to other countries, which often do not even have the same economic potential as this one,” according to Mr Mike Penta, general manager of the Coloured Development Corporation.

Coloured brain drain is a tragedy.

Speaking to about 120 top coloured businessmen in Cape Town he said the kind of people who left South Africa permanently, especially colour-ed people, belonged to a group of younger, well educated and highly motivated young entrepreneurs. The more difficult it gets. If I became a director here in Johannesburg, I could not join the same country or sports clubs. I might do all that when I reach a doddering 55, but at my age, and as long as I am able, I want to do all the things you can do.

Outside South Africa I am simply going to live the type of existence you whites have taught us.

One hotel with their Down-with-Apartheid stickers on their car windows, but never really find out what these laws really mean to others. They drive me to a hotel with their Down-with-Apartheid stickers on their car windows, but never know I need a permit to go there and then cannot even join their dance.

And remember that the Nationalists are not primarily responsible for this situation today. It is true they made it legal, but only what the great white massa wanted.

White attitudes drove my father, who has a white sister here, out of Athlone and other suburbs after they were made white. Both he and my mother are now naturalised Canadians.

I am an agitator, and have realised that things were not right in South Africa since my people danced and celebrated when Mulan or Strijdom died.

Now there is a new generation of youngsters so tight-lipped that they won’t speak to me, and so incredibly organised that we can no longer call them teenagers, but insipient adults.

As I have said I can no longer play a part. You people had a chance with the moderates. You are now welcome to the militants.
Intensive care unit at Baragwanath Hospital, Kliis Matuwa said.

She also said there was a time when she lost her senses because she was told of having done and said things she could not remember.

After her leg was amputated, she stayed in hospital for six months and was released in April 1977.

Phindi said her injury has deprived her of the ability to play tennis, her favourite sport, and of doing the roadwork she used to do with boys her own age.

But with her one leg, she sometimes tries climbing. "That is how I try reducing my weight because I will soon be too heavy for my leg," she said.

But Phindi does not feel sorry for her.

"It is the price we blacks should be prepared to pay if we are to achieve anything in the struggle for liberation. I find it better to die young while fighting for justice and the truth than to live longer without doing anything to fight for liberation," Phindi said.

To Mr Ephraim Mhlethwa, June 16 will always remind him of the serious and almost fatal effects teargas fumes can have on anybody who inhales them.

A living testimony to that is his son Ndabaningi, who was crippled physically and mentally after inhaling teargas fumes in Orlando East on June 17. As a result of his son's injuries, his wife got a heart disease which has made her bedridden.

"This was when the unrest started and these children had not yet learnt the trick of using wet cloths or wet handkerchiefs to minimise the effects of teargas. If they had had another week, they probably would not have been crippled," Mr Mhlethwa said.

He said Ndabaningi was one of the children the police dispersed by teargas. At the time very little was known about the effects of teargas fumes on anyone who inhaled them.

"When he came back home he told us of the teargas and said he had a headache and sore eyes. We gave him pain-killing tablets and hoped what seemed like an ordinary headache would go away.

"But two days later he seemed to be deteriorating and we took him to a private doctor, who diagnosed he had inhaled teargas fumes. As days went by his eye started swelling and we took him to an eye hospital where he was treated. But he continued getting worse with the passing of each day.

"His speech became impaired and we decided to take him to Baragwanath Hospital. He could not speak well and could not even walk unassisted.

"Doctors operated on his eye and had to make an opening in his skull to work on the eye. He stayed in hospital for three months and after his discharge he was bedridden. But nothing about his physical and mental condition has changed as you can see," Mr Mhlethwa said.

Ndabaningi was only 14 when the uprising started and was a Standard 3 pupil at Edendale High School in Orlando East. In September 1976 the United Congregational Church gave him a wheelchair which he still uses today.

Mr Mhlethwa said his wife was so affected by her son's illness that she contracted a heart disease and is now bedridden. "This means that from the 1976 riots, I inherited the problem of two patients in the house.

"This boy cannot be of much use to himself or anybody. Children of his age are growing up to become men who will be able to work for themselves in the future but his growth is of no consequence to him or anybody else because he will be a dependant for the rest of his life.

"You see, my son, June 16 is a day I will never forget all my life, especially when I think of the ruin it has done to my wife," Mr Mhlethwa concluded.
Carrying the burden of police brutality

'It is the price we must be prepared to pay for liberation'

By SAM MARE

PHINDI MAVUSO is a 19 year-old Standard 10 student at Meadowlands High in Soweto. She was 18 when police shot her in the leg at Doornkop Cemetery while she was attending a funeral. Her right leg had to be amputated and today she uses crutches for walking.

Speaking from her Zone 4, Meadowlands home, Phindi told me that in October 1976 she was one of several hundred students who went to bury Mr Jacob Masibane, who had died while in detention.

"When we arrived at the entrance to the cemetery, the system (police) was already waiting. They would not let us park any vehicle inside so we compiled by parking outside and walked into the cemetery.

"One of the white policemen shouted something in Afrikaans. After that I heard shots being fired. Some of us were already inside the cemetery while others were still outside. We all scattered in different directions."

"I was inside and as I ran, I felt something like a cram in my leg and I fell to the ground. I lay near the bushes along the fence and could faintly hear gunshots being fired and the footsteps of other students running."

"Nobody seemed to have seen me because I lay there for close on two hours. My whole body was limp and I could not even shout for help or move any of my limbs. It was only after all had quietened down that a woman from one of the houses near the cemetery noticed me.

"A hole was made in the fence and I was pulled out and taken to hospital in a car. On the way to hospital we met a police roadblock. After being told what had happened to me, one of these cops said 'Rot geskiet ap.'"

"I could not even say yes or no to this policeman. It was then that I think I lost consciousness because I do not remember what happened until I saw myself in the intensive care unit at Baragwanath Hospital," Miss Mavuso said.

She also said there was a time when she lost her senses because she was told of having done and said things she could not remember.

Phindi Mavuso... "I do not hate the police for what they did to me."

self. Neither does she hate the police for what they did to her.

"I sometimes feel bitter when there are certain things I cannot do because of my condition, but my bitterness is not directed at anybody, least of all the police."

"I do not hate them because I know that someday things will change and the police will also change and regard us as friends and not troublemakers or enemies."

"The approach of June 16 which marked the beginning of the uprising has since 1976 made me feel proud because I regard my injury as one of those casualties that go along with the struggle."

"It is the price we blacks should be prepared to pay if we are to achieve anything in the struggle for liberation. I find it better to die young while fighting for justice and the truth than to live longer with.
Peace after meeting ban

By NEIL HOOPER, MARION SPARG AND EZRA MANTINI

SENIOR police officers reported yesterday there had been no incidents connected with the commemoration of the June 16 1976 unrest.

The Government's blanket ban on political and commemorative meetings appeared, by late yesterday, to have had a dampening effect on plans to mark the fourth anniversary of the disturbances.

Plans for mass services in Soweto were abandoned in favour of individual observance, according to Mr Tom Manthata, an executive member of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

"We do not have to gather in any public hall or place, as long as the spirit of commemoration is there, we are still free to do anything to observe the day," he said.

But police were taking no chances and road blocks were set up on all access roads to Johannesburg and Randburg.

Cars entering and leaving Soweto were searched.

Security sources said the ban on meetings of more than 10 people was a response to information that activists planned to observe Father's Day today as "Biko Day" and that a mass stayaway from work was planned for tomorrow in most major urban areas.

Pamphlets urging workers to stay away had been circulated.

The ban on meetings — in 24 areas of the country from yesterday until June 30 — was proclaimed in a special Government Gazette early yesterday.

The Azanian Students' Organisation of South Africa and the Congress of South African Students had organised services throughout the Reef.

The biggest service was to have started at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Soweto tomorrow at 1pm.

In addition, a mass rally had been scheduled at the Shepstone Concourse of the University of Natal at 2.30 today, as well as a meeting of parents of students at the University of Pretoria.

Calm after ban on meetings

© From Page 1

University of Durban-Westville at the Vedica Hall today

Dr A B Asvat, publicity secretary of the Solidarity Front in Lenasia said

"No matter what means are adopted to prevent people from commemorating June 16, it will always have an important bearing in the lives of the black majority."

At the formation of a nonracial National Education Union of South Africa in Johannesburg this week, Africans and English-speaking white teachers called on their colleagues to stay away from classes tomorrow.

Traders and shebeens in Soweto have responded to student calls to respect the day.

They have closed temporarily.

Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said his organisation was complying with a request by student organisations to close up shop at 11 am.

The president of the Soweto Tavern Association, Mr Ephraim Seone, said shebeens would be closed the whole day.

The South African Soccer Federation (Safa) and the National Professional Soccer League (NPJL) have called off matches this weekend.

The secretary of the Promotion League, Mr Simon Selepe, has warned all teams in the league not to play any friendly games this weekend.
POLICE and some army units throughout the country are on
stand-by this weekend and for most of the coming week as
South Africa, already in the midst of massive bus and school
boycotts, braces itself for Soweto Day — the commemoration
of the June 16 riots of 1976.

While the Government has banned all political gatherings in certain
districts and police units throughout South Africa have been readied for
preparing for possibly the biggest ever black work stayaway tomorrow and

The police are geared to clamp down on any
"intimidators" trying to stop people going to
work but this will not
affect workers who
voluntarily stay at
home.

This week both Prime
Minister P. W. Botha and
Minister of Police Louis le
Grange warned agitators
the police were fully pre-
pared to deal with any
troublemakers.

Mr le Grange said police
had been instructed to act
relentlessly and had
holed and vehicles
ready to be on the scenes
immediately.

And Mr Botha issued a
final warning to people in-
volved in "undemining
activities".

He said no self-
policing state could
allow anarchy within its
borders and the
Government would do its
duty strictly and conscien-
tiously.

While police activities
were kept at a low key
yesterday a massive crime
prevention operation
involving both police and
Defence Force units
throughout South Africa
during the past week led
to the arrest of 1,023 people
with a further 1,767
issued with summonses.

Three people were
arrested for possessing
explosives and another 14
for possessing unlicensed
firearms. During the
operation one man was
killed and police were
assaulted twice.

A spokesman for the
Public Relations Direc-
torate of the SA Police
said yesterday all
policemen would be on di-
ty this weekend and in
districts police leave had
been cancelled.

The spokesman said
police actions and precau-
tions in the various dis-
tricts affected would fall
under the command of the
Divisional Commissioners
in the area. "It's up to
them what action they
take," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile in Cape
Town, where a massive
bus boycott in protest
against high fares is likely
to compound any work
stayaway, estimates are
that as much as 80 percent
of the black and coloured
workforce could be off
tomorrow and Tuesday.

Most, if not all,
businesses in black areas
around the country are
likely to remain closed on
both days. White
businesses could be hard
hit by staff shortages.
Deliveries of milk, bread
and even newspapers
could be affected.

The Minister of Police
has, however, urged blacks
to go to work tomorrow
and has given an
assurance they would be
protected by police who
would take immediate ac-
tion against intimidators.
THE STAYAWAY

STAND-BY FOR

15/6/80 SUN TR18
Where are they today?

The students who formed the core of resistance against Bantu Education in the bloody uprisings four years ago are today scattered throughout the world.

Since 1976 a steady stream of students has been leaving the country for Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana, from where some of them have set off on the second part of their journey to other parts of the world.

The class of '76 is still active, however, and their activities can be summed up in the following categories:

- Those who are continuing their studies through the assistance of United Nations agencies and other human rights organisations.

By Zwelakhe Sisulu
Sabotage at Sasol — the fruits of apartheid.

Sunday Post

15/6/80

Continue, Post
APART FROM THESE INCIDENTS, THE GENERAL SITUATION CAN BE DESCRIBED AS NORMAL...
Those who have joined liberation movements to train as guerillas.

The upsurge in security trials since 1976 mostly involved students charged with offenses under the Sabotage, Terrorism and Internal Security Acts and a host of others.

In some parts of the country, especially in Port Elizabeth, special courts were set up specifically to hear cases of students charged in connection with the uprisings.

Security police activity was heightened when student leaders and student activists were detained. Many of the students, convinced they could not escape detention, fled the country.

Last year, the government of Swaziland estimated they were receiving five students a week from South Africa.

Once outside the country, some students impatient with some of the liberation movements, formed the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrho).

Sayrho was formed by former leaders of the Soweto SRC and is headed by former SRC chairman, Khotso Seathlotho.

There are still hundreds of student refugees in Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana. The Swaziland and Botswana governments have provided the student refugee population with settlement areas.

Botswana's Dukwe settlement is now being used by South Af-

The class of '76 are today graduates in the political arena of war and liberation.

rican refugees after being vacated by Zimbabwans after independence. These settlements have proved unpopular with students and are set in remote parts of the country.

There are those students who have managed to continue their education in Europe and the United States. By and large, they are still based mainly in Africa.

Some of the high school students of '76 are now at university. The present militancy on black campuses has not been seen since the early 70s with the rise of the Black Consciousness Movement.

Political activity has not been limited to students alone. The teachers who resigned in protest against Bantu Educa-

tion have also been playing an active political role.

Some former teachers engaged in active civic and national politics have included Sefika Mhembu and Seth Manzibuko serving prison sentences after being found guilty of sedi-

tion.

The cases of Solomon Mahlangu and James Mange, both sentenced to death — Mahlangu for murder and Mange for treason — typify those students who joined other liberation movements.

The massive influx of guerillas into the country since 1977 is a consequence of thousands of students who left the country following the unrest.

These youths, who still possess a fresh recall of the country's terrain, have received military training and are returning as armed guerillas.
June 16 is etched deep in our souls

JUNE 16th. That date is etched indelibly in every true black man’s heart and soul in this country. It is more than just a date in the calendar.

...pride and sheer jubilation at the realisation that the black man, despite systematic and concerted efforts to destroy him physically and psychologically, has continued, throughout history, refused to acquiesce in his own de-humanisation.

June the 16th is an important milestone in the history of this massive ‘No’.

Yes, June 16th cannot and should not be viewed in isolation.

Struggle

It is part of a bitter struggle. A struggle that spans the years between 1652 and 1980. It however marks an important phase in the people’s long and arduous battle against the systematic dispossession of their land and repression of their human yearnings.

...Fish and Blood rivers can bear eloquent testimony that our people were prepared to die for the claim that this is their land, they are the ‘Natives’ of this land. And, indeed, they died in their hundreds.

...the black people’s ‘negotiable resistance’ against their exclusion from the decision making bodies of this country by the 1910 Act of Union. They did everything they could to be included in that Act of Union — but to no avail.

...But no doubt history has registered that an Act of Union that excluded the majority in a country is anything but an Act of Union;

...c) the second ‘UDI’ a la South Africa came in 1961, when a minority to free themselves and be masters of their own destiny in their ‘native’ land.

