

*Rambh Gopal*

MINUTES OF THE

# **SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING**

HELD AT THE

ST FRANCIS HALL, LANGA, CAPE TOWN

ON SATURDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1986



Frank Van der Horst

Homelands  
Group areas

Fixtures meetings disrupted

25,000

Detention of children

12

300,000

Civil servants victimized.

"Blacks" - helping in getting S.A. into international sports

School infiltration

R.I.M. cricket

Press - destabilize S.A. sports

Armed - cricket delegates

S.A. can in fact bridge the gap between

different political groups

Num to control sports on the mines

Players must join progressive trade unions

Good facilities must not compromise our struggle

Rebel tours

Must employ full time staff - rid of opportunist

Sports education program.

Ghetto facilities

Budget should be R250,000.

Organization we kept in debt - willingly or unwillingly not

Officials: → Too many commitments.

enough time to do other work.

Relief fund

\* Professional approach to raise funds.

Money → approach professionals set up.  
a company →



## SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL ON SPORT

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL SACOS CONFERENCE WHICH WAS HELD AT THE ST FRANCIS HALL, LANGA CAPE TOWN, ON SATURDAY, 22 NOVEMBER 1986

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Opening at 10h50

The President, Mr F van der Horst, declared the meeting open. He welcomed the officials, delegates and observers. He pointed out that three major issues would be discussed viz:

- (a) the implications of the state-backed Southern African Schools' Sports Council;
- (b) the implications of the handing over of the control of community facilities to the Regional Service Councils and the effect this would have on non-racial sport in general and school sport in particular;
- (c) the implications of the SACOS resolution on sport at segregated university campuses in view of the state attack on community facilities and the lack of sports facilities at schools of the oppressed and exploited masses.

He expressed the hope that practical techniques/strategies would be evolved during discussion to implement the decisions which would be taken.

## THOSE PRESENT

President	: F A van der Horst
Vice President	: Y Ebrahim
General Secretary	: C Clarke
Publications Secretary	: A Zinn
Executive Members	: E Patel; H C Hendricks; A E Fortuin

Apologies had been received from:

Internal Secretary	: A C Smith
Finance Secretary	: K Mackerdhuj
Executive Member	: M Naidoo

AFFILIATES

C121,1 Credentials were submitted for the following delegates.

Amateur Swimming Association of South Africa	Messrs. R Elliot and E Thompson
Amateur Volleyball Association	Messrs. D Naidoo; S Lewis; P Parker; Ms A Sanger and Ms C Sheridan (alternate)
South African Amateur Athletic Board	Mr C van Wyk
South African Baseball Association	Messrs S Brickwa and L Alexander

South African Chess Association	Messrs A Isaacs and M Lewis
South African Cricket Board	Mr A Mangera
South African Darts Board of Control	Messrs M Johnson; A Raubenheimer; W Scholtz and J Erasmus
South African Hockey Board	Dr N Maharaj; Messrs B Beck; C Blows; M Titus and Ms R Baines
South African Women's Hockey Board	Mesd D Martin; L Jacobs; V Jonathan
South African Primary Schools Sports Association	Messrs T Mackay; W Hector and F Phillips
South African Soccer Federation	Mr M Segers
South African Softball Association	Mesd T Achilles; D Heynes and D Paulsen
South African Squash Rackets Federation	Messrs V Gajjar; A Stack; S Powell and Ms B Ellman
Tennis Association of South Africa	Ms L Clarke; Messrs C Soudien; I du Plooy and D Jethro
South African Tertiary Institutions Sports Association	Messrs T Titus; J Cupido; M van der Ross and H Ulster
South African Table Tennis Board	Ms C Roberts; Messrs J Walters, C Meyer; M Neewatt and W Hofmeyer (alternate)
South Africa Rugby Union	Messrs M George; J Bailey and L Mpati
South African Senior Schools Sports Association	Messrs P Meyer; G Bam; B Mohamed; E McKay and F Peters
Councils of Sport	
Border	Mr J Bennet
Natal	Mr H Naidu
Transvaal	Mr R Feldman
Western Province	Messrs A Adams; J Wilcox and Ms I Joseph
Eastern Province	Mr R Uren

C121,2 The credentials were moved for acceptance by Mr S Brickwa (Baseball) and it was seconded by Ms D Paulsen (Softball). There were no objections.



C121,3 OBSERVERS

CAYCO / Thornhill K. Omar  
 Eastern Cape Teachers' Union : Mr S Radcliffe  
 UDF Sportsdesk : Mr Jardine

C122 INTRODUCTION

The President said that since the workers' strikes of 1972, the emergence of the working class in the vanguard of the struggle, had brought about tremendous changes in the social formation in this country and in the very nature of the struggle.

The students' struggles since 1976 have added further impetus to the thrust of the working class struggle and placed a new emphasis and approach to the situation which confronts us.

It had become necessary for SACOS to carefully re-evaluate its strategies and tactics, to establish whether these meet the requirements of the time, the intent, the goals, directions and principles which we uphold. The principles of SACOS, however, remain immutable. In re-assessing the strategies and tactics of SACOS the note should be taken of the forces at play in the country.

The international business community, in the light of the growing resistance, forced the state to develop a reform programme - the New Deal and to step up the process to create a black middle class. The Tricameral Parliament, part of the New Deal, was totally rejected. The elections proved that the government was illegal and unrepresentative of the people.

The investors realized that these reform measures could not halt the resistance. Pressure was placed on the government to step-up its reform programme. Conservative elements in the government balked at any further reform. Resultantly the rulers resorted to rule by the Security Forces.

These reform measures divided the ruling class into a conservative right wing, a moderate centre and a section that pretends to be progressive.

The latter section largely represents the business section. They use the terminology of the liberatory movement to fool the oppressed. They will leave no stone unturned to ensure their privileged position and to defend the profit system.

The crisis situation which had been widely televised overseas, manifests itself in other areas too: the investors regard the country as a high risk investment area, and they have begun to think to withdrawing their investments; the exchange value of the rand has dropped because of the uncertain political climate.

The majority of the people in the country is tired of being oppressed and suppressed. There is tremendous anger at the suffering.

The result is that as the struggle evolves, ideological gains are

being made. People are becoming clear in their direction and they realize the need for unity.

This development has clearly illustrated that the people who matter most in this society, are those who produce the wealth, the most down-trodden, the working-class. They are the people who have nothing to lose and who are completely enslaved.

The emphasis that clearly emerges is that the working class is in the vanguard of the struggle. This emphasis should be the criteria when the strategies and tactics of Sacos are considered.

Note should also be taken of the many schemes being hatched by the rulers to thwart the liberatory struggle. Amongst other, is the elaborate tricameral parliament, which relies heavily on the police and Security Management System which monitors every aspect of the oppressed.

SACOS' approach should be to strengthen the liberatory movement. The non-racial sporting base, should involve the players in decision-making processes and in struggle SACOS must ally itself with the organisations of the oppressed and exploited so that the working class could be built.

He pointed out <sup>that</sup> delegates may have differences of approaches or adhere to different programmes but in the broad general direction there is tremendous agreement and unanimity which should be concentrated on.

The state's divide-and-rule strategy has become very sophisticated. Groups in the liberatory movement are being played off against one another, e.g., the legals vs the illegals and the haves vs the have-nots.

In a situation where some people have privileges to defend, division and hostility reign. The unity of the oppressed which is essential in the liberatory movement is thus racked. The result is that groups of the oppressed fight against one another and many are killed, which deflects the focus of the broad liberatory struggle.

Divisions that may develop in sport will be exploited by the ruling class to cause disunity at a broader level.

SACOS would have to consult with the organisations in the liberatory movement.

He then called for contributions to illustrate the background to the discussions which would follow.

C123

Ms I Joseph (Wepcos) said that the National Party has restructured itself in order to stay in power and the following ideals are being promoted by the rulers:

- It is better to be rich and mixed rather than white and poor.
- There is thus no longer an overt structure to separate people on racial grounds;



- The policy of separation is based on class interests. The privileged classes wish to maintain this position but the middle class of the oppressed has a higher standard of living and "open" facilities are being provided.
- The ideology of the National Party is based on policy-making.
- There is a kind of war-psychosis prevailing in the ranks of the National Party. P W Botha has clearly stated that it is a matter of "adapt or die".
- Much emphasis is being placed on the protection of group rights and white identity.

C124 The President said that the part of the "New Deal", with its complicated system of ethnic parliaments, bantustans, ethnic local and municipalities, creates the impression that power is being decentralised to mask greater centralisation.

In analysing the strategies and tactics note :  
~~should be taken that:~~

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- the National Party has direct access through their education departments, municipalities, etc., to our facilities and the organisation of our sport.
  - Organisations are being established, e.g., the South African Schools' Sports Council, which are front organisations for the state.

