

Repression of students 1984

I Detentions

(According to DPSC)

- (i) Of the 1149 detainees in 1984, nearly 600 were school and university students. (compared to 190 in 1983.) About 400 of these ^{university} students were from the University of Toronto.

The remaining ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~University~~ ^{University} of Student Leadership (Federation of CASAs) from all over the country, resulted in the detention of at least 200 students in other areas, mainly from the Maroon and Eastern Cape.

- (ii) The ~~knowing~~ ^{knowing} detention of students is so extensive that it is very difficult and ~~for~~ ^{upheld} ~~cases~~ ^{cases} are almost constantly ~~at~~ ^{at} the top of the iceberg.

- (iii) The leadership of student organisations.

was heavily hit, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~later~~ ^{later}
to ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~number~~ ^{number} of ~~1000~~ ¹⁰⁰⁰
books and ~~number~~ ^{number} of ~~1000~~ ¹⁰⁰⁰
to have been detained last year

Of these, at least ~~10~~ ¹⁰ are still in ~~detention~~ ^{detention} at
(~~10~~), the end of January, and ~~number~~ ^{number} of ~~books~~ ^{books} ~~are~~ ^{are}
detained since then.

(10) ~~Yacht~~ ^{Yacht} ~~experiments~~ ^{experiments} were also ~~held~~ ^{held}
At least 97 ~~number~~ ^{number} of ~~experiments~~ ^{experiments} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~engagements~~ ^{engagements}
were detained in 1899.

No. ; Names

OTHER REPRESENTATION

Over 50 students were selected to
have cut hair lines in classes with
plac for the two last years.

Detections

1) 200 (including branch exec.) ISA, CPA
Refused book and letter of.
Not charged
→ also boycotts demanding release.
in called meetings

2) 4 (3 exec) ISA, PA

All leaders of in some cases either
re charged with intimidation.
Connected to Los Angeles in Pennsylvania
boycott

3) Pure Cash = pre - July

IE - 9 charged - 3 had to go to hospital. One
problem with breathers; 1 badly beaten; 1 had
Lutonhage - some detained, some charged
Great Bower - charged.
Cradock - 3 arrested
Queerstone - 3 costs determined
D. Alfred, Grahamstone - charged

CRF

Kronstad - 25-30 charged public evidence

TL

→ detained

WATAZ

Pub - 3 ~~costs~~ students 70- weeks ago
(to get names)

Lot of people charged with public evidence
in 'riot' situations

Call-in Cards

1) Attitude

4. (2000)

Ignored them →

Levi Jones were routed

They are happy to interdate because

they don't have charges against them

2) Area

No call-in cards but phone calls saying
police want to see them. - 2

Attempt to interdate family a case

tell to resign from state

Police wanted to know of base, close
down debate; get substituted

(S/S) Visit families regularly.

Try to give information that guarantees

working for S/S. → to stop activity

Org - has decreased quite fairly
unintended failure to adapt incidents.

(No James, my response Call = In

People also been detained before
after get calling cards.
Usually more than 100 letters.

Cafe down

PS

Transmit

Even when people don't go, orders
down, because family get's worried.
After come down they know you are out.

Intervent
Measurement
Meetings of Parents; organizing constitution
B.S. education, social norms;
Houses, attitudes; rough family
① Paternalistic Agreement

El Salvador

Don't want parents to just become
a kids to go back. Institutionalized
declarations

When students went back, COSAS
which were refused readmission

After 3 months, were readmitted
Pronounced identity institutions

Meetings

Not at all meeting - to prevent
people from joining another

On meeting

Force ministers to allow meeting
to take place - come in country.

Junior team - Pepper throughout the

Country

Local authorities refused permission

2 more people park better a police vehicle
in front of entrance. & bring cameras.
threats - protesters use them to look
for cops & activists go into crowds.

All participants meet in north vehicles &
gathered for parade. Continued taking etc.
Protesters stand nearby & follow.

Organizing contingency

Protesters - when people are out they
tell stories about their experiences about
other people.

When parents see children getting arrested
they stop them from being involved

When there is date stuff, are often & when /
before. People don't contact STS
Protesters directly threaten - activists that
he will take names to activists.

When people meet, ask if there is someone
- say it's a legal gathering, tell
people to depart.

Problems

Editorial duty by ~~the~~ - Press issue
pamphlet 'reason' explaining cases
Blenheim also - read cases
Gr^d interested in details etc.
PE - quoting cases from
around cases of standing money
(Hardworking Students Grouping!)

