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# ISECHABA

official organ of the african  
national congress south africa



**Lilian Ngoyi: ISITWALANDWE**

# SECHABA

## AUGUST ISSUE, 1982



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*Cover pic: Comrade Lilian Ngoyi who was given the ANC's highest award, Isitwalandwe on June 26th 1982, two years after her death in June 1980.*



# EDITORIAL

# Hands off Lebanon

On June 6, Israeli troops stormed into Lebanon leaving a trail of carnage and destruction. The world was shocked.

Cities were virtually destroyed by Israeli air, land and sea bombardment. Palestinian refugee camps were razed to the ground. Towns like Tyre (with approximately 100,000 inhabitants) have been levelled to the ground; Sidon has been rendered uninhabitable. Beirut, a city with about a million inhabitants has been encircled, pounded with bombs, which destroyed everything and everyone from babies to old men and women, demolishing civilian houses belonging to people who have nothing to do with military activities.

Israel mobilised thousands of troops, all its naval force, tanks and armoured vehicles equipped with the latest weapons in the US arsenal—with F15 and F16 planes dropping cluster bombs as well as 2,000lb bombs on Lebanese towns and cities. This is supposed to facilitate the 'mopping up' of Palestinian resistance. By massacring the Palestinians they aim at ending the Palestinian cause. The number of dead is estimated at 10,000 with 16,000 injured and about 600,000 homeless and displaced. These figures are rising by the hour!

The sheer brutality of the operation

is mind boggling; homes destroyed, people killed, water and electricity supplies cut, hospitals and medical centres wrecked—the whole of Southern Lebanon became a scene of wanton destruction on an enormous scale. Even the Palestinian and Lebanese doctors who struggled to deal with the scale of the emergency in occupied areas were taken from their operating theatres by Israeli soldiers, placed under arrest and led away to interrogation camps!

**What are the Israeli aims?**

First to destroy the political and military structure of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the movement through which four million Palestinians have constantly and consistently voiced their rejection of Israel's military occupation in the West Bank and the Gaza strip, and expressed their demands for self-determination in an independent Palestinian State. More than 300,000 Palestinians live in Lebanon since they have been driven from their homeland in Palestine in 1948 and 1967. The longterm target of Israel are those Palestinians still living in their homeland under Israel's harsh military occupation. The annexation of Arab Jerusalem by the Israelis and the Syrian territory on the Golan Heights is common knowledge.



Second is the attempt by Israel to have control over Lebanon and to create a compliant regime in Beirut which will sign a Camp David type peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel at the expense of the PLO. Israel and the United States are already writing an obituary of the PLO, Israel has chosen to destroy what it could not defeat. But the Palestinians together with their Lebanese comrades are fighting courageously to the bitter end to save their children, their future and their identity.

What is annoying—but not surprising—is the hypocrisy of the West especially the United States, without whose support Israel would collapse. Israel, armed to the teeth by the US, commits wholesale murder of the Palestinian people and we are told that 'if only the PLO could lay down its arms' there could be a possibility of peace in the Middle East. The problem is to disarm the PLO. Reagan has even offered to evacuate the PLO from Beirut to—God knows where!

The greater tragedy if not the bitter irony in this war is that those Lebanese and

Palestinians who are murdered in this blitzkrieg must have felt exactly like those Jews who were killed by the Nazis in the concentration camps in Europe—hungry, frightened, ill and abandoned!

For us in Southern Africa the war in the Middle East is not something taking place thousands of miles away. The racists are watching, indeed studying these developments carefully and with great interest. The aim is obvious. What is happening in Southern Angola is no different from what is happening in Lebanon. After all Zionism is a racist ideology comparable to Apartheid. Israel sees this invasion as the 'final solution' to the 'Palestinian Question' i.e. the annihilation of the Palestinian people once and for all and to 'teach' the Lebanese patriots who sympathise with the Palestinian people a 'lesson' they will never forget. Is this not what Botha is aiming at? We must be vigilant and prepared to face the monster otherwise the results will be too ghastly to contemplate.

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# ANC STATEMENT on Lebanon

The African National Congress has received the latest news of Israeli aggression against Lebanon with deep concern and indignation. The latest raid into Lebanon by the Zionist troops is not just an act of aggression, but a full-scale war against sovereign Lebanon and the Palestinian Liberation Movement, and a culmination of the constant barbaric acts of aggression which Israel has been perpetrating against the Arab peoples in the region.