The South African Schools' Sports Council is chaired by Jan Prelyt, former chairperson of the South African Schools' Rugby Executive. The same Jan Prelyt was present at the Rugby Media Conference of Danie Craven on 23/8/83. Journalists were imported at great cost so that the image of SARB could be promoted.

Mr Jan Prelyt has been listed as a supporter of the speech which had been made by Mr E Louw, the administrator of the Cape, which dealt with issues like school sport, policy regarding municipalities, health services, etc. This speech paved the way for greater control over sports facilities, halls, etc.

The Regional Services Councils is a development at local government level of the Tricameral System, of the "New Deal". It is designed to break up the communities along racial or ethnic lines by giving the Management Committees stature. The RSC's will control matters like water supply, electricity, halls, health services, etc.

The RSC's will be responsible to the administrator who in turn will be responsible to the central government.

The Primary Local Authorities will be run along ethnic lines. The PLA's will be responsible to the RSC's.

Through this system a class of lackeys will be built. These people will become the front-runners of the ruling class to implement policy. Their power will be entrenched because of the backing

they would have from the administrator.

Some of the lackeys will be nominated by the administrator and they will have special privileges.

In the voting system, those who own property and those who have a high income will have more than one vote, while those of the very poor classes would have no vote.

It is clear that the Schools' Sports Council, the RSC's, the Community Councils, the 'homeland' and the government are all part of a grand scheme to preserve the racial-capitalist system.

The Schools' Sports Council will be the entree to SACOS sport to destroy it.

C125 Mr R Feldman (Tracos) suggested that the following procedure be adopted for discussion

- (i) that the SASSC be analysed
- (ii) the nature of our constituency
- (iii) plan strategy in practical terms.

He pointed out that the youth camps which are being organised are closely connected to the formation of the SASSC.

These camps have been criticised in the media. Juveniles who had been detained are taken to these camps straight from detention. Those youths are then thoroughly indoctrinated at these camps.

C126 The General Secretary said the approach of SACOS affiliates to those who had been forced to link up with the SASSC should be discussed. Strategy should be formulated to deal with this issue.

C127 Mr P Meyer (Senior Schools) pointed out that the various departments of education had appointed specific liaison officers to liaise with the SASSC. These liaison officers would also have links with the Department of Sport and Recreation.

Specific links are being built between the various departments of education in order to exercise overall control over sport at school level, throughout the country. The object of this exercise is to undermine school sport that is being organised under the banner of SACOS.

C128 Mr R Uren (Epcos) quoted the aims of the Declaration of Intent of the SASSC:

- to promote participation in sport among race groups at school ("Race" is being recognised despite their protestations that the SASSC is a non-racial organisation);
- to create a platform for contact at regional and national level, and to promote mutual trust between various "race" groups and school administrators;



- to eliminate discrimination in school sport;
- to promote mutual contact in every type of school sport among all race groups on the field, or track, in order to create a climate of co-operation and mutual respect;
- to jointly develop each type of sport, and to raise the standard in each school to the highest possible level, and thus identify the needs of all types of sport;
- to promote the education norms in every type of sport;
- to establish a Southern Africa Schools' Sports Council administered by educationalists.

He pointed out that the term "Southern" is used to accommodate the homelands. People have been appointed in the homelands to administer the sport of the SASSC.

The fact that school sport has to be administered by educationalists is significant in the light of the fact that the Department of Education "Coloured" has been investigating school sport and this links up with the SASSC.

In Port Elizabeth a "Director of Sport", has been appointed. He would direct sport in the Department of Education and Culture. He is closely connected with the SASSC.

He is also the same person who interviews people for promotion posts. He has been going around to the schools to intimidate teachers by threatening to withhold promotion if these teachers were not prepared to play ball.

School committees have been used to take decisions regarding school sport. When a decision at this level was taken against them, because of the influence of the non-racial soccer players in the area, the acting principal was forced to collect parents to reverse the decision so that multi-national sport could be introduced.

The promoters of the SASSC concentrate on primary schools. They attempted to conduct a sports survey in the high schools, through the inspectors. These then are the educationalists who would be organising school sport for the SASSC.

He further pointed out that the targets of the SASSC are that:

- participation takes place at schools but problem areas still exist where schools do not allow multi-racial sport;
- provision be made for all race groups to be represented on existing committees, in order to involve everyone;
- contact be established between the sports groups;

- non-racial schools' committees for various sports be formed at provincial level;
- the Declaration of Intent be realized;
- the SASSC be requested to negotiate with the authorities concerned that the Provincial Schools' policy of separate participation amongst themselves be changed so that all race groups may have equal participation at school level;
- that affiliation is open to all schools' sports bodies;
- the educational objectives are:
  - 1) the purpose and aims of sport
  - 2) unity
  - 3) getting to know each other
  - 4) mutual respect and trust
  - 5) creation of opportunities.

C129 Mr G Bam (Senior Schools) said that the Declaration of Intent that had been read by the Epcos delegate had become the final document of the SASSC at the inaugural meeting.

The original draft states aims more clearly that ~~is~~.

- 1) politics should be kept out of school sport which is the major aim of the SASSC; and
- 2) the religious and ethical lines have to be promoted in every type of sport.

C130 Mr D Jethro (Tennis) said that South African Primary Schools Sports Association and South African Senior Schools Sports Association operate primarily in the urban areas. The SASSC has concentrated its activities in the rural areas and the Defence Force and the multi-national companies are their allies.

The publications of the state, Karet and Prism, which are issued in all the schools are used to wage a campaign against SACOS.

SACOS should give serious consideration to counter this and the non-racial struggles in the schools.

C131 Mr C Blows (Men's Hockey) said that inspectors were going around in the Western Province to establish the reasons for people not applying for promotion posts. Promotion posts are being offered on an intensive scale to those who have maintained a principled position and to gain support for the SASSC.



C132 Mr H Naidu (Nacos) said that the areas on the fringes of the urban areas where the SACOS influence is virtually non-existent, e.g., Langa, Guguletu, etc., have become targets for the SASSC. It is essential that SACOS moves into these areas to prevent the SASSC from gaining a foothold there.

C133 Mr J Bennet (Borcos) said that a group of schools, the Kuspap Primary Schools, which covers the area between Port Elizabeth and East London, have been co-opted by the SASSC. These schools had been affiliated to SAPSSA at one stage. The schools in East London had contact with these schools and it was only discovered afterwards that this group belongs to the SASSC.

Subsequently, the Kuspap Schools made a great play of the fact that they had competed against a SACOS affiliate. He warned that this devious tactic would be used to discredit SACOS.

A school in Queenstown, Louis Rex, whose principal is involved in the Tricameral Parliament, has dis-affiliated from Border Primary school to join Preuyts' organisation. The principal has made concerted attempts to lure other schools into this camp. These invitations have been flatly rejected.

He agreed with the Nacos delegate that every effort should be made to extend the base of SACOS.

He concluded by stating that SACOS was launched during a period when there was a political vacuum because of the repression of the '60's. SACOS when it re-evaluates its strategies and tactics would have to take cognisance of the current political climate in the country.

C134 Mr R Feldman (Tracos) said that note should be taken of the Joint Management Centres, which are semi-formal state structures of the state.

The JMC's consist of members of the PFP, business and religious leaders and teachers. Such a JMC is functioning in the Border area.

The state has decided to remove all bread-and-butter grievances. The JMC's are there to identify the lack of facilities, grievances about high rentals, etc., at grassroots level. Everything is then done to remove these grievances.

The JMC's is a counter-measure of the state to the mushrooming of progressive organisations that have taken up these issues to promote the struggle. These JMC's are tenacles of the RSC's.

It is, therefore, important that strategies and tactics which are evolved, which would usher SACOS through this period be practical. The senior codes would have to come out and give tangible support to the schools' sport organisations.

C135 Mr H Hendricks said that the Department of Education and Culture has been conducting surveys on the facilities at schools. Urgent attempts are being made to remedy the shortage of sports facilities at schools.

A directive has been sent to municipalities to inform them that schools could no longer be affiliated to Sports Boards, which means that schools would not be allowed to use public facilities in future.

Schools will be compelled to use the facilities at the schools and further directives would soon follow, e.g., against whom schools would be allowed to play and to which organisation they may belong.

Contingency plans must be evolved to counter these attacks on non-racial school sport. He said that the aim of the SASSC is to bring people together on the sportsfields but nothing is being said about bringing them together on the school benches. The place to best promote mutual trust and contact is obviously in the schools.

He pointed out that the education for "Coloureds", "Indians" and fourteen other groups falls under "Own Affairs", while sport which is part of that education becomes "General Affairs". Sport gets this elevated status because the image of the country could be promoted internationally by way of sport.