Such a determination is irresistible and uneteatable — in the long run.

Victory

Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Bissau, Zimbabwe — nay, the whole of Africa — confirm and point to the absolute certainty of the eventual victory of the black people over the forces that seek to destroy their humanity and deny their worth as persons.

This is the basic lesson that the oppressors of my people should take note of.

June 16th carries significant lessons for the black people as well. To my mind one of the most important lesson we can learn from the events of June 1976 is this: June 16th does not only mark the day on which a massive ‘NO’ was registered against this Godless system, but it also points to the day on which ETHNICITY was literally buried under the marching feet of the students.

They marched, not as Zulus, Xhosas, Pedi, Sothos, Shangans, Vendas etc, but as BLACK!

They tore the artificiality of our ethnic divisions into shreds as the blood of a Hector Petersen comiled prophet-
It is the youth who took up the cudgels this time. That is why I say this is a significant phase of the struggle. By this phase the struggle not only gains in momentum but also qualitatively.

And it is this new note which accounts for the discordant noises and the high level of irrationality within the enemy's camp.

**Bitter**

This day, we said, is part of the struggle. Some of the landmarks in this struggle have been

a) the 18th and 19th century frontier wars in the Eastern Cape, in which great quantities of our people's blood was shed. The Keitama.

Tasters campaigned and resisted against this, but to no avail. Sharpeville dramatised the people's refusal to acquiesce in what they and the free world regarded as a serious or sinful violation of fundamental human rights.

Detentions, bannings, even death could not smother the people's desire to be free.

June 16th slots neatly into this ever enlarging and ascending pattern of a people's determination

Black solidarity for our freedom
They dare not forget

THE South African Government has decreed that we will not be allowed to commemorate June 16 in a public fashion this year. All commemoration services have been banned in terms of a special gazette issued by the Minister of Justice at the weekend.

This act, the most dastardly act of insensitivity so far displayed by Pretoria, underlines the real insensitivity of this Government. For June 16 represents in a major sense everything that the Day of the Covenant represents for the Afrikaner. One can understand the outcry that would erupt if that day's public commemorations are banned.

But then it would be an outcry caused by white and Afrikaners at that. So it's okay. But we are darkies. No franchise to record our displeasure and powerless to make our impact felt.

In spite of all of this, we as a newspaper want to protest vehemently to the Government for this blatant lack of understanding and appreciation of what June 16 stands for.

We may not have the legal right to gather at Regina Mundi and all of the other places we intended going to, but you will never succeed — try as you may — to obliterate the real significance of June 16. It is something that is so close and intimately engraved in our hearts and minds.

June 16 is the day of our people. All of them will in their daily scope of activity regard this day and remember the significance of the tragedies that marked so much hurt and so much pain. They will not forget.

They dare not forget. And history will never allow them to forget. We certainly will not for one moment allow them to forget. The horror of it all is as fresh in our minds like it happened only yesterday.

This is why we will never allow this country to forget. It's our pledge and commitment.
This was the scene in the townships of Cape Town today as unrest continued with youths burning rubble in the streets and throwing stones.
Blanket on news reports

Staff Reporters

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, today clamped strict control on information from all trouble spots in South Africa where violence erupted overnight and tension continues to run high today.

Free access to newsmen, including foreign correspondents and television crews, was barred in Soweto and the adjoining Noordgesig coloured township and also at the Bonteheuwel coloured area in Cape Town and in Bloemfontein's black townships.

Selected groups are being admitted in the company of policemen.

In the aftermath of an afternoon and night of violence in which at least 35 people were hurt in clashes with police in Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, and the western Cape, policemen today used dogs and teargas to disperse bands of youths.

An official police state
Quiet

The situation in both Rand townships was quiet this afternoon and tensions should have no trouble, police spokesmen said.

Brigadier Kobus Hopman, divisional commissioner of police of Soweto, said that more people had gone to work today, than yesterday and traffic had been flying smoothly.

There had not been a single incident in Soweto where police had had to intervene, he said.

He said it was unlikely that the stone-throwing mobs that struck yesterday would appear again today, but police would be out in full force just in case.

Police spokesmen in other Reef areas said black townships there had been untouched and that police were carrying out normal duties.

The bus services would run normally in the Johannesburg black townships this afternoon.

Putco PRO, Brig Jan Visser said the current situation was “nothing new.”

Despite the fact that 120 buses were stoned last night, there had been no trouble this morning and no further trouble was expected, Brig Visser said.

The situation in the Bloemfontein black townships was quiet this morning and buses were able to resume their normal routes, police and municipal spokesmen said.

The municipal spokesman added that significantly fewer people were using the buses, probably as the result of intimidation. Business reported an 85-90 percent attendance of black staff.

He confirmed that 15 people had been shot by riot police yesterday after people had left a church service commemorating the start of the June 16 riots in Soweto in 1976.

In Durban 77 buses were stoned, six bus drivers injured and another three robbed and assaulted in incidents of stonethrowing in kwabasha yesterday.

Two of the injured drivers were hurt seriously. One received treatment at hospital for shattered glass in his eyes, and the other for injuries he sustained after a piece of angle-iron was thrown through the windshield of his bus.

Several people were treated at Coronation Hospital last night from birdshot wounds. They are Murriel Benny (9), Brian Kuder (11), Vanessa Solomon (10), Tyrion Williams and Noa Arens.

Others were treated at a township hospital after allegedly being beaten by police. They are Masitla, Nolo, Nombile, Kutsane, Duma, Dihle and Gladys Sholay.

The Minister of Industry, Dr. S. W. van der Merwe, said in Cape Town that there were no reports that the staying away had affected industry significantly. He impressed that the stay-away had not been particularly successful except in certain areas.

Police spokesman said following incidents also occurred. In 24 hours.

The Soweto Police.

To Page 2.
charge, a police statement said.

The anniversary of the outbreak of unrest in Soweto on June 16, 1976 — which left 765 people dead — was marked by violence in different parts of the country yesterday.

After a weekend of tension during which meetings were banned in different parts of the country, police used teargas and baton-charged protesters.

The anniversary, coming at the height of the current unrest which started with the coloured schools boycott two months ago, was also marked by mass strikes in the Cape, an attempt to blow up a railway line near East London harbour, stone-throwing incidents and more arrests.

Hundreds of black, coloured and Indian shops and offices — especially in Johannesburg and on the Reef — were closed in the biggest shut-down since the resistance campaigns of the

...and then, after repeated t of yesterday's unrest.

...trucks burned fiercely after Soweto youths had set it alight. The youths first stoned the vehicle

Regina Mundi Church in Rockville — focal point

In East London, a section of the railway line running between the harbour and Chatswood was lightly damaged after an explosion, the Railways' public relations officer, Mr. C. J. van Rooyen, confirmed.

Mr. Andrew Boraine, president of the National Union of South African Students (Nussa) and son of Progressive Federal party MP Dr. Alex Boraine, was detained by Security Police last night after allegedly addressing a meeting at the University of Natal in Durban earlier.

Meanwhile Constable Johan Hugo's parents, of the farm Stillwaters near Durbanville, yesterday mourned their youngest son's death.

The news of his death was broken to the ailing couple shortly after 3am yesterday morning.

Johan, who lived with his parents, had been called up by police shortly after midnight on Sunday and had left the house at 12.45am, his mother said.

"Why did it have to be him?" his tearful father said, showing a photograph of his son to his chest.

"He was going to leave for the force within six months to begin training. Will he be mourned like these two boys who died during the shootings after the meetings recently?"

Johan matriculated at the D F Malan High School in 1977 and joined the police shortly after.

He will be buried with full honours from the Durbanville Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk at Ham on Thursday.

Part of the crowd that gathered in Rockville, Soweto, and stoned passing vehicles.
Five held after charge

Staff Reporters

FIVE youths were arrested in the Pretoria township of Atteridgeville yesterday after police baton-charged demonstrators.

Police reports that two black constables were attacked by stone-throwing youths, who ran away after one of the men fired shots into the air. The youths regrouped shortly afterwards, but were dispersed with batons.

In the Pretoria township of Mamelodi 500 students, giving clenched-fist salutes and singing freedom songs, marched through the streets after their two-hour meeting at a local hall had been disrupted when police turned up.

The meeting at Refentse school-hall yesterday afternoon had been in progress for about two hours when nine armed policemen turned up. The students ran out of the hall, and one or two threw stones at the police, before being ordered to stop by other students.

The group marched through the streets, before leaving on a mission for shacks, which had failed to install toilets.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>External</td>
<td>A truck window shattered after a bomb was thrown at the moving vehicle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Is Remembered**

Parts of June 76

Unrest in many industrial areas.
America criticises new SA Press

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — The United States has criticised the ban on political meetings and the restriction of journalists' movements in South Africa, reports Andre Meyerowitz of The Star's Washington Bureau.

State Department spokesman Tom Reston said last night: "We recognise the volatility of the situation in South Africa. We urge all South Africans to exercise restraint. At the same time we oppose the ban on political gatherings as a violation of the basic right to assemble peacefully."

He said the United States was concerned about the SA Government's restrictions on Press coverage in trouble spots.

In spite of the curbs on journalists, the disorders in South Africa continue to be widely reported by newspapers and on radio and TV in the United States.

Both London's evening papers — the Evening Standard and the Evening News — splash the Cape Town under banner headlines today, The Star Bureau reports.

Both report deaths in coloured township clashes and the Evening Standard carries a five-column picture of a white motorist being cut off at a blazing roadblock as rioters go on the rampage.

Foreign correspondents in Johannesburg say the

Cape township on fire

16 JUN 1969

086 3246

Two die in riots

AT least two people died and many others injured when police opened fire in Elysies River, Cape Town, last night.

The coloured township exploded into flames at dusk as cars, shops and buildings were set alight.

Almost every road in the area had been barricaded with burning car tyres, oil drums and concrete pillars.

A police convoy of more than 50 men in eight vans and a snipe-machines patrolled the area. In Halt Road, where two youths were shot dead by police, two weeks ago, Mr Alfred van Wyk (60), of Uitsig, was allegedly shot dead by police as he entered the already looted and plundered terminal supermarket.

The scene in Cape Town on Monday when crowd.

He was identified by his brother as he lay on the ground. Police used shotguns and rubber bullets. In a space of an hour the convoy in a limited area fired several shots.

On numerous occasions attempts to shoo alleged leaders were taken by the police. At 6 pm last night cops reported that in the Elysies River area they had fired off 80 gas grenades and 90 handgrenade gas grenades. They also reported that a 14-year-old youth had been seriously injured when hit by gunfire.

At one stage when the convoy had stopped, shots were fired at the police by a man in a crowd who waved his firearm and ran away.

Scores of people are believed to have been injured when cars were stoned by unruly mobs.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, last night issued a warning to any unruly element that police had had enough. He said police would take much more drastic action if the violence continued.

While police, dressed in camouflage uniform, tried to extinguish a massive blaze at the Avenue Supply Store, they were pelted with bottles and half bricks. Under orders from their commanding officer, they opened fire.

Screams were heard in the distance but it could not be established whether there were any injuries.

In other areas similar incidents were reported. Last night. It is believed that a 16-year-old girl was shot dead by police in Grimly Road, Lavender Hill. Neighbours tried desperately to contact the ambulance, but to no avail.

More than 90 minutes later she was still lying on the pavement.

In the suburbs of Retreat, Steenberg, Parkwood, police used teargas and batons in the late afternoon to disperse mobs that had gathered.

People were chased into houses including a six-year-old boy who was hit with batons. The main road through the three suburbs was cordoned off yesterday afternoon as many cars were badly damaged and some people injured.
STAFF REPORTERS

POLICE using buckshot and plastic bullets yesterday opened fire on protesters in Johannesburg's coloured township of Noordgesig and in Bloemfontein after two days of violence in which at least 23 people received bullet wounds and a policeman was stabbed to death.

Police said late last night that eight coloured youths wounded in Noordgesig, adjacent to Soweto, had been looting shops. The buckshot was aimed at their legs and none was seriously injured.

Another nine were injured after police opened fire on a crowd of people who had stoned police vehicles and buses.

However, there was confusion over the number of injured.

Most of the injured were treated at Coronationville and Fungwane hospitals. One was said to be a six-year-old girl.

In Bloemfontein, four blacks were injured by buckshot and a fifth by a plastic bullet fired by police.

And in Soweto, a black man was shot and wounded by police.

The identities of those injured could not be established last night.

On Sunday night, a policeman, Constable J.C. Ruo, was stabbed to death while taking part in a baton charge to disperse about 500 people gathered in Mphela township near Ruifs P.C. in Cape Town.

He was stabbed in the heart.
Police warn:

will shoot;

33 + 20 = 53 - 214
Soweto Cools - Cape Times

03/09/81

Staff Reports

Sporadic Violence Threw South Afri

This week, people in the black and coloured townships nearer to the province were relatively calm after the shootings of the country yesterday, but Soweto and neighboring

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

Mandatory Fourth anniversary of the outbreak of Soweto unrest. It has been locked and damaged by crowds when it remained open on the occasion. 

grocery in the coloured nook, causing a panic set on fire.

In the only major incident in the Johannesburg area, a

University of Wisconsin Madison
Two workers seriously injured and admitted to hospital.

The strike by 4,000 workers at the Volkswagen plant in Uitenhage entered its second day, and spread to two smaller neighbouring factories.

Apart from isolated incidents and the Noordgeugt arson, relative calm returned to townships on the Reef after the violence which marked June 16.

At least 35 people were injured and a policeman died as police and crowds clashed in Soweto, Noordgeugt, Bloemfontein and the Western Cape on Sunday and Monday.

In Johannesburg yesterday, police remained at the scene after the fire in Noordgeugt had been put out by the Joban fire brigade. They left towards evening.

At the police news conference at Divisional Headquarters in Pretoria, however, foreign journalists were involved in angry exchanges with police after it was announced that they would be banned from entering Soweto.

After police had taken selected local journalists on a tour of Soweto, they later extended the ban to include all newsmen.

Professor John DuGard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, last night questioned whether the permits issued to white journalists to enter Soweto had been lawfully revoked.

Police also ordered black journalists away from Noordgeugt because it was "an operational area".

Meanwhile, Putco buses returned to the centre of the township after staying on the outskirts during Monday's unrest. There were no signs of intimidation of workers at bus depots or stations.

A Railways spokesman said train services were running at normal capacity yesterday.

Sample surveys by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Industries showed employee attendance in Johannesburg back to normal.

But firms closed early to allow workers to get home before dark.

Police in Soweto maintained a police only slightly higher than usual, with regular patrols through the townships.

On Monday night, two petrol bombs were thrown at the police station in Fords East, but no damage was caused, Sapa reports.