Harassment

Linking cases with some over
the radio & newspaper - repeatedly
Extremely the cases people aware
of alleged activities.

An isolated instance with mention
of the threat you have had with
parents.

When people are detained - transfer
people to make contact with the press.
Advise the note to contact. Advice to call
people - Ex. 6. 6. 6.

PS - costs interests regularly get attacked by
'Botsis', the clearly ignorant. The the police
knocked down by car. Also case of elite school
costs people terrified / Police liable to sign
Effect on city - 'understanding' towards the
police & the slow it to
them

(1) Affluence

Intensified casualties & violence
→ students not having an interest
in (costs)
Worst response - else interests are
advised admission to school.

(2) Area

having near-absolute educational work
efforts. Difficult to organize properly

the

parents don't allow children to
be to resting

urns in Rockville during this week's outbreak of unrest.

Pic: PETER SETUKE

New unrest on Reef

THE GHOST of school-girl Emma Sathekge haunted South African School this week — prompted renewed protest against Bantu education and sparked unrest on the Reef and Pretoria.

Unrest also broke out in the Eastern Cape and the Free State.

Students set buses alight and stoned vehicles in Rockville Soweto, on Wednesday

Reports by SELLO SERIFE, MONO BADELA, ANDREW LEFOKA, MUDINI MAIVHA and STAN MELONGO

after a service at the St Francis Anglican Church, called to commemorate the death of 15-year-old Sathekge on February 13 last year.

The atteridgeville student died under the wheels of a police van inside her school grounds, and this week students vowed to remember her death "as a day of mourning".

In Pretoria, cops fired

teargas at more than 2 000 people attending a similar meeting — but failed to disrupt the service.

Earlier, however, they picked up eight people in Soshanguve and Atteridgeville.

The eight — Soshanguve Residents' Association head Reverend Hand Hlaethwa, his son Maedu, Young Christian Students' co-ordinator Joseph Molekwane, Cosas leader Molefe Msiza, Saulsville Youth Organisation president Sam Morotowa Titus Mafolo of the community

newspaper The Eye, and students David Kekana and Johannes Shaba — are being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, according to the cops.

Unrest also broke out in Katlehong this week, with students in the East Rand township clashing with police after meeting to clean the graves of last year's unrest victims.

The area was virtually besieged by cops in hippos, and City Press staffers heard gunfire in the streets as the students fled.

Cradock's school boycott — a protest which has lasted more than a year — may soon be over.

Report again points damning finger at SA

EACH January 31, the State Department is required to send Congress a hefty volume of human rights report cards for every nation on Earth.

The latest issue was released yesterday. The 16 pages devoted to South Africa are as predictably depressing as they were last year and the year before that.

Gleaned from embassy reporting, Press accounts, academic sources and organisations like the South African Institute for Race Relations, the data is presented in a dry, dispassionate tone without a hint of prescription or prognosis.

Having been prepared before President P W Botha's speech at the opening of the new tricameral Parliament, the report will be criticised by some as out of date.

This may (or may not) apply particularly to its chief conclusion: "As the year ended, basic questions about Government thinking on the pace and direction of change remained unanswered."

Not everything is negative, though only one advance is mentioned unequivocally: "Unlike in previous years, the South African Defence Force waged no cross-border attacks against neighbours."

Some cheer appears to be taken from the conviction and jailing of a Security Policeman, Sergeant J van As, for shooting detainee Paris Malatji in 1983, from the lifting of the banning order against the Reverend Beyers Naude and from the

mooted repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act. The word "continued" appears often, as in "South Africa continued the gradualist reform process seen in recent years" and "the black African majority continues to be denied the basic rights of citizenship and political participation, except through the Government device of designating tribal areas as rural 'homelands' and through tightly controlled urban councils".

Though outgoing United Nations Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and other United States Administration officials have voiced tough criticisms of the new Constitution, the report reaches no verdict.

"Its full impact on apartheid legislation will only become evident once the institutions begin to function."

Pretoria is likely to cavil strongly at several of the modest judgments that are passed.

One is that, of the "at least 200 people" were killed in township violence last year, "some died as the result of internecine strife but most as a result of action by the police".

There is also an allegation, tucked away in the report on Angola, that the SADF, from time to time, shoots captives out of hand.

"Circumstantial evidence exists that all the parties (the MPLA, Unita and the South Africans) have on some occasions arbitrarily executed prisoners."

Polar reactions can be expected to the following statement, bald and unemotional though it is: "Hundreds of individuals, including prominent trade union, student and community leaders, were detained by the Government in connection with anti-constitution demonstrations and subsequent expressions of disagreement with Government policy, such as a widespread work 'stay-away' held in the Transvaal on November 5-6."