It is very likely that the SASSC would apply for international affiliation. The aim of the SASSC is to parade as the umbrella body of all school sport, on their terms, here and abroad.

He said that practical steps should be taken to counter this organisation.

C136 Mr A E Fortuin said that a Mr Deon Adams, who is supposedly called a member of the Executive Committee goes around to the rural areas and hands out large amounts of money to create sports facilities.

It is sinister that these sports facilities are being created when there is a supposed shortage of money.

C137 Mr Y Ebrahim said that simple, practical and effective methods should be evolved to counter the SASSC. The SASSC would be backed by huge financial resources and we would only be able to counter this organisation on the level of ideas and pro agenda.

SACOS must highlight the fact that the SASSC is a government-sponsored agency, that its aims and objectives, irrespective of the language that it uses, are to promote and entrench government policy.

This attack must be a sustained one, the focus point should be the schools sports organisations and the national codes should come out in full support of it. In this campaign the ideological battle is going to be of paramount importance. The SASSC's target is the students at the schools whom the government hopes to influence.

The SASSC has the support of the education departments and the principals, deputy-principals and teachers may play a treacherous role because their interests would be at stake. The schools' sport organisation should provide the back-up and support for teachers who would be involved in the fight.



He concluded by saying that we should be mindful of the role that the news media is going to play in the period. The news media has already identified areas where the multi-national organisations have broken down discrimination. They have not focused on the inroads that SACOS and its affiliates have made. Great play had been made of a cricket team which had defected to racial sport.

He reiterated that this tactic of the state should be countered with simple, effective and practical methods.

C138 Mr L Mpati (Rugby) said that in the light of the discussion that has been taking place, SASSSA, SAPSSA, Borcos and Epcos should give direction as to that which has to be done. The schools sports organisations would have to state whether it is practical for them to continue to exist.

C139 Mr E Patel said that we should not discuss the sinister intent of the opposition. Emphasis should be placed on the nobility of the cause of SACOS itself. It is fundamental for SACOS to firstly state its position very clearly, i.e., that the government of South Africa is illegitimate and that their ideology is repugnant and unacceptable to the people of South Africa.

From this premise it follows that any instrument of the government whether it is the Tricameral Parliament or the new sports association would merely be an extension of this government and it would have to be opposed.

He said that it was not necessary to evaluate in great detail what this organisation intends to do, or what its targets are. It is sufficient to note that this organisation had its inaugural meeting on 6 September, at which it adopted a constitution, it has members and it is now a properly constituted body.

He pointed out that a bulletin had been issued by the Department of Education on 30 September which prohibits teachers from advocating the policy of a major sports organisation that it belongs to in the face of disciplinary charges. This prohibition also effects in essence those who would be promoting the SASSC. The Department has chosen the side of multi-national sport and it together with the bulletin of 30 September stand condemned.

SACOS has to determine to what extent, SASSSA and SAPSSA, given the nature of their constituency and the inhibiting directives of the Department, would be able to promote sport at that level.

The time had come for the adult sports organisations to grant full membership to junior affiliates. The main thrust of this campaign would rest with the parents and not with SACOS itself. It is the right of the parents to decide which sport their children would play.

He suggested that:

- (a) SACOS should reply to this organisation by method of a publication in which its noble cause, aims and targets are clearly stated.



- (b) mass meetings should be held to inform parents of that which is happening to their children. The parents have to be made aware of the fact, that if they were to make the wrong decision, the future of their children would be in peril;
- (c) the campaign should not in the main be directed at the townships, because it is not factual that the townships would be more vulnerable to join the SASSC, despite the fact that the schools there do not belong to SACOS.

He said that it is in the townships that the government is being resisted vigorously not by theory, but by violence. The SASSC had been designed specifically to destroy SACOS, and it is aimed at "Coloureds" and "Indians" since it has always been the belief that these "Groups" form the basis of SACOS and as such then also the basis of SASSSA and SAPSSA.

The bottom line of all this is that we would firstly have to persuade people to resist this organisation and if persuasion fails we would have to resort to confrontation. He pointed out that confrontation can not be spelt out theoretically. Confrontation determines itself, by the nature, time and venue of conditions.

The political argument, which is in the main couched in sport and educational, demands that SACOS ask the other progressive organisations to assist us in this campaign so that we could fight the issue politically.

We say that we have no respect for central government and we are not going to respect any extension of it. We are not going to be subjected to any application for playing facilities, we are going to take these facilities regardless of the consequences.

The SASSC should be made aware of the fact that no matter how many glorious words it uses, that their founding document is being regarded as a fraud. The SASSC does not qualify to satisfy the aspirations of the people of South Africa. We must make them understand what we mean by non-racialism, and that we are against this government and its policies.

We must proceed to adopt all strategies which are necessary to prevent the SASSC from winning the hearts and minds of the students - the future of this country.

He concluded by saying that SACOS should determine whether it subscribes to the fundamental aim that it rejects the government, holds it to be illegitimate, holds its ideology to be repugnant and that its aim is to replace or change this government. This fundamental aim will send shock waves through our membership but if that aim is not established then nothing else will follow from these.

At the end of it all we are saying that the schools do not belong to the various education departments but to the people of South Africa. We are going to take over these schools effectively, or else the battle would be lost long before it had begun.



C140 Mr T Mackay (Primary Schools) said that teachers have been compelled to attend meetings where the SASSC is being promoted. Teachers in Graaff Reinet who refused to attend one of these meetings were later informed that they had been instructed from "headquarters" to attend the meeting.

It is evident that teachers would be forced to participate in the SASSC. It is essential that teachers be told what their rights are, one being the right to refuse to participate in the SASSC.

He concluded by saying that there are many teachers, notwithstanding the onslaught who would not be intimidated. Others because of fear will at some stage agree to participate in the SASSC. SACOS should encourage teachers to continue to promote non-racial sport and strategy has to be evolved to protect and support these teachers.

C141 The General Secretary said that we should reflect on the difficulty the SAPSSA and SASSSA have had in the past to penetrate the townships. In the past the directives which were issued by DET caused problems.

DET has issued a similar directive to the one that had been mentioned by Mr E Patel. If strategy is going to be evolved to counter the influence of SASSC in the schools, these should include methods of incorporating pupils attending schools in the "homelands".

It is important that a meeting be held with the progressive organisations to ensure the continued existence of SASSSA and SAPSSA.

He concluded by pointing out that in the background of a complete analysis of school sport throughout the country, we would have to come up with concrete, practical suggestions to oppose the SASSC.

C142 Mr R Uren (Epcos) said in response to the query re the continued existence of SAPSSA and SASSSA under the current pressures that are being exerted upon teachers, that SASSSA has already convened two meetings at which the issue was thoroughly discussed. A workshop, on the matter, was also held at a SACOS conference.

He said that SASSSA and SAPSSA should continue to operate in the schools. Contingency plans have been discussed to make it possible for the adult bodies to take over the juniors but a vacuum should not be created in the schools.

Teachers who are influential in the schools are being pressurized into implementing the SASSC, and if there is no SACOS presence in the schools, these teachers would have a free run.

He said that the latest circular that had been issued by the department should, like all the others before it, on school sport, should be ignored.

If teachers realized that they had a lot going for them and that a teacher could not be dismissed easily, their fear would be allayed.

The senior bodies have a vital role to play in this regard. The

structures, which are to be created to effect liaison should become operative.

The school sports organisation in the various provinces must be taken under the wing of the senior bodies. This matter must be thrashed out among them, with the understanding that the schools' organisations are going to maintain a SACOS presence in the schools.

SACOS should attempt to arrange meetings with the progressive teachers' organisations to support our cause. The reactionary teachers' organisations have been silent on this issue.

SACOS should also solicit the support of the Parents-Teachers-Students Associations where we have direct contact with the parents. It is our task to ensure that the PTSA's become viable organisations since the department has planned to remove the right of the principal to nominate members to his school committee.

He suggested that SACOS should embark on a massive campaign to gain the assistance of the PTSA's, progressive organisations in our community and the trade unions. In this campaign SACOS' policy could be taken directly to the people.

C143 Mr G Bam (Senior Schools) said that the State of Emergency has been declared to destroy progressive organisations, of which SACOS is one, and to facilitate the implementation of the RSC's. We should actively resist this onslaught.

We were now entering a phase of transformation politics and we must begin to assert the validity of the sports organisations, on the premise that we are laying the basis for a new society.

He said that we must be bold enough to campaign for an overthrow of this regime. The policy of non-collaboration or the boycott strategy does not mean that we must passively accept our demise. It means that we must actively oppose the regime.

The RSC's are going to be implemented and SACOS affiliates are going to be prevented from using sports facilities. If this were to happen we should use the fields in any case. It is after all we who pay for these facilities.

The state of emergency is being exploited by the SASSC to promote multi-national sport and this has to be exposed.