In Washington yesterday, the United States State Department spokesman, Mr. Thomas Stockton, called on the South African Government to take "positive steps" towards eliminating the underlying causes of unrest, reports Sapa-AP.
A shop in Johannesburg's colored township ablaze yesterday after a looking mob called to disperse the crowd while the jubilant fire brigade fought the flames. The fire was ex
When the Police PRO met the Pressmen

Police PRO Colonel Leon Mellet met the foreign Press yesterday to explain the decision to screen newsmen intent on going into Soweto and neighbouring black areas to cover the current disturbances. This is an edited transcript of what followed. (JOURNALIST, as in the tag-line below, obviously applies to different questioners.)

JOURNALIST: Of course, but these people are using us to some extent to push their message and their protest throughout the world.

What are you now doing to stop them from doing it?

MELLET: What we are doing is trying to stop the situation from becoming bloodshed.

JOURNALIST: Excuse me, can you tell us which areas in Soweto are operational areas?

Is the whole of Soweto or what?

MELLET: I don’t know where the words “operational area” came from, there is no such thing.

JOURNALIST: One of your men used it days ago.

MELLET: Yeah, they used it. It means, in the same sense as we said “Well, this is an operational area.” You must leave it within five minutes, one mile from this spot.

JOURNALIST: That is operational when the police in fact in an operation but somebody announced or claimed this morning that the whole of Soweto is operational area.

I don’t think that is correct.

JOURNALIST: Only where the police are acting.

JOURNALIST: If we saw this film I am sure could identify the cameraman and his camera which you might not be able to do.

MELLET: Well, you see if you dispute it or think that I am not telling the truth . . .

JOURNALIST: No, we are anxious to help you. We really want to clear our name.

MELLET: I can see if I can arrange that for a certain select group of the foreign Press but I don’t want to promise evidence as such.

JOURNALIST: But evidence of an eye witness?

MELLET: The evidence is of an eye witness of the police side.

JOURNALIST: Is it not South African journalists as you have made?

MELLET: No. No, there are South African journalists as well.

JOURNALIST: Who are they?

MELLET: I am not prepared to identify them.

JOURNALIST: I am Bill Nicholoson, chairman of the Foreign Correspondents Association.

How is it that we can be barred on the premise that somehow foreign correspondents are guilty of inciting people to come out, being incendiary names.

Without showing us photographs?

Without allowing us to see this video tape?

MELLET: I have said I will see if I can arrange for you to see it.

JOURNALIST: Well it is a bit like telling us or asking us will you stop beating your wife, without . . .

MELLET: Well, I have said I will try and arrange it.

JOURNALIST: Why don’t you charge somebody with an offence.

MELLET: Well, I am only here on behalf of the Commissioner and he said, and they made this point which was widely published last night and this morning and I can only repeat what he said.

That it has come to the notice of South African Police that certain Pressmen and including foreign Pressmen, he did not say it was only the South African Police.

JOURNALIST: Yes, but could you answer that question. Why have you not charged anybody with incitement to riot?

MELLET: I am not able to answer that question.

I am only here to give what the Commissioner has asked me to.

JOURNALIST: Can you tell which network it is?

MELLET: I don’t know.

JOURNALIST: Now that you have fixed this ban on us going into riot areas, one would assume that only information we will have about the riot incidents in the police version MELLET: No, not all. N-O-I-E-S is very wrong. It is not so.

If there is a situation we will not ban the Press from being there but we do not want the Press to start a situation.

And I want to make this quite very clear. We do not want the Press to start a situation which we saw an hour ago, what could very well happen.

The moment you lift those cameras those people will start throwing stones.

And there are representatives here from Post Newspapers who not more than half an hour ago went through one of these areas which were very quiet until they arrived and their car was rocked and they had to hurriedly get out of the situation.

And the people then knew that they were present. And I think that those Post people are here now at this moment. Some of them.

JOURNALIST: No, we don’t know of such things.

MELLET: Okay, there were four members of Post here . . .

JOURNALIST: I don’t know I think you people don’t understand the situation. Let me try and define it this way. If you go to visit a friend and you go out and you don’t know you are a journalist that is something completely different.

JOURNALIST: That is all right?

MELLET: But where you go into a situation where the Press, as a group for instance, like we have just witnessed, a riotous situation, and the people you are just waiting for the Press to start an incident, we cannot allow that.

JOURNALIST: Sir, that is very different from accusing us last night of incitement.

That is very different, what you have just said is very different from the statement.

MELLET: No, but there has been defined cases of deliberate incitement and I have said now that we have got evidence for that.

JOURNALIST: Who? Who?

What evidence.

MELLET: We’ve got it on a video.

I said I would try to arrange for it to be shown to certain members of the foreign Press.

JOURNALIST: Our permits are still valid in Soweto to go and visit friends and talk to people, visit orphanages.

MELLET: That is not, I have nothing to do with the permit system. That is a different department.

JOURNALIST: Can you explain to us what the future Press is going to do?

You said selected Press would be allowed in these . . .

Soweto and we here, I mean going to take a whether we can are selected.

MELLET: We will ask the foreman about the future place?

MELLET: That is the future.

JOURNALIST: Means that it means that it means I . . .

MELLET: That nothing to do with African Police.

JOURNALIST: I can’t do because . . .

MELLET: No. JOURNALIST: dating my per- cover news here.

MELLET: We dated that to another Daparin JOURNALIST: my permit is come in and out.

MELLET: Let question that that been issued by my police .

Whoever you you must talk with the people .

JOURNALIST: We are saying that despite that this permit the next is MELLET: If you want information .
talking to the Press

want to come on long as it is to find out, do, whether we as said at it is a total ban.

I am asking: What is your know about the talking situation.

Our total ban: I have n come into a permit has got to the South.

Are you are invalid from and not invalid as issued that of other words valid.

I can news.

answer your mt has not South Afri-

that permit, matter as issued that bud, but, you might say, I don't have it, but you might say.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednes

where there has been an inci-

dent. What will happen to him?

Are the police going to arrest

MELLET: If there is an area

under Police control, under the Police Press Agreement, there is an agreement that if police will then take control of the situation and then the police will decide if that Press, whether the Press will be al-

owed or not.

JOURNALIST: So the whole of Soweto is now covered by that, is it?

JOURNALIST: Excuse me, Colonel, does this affect even people who live in that area?

Let us say I live next to MELLET Well.

JOURNALIST: If I go home and I am a Pressman I could be arrested right there.

MELLET: No this is the same matter as for what happened at Silverton when it was under police control.

People who live in the area when it happened to be in control of police were not arrested. That is ridiculous.

JOURNALIST: If I am invited to dinner in Soweto, can I go? MELLET: If you haven't got a permit you cannot go.

JOURNALIST: But this permit, you are rescinding it.

MELLET: I don't want to talk about laws.

I am explaining to you what is happening at this moment.

JOURNALIST: Colonel, the law to incite, or against incit-

ing merely by our presence, even if we never raise our hand in a black power salute, even if we just stand there, our presence in an affected area in Soweto is enough in your eyes to incite. Whatever we do.

To stand, sit, not doing except to be there that presence is enough in your eyes to incite?

Is that correct?

MELLET: Well, I think it is quite correct to say, that the presence of the Press at the moment where the situation is very troublesome, then if you want to define as such that the Press are inciting by their presence then is the case.

But let us go into a little bit further.

What happens in this partic-

ular case: It is all quiet at the moment and the people there are mainly youngsters and they are sitting and they are waiting for a situation to develop. They are eager.

And the moment the Press arrive they start the situation and there are others that join in the situation.

They start overturning cars, they start stoning busses, they start smashing windows, they start looting shops.

The police are forced to move in to restore order.

And in the midst of restoring order, it happens, as it happened last night that I don't say the Press started on that last night - but it could very well happen.

JOURNALIST: But the General said exactly that.

MELLET: But if the situation starts and the police are in the position where they have to restore order, and they even have to fire with birdshot and the people are injured, is that the situation, is that the situation you are asking?

In that now newsworthiness or is that creating a situation where you people...

JOURNALIST: Let me just re-

yesterday, for instance the Press were in Soweto for eight hours and nothing hap-

JOURNALIST: And there were no Press in Bloemfontein yet it started as well.

JOURNALIST: It was the pres-

ence of the Police in Soweto.

JOURNALIST: Okay, so take last year The commemoration ceremonies in Soweto, in South Africa, there were no confronta-

JOURNALIST: Don't you think it is perhaps the presence of the police.

MELLET: I just answered the questions. I said we, the police, we, police are not present at the situation in there, are not also starting a situation.

JOURNALIST: You were there all day outside Regina Mundi.

MELLET: When?

JOURNALIST: Yesterday.

MELLET: Yes, but I wasn't there.

JOURNALIST: Colonel: (Laughter) But the police were there.

JOURNALIST: With respect Colonel, there is a very large difference between what you are saying now and passive role of the police by encouraging or inciting riots by their presence and the heavy implication by the Commissioner of Police last night where he talked of the rioting which generally fol-

JOURNALIST: If you can clarify that now I think it would be a help to all of us.

MELLET: No, I will stick to what the Commissioner said. That was a statement made yesterday.

JOURNALIST: On a point of clarification, Colonel, the state-

ment said not only was this open incitement happening in Soweto, but in other areas of the country.

Could you identify which other areas there were foreign Press in?

JOURNALIST: I have al ready asked that and I get no answer.

JOURNALIST: Colonel, what you had in mind was to sort of avoid a repeat of the Soweto riots because they happened to be foreign Pressmen.

And in accommodate South Afri-

can Pressmen.

Now, wait before you an-

swer, what I saw and what I believe is that there will be some demon-

stration for a local or overseas Pressman but for a Pressman.

You say the presence of the Press incites the public to dem-

onstrate or to cause some act of protest. I say yes, it is so, that we have observed, we have seen it, I agree with you.

I say in exchange for foreign Press you are being unfair be-

cause the demonstrators are demonstrating for the Press in general. They are not aware that this one is foreign, this one is local.

They see a Pressman and say wait here is somebody to take our message across. Why ban the foreign ones?

Why not the Press in gener-

JOURNALIST: For instance yesterday a demonstration was demon-

strated with some young fel-

ows at Regina Mundi for demonstrating and saying that by doing so you are going to cause the police to attack you. And we don't want you people to be killed and you are causing it by demonstrating for the Press.

At that time the TV man, it happened to be a TV man I know from SABC, and some others too, local photographers who took pictures there. Those were local fellows and you say the foreign ones, now why should the foreign ones be penal-

ized when people demon-

JOURNALIST: That was said in a statement yesterday by the Commissioner.

JOURNALIST: Colonel, consid-

ering the gravity of this plan and how widely it is going to be reported worldwide, why it that you are in the hot seat, why isn't the Commissioner here?

MELLET: He is busy in his office with a riots situation throughout the country.

JOURNALIST: There is a riots-

situation here.

JOURNALIST: Colonel, I still don't understand the distinc-

tions you draw on this ban.

At one stage you said there is a to distinguish on the presence of foreign journalists in the towns-

JOURNALIST: I have already asked that and I get no answer.

JOURNALIST: I have already asked that and I get no answer.

JOURNALIST: Colonel, what
INSIDE MAIL

MELLET: We took some of the local Pressmen into Soweto on a Saturday afternoon so they could tell you what they saw and it became very evident to us that at the moment the trouble-makers are only attacking cameramen and Pressmen.

We ended up at a place in Norwood where a couple of hundred of the youths had been in the area since early this morning.

That is where they last night looted the shops and as soon as we stopped it was very evident that within a couple of minutes we would have had a riotous situation on our hands.

And for this reason I would like to ask some of the Pressmen who accompanied us into that area to have a look at the size of the glass in certain spots. Then at a specific point where, when we arrived there they were working and they saw the police they turned their eyes backwards.

When they saw us in the cars, the behind, and most probably the cameras and reporters, they began to sing their own songs and shout the names of the police and in certain areas.

That's all. And then the moment that we took it calmed down again.

MELLET: As I said, the Pressmen that accompanied us were all here and you can ask them all. They will all bear us out.

JOURNALIST: In the Commission's statement, all this stuff about foreign Press being kicked out, etc... I said that members of the South African Press have identified members of the foreign Press as being fail, shouting "Amando" etc. Now they are causing incidents.

Are you suggesting that members of the South African Press who reported that there were incidents would not have been barred, and that the police were not

MELLET: I can just say that shortly after our Press conference this morning I had a look at a video recording that the British took there and it was a very obvious.

Unfortunately it is not possible from the actual film to identify the actual newsmen but there it was very obvious that at the church in Regina Mundi where it was fairly obvious that the TV camera was being used by some shoulder gave a black power salute and started off a riotous situation within a matter of seconds.

And that we have on video camera.

JOURNALIST: Can we see that film? I am sure we can if nobody else is saying that.

MELLET: No, it was South African Press.

JOURNALIST: South African Press.

MELLET: South African Press. Now can I just continue?

It obviously affects us tremendously. Can you name the number of places throughout the country last night and this morning, yesterday and last night, where incidents took place, where there was rioting or confrontation with the police where there was no present and any member of any Foreign Press present?

JOURNALIST: No, I cannot. That is a difficult question.

JOURNALIST: Were there any foreign Press in Bjornadal?

MELLET: There weren't. You can take it from me, there weren't.

There weren't any foreign Press in areas of Cape Town. You see the point that I am making is how could we be responsible for an incident or not, but there were far more police in the areas of Cape Town where there was conflict and rioting where there were no police of any foreign Press or anyone from the South African Press as far as I know.

You can't point the finger at us now and say we are responsible for the rioting that is taking place nationwide.

MELLET: No. Can I just also stress that I have just spoken to the Commissioner of Police and he has also been at a peaceful meeting on this issue on all Pressmen in the area.

As long as this situation remains as it is, we are not going to put a blanket ban on news coverage. Not at all.

But that is the impression that might be created.

JOURNALIST: Not an impression that might be created.

MELLET: As far as certain people are concerned, it may be so but there are still the South African Press Association and the British Press Association who are represented.

There are always the local papers who are represented here and they will still provide you people with the necessary information.

JOURNALIST: Sapa don't carry TV cameramen.

MELLET: Well at the moment I can tell you that you lift a TV camera at some of these places within a minute you will have a riot.

And that you can take as a fact.

JOURNALIST: Well at the moment I repeat what I said a few moments ago. We are here for eight hours on Monday morning, on and off, touring the area and no riot took place until after we left.

And we had to rely on somebody's else film. SABC's film to transact to the facts that 

JOURNALIST: Well, most of the members of the Press here at the moment, television and myself, were at Regina Mundi this afternoon, and we were not at all.

It is anybody else saying that.