The timing of this aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people is re-

markable in that it takes place just at the time when world imperialism, led by the United States of America is on the rampage, initiating and creating pockets of conflict all over the world. This is done in an attempt to reverse the progress attained by people in their revolutionary struggles for national independence, democracy and peace. This barbaric attack by Israel against Lebanon is yet another attempt by the forces of imperialism and reaction to strangle liberation movements and threaten world peace.



*Israeli occupation troops in the West Bank*

The barbaric Zionist attack against Lebanon, the killing and maiming of hundreds of Palestinian and Lebanese people, including women and children, the occupation of over half of Lebanon by the Israeli army, could not have taken place without the full support the Zionist regime enjoys from Washington. The Reagan Administration has blatantly exposed its cynical face and disregard for the fate of Arab peoples in the region by standing on the side of the aggressor, by vetoing the Security Council resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

terms the imperialist Zionist conspiracy against the Arab states, the Palestinian peoples and their vanguard organisation the PLO. This imperialist intrigue is the latest outrageous attempt to try and liquidate the PLO.

The ANC and the struggling people of South Africa express full support for the PLO which is struggling against odds, making heavy sacrifices for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. Israel plays the part played by the racist regime of South Africa in the imperialist global strategy. It is a cause of tension, destabilisation in the Middle East and a

threat to world peace like racist South Africa is in Southern Africa and Africa as a whole.

We join the international public community in condemning the latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon. We condemn the imperialist Zionist conspiracy against the Palestinian people.

We call for the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist troops from Lebanon.

We call for the international isolation of Israel.

We appeal to the entire international community to help and assist the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the progressive fighting forces in Lebanon against the imperialist-inspired Zionist aggression.

Alfred Nzo  
Secretary General  
June 10th, 1982

# Voice of PLO



*PLO Leader, Yasser Arafat*

Below SECHABA interviews PLO spokesman Younis Khatib on the current invasion of the Lebanon by Zionist Israel.

Could you tell us about the plans and aims of Israel in their aggression against Lebanon and the PLO?

Y.K. Israel's aims in this invasion are to undermine the PLO position politically and militarily in the area and to destroy what the PLO represents. They aim to suppress the Palestinian rights which we have been fighting for for the past 30 years. The invasion is also a step towards the annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which have been occupied since 1967. Of course, our people are fighting, facing the aggression with all their power. We are ready to face death to keep the Palestinian flag high.

Can you tell us more about the practical damage which the Israelis caused in Lebanon and the losses which the PLO has suffered?

Y.K. The practical damage to the civilians cities and villages of Lebanon has been beyond imagination. The Palestinian refugee



camps in southern Lebanon have been completely destroyed. The cities of Tyre and Damour have been razed to the ground, demolished. The civilian casualties have been very high—at least 35,000 dead and wounded amongst the Palestinian and Lebanese people. 600,000 Lebanese people have been made homeless. There has also been indiscriminate killing of civilians in Beirut which has increased the casualty rate.

**And who is supporting Israel in this aggression?**

**Y.K.** It is very clear that this invasion has been directed, managed and controlled by the American Administration. Without the American greenlight to Israel, it would not have happened. Israeli Defence Minister Sharon was in Washington 2 weeks prior to the invasion where he discussed and agreed the plans with the US Administration. It was common knowledge a long time before hand that Israel was going to invade Lebanon. It is ridiculous that Reagan claimed to be unaware.

**6 What has been the reaction of the Arab states towards the invasion of Lebanon?**

**Y.K.** The Arab reaction has varied. But it has not been up to the level demanded by the Zionist Aggression.

**South Africa is working closely with Israel. What do you think the implications are of the Israeli aggression in the Middle East to countries such as Angola and Mozambique?**

**Y.K.** For a long period of time there have been close relations between Israel and South Africa at all levels—economic, political and military. Israel is teaching the South African military the tactics she is using against the PLO and the Arab people. Israel is also trying to penetrate Africa and assist reactionary forces. Our comrades in Southern Africa are well aware of this Israeli/South African collaboration and are able to confront it.

**Finally what is your message to the people of Southern Africa?**

**Y.K.** We are fighting in the same trench. We will continue to fight imperialism, racism and Zionism together. I am confident that we will be victorious in our joint struggle.





# MORE PATRIOTS ON TRIAL FOR 'TREASON'

by T.J.

Once again Umkhonto we Sizwe guerillas face charges of 'treason' in the courtrooms of apartheid. This means, if they are found guilty, that yet more of our brave sons will be facing the death sentence.