C144 Mr R Ellick (Swimming) said that the role of big business in promoting the SASSC should be highlighted. Huge sums of money are being spent to build luxurious sports complexes around the country.

Once the facility has been completed the SASSC would move in to lobby the support of the schools in the areas. Once the students become acquainted with these facilities, problems would arise.

C145 Mr Y Ebrahim said that the directives of the department which are printed in the Education Bulletin could be safely ignored because it is not part of the law.



C146 Mr S Radcliffe (ECTU) said we should give consideration to establishing our own equivalent of the JMC's in the various areas. In the Eastern Cape such a committee would consist of members from Epcos, ECTU, NEUSA and COSATU. This would be an effective vehicle to spread the message of SACOS.

C147 Mr D Naidoo (Volleyball) said that concrete strategies and tactics must emerge from the discussions which have taken place. The balance of forces at play in the country should be taken account of when these strategies and tactics are planned.

He pointed out that the enemy have the following forces on its side:

- the State of Emergency which allows for detention of all opposition;
- the army which is being placed in all the strategic places where there are flashpoints so that the movement cannot be co-ordinated;
- the education departments which are controlled by the state which will be able to frighten teachers;;
- big business - capital - and they consequently have lots of money to push their campaign;
- they have certain facilities under their control which they can withhold and in so doing smother non-racial sport;
- the disunity in the liberatory movement which they are exploiting to the hilt. The movement is being divided;
- the recession allows the state to create luxurious facilities for a thin layer of the middle class. The rural areas will be left untouched by the efforts of the state to gain legitimacy.

On the side of the working class movement we have:

- existing structures like SASSSA and SAPSSA;
- the growth of a number of teacher unions throughout the country which have the potential support we need;
- the SASSC is in its infancy, and while a great deal of propaganda is being made about it, we know that they have not won the hearts and minds of the people. We must be clear that the consciousness of working people has been raised by the struggles in the education arena. It is therefore not going to be easy for them to take children and put them on the other side, even though they are impressionable;
- the workers in the huge trade unions, <sup>Org</sup> on our side;
- the progressive political organisations, <sup>Org</sup> on our side;
- very decisive international support which gives a campaign under the banner of SACOS some protection on the sports level.

He suggested that:

- we must use our advantages to build our movement. We need to

harness the forces that are on our side. SACOS must call a consultative conference of all the progressive organisations to discuss the issue;

- we have to create the alternative structures throughout the country by using the existing structures as a springboard;
- a media instrument has to be built around this issue which advocates the boycott of puppets and collaborators, etc.

C148

Mr H Naidu (Nacos) asked that a letter from Mr K Mackerdhuji be read on the issue. The President asked the General Secretary to read the relevant extracts.

The following points were made:

In the light of the formation of the SASSC all national codes must give active support to the schools' organisations of SACOS to thwart the attempts to destroy them. We must harness the assistance of all the progressive organisations to stem the tide of infiltration by the government supported SASSC.

C149

Ms I Joseph (Wepecos) said that there appears to be a tendency in some teachers' organisations to take over SACOS sport, probably to cause division in the community.

She also pointed out that teachers' organisations tend to be completely unaware of happenings within the community, so they operate almost separately to the wishes of the community. Many teachers are dis-interested, they are only interested in their comfort of their middle class existence. They will **agitate** to utilize the concessions to perpetuate their luxurious life styles and accuse SACOS of causing division. Our solution lies in building up SASSSA, SAPSSA and SATISA.

C150

Mr H Hendricks said that teachers are afraid and vulnerable to bribes (promotions). The progressive organisations should therefore educate the teachers in struggle. SATISA should play an important role here to send into the field teachers who are well versed with the demands of the liberatory movement.

SASSSA and SAPSSA should continue to exist but the organisation of these bodies should be improved. The senior codes could play a vital role in assisting the schools sports organisations to make them powerful.

The parents should be educated to make them understand that they have rights. Their children cannot merely be told by a principal to participate in multi-national sport. Parents must be taught to exert their rights. It is important that we reach the parents in the PTSA's, progressive organisations, the trade unions and the churches.

He suggested that SACOS launches a propaganda campaign to take our message, in simple terms, to the parents and the pupils, particularly to the primary schools.



C151

Mr M Segers (Soccer) said that in the Eastern Province a survey will be conducted by soccer with the assistance of Epcos and the schools where the parents would have to indicate their wishes regarding which type of sport their children should play.

Western Province Soccer Board has met with the high schools and they will meet the primary schools soon to assist them to organise soccer.

C152

Mr A Zinn said that teachers are being forced to go to clinics that are being organised by the department. It is therefore important that the National affiliates of SACOS organise coaching clinics and issue diplomas at the end of these courses.

It is important to win the minds of the pupils. Fun Runs should be organised, in all the areas, to involve the community actively in our sport.

He supported the suggestion that had been made that a national conference of all the progressive organisations be convened by SACOS. We have to take the struggle forward. The President of E P Senior Schools was detained as a result of his talk on non-racial sport, NEUSA agreed that the schools there would affiliate to EPSSSU. The State of Emergency has merely put the damper on things for a while but at meetings between EPSSSU, ECTU and NEUSA it was confirmed that the schools would affiliate when schools reopened.

C153

Mr M George (Rugby) said that the question was raised whether SAPSSA and SASSSA have the ability to operate. From this position strategy could be evolved. The discussions have revealed that these organisations are viable and positive action must now be taken to oppose the SASSC. All forces must be mobilized around this action.

He pointed out that while the Department has only issued directives on sport, teachers should not be misled into believing that no action would be taken against them. Action will be taken against them if needs be and teachers must be prepared to face the consequences.

C154

Mr D Jethro (Tennis) said that a call is being made for the teachers to join the struggles of the working class. When we embark on a course of action we should not delude ourselves about the strength of the teacher corps. The ruling class has been successful in hiring off a section of the teacher corps whom we had imagined to be radical, but they have turned out to be conservative and even reactionary. This has caused havoc in our sports organisations in general and in the school sports organisations in particular.

The multi-million rand sports complexes which are being constructed will be duplicates of that at UWC, and if we have fallen foul on the latter score we should be prepared for that which will come because of these new complexes.

He concluded by saying that SAPSSA and SASSSA should be strengthened, we must issue propaganda and we must right our forces.

C155

Mr J Bailey (Rugby) said that the members of SARU know what confrontation is all about, it is no easy path. We must, therefore, be thoroughly prepared for the kind of action that has been proposed. SARU is in the process of launching a project for junior rugby regardless of the consequences.

If the units in SACOS do not spell out at conference that they would be prepared for a confrontation then SARU will go it alone. He said that it was heartwarming to learn that there are teachers who are prepared to follow the course of action that SARU has decided to embark upon. SARU would contact the schools organisations regarding their project for junior rugby.

C156

Mr G Bam (Senior Schools) said that we are in a progressive manner, in the first place a sports body. Members are recruited on the basis of sport and this is our only guarantee for survival. SASSSA and SAPSSA have been built up by providing sport in a progressive manner. We must now close our ranks against the onslaught by the rulers. There must be a working relationship between the schools sports organisations and the adult affiliates at provincial and local level. This working relationship must be seen. Parents must be drawn into these activities. Our work will make the SASSC an irrelevant body.

If sport clinics were to be organised throughout the country the artificial racial barriers would be broken down effectively.

C157

Mr R Feldman (Tracos) said that a request had come from certain quarters that SACOS should have another look at private schools. It has been suggested that parents who have children at private schools, should be allowed into SACOS. If SACOS is going to take up a stance on the SASSC then we should take note of this suggestion.

C158

The President said that large grants have been made available to promote a non-racial District Six. The question of private schools must be looked at in the light of all the issues that are emerging. He said that the issue of private schools would be discussed as a separate item.

C159

Mr E Patel said that many national affiliates including SARU, are seen to be doing something for sport. It is thus a broad generalisation to state that we must be seen to be promoting sport.

The SARU delegate has clearly indicated that SARU is busy with a gigantic project to promote junior rugby.

C160

Mr G Bam (Senior Schools) said that strategy should be outlined and that all the SACOS <sup>of affiliates</sup> should pledge their commitment to organise joint activities throughout the country in 1987.

C161

Mr H Naidu (Nacos) said that Mr Bam had made an appeal to the national affiliates to assist SASSSA and SAPSSA but SASSSA and SAPSSA should seriously consider moving into the townships to involve the schools there in their organisations.



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C162

The nomination of a resolutions committee. The following members were proposed by the General Secretary:

Mr Y Ebrahim (Convenor); Messrs E Patel, G Bam, L Mpati, R Feldman, R Uren, H Naidu and T Mackay.

This was seconded by Mr M George (Rugby).