MELLET: That is the impression that might be created. Press there would be no trouble in South Africa.

JOURNALIST: No, it was South African Press.

MELLET: No, it was South African Press.

JOURNALIST: South African Press.

MELLET: No, not at all. The reason is we cannot say the Press is to blame but what is happening. I think I can just understand the situation.

What is happening at the moment, there is a riot situation or a troubled situation within the country and the people behind this are seeking the publicity that they can get out of the situation and the moment there is a ban on the Press, the publicity, the whole thing has just perished and it is quiet.
Legal men confused over ban on meetings

Staff Reporters

CONFUSION and uncertainty surrounds Friday’s midnight ban on political gatherings, which legal experts have described as “extremely vague, confusing and dangerous”. The prohibition of all political gatherings of more than 10 people was published in a Government Gazette just before midnight on Friday last week.

Only meetings authorised by the magistrates of the magisterial district concerned may be held in 24 key magisterial districts, including Cape Town, Wynberg, Bellville, Goodwood, Kuils River and Simontown.

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that Professor John Dugard, director of the Institute for Applied Legal Studies, said the proclamation could be interpreted to cover a wide variety of meetings.

However, it should be construed to refer to political meetings only — particularly those relating to the commemorations of June 16 and the 25th anniversary on June 16 of the drafting of the Freedom Charter.

The widest yet

“No distinction is being made between meetings and gatherings held inside and outside a building. This is definitely the widest proclamation of its kind in South Africa so far,” said Professor Dugard.

Professor Marius Wiekers, head of constitutional law studies at the University of South Africa, said the proclamation was “extremely wide indeed, literally banning all meetings of a political flavour”.

The Cape Town Deputy Town Clerk, Mr Stanley Evans, said he intended to apply for permission to hold council meetings as political matters were discussed there.

‘Ridiculous’

Several community meetings on the Cape Flats have been cancelled since the ban on political meetings.

A member of the Lotus River Ratepayers’ and Tenants’ Association said a number of meetings planned in the area to commemorate June 16 had been cancelled and only church services had been held.

The whole situation is ridiculous,” she said. “We are not even sure if civic meetings are affected.

“Even where more than ten people are gathered informally in individual homes, they are bound to discuss the stay-away from work this week, it would be from an economic point of view. It’s got nothing to do with politics,” he said.

The secretary of the Divinonal Council, Mr W R Viviers, said he was not prepared to comment on how meetings of the council could be affected by the ban, saying it was “not a political body”.

The Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr T P Roberts, yesterday declined to say whether any applications had been made for authority to hold political meetings in terms of the proclamation.

‘Ridiculous’

Several community meetings on the Cape Flats have been cancelled since the ban on political meetings.

A member of the Lotus River Ratepayers’ and Tenants’ Association said a number of meetings planned in the area to commemorate June 16 had been cancelled and only
Most don't like violence—Botha

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has no doubt that most whites and blacks have an aversion for violence, strikes and stonethrowing.

He was quoted in the Cape National Party newspaper, Die Burger today as saying that "leftist radicals" were trying to frustrate the Government's initiatives and would have to be fought "from day to day in every possible field."

Mr Botha said the aversion of the majority of South Africans for violence, strikes and stonethrowing had been proved again by the failure of attempts to harm the country by means of such actions.

The Prime Minister was quoted as saying: "It did not succeed, but we must expect that the more successes we achieve with our initiatives for development and renewal, the more will leftist radicals try to frustrate us."

"Such leftist radicals do not exist with us only, but also in many other Western countries. We would therefore have to learn to fight them from day to day in every possible field."

Mr Botha was also reported to have given a warning to an interviewer that South Africa would have to take drastic steps from time to time "to hit back, no matter where the gathering places of terrorists may be."
NPU protests against Press ban

The Newspaper Press Union, which represents all major newspapers in the country, today protested against the police ban on journalists entering townships and other black areas.

This was decided after an urgent session of the NPU during which the blanket ban by the police was discussed. The urgent protest was addressed to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Goldenhuys.

The ban came after police alleged they saw foreign TV crews meeting people in Soweto to throw stones. The police have the names of journalists responsible but will not divulge them.

Opposition MPs today called for charges to be laid against those involved and against reporters who wrote false reports.

Mr Le Grange replied: "No, not at all. We are taking the Press through the areas concerned and they can see what is going on. They can go with the police so that they can report in an orderly manner."

The Minister was told that reporters complained yesterday that the police did not take them to

To Page 3, Col 3

NPU protests at ban on Press

From Page 1

places where they wanted to go to form their own impressions.

The Minister said yesterday he had asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, to withdraw permits to enter townships.

The police had a job to do and people had to realise that they should not be hindered.

The Minister said co-operation from local TV had helped damp down unrest.

"As soon as people see a TV camera or any other cameras they start performing. We can't allow South Africa to be made into a huge TV studio."

Special permits signed yesterday by Brigadier J P Rossouw, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Province, to allow depporters and photographers access into the townships, were with drawn by order from Pretoria this morning.

The withdrawal today of the special permits means that only the crime reporter and one photographer from each newspaper, accompanied by a senior police officer, were allowed into the townships.

Mr Ray Swart MP, PFP police spokesman, said the accusations of incitement by pressmen were very serious and "people concerned should be charged without delay so that the claims can be substantiated and the appropriate action taken."

Mr Brian Page, NRP police spokesman, said allegations that overseas pressmen, had been involved in incitement or making false reports should be brought into the open.

The ban was strongly criticised by the president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr John Matisonn, today.
76 frustrations are still alive

THE ruling National Party's preoccupation with race has created unfounded fears in the rulers of this country, which they now use as justification for their oppressive policies, the editor of POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, said on Monday evening.

In a speech read on his behalf at a June 16 commemoration service in Mankweng, near Petersburg, Mr Qoboza said South Africa had failed to understand the lessons of 1976.

"This same frustrations, the same issues that evoked the anger and bitterness, are still at issue today. The structures of apartheid still remain intact."

"Imprisonment without trial is still the Government's answer to the legitimate expressions of our people. Bannings and banishment continue to be the white man's response to our plea for human rights and respect for human feelings. Farcical independence to burn burnt out void is still being offered to us as a substitute to genuine political rights.

Mr Qoboza said that as long as domination of the majority persisted, "peace and stability will continue to painfully evade this nation." He added that attempts to persuade the Government to release political prisoners and initiate meaningful dialogue were met with arrogant denunciation as being part of the international conspiracy.

He called on the Prime Minister to stop talking about change and instead start enacting laws that would throw every racist in his party into jail.

"What I am saying to the National Party tonight is that we refuse to be party to your dangerous and futile policies of separation."

"We refuse to adapt to your unilateral decision-making processes. We demand full citizenship in the land of our birth. It is not a gift from the National Party but a gift from the hand of God. We do not underestimate your capacity to hold on to power, but it will be equally stupid to underestimate our determination to be free," Mr Qoboza added.

The chairman of the Black Academic Staff Association (Tutufoop), Mr C. S. Mapa, said the struggle in South Africa had become a struggle for the recognition of the black man's humanity and his refusal to apologise for being black.

"While white South Africa may ignore or even deny this legitimate struggle, it does so at its own peril."

The highly emotional service, attended by about 500 people, was characterised by moving poetry, freedom songs and shouts of "Amandla."
Police revoke Press ruling

Police today lifted the ban on local pressmen entering areas of unrest — but stated that newsmen would still have to liaise with police before going into such areas.

The ban on Press entering Soweto and other areas was announced at a Press conference on Tuesday by Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mallet. He told foreign correspondents and television crews — including SABC-TV — they would not be allowed to enter trouble spots.

Later that day he announced a total ban on entering trouble spots, but added that selected newsmen from local newspapers would be allowed to enter such areas under police escort.

Today Colonel Mallet said local newsmen should approach the divisional commissioner of their area who would give permission to enter black townships. The divisional commissioner would decide whether newsmen should be accompanied by a police escort.

He said newspapers should be responsible in how they used this facility.

Announcing the ban on Tuesday, Colonel Mallet said foreign newsmen had allegedly incited coloured youths to give black power salutes.
Economy escapes unrest — for the present

By GERALD BEILLY

 Pretoria Bureau

ECONOMISTS say the civil unrest has had no noticeable impact so far on business prospects. They warn, however, that if political solutions to South Africa’s problems are not found, economic difficulties could arise.

This is the view of some economists and Opposition politicians spoken to yesterday.

However, they stressed that the troubles were unlikely to have any marked effect on the internal economic pace, or on overseas investment in South Africa.

But London newspaper commentators have warned of a heightened concern among investors and industrialists because of growing urban violence.

The PPF’s financial spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said spending and investment in South Africa had hardly been affected by the unrest.

“This is an indication of the strength of the economy. Against a different background, the economic consequences could have been serious. The economy has taken the troubles in its stride.”

Referring to the effect on overseas investment in South Africa, Mr Schwarz said the world had become accustomed to disorder. Urban violence and disorder was not a new problem to Western democracies.

and he did not think that overseas investment in SA would be deserted.

However, if the political problems confronting South Africa were not dealt with speedily, and violence increased, economic problems would also grow.

The Secretary for Finance, Dr Joop de Looi, said the fact that South Africa raised a R150 million loan in West Germany on favourable terms after the Soweto incident — and after the start of the school boycotts — was an indication that the unrest would have little, if any, effect on South Africa’s economic advance.

However, if the unrest dragged on and intensified, there would be reason for concern, and Dr De Looi said that the unrest and the manner in which the authorities dealt with it could affect the pace of the economy.

Disturbances of the kind South Africa was now experiencing always had harmful economic effects.

However, economic conditions were so favourable that the adverse effect of the disturbances were being counterbalanced.

But if the unrest continued, business and consumer confidence would be adversely affected as they were after the Soweto troubles in 1976. The 1977 slump was caused mainly by the Soweto disturbances.

Another risk, Dr Cloete said, was that unless the unrest ended and the correct remedial action was taken by the authorities, South Africa’s export trade would be affected.

Overseas buyers might lose confidence in South Africa’s ability to maintain regular supplies. Trade boycotts could be applied, and, as happened before, trade unions might “black” South African cargoes.

Mr G J J Seyman, an economist with the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, believed the effects of the instability in South Africa would have only a minimal effect on overseas investors’ confidence.

“You only have to look at the stability of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange to realise that investors have accepted the risk of political instability.”

Mr Seyman said there were so many plus factors in the economy that the effect of the disturbances could be discounted.

Economically, the unrest could not be compared with the Soweto riots of 1976. At that time, South Africa was in a recession and the climate was in any case unfavourable for investment.

The director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Dr Johan van Zyl, said South Africa was in a transitional period in its constitutional development — “which is normally not a stable time.”

“However, the happenings in this country recently must be seen in perspective and against this background. Problems and difficulties will arise along the way, but we must keep cool heads.”
and strikes 19/6/80 LDM continue EAD
European media slam SA

By STANLEY UYS
London Bureau

LONDON. — Criticism of South Africa’s policies is the Western
European Press has been increasing steadily since the start of
the coloured schools boycott. This criticism has been accompa-
nied by increasing disillusionment over Mr P W Botha’s apar-
theid reforms.

As news came in yesterday of the mounting death toll in Cape
Town, and of the police order to “shoot to kill”, South African
circles in Europe braced themselves for an even fiercer blast of
media criticism.

South Africa made the front pages of all three Dutch national
newspapers yesterday morning with reports on the unrest in
Cape Town.

“Deaths follow coloured revolt in South Africa,” said the
conservative, top-selling De Telegraaf.

“Deaths in Cape Town riots”, echoed the left-wing Volkskrant,
one of the country’s most influential newspapers.

The Dutch can neither understand nor accept what they see as
the unnecessary harshness of the South African police response
to the rioting, and every major Dutch newspaper has condemned
Pretoria’s policies in editorial comment.

The conservative De Telegraaf, which usually takes a sympa-
thetic view of South Africa’s problems, commented: “No wonder
the supporters of an oil boycott see proof in the latest develop-
ments of their theory that only heavy pressure will persuade
Pretoria to give up its apartheid policy.”

In France, the mass media have been harshly clobbering South
African over police orders to shoot to kill. The word “skollie” has
suddenly entered the French language. Over and above the noise
and blood of the past few days, the biggest shock in Paris is over
the recent racist slur made by Minister Henkie Smit.

But the real damage to South Africa’s reputation has been
done by television coverage of the clashes between police and
demonstrators in the townships.

Last night, BBC Television showed a film taken by a West
German cameraman who was bundled into a police van after he
had been ordered to leave the scene of clashes. The cameraman
was filming a young coloured boy lying next to a truck when
police in camouflage uniform spotted him.

They shouted at him to leave and advanced on him, waving
their hands, as he continued to film them. They fired a tear gas
canister in his direction, and then, in an altercation, could
clearly be heard swearing at him, using profane language. Then
they bundled him into the van.

The incident created an appalling impression. The police
seemed to have lost their tempers — and even to be panicking.
Some foreign newsmen have ignored the ban on entering into troubled black areas says Mr William Nicholson, chairman of the Foreign Correspondents' Association.

They will continue to do so "if they think they can get away with it," he added.

He said an American TV crew went filming in the Cape Flats yesterday and an American newspaper photographer had gone into Soweto on Tuesday night.

None of them had problems. "They just avoided the police," Mr Nicholson said.

He added that the dangers of defying the ban were underlined yesterday by the arrest of a West German TV cameraman who was reported to have been tear-gassed and taken away for filming a coloured boy lying on the ground in a riot zone.

The ban was imposed on Tuesday by the police on the ground that foreign newsmen had been inciting protesting pupils.

The Star's London Bureau says the riot was front-page news in all Britain's national newspapers today.

Details of up to 60 deaths formed the major story in several of the newspapers, including The Times and The Guardian.

Television and radio also gave prominent coverage to the riots, and several newspapers carry background features on the conflict. The Guardian and the Daily Mirror have editorials on South Africa.

The Times concentrates on the "relentless action threatened by the authorities to suppress the rioting. The order to the police to "shoot to kill" is strongly played up in most stories."
Shoot to kill statement is withdrawn

A South African Police spokesman said today that there had been a "misunderstanding" about a statement issued yesterday that the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Goldenhuys, had ordered the force to "shoot to kill" looters and arsonists in trouble spots.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, head of the SAP public relations directorate, said that the statement — which made international headlines — should have read "The people who were killed were mainly identified as looters and arsonists."

The "shoot to kill" statement from the police was transmitted to newspapers throughout South Africa yesterday after a night of violence in the Cape Peninsula.

But about two hours later Sapa reported that General Goldenhuys had withdrawn the statement and issued another, saying police had been instructed to maintain law and order at all costs.

"We withdrew the statement shortly afterwards because it was incorrect," Colonel Mellet said today.