The racists are desperate to bring more of our Umkhonto militants to the gallows in order to show that 'treason' does not pay. Having failed through international pressure to bring James Mange in 1980



and again this year the 'Pretoria three', Ncimithi Lubisi, Tsepo Mashigo and Naphthali Manana, to meet the hangman's noose, the racists are now calling for blood. Three more of our Umkhonto combatants are still waiting in the death cells for the outcome of their appeal against the death sentences imposed on them in August 1981. They are Anthony Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise.

Of all those sentenced to death so far, apart from Solomon Mahlangu who was hanged by the racists for his part in an incident in which two whites were shot, none have been convicted of charges which involved the death of anyone. The supreme penalty was imposed for 'treason'. They were all traitors to the cause of upholding apartheid.

#### Charges against them

Now the racists are rubbing their hands and licking their lips for they believe they have a sure-fire case which can only result in a walk by the accused to the gallows. Three more Umkhonto soldiers have recently been brought to court on charges relating to attacks on police stations at Orlando, Moroka and Wonderboompoort. In these attacks

four apartheid policemen were killed and a number of others injured.

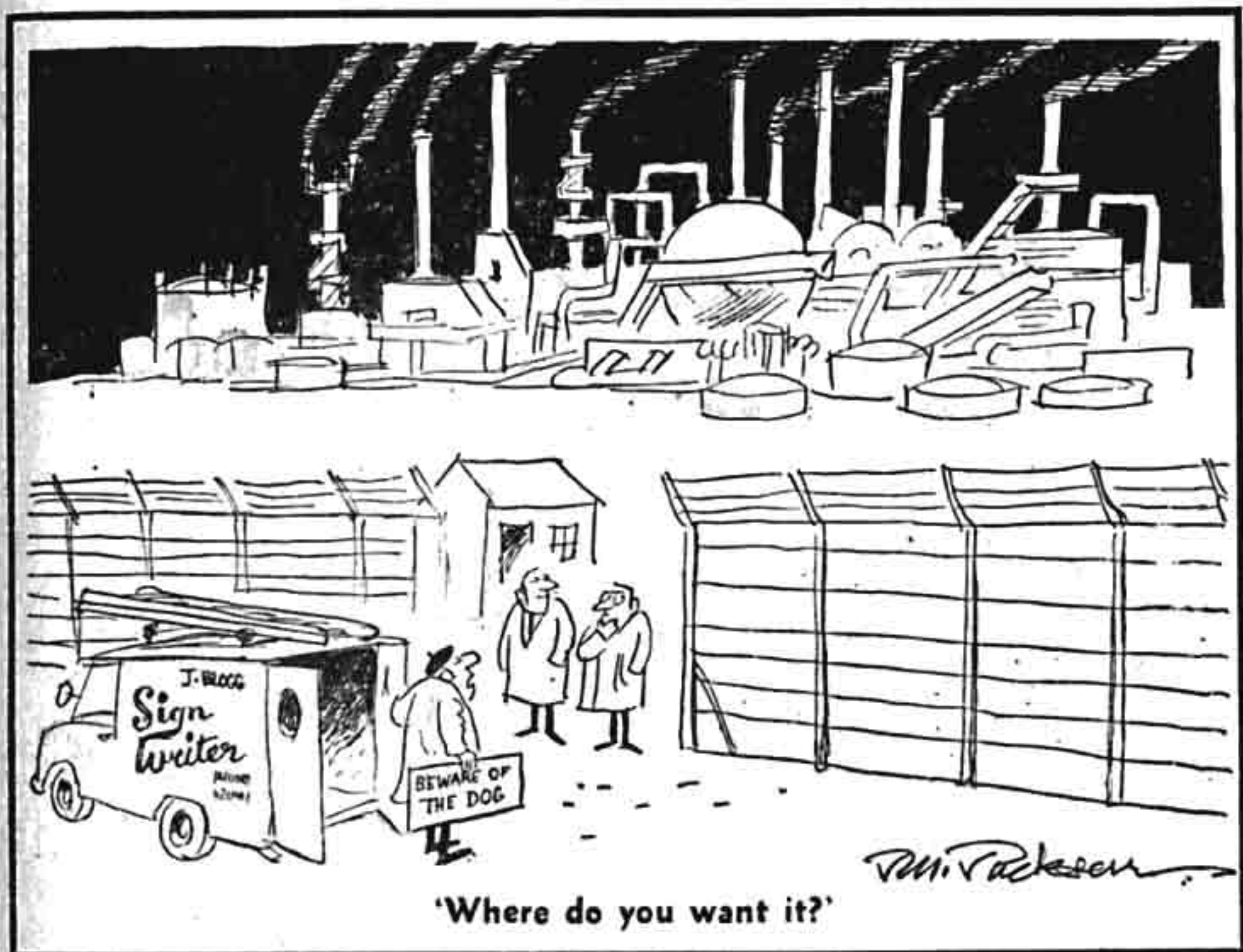
When the trial first opened on 23 April in the Pretoria Magistrates Court only two men appeared in court. They were Thele Simon Mogoerane, 23, and Jerry Semano Mosololi 25. Both were dragged barefoot into the courtroom wearing leg irons. Both refused to plead to the main charge of treason or to the alternative charges of participating in 'terrorist activities', murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