C163

The President said discussions revealed that:

- we would have to embark on a national campaign, in which all the affiliates would be active to mobilize all the players;
- we would have to meet and consult with ALL organisations in the broad liberatory struggle;
- the aim of the campaign is to neutralise the state-backed SASSC and to put the stamp of the non-racial liberatory movement firmly on the school sports level;
- overseas support must be solicited;
- we would have to produce literature to educate the players. This literature would have to be distributed to reach a broad layer of people. The guidelines of our confrontation would have to be spelt out clearly in the publications that will be issued;
- sport organisation should be improved to the highest standards possible. The opposition of SACOS to state-backed multi-national sport must be brought home to the players and spectators at all sporting events;
- programmes will have to be worked out so that it does not just become a paper link. The campaign must be waged in a practical manner. There must be support at matches and sportspersons must involve themselves in community campaigns;
- the pamphlets which would serve as a method to educate the community at large on these issues must in the first instance be directed at the parent of the primary school pupils. The onus will be on the parents to instruct the principals re the type of sport that their children would be allowed to play. This must be affected in the urban as well as the rural areas;
- the SAC's at every school must become involved and the students of the universities and technicians so that there could be a total involvement of the students;
- meetings would have to be set up with the different progressive teachers' organisations and the progressive educational organisations to plot an approach.

The campaign must have drive and commitment. People must realize that we are embarking on a road of confrontation, to defend our principles. We must be prepared psychologically for this so that the campaign, apart from educating people, would also be building the morale of players, the organisations and the broader liberatory movement. Our attack on racist sport must be completely revitalized. This must be seen to be done on every level.

He suggested that every affiliate of SACOS be charged to produce a programme so that the activities of the affiliates could be



monitored and that SACOS must convene meetings with all the major organisations to discuss all the basic issues that had been outlined.

C164 Mr C Clarke said that the manner in which the bases of SAPSSA and SASSSA will be broadened has to be discussed. A practical procedure has to be evolved to ensure that SAPSSA and SASSSA become nationally representative. The national codes should assist SASSSA and SAPSSA in breaking down racial barriers.

He concluded by saying that the progressive organisations should be approached to assist in this regard.

C165 Mr H C C Hendricks said that many affiliates do not have provincial units in all the areas. The schools' organisations should assist the national bodies to establish these.

C166 Mr M Johnson (Darts) said that the need for co-ordinated work at local level should be spelt out very clearly. Local Councils of support must gain the support of all the provincial non-racial sports organisations.

He suggested that action committees should be formed which would monitor the developments in the various regions.

C167 Mr R Feldman (Tracos) said that leadership courses and youth camps should be organised for the students in SAPSSA and SASSSA. The rulers are conducting these courses and our pupils are being drawn into these. This is a development which has to be countered.

C168 The President said that the National affiliates, in working out their campaigns, will have free scope to see how they could project the image of the non-racial sports movement as part of the liberatory struggle through the staging of mass sports events/Fun Runs :etc.

C169 Mr E Patel said that the point under discussion was the implications of the state-backed Southern Africa Schools Sports Council. It was also stated that the resolutions must be simple to be absolutely effective. The correct decision for SACOS to make is to:

- (a) say that the SASSC has been established to entrench apartheid and to destroy SACOS and its affiliates;
- (b) that SACOS would confront in order to preserve its existence and non-racial sport in the country. That is the resolution that the house must accept.

The rest would follow from this resolution.

C170 The President said the implication of the previous speaker had spelt out is quite clear. That would be the introduction to the resolution and the main thrust. The details that have been spelt out are the lines that would be followed.

The resolutions committee will formulate the resolution for the press and a detailed resolution which details the strategies that we would adopt for internal consumption.

C171 Mr A Zinn gave a background to the GM strike in Port Elizabeth. He pointed out that a combined attack of the state bosses and media broke the strike. He pointed out that 166 workers were still out. He asked delegates to buy the T/shirts in support of these workers.

C172 The Regional Services Councils and the implications for sport in general and school sport in particular.

C172,1 The President said that inroads are being made throughout the country to introduce the groundwork for the Regional Services Councils and the Primary Local Authorities. The government and its agents are recruiting people for their local management committees.

Development Boards are being formed, he quoted the examples of (i) Ocean View and sportspersons have been co-opted to serve on these; (ii) in the Retreat/Steenberg area the police called a meeting of the residents to promote these schemes.

We would have to evolve methods to intervene in a practical manner. We must put our stamp on the sporting scene and these retrogressive actions have to be stopped.

C172,2 Mr M George (Rugby) said that the matter of RSC's was discussed at length at the East London Conference and a commission was given the task of formulating some resolutions. The unanimous decision was that RSC's should be rejected because it is an extension of the apartheid regime.

C172,3 The General Secretary said that at the time of the East London meeting the details of the RSC's were not very clear. The state had not spelt out to which extent RSC's would affect sport in any great detail. Subsequent to that some of the facets of the RSC's, particularly those pertaining to sport, have become clear.

Organisations like the state-backed SASSC will use the RSC's to deprive the schools from using facilities.

Schools sports organisations have been debarred from affiliating to sports boards of control. This has become operative in Grassy Park and in Elsie's River. With the lack of sports facilities at schools in the past, the schools sports organisations depended on the sports boards to provide these facilities.

The Department of Education and Training together with big business in the Cape are hastily preparing facilities for school sport. The emphasis is that the Departments would determine to which extent these facilities could be used by organisations.

We have to decide what the attitude of the national bodies of SACOS will be in ensuring that the school sports organisations retain their independence.

C172,4 Mr Y Ebrahim pointed out that the RSC's would take over the control of all sports facilities. There is also the question of the relationship between non-racial sports organisations and the RSC's. A decision has been taken to reject the RSC's. The implication of



this rejection has to be spelt out. We need to establish how we would maintain resistance to the RSC's.

C172,5

Mr R Feldman (Tracos) said that sports bodies are being given facilities and the onus is on these bodies to maintain the grounds. The question of negotiating for facilities is not relevant. It is a question of money, because the municipalities will remain in tact. The municipalities will buy services from the RSC's and the user fees would be passed on to sports bodies.

We must decide what organisations are going to do when they are given these facilities.

He pointed out that the composition of the RSC's is undemocratic, they are in line with the Tricameral Parliament and they are ethnically based.

C172,6

Ms I Joseph (Wepecos) said that a link has been established between the RSC's and the SASSC. All this is based on the De Lange Report (1981) on education.

The economic drive by zoning facilities which has been recommended, is a definite recognition of this report.

She also pointed out that civic bodies on the other side are anxious for these RSC's to become operative.

We have to counter these moves to lay the groundwork for the establishment of the RSC's.

C172,7

Mr D Jethro (Tennis) said that the purpose of the introduction of the RSC's and the PLA's is to promote capitalism and to destroy the liberatory movement.

We have stated that in terms of the formation of the SASSC, it had become imperative that we take control of school sport. There is no different solution for the RSC's, PLA's and JMC's that we can present to the ruling class. The protection of our rights re our venues is to ensure that we have the people with us to maintain and retain these.

Tremendous emphasis has been placed on the role of SAPSSA and SASSSA. We must establish how much support SACOS has of the committees and progressive organisations to have this control.

The destruction of the tentacles of the Tricameral parliament is in fact the building up of the unity of the oppressed in South Africa on the basis of non-collaboration. This is the philosophy that will be written into the resolutions that will be taken.

The resolutions and all the proposals that have been made should be put into practice for maximum effect. We must go into the communities and form the structures which will destroy the RSC's, PLA's and JMC's.

C172,8 Mr H C C Hendricks ,said that the Senior codes could organise junior fixtures so that school children could play their school sport on a Saturday. He warned, however, that a vacuum should not be left as far as SAPSSA and SASSSA are concerned.

Liaison should be affected between schools organisations and adult bodies to allow schools the continued use of facilities, without these schools being affiliated to sports boards. The communities must be made aware of the fact that facilities in the community should be under the control of the community. Confrontation should be one of the methods used to ensure that schools have the use of community facilities.

C172,9 Mr M George (Rugby) said that the RSC's are being introduced because the government realizes that all the other local bodies have failed. It is clear from the onset that these new bodies will not be acceptable. These bodies must be rejected. We have the experience of the abolition and destruction of the other local authorities. Our strategies which we would adopt to destroy and reject the latest manouvres of the state should be based on these experiences.

SACOS must go out and work in the community organisations to frustrate all the attempts to foist these new bodies upon us.

C172,10 Mr A Adams (Wepcos) said that the RSC's will play the role in senior sport that they hope the SASSC will play in school sport. The Football Union in Atlantis is on the verge of breaking up because the local bosses are encouraging people to play inter-departmental matches in an industrial league. They have been ordered by a local authority there to give the grounds to the factory league which has come to use the grounds more often than the non-racial unit. A fee of R1,50 is being deducted from the wages, weekly, for recreational facilities.