By then, however, the "shoot to kill" statement had been transmitted abroad, and was front-paged in foreign newspapers.

NO MERCY

Colonel Mellet said today that looters and arsonists could not expect any mercy.

"These people are no longer children boycotting schools, but are hooligans and criminal elements out to cause destruction."

He said he could not comment on what was published abroad.

In Pretoria, the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange referred to the "unfortunate choice of words" used yesterday by the police's directorate of public relations that police had orders to shoot to kill.

"These words were withdrawn as soon as we realised they had been used. That is all I want to say about this matter."
Le Grange says death toll is 29

Own Correspondent

The official death toll in the country's recent unrest is 29 and 141 people have been injured.

This was stated in Pretoria today by Mr le Grange, Minister of Police.

At a Press conference, Mr le Grange said 92 of the injured had stab wounds or were hurt by flying stones and 15 of these were whites in cars.

He said several policemen were injured and one was murdered.

Mr le Grange said that today all was quiet in South Africa but there were one or two incidents of stone-throwing last night.

"The police will from time to time officially inform you (the Press) of any change in the death toll or number of people injured. We have to make sure of the facts before we can release these figures," Mr le Grange said.

Police had used shotguns and rubber bullets until the occurrence of arson, looting and murder.

With the situation now

To Page 3, Col 6
Black Unrest

Protest moves into streets

Finally ousted from all forms of participation in the SA decision-making process, coloureds this week took their protest into the streets and onto the shopfronts.

Much of the violence that resulted in deaths this week was understandable; for it was born of political frustration.

Not even the meekness of the Colour Representatives Council was enough to get the coloured people some kind of political expression. Yet alone the promised almoned Colour Persons Council that has apparently been abandoned. And the President's Council could give them little hope for the future.

So, given June 16 as an emotional spur, they went on the rampage in an orgy of looting and arson, directed as much against suspected or known labour "scabs" and shopkeepers as at police, railway stations and passenger buses.

It reflected the actions of a community running out of control - even though the initial coloureds protest had elicited a commitment from government not only to redress existing education grievances but also a possible longer-term policy switch (after the customary government inquiry) which may even result in a uniform education policy (if separate institutions).

The intensity of coloured reaction in Cape Town was in contrast with other major urban centres, including Soweto. The reason, probably lies at a different level of despair.

In the aftermath of 16 June, government declared the mass multi-active symbols of policy that had caused the Soweto unrest. Basic Education, MEC Botha, MEC Mubba. Government also planted some hope in the minds of the people of Soweto that the quality of life would improve as a result of the reforms that will flow from the efforts of Louis Radebe and his Greater Soweto Planning Council.

Political vacuum

But, for the coloured and black communities of the Cape Flats, even such scant hopes of improvement in their social and physical environment do not exist. The tenants are in a political vacuum that can be filled by nothing less than full citizenship. Tactit participation in the political system through a constituted President's Council is, to them, an insult.

Peninsula Africans have to live with the insult that even their labour is inferior - official policy dictates that they should stand at the back of every job queue, behind whites and coloureds regardless of skill or education.

Another explanation for Soweto's riot.

The attempt to force the meat industry to accept the legitimacy of worker-elected committees and a bus boycott has been dragging on for some weeks.

This illustrates that together with the demand for the decolonisation of South African society is a demand for a more equitable order. The FAS was repeatedly told in contacts with people close to the Cape unrest. "The real battle is economic."

The bus and red-meat boicotts bear indirect testimony to this economic emphasis. Clearly, the black community of the Cape knows its economic power - as the 50% to 80% stay-away on Monday and Tuesday amply illustrated. The FAS understands some 40 civic bodies and action committees are co-ordinating the bus boycott.

The economic emphasis reflected in the Cape extends north beyond the Hex River Mountains. Volkswagen workers downed through informal affiliation or an articulated organisational structure.

Externally the banned African National Congress has, according to reports, won the diplomatic battle. Other external movements have either self-destructed through night-time (the Pan Africanist Congress) proved totally ineffective in their own terms (the Black Consciousness Movement of Azamu), or lacked the logistics necessary to put themselves up against the Soweto Youth Revolutionary Council. Internally this can be expected to cause revolutionary blacks to come under ANC auspices - there is no logistic alternative.

In addition, blacks who have aligned themselves in the past with the black consciousness movement, Inkatha or less overt groupings appear to still view ideological disagreement as an expensive luxury.
Entry ban only in permit areas

Pretoria Bureau

Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Police, today explained that the ban on journalists and TV cameramen entering areas of unrest applied only to black areas where permits were needed.

He said that there was nothing to prevent media representatives entering coloured and Indian areas, as no permits were required to enter these areas.

However, any police officer in charge at such areas could order newsmen to "stand to one side" if in the officer's opinion the situation warranted this.

Such an order would be in terms of the normal duties of the police and would have nothing to do with the current ban on entering areas of unrest.

Asked whether the current relative peace did not justify the withdrawal of the ban, Mr le Grange said that the ban would stay as long as "I am satisfied that circumstances warrant it."

He said circumstances did not yet justify restoration of press on-duty journalists drawn by the Dep of Co-operation and Tourism.

Asked to comment on a report by The Star that estimated more than 40,000 people in this week's riots, he added:

"It is a black day for the Press when they are not prepared to accept official statistics issued by a Minister," he said.

These reports were "scandalous."
What millions of UK television viewers saw...

Cliff Scott

In London

GEN MIKE GELDENHUYYS

Ugly face of SAP seen in Britain

BY CLIFF SCOTT

LONDON — Police restrictions on reporting disturbances in South Africa this week touted the attention of the international media on the role of the police.

Some very ugly incidents have emerged — incidents which General Mike Goldenhuyys might do well to pursue in the interests of the SAP's somewhat battered reputation.

Millions of British TV viewers saw General Goldenhuyys's spokesman explaining that he was keeping newsmen out of trouble spots and choosing who should be allowed in because the arrival of camera crews was frowned on to create incidents.

Troublemakers waited for TV crews to pop up so that they could perform for the cameras.

Within 24 hours, some of his own policemen were seen to be among the worst sinners in this regard.

British television screened graphic scenes of SAP riot police attacking a camera crew.

They were seen throwing their arms at the crew, evidently trying to instruct them to stop filming.

These newsmen saw a seemingly demoted police officer rush up to a colleague, seize his gun and fire a gas grenade point blank at the camera.

Finally, newsmen were shown newsmen being herded into a police truck to be taken away.

The general in charge of the operation said only one word which could describe the police approach to the newsmen: Ugly.

Of course, the general's "shoot to kill" order (soon retracted) did nothing to improve the police image.

The general has now been projected in some British newspapers as a man eager to get tough and ruthless in his methods.

The London Daily Mail's man in Cape Town, Peter Younghusband, describes what he says was the scene in a police station in one of Cape Town's northern suburbs when General Goldenhuyys issued the order.

Younghusband says: "Weary South African riot police in camouflage fatigues were drinking coffee when the telephone rang.

"A sergeant who looked like Ernest Borgnine picked up the phone, listened carefully and then nodded his shaggy head, grinning."

"He put down the receiver and announced: The general says we can shoot to kill."

"Everyone cheered.

Someone yelled: 'Vivas.' The riot squads, looking like giants refreshed, stormed out and climbed into their vehicles.

"At six next morning, eight hours after the commissioner of Police gave his order, the death toll was 25."

Some British newsmen have been at pains to stress that the SAP is not simply a barrel full of bad apples.

Several have commented favourably on the restraint shown under extreme provocation.

But there is no doubt that the arrogance of some police, General Goldenhuyys's attempt to muzzle the media, and the fact that some vicissims, as reported here, were young children have generated some hostility towards the SAP and its methods which is not just political.

Younghusband writes in the Daily Mail: "A cruel and callous streak, one might almost say a criminal element, runs through the SAP as broad as the stripe on a skunk's back.

"There are probably more sadists, rapists and bullies to every 1,000 men in the SAP than there have been in any police force since the gestapo.

It is a vicious culture on thousands of deputies, engaged in a difficult job and certainly not enjoying it.

But it underlines the need to weed out the sadists and the bullies — such as we saw on television this week."

The "shoot to kill" statement was retracted soon after being issued to the Press. It was put down to a misunderstanding.

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Washington-based lobbyists who have been hired to boost South Africa's image in America say they do not expect incidents like the Cape Town riots to hurt their effectiveness.

The lobbyists are Mr Kim Hallamore, an experienced government relations consultant, and a prestige law firm, Smathers Symington and Herrick, which is headed by former congressman.

Mr Hallamore's job is to encourage a balanced and fair assessment of South Africa and to create a "better understanding" among US government leaders, members of Congress and business firms.

Mr Hallamore (70), a well-known figure in Washington, said he was "still formulating thoughts" about his new job.

He said: "The rioting has been having less an effect than we experienced in Miami and I don't expect it to hamper my work."

Like Mr Hallamore, the law firm is to engage in political propaganda as defined by American law, but it will do so in letters, speeches and "personal discussions."


Mr Symington described this week's disturbances in Cape Town as extremely distressing. "We hope we can have better things to report from South Africa in future," he said.

But he equated the riots with incidents in America and said they did not affect the firm's brief.
Editor defies trouble spot Press ban

In the front page story in today’s edition of the Post (Transvaal), the editor, Mr. Percy Qoboza, says he will defy the ban imposed on journalists by the police on coverage of “trouble spots.”

Mr. Qoboza says that because the ban was not imposed under a specific law but under ministerial edict, he will instruct his news editor to send reporters into trouble spots to cover any unrest.

And if any of the Post staff are arrested by police, Mr. Qoboza says he will send in senior staff and even go into trouble spots himself and face arrest.

“If I get arrested, then at least I will sit in that prison with dignity and honour both to my profession and in the defence of one of the greatest principles of democracy — the right of the people to know,” Mr. Qoboza says.

It now appears, however, that in the absence of any other law, the police are controlling the area through the system of issuing permits to whites to enter black townships. Therefore Mr. Qoboza and all blacks have free access to Soweto and other townships.

The police ban does not apply to the major riot areas of the Cape or in any coloured or Indian areas. Police did attempt for several hours this week to apply such a ban. During the worst riot of all, however, surprised Cape Town pressmen reported that they had never had such good co-operation from the police.
SA like volcano says Hendrickse

The leader of the coloured Labour Party, the Rev Abel Hendrickse, said in London the current unrest indicated a "total rejection" by non-whites of the apartheid system.

In an interview yesterday with a London radio station he said: "There has to be some talking."

The use of coloured and black policemen to quell the rioting was a "conscious movement of antagonising people in their communities."

The situation in South Africa was "like sitting on a volcano that has erupted, that can subside, but can also erupt at any time," Mr Hendrickse said.

Mr Dirk Mudge, the DTA leader who is in London for talks with the British Government, told a BBC interviewer: "We have abolished apartheid completely. I'm sure there will have to be a change in that direction in South Africa."

The Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, has appealed for a week of national fasting and prayer from next Sunday to persuade the Prime Minister, Mr F W de Klerk, to meet church leaders over "the worsening crisis in our country," in an open letter to all Christians in South Africa.

In Washington, Mrs Cardiss Collins, the leader of the black caucus in the House of Representatives, urged the Congress to "apply all its persuasive might on the Botha Government."

Mr Peter Kostmayer, a liberal Democrat, said: "Bishop Desmond Tutu has wisely counselled peaceful resistance, not violent reaction, to the repressive South African Government."

Most of Fleet Street's quality newspapers today quote the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, announcing the official death toll.

In a front-page report in The Times, Nicholas Ashford says Mr le Grange told the Foreign Correspondents' Association the "Shoot to kill" statement was a mistake. — The Star, Bureau, The Star's Correspondent, Sars-Beiter.
As unrest subsides, official death toll now 32

OwJn Correspondent

The official death toll in this week's unrest has risen to 32.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet of the Directorate of Public Relations of the police said two more people had died, one in Bloemfontein hospital and the other in hospital in the Cape.

Of the 32 deaths in the unrest so far, 29 have been in the Western Cape, one in the Boland and two in Bloemfontein.

It has been reported, however, that the death toll is as high as 42.

This has been denied by the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Goldblum.

Hospital sources in the Western Cape have placed the death toll at more than 40 but it is not known whether all these people died as a result of police bullets.

Mr le Grange said in Pretoria last night 174 people had been injured - 100 of them knifed or injured in stone-throwing incidents.

Only one major incident of unrest occurred in the troubled Cape Flats yesterday when police used teargas to disperse a crowd of 300 chanting people in Elands River. No shots were fired.

It is believed many more were injured but that their injuries were not reported to police.

Life began returning to normal yesterday in the riot-torn areas.

Several shops and buildings, which had been destroyed by fire, were demolished and the rubble removed.

Halt Road, the scene of most of the unrest, was continuously patrolled by riot police vans.

It was the focus of attention for a short time when a field used by a local team for rugby practice caught fire soon after 7 pm.

A fire tender accompanied by three vanloads of riot police soon put the fire out.

In Modderdam Road, where it meets the freeway, a smouldering car seat lay in the road. There was also evidence of stone-throwing.

Damage in the troubled Cape Flats is estimated at millions of rands.

Early this morning arsonists set alight a car in Marilyn Walk, Hanover Park.

The blaze was put out...
WASHINGTON — The United States warned South Africa on Wednesday that unless the Government did not use restraint in dealing with racial unrest, relations between the two countries could be impaired.

The Assistant Secretary for State, Mr. Richard Moore, conveyed the message to the South African Ambassador, Mr. Donald Sole.

Referring to reports that South African forces had been given "shoot-to-kill" orders in dealing with rioting blacks and coloured people, Mr. Moore said such lack of restraint would inevitably impair relations between the two countries.

Officials said this did not mean an official break in relations, but declined to be more specific about the warning.

A Department spokesman, Mr. Hodding Carter, said earlier that Mr. Moore had deplored the growing violence in South Africa and called for the South African Government to use the utmost restraint in establishing order. — Sapa-Dreher
Police look into Press incitement allegations

POLICE are investigating allegations that certain foreign correspondents and television newsmen incited blacks to stage stone-throwing and other incidents during nationwide unrest earlier this week.

Announcing the investigation at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday, the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, appealed to the Foreign Correspondents' Association to submit to the police any information its members might have on the alleged incidents.

But, challenged by indignant foreign correspondents to release information the police claim to have in their possession, Mr. Le Grange said he was not prepared to go into details until the investigation had been completed.

Police banned the Press from entering unrest areas earlier this week after claiming they had obtained information that certain foreign correspondents and television crews were inciting blacks to stage stone-throwing incidents.