When they appeared for a third time, this time in the Pretoria Supreme Court on June 1, they were accompanied by a third accused, Marcus Thabo Motaung, 27. All three are, amongst other things, alleged to have undergone military training outside SA between 1976 and 1978; to have returned in 1979 to attack the Moroka police station in November 1979, killing two racist police and injuring others; to have attacked the Orlando police station in November 1979, killing one policeman and injuring others; to have attacked the Wonderboompoort police station near Pretoria last year, killing two apartheid police and injuring others; to have cut the Soweto railway line with explosives at New Canada on 25 May last year; and were found to be in possession of substantial quantities of arms and ammunition.

From all this it might appear that the racist court has its case all sewn up and that the charges against the three are incontrovertible. While the outcome of the trial is a forgone conclusion, it is important that no-one is duped by the phoney 'justice' meted out in the apartheid courts. Apartheid 'justice' is intended solely for vindictive and deterrent purposes.

#### Inside Apartheid Courts

The prime source of information used by the state in drawing up its charge sheets against those accused of 'serious crimes against the state' is the statements extracted from the accused while they are in detention and in the hands of the security police. These statements or 'confessions' are presumed by the Criminal Procedure Act to



'Where do you want it?'

have been made freely and the onus is on the defence to prove otherwise. When a statement is challenged by the defence a 'trial within a trial' takes place. In these internal trials the most shocking disclosures of security police torture and brutality have come to light, but an apartheid judge has yet to be persuaded that a statement made by an accused under detention was not made freely.

It is an old ploy of apartheid justice to prove a conspiracy of purpose between the accused in political trials. This allows the state to hold each of the accused responsible for all the charges arraigned against them and saves them the bother of having to prove the guilt of each on every charge.

Usually an 'expert' on the ANC introduces evidence on the aims and methods of the ANC. The accused by being members of the ANC are therefore responsible for the

activities of all others. In the trial of Tsotsobe, Shabangu and Moise each was charged with separate acts of sabotage and no evidence was led to show that they had even met each other before the trial started. Nevertheless, it was argued by the state that when they left the country to undergo military training, joined the ANC and returned with the common aim of overthrowing the government by force, this was conspiracy among the three.

The same tactics will doubtless be employed by the state to convict Mogoerane, Mosololi and Motaung. The charge sheet was already made out when Mogoerane and Mosololi first appeared in court alone. When Motaung joined them at the third hearing no additional charges were brought. He was charged with the selfsame offences. An attempt might be made to attach certain of the charges to each of the individ-

ual defendants but the overall aim of the trial will be to present the three as a 'team' who carried out a string of 'terrorist attacks' even if in reality each was only tangentially involved in only one of the attacks. To present the case in this way the prosecution achieves a dual purpose. The state can easily secure the convictions it wants and the impression can be created that the ANC presence in South Africa is only minimal: A handful of 'terrorists' enter the country, carry out a series of acts and then get caught.

The procedure followed by apartheid political trials is all too well known. The outcomes too easily predicted. The apartheid legal machine is geared once again to condemn to death three young people who realised that apartheid violence can only be countered by the revolutionary violence of armed struggle. However, whatever the outcome, one can be sure that the conclusion arrived at by the judge will bear no relation to any 'crimes' which the accused may have committed. The sentence is not decided upon by the judge but by his political mentors who are determined to impress on those who fight against apartheid that they are committing treason.

#### **Message for the People**

But whatever the machinations of the white supremacist courts, political trials hold a strong message for the people. This trial in particular will be of special significance. For the acts on the charge sheet, the attacks on Moroka, Orlando and Wonderboomport heralded a new wave in the armed revolutionary struggle. They demonstrated a new level of sophistication and combat capability on the part of Umkhonto. It is the People's army that will be on trial in Pretoria. And it will be the oppressed masses of our country who will act as true defence.