These moves are creating indiscipline in non-racial codes. Workers who refuse to participate in these industrial leagues are being victimized.

All codes would have to join forces to oppose these industrial leagues.

He pointed out that grounds are being fenced<sup>in</sup> by the Council in the Lavender Hill area specifically for non-SACOS codes.

C172,11 Mr R Feldman (Tracos) said the fact that schools would no longer be allowed to belong to sports boards, is an attempt to alienate the school sports movement from the broader sports movement.

We should consider<sup>that</sup> schools affiliate to provincial units as clubs. Schools do not have facilities and the situation cannot be remedied overnight so these schemes will not be successful.

The Transvaal Cricket Board has been refused the privilege of signing a lease in Lenasia for the facilities. The City Council used the argument that the SACOS affilaite would prevent the other sports bodies from using this stadium.



C172,12 Mr H Naidu (Nacos) said that non-racial sport is facing a very serious, two-pronged attack, i.e., the SASSC and the RSC's.

SACOS and its affiliates would not be able to fight the coming battle alone. It is clear that the salvation of the sports organisation within the fold of SACOS lies in the co-operation with the other progressive organisations.

If we have to establish whether we are going to embark upon the classical non-collaborationist stance where the RSC's would be boycotted and in the process halt sport or whether we would use the RSC's as points of struggle to galvanize and mobilize our people to destroy the RSC's.

C172,13 Mr Y Ebrahim said that Mr H Naidu should explain what is meant by saying that the RSC's should be used as points of struggle.

C172,14 Mr H Naidu (Nacos) said that he had not implied that sportspersons should serve on these bodies.

RSC's will control the facilities and it will be necessary for the non-racial sports organisations to go to the RSC's to demand the sports facilities. We could establish whether we have enough <sup>support</sup> to by-pass the RSC's and just use the facilities.

C172,15 Mr E Patel said that strategies would have to be evolved to mobilize the communities to oppose the RSC's.

The position is that the RSC's hold the facilities and we know that facilities belong to us. The obvious way out is simply to determine who will win. The sports organisations will unilaterally take over these facilities and whatever consequences are unleashed by that kind of conduct so be it.

C172,16 Mr J Wilcox (Swimming) said that the introduction <sup>RSC's</sup> appears to be new and that new strategies should be adopted to counter these.

If we were to look at local government then we would be able to formulate strategies to oppose these. No one of SACOS accepts the current local government.

Sportspersons have been compelled to apply to local government to use facilities. The new strategies would be easily evolved but he questioned whether these would be implemented as easily. The resultant casualties of confrontation to take over these facilities might be enormous. He warned that we should be careful in promoting grandiose ideas of confrontation at this stage in the struggle.

He pointed out that he is not advocating that SACOS should succumb to these new measures of control. The strategies which are going to be adopted to resist these must, however, take into account the material conditions of the times and the point of struggle that we are at.

The strategies of SACOS should cater for all contingencies and not just specific issues. We must follow a solid line to maintain our

independence. We must not compromise our independence on the road to unity and to victory.

C172,17 Mr R Feldman (Tracos) said that RSC's are being introduced on a regional basis. He suggested that affiliates submit reports on RSC's so that a picture could be formed of the national impact of the proposed RSC's. It is only once all this information had become available that SACOS would be in a position to evolve effective methods to oppose RSC's.

C172,18 Mr M Johnson (Darts) said that we have a general idea of RSC's and PLA's. If we were to leave taking decisions in this regard any longer we would have to deal with a reaction to these.

It was agreed that local structures would be formed to oppose the SASSC. Similar structures should be established to monitor RSC's so that SACOS could be ahead of developments and to be able to deal with the developments in the various areas.

Wepcos had set up commissions to investigate the problems which face SACOS. Monitoring committees should assess all the problems, as they arise, which affect SACOS and report back.

C172,19 Mr A Adams (Wepcos) said that the state hopes to sow confusion amongst the oppressed with these new schemes and we have to guard against this. We must set out to take over these facilities and in doing so, sow confusion in the ranks of the ruling class.

C172,20 Mr Y Ebrahim said that the South African government has launched a disinformation campaign. Heunis has been at pains to say that there is uncertainty about the modus operandi of the RSC's. The method of operation of the RSC's would only be announced when the RSC's are about to be introduced.

The purpose of the RSC's is to take control of certain facilities and to provide certain services. It is therefore essential that we clearly understand these proposed structures before they become operative to prevent confusion. RSC's will affect sport at every level and we need to determine now how these would be dealt with. The details of our strategies to oppose the RSC's need to be spelt out clearly.

C172,20 The President said that the basic elements of the attack of the state via RSC's, PLA's, SASSC, and all the other agencies of the government on the liberatory movement to retard had been highlighted.

We have to regroup ourselves and step up the degree of confrontation to take the struggle forward. It is necessary to involve our members at grassroots level.

All the organisations would have to monitor the developments and report back to SACOS. These developments would have to be discussed at local, provincial and national level and strategies have to be evolved to ensure that our sports facilities are under our control.



SACOS, together with all the progressive organisations in struggle, would have to launch a concerted attack on the latest manouvres of the state to crush the liberatory movement. In the same process we would be advancing the struggle. The basic approach evolved to deal with the SASSC would apply to the RSC's too.

- C173 Letter from Thornhill Residents' Association. The General Secretary read a letter of fraternal greetings from the TRA. SACOS was commended for the role that it is playing to promote non-racial sport specifically and the struggle generally.
- C174 Implication of the SACOS Resolution on sports facilities at segregated university campuses.
- C174,1 The President said that the present resolution states that:

- students at the universities who support non-racial sport (mainly ethnic universities) could play their sport there, on a home-and-away basis;
- sport on these campuses must be non-racial and all sports organisations must be affiliated to SACOS;
- no provincial and national tournaments would be organised at these campuses;
- multi-national sport should not be allowed on these campuses;
- universities where multi-national sport is pre-dominant would not be allowed to have non-racial sport played on their campuses.

He continued by saying that sport at the university campuses, in the early years, was a luxury because most of the students attended the liberal universities, Fort Hare was the exception.

In the 1950's the University Act allowed for the establishment of ethnic universities. This dove-tailed with the grand plan of apartheid. As these structures developed and the struggle developed, the necessary adaptations had to be made.

Initially, these ethnic universities were rejected. But, while the racist structures were rejected, the students were never rejected because they are part of the oppressed masses. These students have come to the forefront in the struggle and they have allied themselves firmly with the working-class movement.

These institutions have become established institutions. As the struggle developed we found that we had to adapt to the developments inside the student body politic. Before 1976, some sport was played on the ethnic univeristy campuses.

After the 1976 student resistance, students requested that sport be moved off the campus. SACOS in accordance with this demand from the students, adopted a resolution which disallowed non-racial sport at univeristy campuses. This resolution remained effective for a long time.

We found that during that period the students were neglected insofar, that we failed to involved them in non-racial sport. At the 1985 BGM

the resolution was revised.

He said that we would have to look at some of our tactics and strategies in the light of the current developments. Note should, however, be taken of the latest developments at these campuses. Sport at the campuses is being controlled by the Council of University Rectors, a Council which supports and implements state policy.

SABIC disintegrated after they refused to step into line with the dictates of the Council of University Rectors.

The administration of these universities, the influence of the Broederbond, the governmental influence and control must be analysed. These universities are being administered to reflect the mirage of reform which is being sold overseas.

It is, however, important to note that the sport facilities at these universities are the best in the country. People are now clamouring to use these facilities often because of a low rate of hire and because of the acute shortage of facilities in the community. These problems distract from the struggle of the community to fight for facilities. This artificial shortage of facilities is being exploited by the state to compel people into the folds of multi-racial sport.

We must make sure that the struggles of the workers in the ghettos would not be neglected at the expense of the advanced facilities at these campuses. We need to note that the students have shown their commitment to the struggle and to non-racial sport. The students, together with the disinvestment campaign, pressures from overseas, and the general anger in the communities have made fundamental gains. Students have put pressure on the university authorities to tow the line in certain respects.

We must assess whether the student development is of such a nature that we can enforce certain gains to make these institutions bases for further development.

We must ensure that our approach is national despite the uneven political development of the various areas. We would also have to specify the differences between the liberal universities, where multi-national sport is being played; the Afrikaner universities which are openly pro-state and the universities which are attended by the oppressed and the exploited. We need to evolve an approach which we would be able to convince them of the wisdom of our strategies. Note should also be taken of the motives of those who are propagating that the facilities at university campuses be used.

If a new resolution is adopted, we must ensure that it would be easily understood, that it would not create confusion and dissention in our ranks, that we would be broadening our base at these universities and through the students in the different communities from where they come and that we would be promoting the broader liberatory movement. He cautioned that the issues at stake are manifold and that the balance of forces would have to be analysed very carefully.