Mr. Le Grange said yesterday that local and foreign Pressmen would be allowed into unrest areas under police escort, but he could not say at this stage when the ban on free entry would be lifted.
SAP lashed in UK
Press riot reports

London Bureau

LONDON. — The unrest in South Africa dominated the British media yesterday at a level scarcely seen since 1976.

Condensation of the SAP included a comparison between them and Hitler's Gestapo.

In a full-page feature in the Rightwing Daily Mail, under the headline "The police who cheered the order to shoot to kill," correspondent Peter Younghusband said there was a period of "commendable" police restraint after the first shooting of two pupils at Elhes River.

But when rioting stepped up and a constable was stabbed to death, Younghusband says, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Goldenhuyse, told the Prime Minister and the Minister of Police that he refused to "pass the buck around," and the Government "let him have his own way." In his verdict on what followed, Younghusband said that there are probably more sadists, racists and bullies to every 1,000 men in the SAP than there has been in any police force since the Gestapo.

The mass circulation Daily Mail, which carried the frontpage headline: "Police gun down mob in riot frenzy— 60 die in rampage of hate," warned in a main leading article that bloodshed in South Africa was only beginning.

"The years of repression are bringing their inevitable violence," said the Mail.

The front page of The Times was dominated by the headline "South Africa threatens relentless action to suppress rioting."

Many other newspaper front pages throughout Britain and Europe, including those of leading papers such as the Paris-based International Herald Tribune, were dominated by the crisis.

The British provincial Press is also concentrating on the South African situation, and the conservative Scotsman yesterday carried an indictment of apartheid and the police in its leader column that illustrates the depth of concern even in rural Britain.

The Scotsman said: "In its way, the South African authorities' coyness about the number of dead and injured in the rioting in a colourst subrub of Cape Town is very revealing. It is a sign of insecurity, of fear."

"The South African Government is always anxious to proclaim that a state of tranquility, of normality, prevails in its own domain, and there is a tendency in State-controlled broadcasts there (as in the Soviet Union) to go over, and to exaggerate, the problems of countries such as Britain. But apartheid is a policy which provokes constant irritation among its victims, and when this boils over into outright rage, as in Cape Town this week, the only official answer is repression. Unctuousness, police chiefs deplore the violence, but routine police violence is a major part of the explanation, both for peaceful and furious protest."

"The boycott by coloured students of their inferior education system has been, for the most part, peaceful, although the police contrived to shoot two children. This week's riots were an explosion of rage, a desperate gesture. "It is a tribute to the folly of the South African Government that the coloured community, traditionally docile and rather conservative, should now be showing its anger by rioting as well as by boycott."

The Scotsman adds: "So far, the Government has shown no sign of listening to black and coloured complaints, to white expressions of concern, or to the voice of business, at home and abroad, urging liberalisation before conflict reaches unmanageable proportions."
Police PRO's plea to the Press: Stop hitting me

Staff Reporter

The chief media liaison officer of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Melleit, complained yesterday that he was overworked neither ate nor slept — and on top of that the Press kept "hitting" him.

There was a "concerted effort on the part of the local and foreign Press to slam the directorate," he said.

"We are going out of our way to help the media so that they, in turn, could keep the public well informed. But all the Press does is vilify us," he said.

He was asked, in view of the international news coverage given to police action during the present unrest, to comment on criticism of the police and, in particular, the directorate, charging that:

- There was still considerable confusion as to who issued the controversial "shoot to kill" statement.
- There was an apparent lack of co-operation between the directorate, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, and the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and that this led to confusion as to who was the official spokesman for the police.
- The police action had caused South Africa considerable damage abroad.
- The handling by Col Melleit of the recent Press conference with foreign correspondents created the impression that the directorate was badly informed and could not answer journalists' questions, and that
- Police refused to keep the Press informed by declining to give the number of people killed and injured.
- These are very unfair questions," Col Melleit said.

"There is a concerted effort on the part of the local and foreign Press to slam the directorate,

Despite everything he was doing for the Press, newsmen were constantly "hitting" him, he said.

"What are the foreign journalists complaining about? I took 60 of them into troubled areas to show them everything.

"I'm not sleeping. I'm not eating. I'm working my backside off and then still get a kick in the backside.

"Because the South African Police had made the headlines overseas, there was no reason why they should be vilified in South Africa," he said.

Col Melleit said Mr Le Grange had already answered all queries about the "shoot to kill" statement.

"He said there had, in fact, never been such a order.

"The warning that in future no mercy would be granted to looters and arsonists was issued after the shootings," he said.

At a Press conference this week, Mr Le Grange said Gen Geldenhuys had not read the controversial statement, issued on his behalf by the directorate, and that the "choice of words" in the statement was "most unfortunate.

"Col Melleit said yesterday the directorate never denied the Press any information. He only received orders from the Commissioner and the Minister of Police to convey certain information to the Press.

"We work under tremendous pressure and people must really stop hitting us," he said.
Unrest brings wave of concern

LONDON — Concern at the unrest in South Africa was expressed in British House of Commons yesterday.

African Foreign Ministers meeting in Sierra Leone, expressed support for the national liberation struggle of the South African people.

The British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, said she condemned apartheid and violence wherever it occurred.

She was replying to a question by an Opposition Labour Party MP Ali Shaw Newmann, who demanded she denounce the police brutality with which the South African authorities have suppressed the riots in South Africa.

Labour’s Shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr. Peter Shore, warned that South Africa was at the crossroads and time was fast running out to avoid serious bloodshed.

They can carry on with apartheid and internal repression against increasing difficulties, resistance and violence, or they can reverse fundamentally the whole course of development of their unhappy society,” he said.

Next Friday, the House of Commons is to debate reports that 33 British companies operating in South Africa are paying their black workers “starvation” wages.

The companies were identified through reports submitted to the British Board of Trade in terms of the European Common Market Code for companies operating in South Africa.

In Freetown, Sierra Leone, yesterday, a Ministerial meeting of Foreign Ministers expressed support for “the national liberation struggle of the South African people in all its forms, including the armed struggle.”

A resolution unanimously adopted, called on the United Nations Security Council “to impose obligatory and global sanctions against South Africa under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter including an oil embargo,”

The resolution called on all member states of the OAU and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries “to take unilateral, collective or regional measures to end oil deliveries to South Africa” by the multinational oil companies.

The resolution reiterated previous OAU condemnations of racial discrimination in all its forms in South Africa and called for continued economic, political, diplomatic and military pressure to impose black majority rule — Sapa.
protestors violence?

erns in black op-Pek — resulting in the dreds of others. the 1976 uprising, but after months of protest thought to be peaceful mare? If lives may never be healed said the sig. naling and the exact toll 30, so be seen against prem were planned as nom-

The whole focus on June 16 was on Soweto. Here, it was believed, that there would be trouble. The Minister of Police warned action would be taken in the event of unrest. However, June 16 memorial services havin-

The cops move in — and violence flares.

Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Ambrose Reeves. Although it was planned as a peaceful demonstr-
died, and at least 200 were wounded.

The Government's re-

The Government, of course, had been cautious throughout, and a series of "security" laws had been introduced over the years since Sharpeville — and was implemented.

Then came June 1976, again planned as a peace-
ful march to Orlando Sta-
dium, where a mass pro-
test meeting was to be held to discuss the en-
forced use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruc-

The police intercepted the marching students — and when the first shots were fired, it marked the beginning of another event of bloodshed and chaos.

Then this week, it happened all over again. Memorial services in se-
veral major areas were banned and the police
Why do they turn to violence?

JOE LATAMGOMO looks at the historical pattern to the South African Government.

SOUTH AFRICA went up in flames again this week with the death of at least 40 people and the injury of hundreds more.

It did not happen in Soweto, flashpoint of this was not totally unexpected.

'Why did unrest suddenly increase in the Cape? against inferior education?' Why did what was a demonstration suddenly turn into a violent night?

The exact number of people who lost their lives is not known. The Commissioner of Police Gen Mike de Kock reported in the media this week were mistaken — the police should know better, he said — was.

The background to events like this must always be explained. There is a definite link — all of the violent, but turned into bloodshed.
been felt in most of the major black areas, there was no way for the emotion-charged people to vent their emotions.

Perhaps it is necessary to ask why there was no bloodshed in 1978 and 1979, when June 16 services were left to go on without much interference.

It is significant, therefore, that the major difference between those two years, and this year's planned services, was that this year the Government tried to clamp down.

When the coloured boycott started, it reminded me of what a prominent black spokesman once said: "As the circle in which I moved in Johannesburg widened, I realised that the ferment that was in me was in everybody else."

Black unrest has a history of starting off as non-violent, but becoming violent because of police actions.

One only has to look back a few years to observe the pattern. In March, 1960, the PAC and the ANC planned peaceful anti-pass campaigns.

The ANC were to hold their campaign in collaboration with the Organisation of 14 under the leadership of the hatred of the pass laws, people like Chief Albert Luthuli opposed such steps as they believed they were too hasty and rash.

However, the spirit of militancy had taken root. Neither the ANC nor the PAC could provide evidence of success achieved through any other form of action. Thus those who believed there was still room for negotiation were relegated to the back seat, just like those still hoping for peaceful negotiation now are considered weak.

PLANNING

In planning the campaign for the PAC, it was believed that if the legal machinery of the Government can be thrown into chaos, by people handing themselves over because they had no pass, the Government might be forced to take action or resign.

There would also be a "stayaway". On March 21, the PAC mustered 15,000 people in Sharpeville and another 6,000 at Langa and Nyanga. It is history now that everything was peaceful until the police opened fire — and finally 70 people were shot — to act against those who defied the ban.

SHOOT

Not only that the Commissioner of Police told his men to "shoot to kill". This statement, plus the ban on June 16 services, were seen as provocative, rather than preventive.

Although the police have said most of those shot to death were looters and arsonists, it is significant to note that the violence only escalated after the first shootings.

Unfortunately, the "shoot to kill" remark will not help bring the situation to normal — despite an assurance by the Minister of Police that the statement was withdrawn soon after the Directorate of Information had issued it.

The fact is, some policemen may have taken the remark at face value, and carried out the order to the letter. We will never be able to establish that. However, we know the result: thirty — or 49 or 60, whatever the figure may be — have lost their lives.
beautiful noise

It was such a

Today Inkatha Secretary-General Oscar Dlomo gives his view

Prime Minister Botha expects millions of South Africans hope for a peaceful future with his promises of change

Sunday Tribune, June 22, 1986

274
The 1990 Parliamentary session has just ended. The Sciehnbusch Commission on constitutional inquiry into the possibilities of change in South Africa has produced its report. Some of its conclusions are of interest to those who have asked themselves whether South Africans are gradually adapting themselves to the events above have come to pass.
London Bureau

"LONDON. — Heavy-handed action by the South African police, tighter control of the Press, and the drift away from reform by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has brought more reports in British newspapers of the inevitability of war in South Africa.

Only the Right-wing Sunday Telegraph sprang obliquely to South Africa’s defence— likening South Africa’s reaction to the dilemma of the West in its readiness to resort to nuclear war to defend itself against the Russians.

In a leading article the Observer said South Africa was moving towards war at alarming speed. “When a normally peaceful community like the coloureds go on a violent rampage, as in Cape Town last week, it is when the world community woke up to the danger,” it said.

“While Mr P W Botha rightly recognises the peril of revolutionary violence, he seems unaware that official violence can be even more dangerous.”

“An unthinking suppression of the coloureds’ protest can only fuel more violent opposition in the future. This will make it harder for different racial communities to work out their future together.”

The Observer said that if urban terrorism were once to take root in Soweto and other large black towns round the white cities, then “more or less peaceful change would become a forlorn hope.”

“Violence has grown sharply at a time when significant social and economic changes are occurring. But because there have not touched the monopoly of white political power, the real sources of violent discontent remain.

“It was only because the Government feared a more violent and radical black opposition that it accepted the need for change, yet growing violence has made it even harder to persuade the white electorate to go further.

“Unless they are persuaded violence will get worse — Mr Botha, for all his faults, understands this danger. So do his army chiefs.

“But the white leaders do not know how to make their supporters accept the more radical changes that are needed — when the changes already made have failed to contain the violence. The drift to war has begun.”

In a report headlined “Catastrophe on the Cape”, the Sunday Times of London said the events had “destroyed South Africa’s carefully polished image and exposed the reality behind the promises of reform.”

But in the Sunday Telegraph, conservative commentator Perigrine Worsthorne raised the startling argument that the West was willing to resort to thermonuclear war to defend itself against the Russians — and judged that by that yardstick, the South African whites are doing something unusual.”

“Rather than be ruled by Russia, the Western peoples would be prepared to risk destroying the human race,” said Worsthorne. “Such is the measure of their detestation of alien domination.”

“They would go to any length — including the first use of weapons which would poison the earth’s surface for hundreds of years and endanger the entire species, most of whom have no interest in the defence of the West — to prevent a Russian takeover.”

He continued: “In spite of this, many in the West are surprised and even shocked by what the South African whites are prepared to do to defend their way of life. What monsters they must be to shoot a few score black and coloured rioters, how can they possibly justify such ruthlessness.

“To my mind, there is something a little monocentric about this Western squeamishness. For, if it is so manifestly right for the Weal to be prepared to wreak universal havoc rather than accept Red rule, why is it so manically wrong for the South African whites to kill a few score Africans rather than accept black rule?”

Worsthorne concluded: “Just as we see no alternative, neither do they. Just as we shut our eyes and harden our hearts, so do they. (Theoretically, of course, the South Africans could partition their country fairly. But, then, so could the Europeans develop enough conventional forces to escape the necessity of reliance on nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, in each case, the sacrifices needed for such solutions are beyond the bounds of practical politics.)

“This is not because the South Africans are monsters but because, like us, they are caught in a tragic dilemma which forces even honourable men to act like cornered animals, for whom reliance on brute instinct has become the only rational guide.”"
PM's warning

The outbreak of violence in South Africa had not yet seen the State acting with its full might, the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, said in a television interview broadcast by SATV last night.

"If we are forced to do so, people will be hurt very much more," he added.

"I am not seeking confrontation, but if people choose this above reasonableness, above sensible discussion and above consultation, then the State has no choice — then it will have to use its might.""

Asked earlier about warnings he had sounded that people and organisations involved in revolutionary activities would "burn their fingers," Mr. Botha said there were people who had played with fire and who had burnt their fingers.

The Prime Minister said the security position was generally calm, with points of unrest which flared up, and then again became less dangerous.
The task of the police

A full, public and independent inquiry into the ghastly events of last week is essential. To insist on this is not to attack or destructively criticize the police. It is just the contrary. It is to recognize that the police in South Africa, as a result of our constitutional arrangements and the inadequacy of callous politicians, have been burdened with an impossible task. We, in common with all but the most embittered of South Africans, are more than willing to acknowledge that the police as individuals and as a force discharge their functions in good faith and in terms of the procedures laid down by higher authority. The necessity from time to time to shoot people dead by the score is a consequence of the system, not of defects of character or training on the part of the men charged with maintaining law and order.