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# New Trends in South African Sport

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by Sam Ramsamy  
Chairman South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee

In the last five years sport has become a very important facet of apartheid South Africa's international propaganda machine.

The regime's former Minister of Sport amply substantiated the value of international sport when he stated:

*'.... we want to compete internationally and we are going to compete internationally..... Let us admit here this afternoon that play and sport are strong enough to cause political and economic relations to flourish. We are not holding on to it just because we fear expulsion, but also and especially because of the value of sport on the international level.*

*P.J. Koornhof - White South Africa's Minister of Sport and Recreation.)*

SA Hansard—Debate on Sport-18 May 1977.

The importance the South African regime places on international sport can be gauged by the fact that its previous administrative dispensations for the government-recognised mixed sports events have now been incorporated into the Statutes giving one the rather erroneous impression that sport is outside the confines of apartheid. Only for sport has the

regime gone right out of its way in adjusting the laws and updating apartheid with a veneer.

Since the international sports boycott campaign against South Africa has been taking effect the apartheid regime has discovered that the mass ambassadorial functions of its sportsmen and women have been largely curtailed. South Africa cannot now use the medium of international sport to mislead the world about its atrocious policies. White South Africa's ostracism in international sport also began undermining the morale of its White electorate while at the same time it boosted the resolve of the Blacks in opposing South Africa's repressive policies.

Even the South African Defence Force is considering doing everything it can to enable top White sportsmen to continue their careers while on military service.

One former White conscript and now a Springbok rugby player stated that sportsmen *'act as ambassadors for South Africa and that is one window we have on the world which we must not close..'*

(Rand Daily Mail, 25, March 1982)

Having veneered over apartheid sport by 11

providing a degree of mixing at certain sports events and formalising this mixing by legislative adjustments South Africa made several attempts to gain re-admittance to international sport. Their attempts were thwarted by African, Caribbean, Asian and other Third World and Socialist countries.

The regime realising that it has sympathetic administrations in the USA and Britain and that the present political climate in the world is favourable is now going on an offensive by simultaneously:

1. Creating further adjustments to its apartheid sports policy.
2. Enlisting the support of several international agents.
3. Evoking sympathy for its cause in Western countries.
4. Forcing Blacks into succumbing to the apartheid sports policy and at the same time suppressing all opposition inside
5. Attracting individual players, sports clubs and pirate teams to the country by offering astronomical sums of money. •

### Western Sympathy

South Africa's Whites are sparing no efforts in seeking justification for their cause among Western Countries and sportsmen and women. The regime is evoking sympathy by portraying the anti-apartheid campaign as communist inspired as if the ordinary Blacks are not aware of the day to day humiliation of apartheid by the South African minority racist regime. White South Africa emphasises the strategic importance of its position to the West and any loosening of its grip would mean insecurity for the West and the so-called 'Free World'. The prejudices of the Westerners are further fanned by the explanation that handing the country over to the Blacks would result in the destruction of Western standards and "Western civilisation". By injecting these prejudices White South Africa has ready-made support for everything it does. Most Westerners, although completely aware of the atrocities of apartheid, nevertheless, out of sheer sympathy for White South Africans, fabricate all types of excuses for

apartheid. These prejudices motivate people to

utilise the well-worn cliché of not wishing to mix sport and politics in their defence of apartheid.

Also, by over-simplifying this cliché sportsmen and women, who by and large are apolitical, are innocently drawn into giving unconscious support for apartheid.

### Cover-up and Repression

South Africa's latest manoeuvre in providing a further veneer over apartheid sport consisted of amending three of the myriad of discriminatory laws which humiliate the daily lives of South Africa's Blacks:

The Liquor Act

Group Areas Act

The Blacks Urban Areas Act

The amendments to these laws, which formalise previous administrative dispensations, allow for the mixing of races at only 'bona fide' sports events. The 'bona fide' events are government-authorised sports events.

Reports, photographs and movie films of these events are extensively used as international propaganda exercises to gain respectability for apartheid. For instance, a Black might be given permission to take part in a swimming competition in a White pool, but he cannot use the pool for training and definitely not for recreational swimming.

A Black trampolinist was chosen to represent South Africa at an international contest in the USA in May, but was prevented from using the only recreation centre for training. Adverse publicity then forced the authorities to allow the Black to use the centre once a week for training.