C174,2

Mr E Patel said that the issue had been discussed in a workshop at East London. At the end of that particular workshop, SACOS decided to have a meeting with the progressive organisations before we took a decision. The consensus of the delegates present at the East London Conference May 1986 was that the facilities at segregated university campuses should be used. The distinction between the liberal universities, Afrikaner universities and those which are attended by the oppressed and exploited was clearly drawn. Many factors were advanced amongst others were:

- SACOS affiliates are not allowed to use school facilities;
- other facilities are under the direct threat of the RSC's;
- SACOS affiliates are experiencing a grave shortage of facilities.

He pointed out that confrontation is the only weapon with which we would be able to secure facilities. It would be in the interest of SACOS to make the Black universities our universities and without further ado allow sport to be played at these universities. This should pertain until such time that students give valid arguments that SACOS re-assess its position.

He said that the university issue had become a divisive factor in the ranks of SACOS. Codes have been using the facilities at these campuses in defiance of resolutions that had been taken by SACOS on the issue. This defiance is based on sheer necessity and need.

He submitted that he favoured the use of facilities at all Black universities in South Africa.

C174,2

MrvGajjar (Squash) said that Squash agreed generally with that which Mr Patel has said.

The issue of the workers has become an anomalous situation whereby the students are allowed to use the facilities but the workers are denied the use of those facilities.

He said that the issue should be dropped because it does not deserve the time we have spent discussing it and the ammunition that it has provided for other people and that we should open the facilities at Black universities to SACOS affiliates.

C174,3

Ms I Joseph (Wepcos) said that SACOS had agreed to meet the other progressive organisations before a decision is taken on the use of sports facilities at segregated universities.

It was established at the Kimberley Conference (which Mr E Patel missed) that it is very essential that SACOS should retain its independence. The problem is that other organisations would tend to take a sports policy to SACOS while it is SACOS' priority to take the sports policy of the oppressed to the progressive organisations.

She concluded by saying that the retention of the independence of SACOS as the sports wing of the liberatory movement is very important.

C174,4

Mr H Naidu (Nacos) said that he could not remember an instance where the autonomy of SACOS was threatened. It was abundantly clear that if decisions were to be taken which would affect the sports persons within SACOS that it would be representative of the views of our membership. If we hoped to launch a co-ordinated attack against the state it would be incumbent upon us to consult with other progressive organisations. That was the spirit in which the issue was discussed at the East London Conference. Fears were not expressed that the progressive organisations would dictate terms to SACOS. It was recognised that some organisations might differ with us on certain strategies but if we hoped to work in harmony with the progressive organisations in the field, a meeting where these issues could be discussed was regarded as vital.

C174,5

(Swimming)  
Mr Wilcox said that when the SASSC was discussed, the methods of the state to co-opt the oppressed were made abundantly clear. The state was pumping huge sums of money into the provision of facilities for the oppressed. We decided that these facilities would not be used.

He said that the facilities that are being provided at the segregated universities could be regarded as part of the same strategy of the state.

If the facilities at the segregated universities were to be used a great deal of confusion would arise when we are faced with the real confrontation which, had been proposed by speakers.

He suggested that we should clearly define the facilities at universities as part of the overall strategy of the government to crush non-racial sport.

C174,6

Mr M George (Rugby) agreed that the matter had been thoroughly discussed at the East London Conference.

All that remains for us to do is to consult with the progressive organisations. He pointed out that he was not aware of any progressive organisation which has the notion of challenging the autonomy of SACOS.

He said that the issue of a boycott is being elevated to a principle. A boycott is only a strategy at a particular point in time. At this point in time this tactic is not politically wise. Our decision should be guided by that which is relevant to promote the struggle and the facilities at Black campuses should be used.

He referred to a pamphlet that had been issued by Wepcos. He said that derogatory remarks were being made of a democratic discussion which had taken place at SACOS. He said that every affiliate of SACOS had been granted the opportunity to express its views at the meeting and it smacks of opportunism to denigrate the discussions afterwards outside the SACOS forum.

He appealed to all the codes to refrain from fighting against each other. Differences of opinion should be dealt with in a constructive manner. All our energies should be directed at destroying the enemy.



C174,7

Mr H C C Hendricks said that it appears that the issue of the use of sports facilities at segregated university campuses had become a non-issue. He disagreed with this position.

He pointed out that there is a shortage of facilities in the communities and if the facilities at these universities were used it would easily become sports centres of the oppressed. The use of these facilities only become relevant when the luxurious stadium was built at UWC. Various arguments have been used to justify the use of the facilities by those other than students. The facilities were erected primarily for the use of the students. SACOS recognised this in the latest resolution. If SACOS were to allow the use of these facilities by the community at large, the struggle for facilities would be aborted.

He pointed out that decisions are taken at SACOS level and these are then violated by the very people who had been party to the formation of these.

He disagreed with the opinion that had been expressed that the universities should become "our" universities. This is a notion that has to be dispelled. He said we should guard against allowing the use of these facilities in an irresponsible way.

C174,8

Ms I Joseph (Wepecos) said that the Wepecos pamphlet that the rugby delegate referred to, had been issued at the Kimberley Conference, and it was circularized at the request of the conference. Wepecos would not refer to the paper but it would not deviate far from it at the meeting.

She pointed out that SACOS has always been prepared to work with the other progressive organisations. The aim of the sports struggle should not be disregarded. If a progressive organisation were to use a facility which SACOS has a ruling against, it would not detract from the organisation, but if SACOS were to do likewise it would be a transgression of the principle of non-collaboration.

There are two different schools of thought amongst the oppressed, which had been created by the government, the economy, and the other facts which had been mentioned in the earlier discussions.

One school of thought is that if the struggle is to maintain its principle of non-collaboration or the Double Standards, as this principle has been interpreted in sport, this policy cannot be argued away.

The other school of thought apparently promotes negotiation politics. There is a populist movement and a very strong and powerful middle-class ready to ally itself with the populaist movement. The unfortunate trend of the populist movement is that it rushes ahead in a maelstrom without a very strong political base, and in doing so it sweeps along and destroys every bit of disciplined structure.

We have to clearly understand that the aim of the government and the aim of the State of Emergency is to break down every organised structure. The success of the boycott in East Rand differed from that of

the Eastern Cape because there was an organised structure which promoted the boycott in the East Rand. The State of Emergency was brought about to smash that organised structure in the East Rand.

SACOS as an organised structure has to maintain that kind of autonomy. It is not going to dictate policy to other progressive organisations. SACOS is prepared to work side-by-side with the other progressive organisations and other progressive organisations have to recognise this fact as well.

C174,9

Mr R Feldman (Tracos) said that the crux of the problem is UWC and possibly Fort Hare. The other universities are not being discussed.

The lack of facilities in communities and the luxurious facilities that are being provided at UWC should be put in perspective. The President pointed out that the students were part of the struggle. UWC would only be acceptable as a people's university when the political structure in this country allows it. It is, therefore, still true that if the present resolution were rescinded, that SACOS would be giving credibility and acceptance to the institution which is not acceptable to us.



C174,10 Mr M George (Rugby) said that SARU had organized rugby matches at Fort Hare, contrary to the statement that the General Secretary had made in this regard. The matches were, however, played under difficult conditions because of the presence of the security forces.

No matches were played once the university had been closed. The events at Fort Hare indicated that the students were prepared to defy dictates from the authorities. These students are determined to further the struggle of the oppressed masses in this country.

C174,11 Mr L Mpati (Rugby) said that SACOS should consult with the progressive trade unions. He said if SACOS had consulted with the progressive organisations some of the issues pertaining to the use of venues could have been resolved.

He pointed out that SARU views the facilities at UWC in a different light to a facility like King's Park.

C174,12 The President said a large number of diverse arguments had been put forward to use the facilities and a large number of diverse arguments had been put forward against the use of facilities.

He pointed out that if an organisation hoped to be effective, unity is essential. The issue is a complex one though. Delegates have said that while the authorities, who are pro-state might support multi-national sport on campus, the students who are progressive would counter this. There are also varying approaches and conditions prevalent at the different universities.

It appeared as if the majority favoured the use of facilities at campuses. He said that this was, however, not sufficient. A distinction would have to be made between those who are progressive, both student and academics, and those who are reactionary. The manipulation by the state has to be taken note of. There should be safeguards so that the authorities would not be able to manipulate us there.

There seems to be general agreement that we support the students in their struggles, that no multi-national sport should be allowed at these campuses and that clubs at these universities should affiliate to SACOS.

The fight for facilities in the communities must not be neglected by opting for the facilities at these universities. The resolution pertaining to the use of sports facilities at universities should be followed up in a practical manner. A campaign should be launched to make it meaningful.