Inquest inadequate

The routine inquest, the routine response of the politicians on these occasions, is totally inadequate. An inquest is an isolated inquiry. Limited to establishing the cause of death and determining whether the law has been infringed. The cause of death in last week's unrest is obvious — the victims were shot dead by the police. Even if there is no indemnifying legislation to absolve the police and government from all liability, the corollary to any finding is inevitable, that there is no evidence of wrongdoing or law-breaking on the part of the police. The inquest magistrate, however diligent, is investigating the death of an individual and cannot go further. He cannot take into consideration the scores of other deaths. He cannot assess the whole machinery of law and order in the light of the shootings at Sharpeville, the 478 men, women and children shot dead by the police in 1976, the 49 men who have died unnatural deaths while in detention. He cannot take into account the seething resentment and frustration of whole communities of force with limited powers in a restricted field. The idea of the friendly neighbourhood policeman, part and parcel of the community he polices, has no place in South Africa. The police are awesome figures in riot uniform, with rifle, pistol and tear-gas canister, without identifying numbers, embodying the remote white authority.

The people our police are called on to control are segregated in what many of them regard as ghettos, far from their places of work, lacking the social disciplines of settled communities, victims of their own hooligan elements, discriminated against in pay, in education, in claims to self-respect and personal dignity. They haven't the faintest independent voice in the central legislature that makes the laws in terms of which order is so drastically enforced. They have been deprived even of a part to play in the local government of the town of which they form the majority of the inhabitants. The fundamental principles for the redress of grievances, such as the doctrine of habeas corpus, have been done away with. In their place we have wholesale arrests without charges, detention without trial, bannings, expulsions. To say, as the commissioner of police is reported, that the death and violence in Cape Town last week was "non-political" is another milestone in the South African capacity for self-deception.

Casualty lists

An adequate inquiry will separate the facts from the excuses in other aspects calculated to undermine public confidence in the police. Days after the event the higher police authorities (in Pretoria, 1,600 km away) were not able to give definite figures of how many people had been shot, let alone the full, prompt and detailed casualty lists that the events called for. Local hospitals were prohibited from giving information to local newspapers (which means the local public). Newsmen were kept out of the riot areas, closing the only channel for independent evidence of police activity.
underprivileged people foretune segregated in terms of race. He cannot give his mind to whether any police force, however high-minded and efficient, could succeed in maintaining law and order in a racist and fragmented society, lacking by its nature any common patriotism or common loyalty to a common set of civic values.

The main obstacle to effective police work is that South Africa, alone of the countries of the Western world, has had the political misfortune to put its faith in a national police force. In nearly every country policing is the function of local police forces, appointed and controlled by, and responsible to, the local authority. Police activity at the national level is confined to a small

On behalf of the commissioner of police it was officially announced that there had been "orders to shoot to kill". The damage done was not undone when the remark was withdrawn a few hours later nor when the minister of police commented merely that there had been an "unfortunate choice of words". What is essential is to be told whether and to what extent the withdrawn remark reflects the frame of mind at high levels of the administration.

A prompt and independent inquiry will go some way to lessening the effect of yet another devastating projection of the South African way of life. To be effective its members must include representatives of the communities which have been the victims of institutionalized violence and which are usually excluded because of their race from occasions most directly affecting them.
Minister lifts press ban

Johannesburg — The ban prohibiting newsmen from entering troubled areas has been lifted by the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange.

However, the reason for imposing the blanket ban on both foreign and local newsmen has not been disclosed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, head of the Directorate of Public Relations for the South African Police, last night said that the evidence was still being investigated. "Things like this take a lot of investigation," he said.

The ban on newsmen was imposed by Mr. le Grange more than a week ago after overseas television news cameramen were alleged to be engaged in unruly behaviour.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mellet said: "If the minister so wishes, he will reintroduce the ban under circumstances that he may see fit."
conventional fire insurance at the burden of proving that no politically motivated acts

of Davion Way, a director of insurance brokers Robert Entebover-Nelson Ltd, is

directed impossible for the claimant to
discharge that one of proof. In the case of the

of the Maxmore fire of SASSHA cover had not

published opinion of the Commissioner of Police

would not be relevant not furnish sufficient

proof in any court action that the

insured would undertake against the

lossers. The claimant has to prove conclusively

that the losers did not intend to influ-

ence government opinion by their acts.

Brokers at odds

But Denis Gwyn, MD of Alexander

Bowden, was at odds with Way, believing

that the Commissioner of Police's opinion

could hold water. Says Way: "There is no

practical alternative for companies who

wish to cover themselves adequately but

to purchase SASSHA insurance.

Recent events have shown that riot
covers is becoming a necessity, but SASS-

HA cover is considered expensive by most brokers.

A further fear in the businesses is

that if the companies that offer

covers for economical loss of profits

and this could hit companies even harder

than initial damages. Says Gwyn: "It

took the authorities a long time to estab-

lish SASSHA. The average policy will cover

protection against fire and material damage

policies. Surely the public can expect immediate

to fill the gap by SASSHA making

available cover for loss of profit. I'm

sure overseas investors will think twice

planning investments in SA if they can't

obtain adequate cover.

Riot Insurance

Becoming a Necessity

Last week's major fire at Salford's Cape

Tape subsidiary Maxmore Knitting Mills

highlights the need for adequate and appro-

riate riot cover insurance. The fire,

causing damage estimated at between

R2m and R3m, was part of widespread

violence and looting on the Cape Flats.

Exact causes of the massive Maxmore

fire have not yet been determined. News-

paper reports have speculated on one of

two possible causes - whether a petrol

bomb was thrown through a window or

fires from burning tyres in an adjacent

area spread to the factory.

The Myerson brothers, Peter and Ne-

ville, directors of the company, are reluc-

tant to disclose the extent of the damage.

However, the company is covered by SAS-

SHA (South African Special Risks Insur-

ance Association) which should ensure

that whatever the cause the claims should

lead to some recovery. Nevertheless,

whether the fire was caused by vandalism

or was politically motivated is highly

significant in terms of their insurance

claim.

Conventional cover usually excludes any

cover calculated to overthrow or influence

any government authority with force, or

by means of theft, terrorism or violence.

Also excluded is any act calculated to

further any political aim or to bring about

social or economic change, or protest

against any government authority for the

purpose of inspiring fear in the public.

According to the Commissioner of Po-

lice, the widespread violence and looting

on the Cape Flats last week was conclu-

sively due to a "skoliki" element and the

Myersons are right behind him.
Anger in the church

Following the unrest, there are growing complaints of lack of leadership in the NGK. IVOR WILKINS reports

The powerful white NGK has been under heavy pressure from its so-called daughter churches to use its influence with the Government to find solutions to the political, economic and social problems underlying the current unrest.

But its only public response has been two formal statements expressing condolences for those who had suffered, sympathy with the "daughters churches", and assuring the Government and police of the church's prayers.

Much stronger action had been demanded and yesterday the head of the Reformed Church in Africa (Indian), the Rev E J Manikkam, described the response as "wishy-washy and meaningless".

"Until 1948 the NGK fought against the injustice they said were perpetuated by the British, but since then they have been singing a different tune: that we must obey the Government," he said.

The pressure for action on the white church included a call from the Sendingkerk for an unequivocal denunciation of apartheid, the RCA urged the white church to "break its silence" and use its "position of influence to ease the situation"; and this week it emerged that a group of 20 white dominees from the Cape had written a letter urging a clear statement to prevent local congregations from closing church services to blacks, as happened at a funeral in Potchefstroom.

The RCA message was transmitted by telegram and the letter from the 20 dominees was handed to the Cape Moderator, Dominie G S J Moller, to be passed on to the General Synod, the church's top body.

But, according to Dominee P E O'Brien Geldenhuys, the church's chief executive officer, neither the telegram nor the letter had arrived.

"I don't believe there is anything sinister about that. It is just one of those things that happen," he said.

He has asked for a new copy of the letter from the "20", and the RCA is investigating why their telegram did not reach its destination.

One of the signatories to the letter from the "20" — they have decided to remain anonymous at this stage — said the church leadership should crack down on local congregations which did not obey the dictates of the General Synod and the Gospel.

But Professor J A Heyns, one of the members of the full Synod of the NGK, said it was not "entirely true" that the leadership had been so silent.

He council spokesman for the NGK, Mr. S Smith, said the NGK's statement was "up to the point".
Govt slammed on del

THE South African Institute of Race Relations has criticised the Government for delaying the publication of details in the recent unrest and the manner in which they handled the meat industry unrest.

In a statement, the Institute reacted strongly to the delay by the police to release the names of the dead and injured during the unrest, that swept the country, and also called on the Government to make a declaration of intent to bring immediate amelioration of the existing tensions amongst the pupils of all race groups.

The Institute categorised the meat industry dissatisfaction into three issues, the right of workers to democratically decide on whom they wish should represent them, the intransigent attitude of employers in the meat industry to negotiate with workers who demand the right to determine how they should be represented and, finally, the biased role of the state in the matter.

HARDSHIP

It also urged the public to support the cause of the meat industry workers and requested that the public should respond to the severe financial hardship facing the workers.

The statement read in part: "The delay in publishing an official casualty list gives an unfortunate impression of callousness on the part of the authorities."

It was further stated that the Institute considered the demand of the meat workers for democratic non-racial representation was frustrated to the point where they had little option but to strike. In the same vein the Institute asked employers if they were perhaps not "misusing economic power" by refusing workers' representation designed by them and urged them to engage in negotiations with them.

"The outcome of this one industrial dispute could mirror the abilities of differing power groups to negotiate a just solution to the problems in the dispute industry. Cape Town critical South Africa necessary to considered..."
Schools return to near normal

While most schools have returned to normal, Eastern Cape students continue their stay-away and on Monday a security cop's house was burnt.

Students belonging to schools under the Department of Coloured Education also returned to classes but widespread reports of continued refusals to attend lessons.

In Port Hare, boycotting students have been asked to return to classes.

Meanwhile on the East Rand, a 90 percent attendance at senior schools in Roiger-Park, Boksburg was reported yesterday when coloured schools reopened for the second term this week.

At the Thokela High School, in KwaThema, Springs, a 60 percent attendance was reported with students going back to classes after boycotting them for the last six days.

But there was unrest in Port Elizabeth, where the house of a security officer was burnt down and 18 buses were stoned on Monday night and early yesterday.

But routes were repeatedly being reshuffled in the black township according to Mr Carl Coetzee, general manager of Port Elizabeth tramways.

Crowds stoned 11 buses in Kooyana Street, Zwide on Monday night, smashing 48 windows and causing damage amounting to about R400.

TEAR GAS

Early yesterday seven buses were stoned in Johnson Road, Vaeplaa, causing further damage amounting to R270. The previous night police used tear gas and baton charged a crowd of about 300.

The crowd threw stones at the police and Constable S J Webb was taken to hospital with an eye injury.

A petrol bomb which exploded in the home of a security policeman, Constable Z H Bopelo, caused damage amounting to R5 000.

Majer van Rooyen said two arrests were made.
FORT HARE students have been given an ultimatum to return to classes today or leave campus while authorities have threatened to close all Western Cape coloured schools by Friday if the situation remained abnormal.

The rector of the university, Professor J M de Wet, said in a press statement yesterday that those who did not attend lectures would have to leave the campus. A register of those who attend would be kept.

Meanwhile the situation appeared tense on campus as a number of police vans drove about and dispersed gathering students. The rector has promised students who feared intimidation protection, and said some had asked for police protection.

One student said that although they went to classes, they did not carry books and lectures were disorganised. He said students went into any lecture room irrespective of the faculty they were in.

Some just moved around the lecture blocks before drifting to town or their dormitories.

And yesterday Dr Piet Koeman said very important legislation which held great hope for the black people of South Africa and their children was at present being prepared by the Government, under Ministry of Co-operation and Development.

FORT HARE students have been given an ultimatum to return to classes today or leave campus while authorities have threatened to close all Western Cape coloured schools by Friday if the situation remained abnormal.

The rector of the university, Professor J M de Wet, said in a press statement yesterday that those who did not attend lectures would have to leave the campus. A register of those who attend would be kept.

Meanwhile the situation appeared tense on campus as a number of police vans drove about and dispersed gathering students. The rector has promised students who feared intimidation protection, and said some had asked for police protection.

One student said that although they went to classes, they did not carry books and lectures were disorganised. He said students went into any lecture room irrespective of the faculty they were in.

Some just moved around the lecture blocks before drifting to town or their dormitories.

And yesterday Dr Piet Koeman said very important legislation which held great hope for the black people of South Africa and their children was at present being prepared by the Government, under Ministry of Co-operation and Development.

Pupils at schools which were closed, would be readmitted only with their parents' personal request.

Dr Frank Quint, the chief inspector for the Wynberg area, confirmed yesterday that the circular had gone out to all the principals.

The threat comes at a time when the pupils are meeting to decide whether the boycott should be continued. The pupils had, in response to a call by the committee of 81 returned to school on Tuesday when schools re-opened. It was done primarily to discuss whether to end the boycott.

No official decision was taken for a return to normal lessons, although certain schools this had taken place.

Dr Quint said yesterday that the circular was merely a "precautionary measure" and possibly would never be implemented.

Table High School in KwaThema, Springs, is back to normal with a 75 percent attendance reported.

Boycotting of classes started last Monday when schools re-opened for the second term, in sympathy with five members of the KwaThema branch of Azapo who were detained by the Security Police last month. One of the five detained was a matric student at Table.

At the East Rand senior schools in Belgravia Park, Bel-Mer, Chant West, and De Hoop, yesterday.
Designs for SA’s war and peace

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

The Saso! attack drew attention sharply to the fact that South African engineers had fallen behind world trends in designing the country’s infrastructure to withstand subversive activities, civil engineers were told at a conference yesterday.

The Director-General of the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Mr. J.P. Otto, spelled this out at a University of the Witwatersrand conference on the role of the civil engineer in times of subversion and terrorism.

Mr. Otto said the fact that there had been no significant damage to the country’s installations or property in more than 75 years, until the attack on Saso! last month, had resulted in inadequate attention to engineering design with an eye to subversive activity.

The identification and guarding of key installations alone could not eliminate the dangers of wilful damage.

"It remains the responsibility and duty of our engineers, in their role as planners, designers and administrators, to engineer and administer for reduced vulnerability and to do so as effectively and cheaply as possible in an economic climate where strongly competing demands exist for available funds and skilled labour," Mr. Otto said he viewed the engineer’s role as three-pronged.