"Some detainees were released by the Government on December 7 and 10, but others were charged with 'subversion' or treason."

One of the full report's main assets is that it applies exactly the same human rights categories to every country, from the United Kingdom to Cambodia.

This facilitates direct (some might prefer, invidious) comparisons between South Africa and other African nations. The similarities are often striking; the differences sometimes even more so.

One such category is "arbitrary interfer-

ence with privacy, family, home, or correspondence" and it all too frequently encompasses forced removals.

Here is what the report has to say regarding "political killing", which the report defines as "killing that is illegal, politically motivated or government inspired". References are to South Africa, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania.

SOUTH AFRICA: There were three known deaths in detention cases during 1984 (nine in 1983).

MOZAMBIQUE: "The continuing war between government and resistance forces has led to the death of both Mozambican and foreign civilians ... there were no known public executions of those convicted of economic offence or other crimes against the state, as had occurred during the previous year."

"At the beginning of 1984, President Machel announced a general amnesty for those rebels who voluntarily turned themselves in with their weapons. There have been no reports of harm to those taking advantage of the amnesty."

TANZANIA: "There have been no reports in 1984 of politically motivated killings."

ZAMBIA: "During 1984, there were no killings in which there was evidence of political motivation or government investigation."

Is that crumbling sound South Africa's claim to civilisation?

SIMON BARBER in Washington

Youths tricked into camps - claim

RESIDENTS of Huhudi township near Vryburg, are angry that unemployed youths are being tricked to attend military camps in the guise that they are being taken to community development courses.

A resident who asked not to be named, said the youths were being recruited by a local church minister and a resident. They were told they were going to attend religious and physical courses in Barkly West and Kimberley.

To their surprise, he said, the youths found themselves in military camps where they were offered courses timed at "depoliticising" them.

Videos

He said the youths are shown videos on unrest situations, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak. The two church leaders are allegedly discredited during the courses.

The youths are also told to resist the United Democratic Front members because they are "terrorists" and "troublemakers".

At the end of the course, the youths are given certificates and T-shirts by the South African Rephuthaneng Cultural Organisation. They are also told if they desert the organisation they will find themselves in trouble.

A spokesperson of the Huhudi Youth Organisation condemned the people behind the courses. He said they were taking advantage of the unemployed youths because there were no recreational facilities in the area.

"We call on the youth not to be tempted to attend these "brainwashing courses" he said.

A year ago on the 13th of February, Emma Sathoke, a student at D.H. Keta High School in Atteridgeville lost her life. She was run over by a police vehicle in the schoolyard and later died in hospital. This was the start of a year of national school unrest, a year of repression and violence. Boycotts erupted all over the country, from Tembisa to Paarl in the W Cape, from Parap to Laumontville. Never before have students shown their understanding of and rejection of the education system to such an extent.

In the Garden Cape were seen the strongest boycott. A year later schools in Cradock are still empty, as in Aletshoek and Fort Beaufort, PE. Queenstown and more. Even primary school children have taken to the streets.

At the end of last year the S.T. made a vain attempt to normalise their shaky rejected education system. They strongly advised students to write their Matric exams even though they hadn't received tuition. Cosas saw this as an attempt to divide the unity of the students and rejected the offer. Those students who chose to write their exams were offered police protection at the exam centres. The school has become a war zone.

This year irregularities with matric results ~~to~~ became known, Laumontville students had their results cancelled, Naledi students didn't receive certain marks. Some pupils were refused the chance to write supplementary exams.

Pupils at Seissoville Township in Kroonstad stormed out of classes at Bodibong Secondary School storming school property and teachers cars. They later burnt ~~the~~ a headmaster's house.

The incident became ^{yet} another stone against rubber bullets, birdshot and teargas battle.

The students say they were retaliating against false promises made by the DET.

"The govt has done all in its power to retard the progress of our education. We have reached a point where there is nowhere else to turn but to move forward with our struggle for a free & just education for the people."

While many students still languish in detention, the students of the Orange Free State have taken up the education struggle. Students in Bothaville, Virginia, Oudtshoorn, and Clocolan ~~and~~ Kimberley, ^{+ more recently Kroonstad} are taking up the call for Democratic SRC's, release of detained students, against corporal punishment, sexual advances by teachers and false promises by the department. The students are clear what kind of SRC they want, they will not accept a constitution drawn up by the education dept. of an undemocratic & repressive govt. The student struggle is one for democratic representation and for justice.