We should also take into account the student struggles. We cannot consult and form a unified line throughout the country because the line of struggle is not uniform amongst students. A generalised approach would have to be evolved.

He suggested that SACOS affiliates should relate to the student struggles and identify with them in a meaningful way. This situation should be reviewed continually and if we discover that we have embarked upon a tactic that is not quite right that we would have the bigness and honesty to in fact say so.



We need to assess the immediate options. He pointed out that he was not trying to avert a vote. Delegates who would like to register their position and delegates who would like to register certain safeguards, should do so.

He said that delegates should evaluate these ideas to give content to the resolution. He proposed that:

- (a) we play there
- (b) no multi-national sport be allowed on these campuses
- (c) we must identify that we play on the university campus where the students of the oppressed and exploited identify with non-racial sport for a liberated, democratic non-racial society. (This eliminates the liberal and fascist universities).
- (d) all sport clubs must be affiliated to SACOS
- (e) sports bodies must relate and identify with the liberatory struggles with the students in a meaningful and demonstrative way
- (f) we fully support the community and working class struggle for facilities which are rightfully theirs.

He called for a short discussion to clarify the points that he had made.

He said that if these points were found to be unacceptable, resolutions would have to be called for and a vote would have to be taken.

If the points were discussed to a close the issue should be subject to annual review to deal with developments which we might have overlooked or with strategies which the state may adopt to multiply that which we had set out to do. He also pointed out that the resolution would cover all tertiary institutions throughout the country.

- C174,13 Mr V Gajjar (Squash) asked whether the review would be done in general or on the merits of each university.
- C174,14 The President said that the review would be done in general. The uneven development would have to be recognised. In discussions, people should be persuaded to arrive at a uniform approach.
- C174,15 Mr Y Ebrahim said that the points were dealing with the issue too broadly. He suggested that a resolution should be formulated.
- C174,16 Dr N Maharaj (Men's Hockey) said that note should be taken of the times when the universities are not functioning because of boycotts and closures.
- C174,17 Mr George (Rugby) said he had no problems with the points that had been put forward by the President. The students should be encouraged to abide with the terms of the resolution and they should ensure that non-racial sport is implemented.

A review is always necessary. The situation would have to be monitored to see whether it is working. If it is found that the decision is not being implemented, the necessary steps would have to be taken.

- C174,18 The following resolution was voted on after discussion.



The affiliates of SACOS may be allowed to play on the campuses of Tertiary Institutions that have been created by the state for the oppressed and exploited students and where these students are now engaged in non-racial sport that

- 1,1 campuses where the spirit and intent of the majority student body support multi-national sport will not be used;
- 1,2 on all campuses used by SACOS affiliates, students must actively oppose any attempt to foist multi-national sport on them;
- 1,3 all sports clubs on these campuses must seek affiliation to SACOS affiliates;
- 1,4 sports bodies playing on these campuses must actively identify with the liberatory student struggle;
- 1,5 no sports body must permit a situation to arise where the use of campus facilities directly or indirectly neglect the acquisition of facilities rightly due to the oppressed community;
- 1,6 that this resolution shall be subject to review should the circumstances arise which militate against the spirit and intent thereof.

C174,19 The President asked whether the house would accept the resolution un-animously by consensus and that the house accept the fact that the standing resolution had been reviewed by virtue of the discussions that had taken place on the issue of the use of facilities at segregated university campuses.

If there were any objections the normal procedure would have to be followed, i.e., that the standing resolution would have to be rescinded by a two-thirds majority. He asked that this be avoided.

The house agreed that the discussions had served the purpose of a review of the resolution.

C174,20 Mr J Walters (Table Tennis) lodged an objection.

C174,21 The President called for a mover to have the standing resolution rescinded.

C174,22,1 Mr E Patel moved that the resolution be rescinded and this was seconded by Mr H Ulster (Tertiary Institutions).

C174,22,2 The voting is recorded as follows:

Those in favour that the resolution be rescinded	: 36 votes
Those against the resolution being rescinded	: 10 "
Abstentions	: 10 "

C174,22,3 In the light of the results of the voting, the President called for a division of the house. This meant that every delegate had to vote.

C174,22,4 The result is recorded as follows:

Those in favour	: 37
Those against	: 18

C174,23,1 Mr E Patel moved that the resolution read by accepted by the house. This was seconded by Mr H Ulster (Tertiary Institutions).

C174,23,2 The result of the voting:

Those in favour : 39  
 Those against : 4  
 Abstentions : 16

C174,24,1 Mr M George (Rugby) said that that which had nearly happened would have been a great embarrassment to SACOS. If the two-thirds majority had not been acquired, the discussion of the day would have been wasted.

C174,24,2 Mr Y Ebrahim, on a point of order, said that the Rugby delegate could not, at that point, discuss the voting because the resolution had already been adopted.

C174,24,3 Mr M George was allowed to continue.

He said that he was not discussing the voting. He was concerned about the image of SACOS. He believed that an organisation should be administered properly at all times.

C174,25 The President concurred with the sentiments which had been expressed by Mr M George. He said that simple procedural element could have nullified the discussions which had taken place. The President, to avert further discussion, withdrew this statement.

He continued by expressing disappointment at the spirit that had been engendered at the end of the meeting. The manner in which debates and discussions are conducted should allow for a meeting to end in a constructive manner and not on an acrimonious note.

The debate had been put forward in all seriousness and the conclusions that had been arrived at are therefore of great importance. An historic resolution (re school sport which is being formulated) to confront, in a meaningful and practical manner, the attempts of the state's SASSC and all the apparatuses that are being used against SACOS, is about to be adopted. This spirit had not been displayed.

He said that our attitude should be corrected on this score otherwise more damage than good would be effected.

C174,26,1 Mr D Naidoo (Volleyball) asked about the national pamphlet which would have to be distributed.

C174,26,2 The President called for volunteers to assist the Publications Secretary to produce the pamphlet. Mr D Naidoo (Volleyball) and Mr G Bam (Senior Schools) volunteered to assist Mr A Zinn. The President said that Mr A Zinn could co-opt persons to assist if he found this necessary.

C175,1,1 Mr A Zinn asked that a resolution be included on the GM strike.

C175,1,2 The President said that the agenda of a Special General Meeting had been followed. No other issues could thus be entertained.

C175,2 Dr N Maharaj (Men's Hockey) suggested that a statement on the GM strike be included.



C175,3 Mr A Zinn read the following statement.

SACOS:

1. Salutes the GM Workers in their struggle for control over their livelihood;
2. condemns the vicious manner in which the Imperialist GM bosses crushed the strike by calling the police and spreading misinformation via the media;
3. demands that GM SA re-instates, without any loss of benefits all those workers who had been dismissed during the strike.

C176,1 Mr Y Ebrahim read the resolution that had been drawn up by the resolution's committee.

#### THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN SCHOOLS' SPORTS COUNCIL

The South African Council on Sport, having perused the constitution of the Southern African Schools' Sports Council, is convinced that:

1. the SASSC is the creation of the South African Government and is funded by it;
  2. it is designed to entrench apartheid;
  3. it unashamedly perpetuates racialism and discrimination;
  4. it is a blatant attack on the affiliates of SACOS, SACOS itself, and on the long-established, non-racial schools' sports organisations, South African Senior Schools' Sports Association and the South African Primary Schools' Sports Association;
  5. further, it seeks by coercion and intimidation to win the hearts and minds of our children in order to thwart the legitimate aspirations of the oppressed and exploited masses;
  6. it encourages our children to accept the apartheid philosophy by endorsing the concept of "race groups" (sic) in its declaration of intent;
- . and therefore SACOS unanimously resolves that:
- a) it shall not allow the existence of the SASSC to go unchallenged, and
  - b) it shall, if necessary, confront this fraudulent organisation in whatever manner it deems necessary to ensure that the quest for freedom and non-racialism shall triumph.

C176,2 The resolution was moved by Mr Y Ebrahim and it was seconded by Mr A Adams (Wepecos). The resolution was accepted unanimously.

C177,1 The President read a letter from ASASA (which included a letter from the club). A request was made to send children to private schools because of the crisis in the schools. They asked that the matter be discussed and that guidance be given.

C177,2 The President pointed out that the matter would only be discussed at the BGM 1987. The matter would have to be discussed with the progressive organisations which are concerned with educational matters.

The President appealed to delegates to inform their organisations of the resolutions which had been adopted. He said that all our members should be made aware of the contents thereof.

Meaningful action will have to be taken against bodies like those of Preuyt which cut across non-racial sport. These attempts of the state to crush non-racial sport should forthwith be crushed.

He thanked all those people who had contributed to the success of the meeting.

C178 The meeting was closed at 19h00.

Read and confirmed on this ..... day of ..... 19.....

.....

(Chairperson)

.....

(General Secretary)



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