- To reduce vulnerability at the planning and design stage;
- To prepare for the rapid and efficient restoration of services after successful sabotage;
- To take appropriate administrative steps to improve preparedness.

The Cask’s Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. G.F. Godden, told the conference South Africa had to shake off its lethargy and indifference towards raising all its people to prosperity — or accept that it would fail to maintain peace across political boundaries.

He firmly believed the greatest threat to the future peace and stability of South Africa would not come from beyond its borders, but from within them.

White South Africans, especially those involved in planning the infrastructure, should not forget that an average of $1250 per month was supporting 20% of the population.

Moral and mandatory obligations to bridge the gap between affluent, white South Africa and the underdeveloped black areas were being ignored.

"The object poverty, the hunger, the human misery, the hardships, the years of neglect and evasion of responsibility in the development of basic physical infrastructure of those societies represents a gross undifferentiation of affluent South Africa," he said.

"It presents a situation made for disaster — as history has continually demonstrated."

All the country’s resources of wealth professional and technical manpower and skills and knowledge in the construction field had to be used to attain stable economic and political development.

Mr. Godden outlined six main points in designing for peace:
- That blacks receive an equal share of the land area if the country was partitioned;
- That partitionings remain national states bonded together with South Africa in a confederation, without dividing the physical infrastructure of power, water, railways, national roads and communications;
- That nationals of all black states remain citizens of the greater confederal state;
- That adequate financial development aid be made available to raise the physical infrastructure of black states to equal South Africa’s own;
- That private enterprise do all in its power to promote rapid development of underdeveloped sectors;
- That the vast resources of professional and technical manpower be made available to staff and manage development programmes in the black state.
Patience of police running out, Geldenhuys warns

CAPE TOWN — The police would not be as patient as they had in the past with those causing unrest and agitation, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said yesterday.

He was addressing a passing-out parade of more than 100 policemen from the training college at Bishop Lavis.

General Geldenhuys said he wanted to deal with the recent "unnecessary unpleasant and criminal acts" of some people in some areas.

"I am not prepared to stand by and watch my men, the police, assaulted. I am not prepared to let the South African police stand with their hands folded when innocent people's shops are looted, set alight or have their cars set on fire or stoned without consideration for the lives of innocent people.

"The South African Police and other members of the public surely had nothing to do with the so-called grievances that certain people alleged they had.

"Therefore, I issue this warning to those in the unrest and to agitators: You will truly be hurt and the police cannot and will not be as patient as they have during the recent unrest and agitation."

Referring to the use of firearms, he said that, under certain circumstances, policemen were justified in using their weapons to defend themselves from death or serious injury.

"But it must be constantly borne in mind that, however well justified you may consider the use of your firearm, whether such use be the cause of loss of life or otherwise, you will have to prove that you acted with reasonable care without recklessness or negligence and were compelled by circumstances to use your firearm.

"In spite of what I said earlier, use your firearm as a last means of protecting yourself or to maintain law and order," he said — Sapa.
Names of unrest dead not yet released

Crime Reporter

The chief of the counter-massacre unit of the South African Police, Major-General Vic Verster, has refused to release the names of those who died during the recent period of unrest in the country.

Through his Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, General Verster said, "If you want the names, you must give them to the families of the dead. We are not going to release them."

For the past two weeks, since the first person died in the Western Cape, The Argus has been pressing the police for the release of the names.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape said he could not release the names because many of the dead had not yet been identified. He said that the names would be forwarded to Pretoria.

INQUESTS

Lieutenant Charles Erasmus of the Directorate of Public Relations, said that General Verster had said the Press could get the names of the dead when the inquests came to court.

In 1976, after the unrest in Soweto, inquests took up to 12 months to come to court.

The Argus has spent two weeks compiling a list of those who died from the families. Until today, 26 names have been received from the families.

They are:

John Fare, 18, of El Trinity Place, Elsies River, who died in hospital on June 27. Anthony van Schalkwyk of Fanning Forest, Epping William Adams, 28, of 26 Forest Road, Noordgedacht, Boswall Noan, 14, of 15 Ma-

lawi Camp, Eureka Estate.

Johanna Moses, 18, of Tovu Dalbeth, Elsies Estate Belinda Moore, 17 months, of the Transit Camp, Eureka Estate, Elsies River. Andrew Chris-

thams, 18, also of the Transit Camp in Elsies River. Ferol Adams, 21, of 16th Avenue, Elsies River. Albert van Wijk, 29, of Gouwsboom Avenue, Unit-

gia, Gavin Slavers, 16, of Elsies River.

Stephen Sani, 32, of Elsies River, died on June


Transit Camp in Elsies River. Errol Adams, 21, of

16th Avenue, Elsies River. Albert van Wijk, 29, of

Gouwsboom Avenue, Unit-

alia, Gavin Slavers, 16, of Elsies River.
August ban to prevent further unrest

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE ban on unauthorised "political gatherings" until August 31 remains.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said yesterday that he had been informed that gatherings aimed at further boycott and "other subversive activities" entailing the danger of renewed unrest were planned for coming weeks.

It also appeared that activists had changed the venue of meetings planned for districts which had been unaffected by the original prohibition he had imposed last month.

"We cannot and will not give these people the opportunity of now again disturbing the delicate calm," Mr Schlebusch said.

The original ban, imposed on the eve of June 18 commemoration services, expired at the end of last month, but was extended to August 31. The number of affected districts was also increased from 24 to 45.

The Minister said he had imposed a prohibition until the end of August "in order that, later, the schools can have the opportunity of returning to their normal activities after the holidays, and in order that there may also be the opportunity for a return to normality in other areas."

The ban has been strongly criticised by black political organisations, the Progressive Federal Party and race relations organisations.

With two parliamentary by-elections pending in Parktown and Stranraer, white political groups will also have to obtain permission to hold meetings of more than 10 people in affected areas.

Mr Schlebusch said yesterday that it was not his intention to hinder the activities of political parties.

Those concerned will have to apply to their local magistrates for permission, he said.
The stranger in the kitchen

MAIDS AND MADAMS by Jacklyn Cock (Raven Press, 450 pp, R13.50 hardback; R4.10 softback)

Based on a sample of 200 interviews with domestic servants and their "madams" in the Eastern Cape, the book examines both the conditions of service and the feelings and attitudes of the respondents on a wide range of interrelated issues. The tale is predictably one of grinding poverty, low wages, hard working conditions, inhumanity on the part of employers and ambivalent but quietly defiant servant attitudes.

The research project was obviously conducted with great diligence and the formalities of scholarship have been impeccably observed. There may be problems with the impressionistic content. Snippets of answers to open-ended questions may have been selected in a biased way, or consciously or unconsciously. The danger is unavoidable in this type of research (which makes one wonder whether novelists do not accomplish such tasks more effectively than sociologists).

The reader is (at least) forewarned as to the author does not hide her radical and feminist prejudices. Social historians and others will nonetheless find the book useful as a source of data and impressions. While one naturally shares the author's concern for the plight of black domestic servants, the question remains: What can be done about it? As an orthodox economist, I would advocate the lifting of all legal restrictions on the movement and choices of black labour. In general, and of black women, in particular. Beyond that, there is little that can be done. Only economic growth overcomes poverty. Income redistribution may help to some extent but it could also backfire on account of the disincentives to high income earners and the ease with which they can emigrate.

For Ms Cock, however, these suggestions would hardly suffice. She recognises the burden of the legal constraints under which black domestics operate but these for her are merely a function of the real culprit, capitalism. By defining "exploitation" and "surplus value" in terms of "socially necessary labour time" or, incorrectly but more commonly, in terms of some notion of gross profits (both definitions being absolutely nonsensical), Marxist dogma can conveniently assert that "exploitation" is inevitable under capitalism. Yet, interestingly enough, esoteric definitions of "exploitation" notwithstanding, the book repeatedly cites instances of low wages (incomes) and income inequality as indictments of capitalism. Does the author really believe that abolishing private ownership of the means of production (i.e., overthrowing capitalism) will raise the real incomes of blacks, let alone banish the spectres of racism and sexism? Naivety seems to know no bounds. In attacking capitalism the book at no stage attempts to present an argument in favour of socialism or to compare the costs and benefits of each system. Yet surely the merits of any system (capitalism included) can only be judged against those of its next best alternative!

The author, furthermore, displays an appalling ignorance of how market forces operate. Not once is supply and demand mentioned as a factor determining wage levels. Low wages are attributed to the absence of bargaining power and ought therefore — the moral undertone of the book seems to suggest — to be remedied by generosity on the part of employers. On this point many neo-Marxists and some liberals share a touching innocence (although I would be the first to welcome individual acts of charity). With a neo-Marxist on the bench, however, the employer cannot win since generosity (when it does occur) brings with it a charge of "paternalism".

The book's implicit conception of the economy is that of a "cave" that has simply to be divided between profits and wages. Bargaining power raises wages and squeezes the profits of dirty capitalists. At no stage does the author pay serious attention to the fact that setting minimum wages above market-determined wage levels will reduce the number of employees demanded. The gain of some employees will thus be made primarily at the expense of other employees, notably the poorest, least-skilled and least-preferred among them.

Labouring for "madam"... is capitalism the culprit?
New book on 1976 unrest

Own Correspondent

LONDON — A new book on the Soweto uprising, which draws heavily on black students’ accounts of their experiences, has been published here.

A great deal of the information it contains was obtained from black student leaders who fled South Africa after the unrest in 1976.

The authors of the book are Alan Brooks and Jeremy Brickhill. Mr. Brooks was among the white students arrested for sabotage in 1994 and released by the then Minister of Justice, Mr. B.J. Vorster, before the completion of long jail sentences.

He now lives in London after spending some time in Maputo.

Like Alan Brooks, Jeremy Brickhill was born in Zimbabwe and studied at a South African university. He fled the country after pro-Frelimo demonstrations in Natal, together with Joan Dobson, a newspaper reporter who refused to give evidence about the demonstrations. The couple are now married.

This new book also differs from the many which have been published overseas about the Soweto uprising because it contains details, hitherto undisclosed, of the part played by so-called liberation movements such as the African National Congress.
Boycott

He said: "I cannot say that it's a success." An interview with the school's principal revealed that the boycott was still in effect.

The boycott is still on, according to the principal. He said: "I cannot say that it's a success."

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.

The students have made significant progress in recent weeks.
That all I have got is that there was no school, and there was no strike. The situation was quite normal. There was no information that there was going to be any strike. Mr. G. E. Fritsch, the headmaster of the school, said that he had no details of this. There has been no planning of a strike anywhere in the school. There were no meetings or discussions about it. The situation was quite calm. There was no disturbance or any kind of disorder.

Dr. Bloemfontein indicated that the school was going to reopen tomorrow. The students were expected to return to school tomorrow. He said that the strike yesterday was apparently a mistake. The students were apparently misinformed about the situation.
Legrange gets tough on pupil meetings

THE sporadic outbreak of unrest at schools in certain areas in the country could no longer be tolerated, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Pretoria yesterday.

In a statement released by the Police Directorate of Public Relations, he warned that from now on pupils would no longer be allowed to gather on school premises.

The statement reads: "So far the SA Police have been constantly maintaining a low profile towards pupils who flock together at school premises despite the fact that this is contrary to the provisions of Proclamation 1405 of June 30, 1990.

"In view of the latest events, however, in which pupils at certain schools have openly abused the above concession by holding unlawful political meetings, intimidating other scholars, damaging property and organizing unlawful action outside school premises, I have given the order that the provisions of the proclamation should be strictly applied from today (Thursday)." — Sapa
Figures show progress in black schools

The Department of Education and Training openly admits that education for blacks in South Africa is not ideal but that the Department does not deserve to be the one most people love to hate.

During the Eastern Cape schools unrest, the Department has come in for more criticism.

Spokesmen for the Department complain that critics do not take note of the progress made since the Government took control of black education in 1935.

Statistics to back the progress claims include:
- In 1951, 55 percent of black children aged seven to 16 were in school. By 1975, this figure had risen to 75 percent.
- Thirty years ago, only two out of every 100 black pupils enrolled at school were in high schools. Last year, 13 out of every 100 black pupils were attending high schools.
- During all the years before 1956, only 1426 degrees were awarded to blacks. From 1956 to 1974, 7180 degrees were awarded.

Grievances

As pointers towards progress, these figures are perhaps significant. A comparison with those for white education shows that there is a long way to go before parity can be achieved in education.

Black pupils' grievances are often expressed in the media as if nothing is being done to improve the situation, the Department claims further.

Legally, according to Departmental statistics, there has been a place.

It is the Government's declared intention to provide equal education including facilities, textbooks, stationery and teacher training to all race groups.

To this end, the budget for the Department of Education and Training was increased by 37 percent last financial year as compared with 17 percent increases for all other state departments.

Protest

Three of the five phases involved in a programme to reach parity in teachers' salaries for the different race groups have been completed.

Parity already exists in the rank of circuit inspector upwards, while black teachers earn, on average, 78 percent of what their white counterparts earn.

It is significant to note the widespread protest of white teachers this year. They have expressed dissatisfaction with their salary increases and have publicly declared the situation of black teachers.

As far as teacher training is concerned, the average black teacher now has a standard 8 plus a teaching diploma. Considering that standard 4 was initially required as an entry qualification to teacher training institutions, it is impressive to read that standard 10 will soon be the minimum requirement for teachers.

Nursery

Advances in technical education include the introduction of technician education at Mabopane in technical education centres for school children in Grades 5 to 8 and there are plans to erect 15 technical centres during the next four years.

In the pre-primary schools field, the Department has extended its control to include nursery schools. The number of pre-primary schools is being increased.

But despite tangible improvements, there are two areas where the Department's attitudes, according to educationists, will continue to cause stagnation and the setbacks of the black communities and their children.

One area concerns the formation of a single ministry of education and the other concerns broad-based consultation.

Demand

"A separate department for black education is of the utmost importance because such a special department is in a better position to meets the progress desired by budgeting specifically to eliminate backlogs and to provide for special needs," according to Departmental spokesmen.

Boycotting school pupils' first demands for one Department of Education and one Minister of Education for all races.

Although the Department consults with recognised student bodies such as the Student Teachers' and local committees, consultation with student or pupil bodies or those organisations not formally recognized by the Government does not take place.

Closure

Since the closure of schools in the Eastern Cape consultation with recognised bodies has all but stopped. The Department believes "the ball is firmly in the court of the communities to prove that they want the schools reopened."

Mr. R. T. Peteni, President of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, believes otherwise.

"Consultation, with as many bodies as possible is important in finding a way around the boycott."

The Department of Education and Training admits that education for blacks in South Africa is not ideal but that the Department does not deserve to be the one most people love to hate.
acused to leave SA
Migrants, Re-settlement, Moved