The general manager of Johannesburg's Parks and Recreation Department said:

*'The Centre's facilities are reserved for whites only, but we would be able to make the necessary arrangements to have him practise on his own.'* (Rand Daily Mail 25 March 1982).

The amendment of the three laws was recommended by a government-commissioned council, Human Science Research Council, which formulated that:

*'Sports autonomy includes the right to differentiate on the basis of factors such as race, culture, religion, language, etc.*

*'Differentiation as opposed to discrimination means distinction on the basis of a factor that is socially and culturally relevant in the particular circumstances.'*

Two years ago White South Africa, by administratively substituting the word 'permit' to 'consultation' lied to the world that 'permits' were no longer required to arrange mixed sports meetings. Now the regime by administratively substituting the term 'differentiation' for 'discrimination' hopes to con the world into believing that race discrimination does not exist in sport any more.

South Africa's White sports administrators defend race discrimination by stating that they cannot interfere with club autonomy.

When two Coloured athletes were barred from athletics clubs on grounds of race, the secretary of the South African Amateur Athletic Union said:

*'It's up to the clubs to decide for themselves who to accept and who to reject. Because they are autonomous, we can't force them to take on anybody.'*

(The Star Johannesburg -18 August 1981)

The inhumanity of South Africa's latest manoeuvre in amending some laws is aptly summarised by a member of the White South African Parliament:

*'It gives sportsmen—here we are only dealing with sportsmen—a licence to be White for a short time they are engaged in sporting activities, but reduces them to a lower status as soon as they leave the club premises.'*

*They cannot go with their team-mates to the movies and they cannot ride with their team-mates in the public transport in most cities in this country. They cannot go with their team-mates in the same trains unless some special arrangements have been made. Unless an hotel in South Africa has been given some special permission they cannot stay in such an hotel either. They cannot stay in motels, in fact unless somebody telephones the hon. the Minister and*

*gets special permission for them to do so'. (Mr. D.J. Dalling - Republic of South Africa House of Assembly Debates, Liquor Amendment Bill - 2 October 1981.)*

Many Black South Africans have refused to co-operate in this farce to provide apartheid with respectability, when after such events Blacks have to return to the humiliation of apartheid and being treated like second class citizens. Blacks demand equality every day of the week and every week of the year. Not just during a sports event when White South Africa wishes to put on a display for the world.

This type of an antic by the apartheid regime should be denounced by every human being, whether sportsmen, administrator or not.

But the ordinary human aspiration of the Blacks for equality and justice is conveniently defined by supporters of White South Africa as 'politics'.

Blacks are even inserted into certain official positions giving the impression that there is parity all round. These Blacks have even been trained to say that all is well in South African sport. Only people who understand the repressive nature of the apartheid laws and the implications of being banished to the 'bantustans' have a fuller picture of why such Blacks succumb to become willing stooges.

Any opposition to the apartheid sports policy is very sophisticatedly suppressed. Blacks of different race groups are even prevented from playing together. In August last year, the Coloured captain of the KWARU rugby team was prevented from entering a rugby ground in an African township. He was stopped at a police road-block and charged for entering an African area without a permit.

Blacks are forced to apply to government controlled administration or management boards for use of facilities thus tactfully discouraging them from opposing the apartheid sports policy. In other instances facilities are handed over to government-

recognised sports bodies for control thus disqualifying opposition groups from using such facilities.

Blacks who wish to leave the country to explain their cause overseas are deprived of travel documents.

### Buying Respectability

Having failed to impress the world with its so-called 'changes' and becoming desperate for international competition the racist regime has employed international agents to sell its policy overseas and spares no finance in inviting overseas observers and sports teams to the land of apartheid.

The regime's sports teams invite themselves to participate in 'friendly' countries and smuggle sports teams and individuals into South Africa—all to pride itself that it is not so isolated from international sport.

In all cases the regime prostitutes itself by offering astronomical sums of money to play with apartheid.

An organisation calling itself 'Freedom in Sport' was recently formed with a Britain, Lord Chalfont, as its chairman. This organisation's sole purpose, it seems, is to propagate links with apartheid sport. The racist South African Rugby Board has donated \$20,000 to this organisation.

Last year the regime's Springbok rugby team, with the help of the New Zealand rugby authorities and the covert support of the New Zealand Government, forced its way into New Zealand. Mass demonstrations by supporters of the anti-apartheid cause indicated how unwelcome the regime's team was. After the tour ended South Africa's rugby administrators returned to New Zealand offering large gifts to their counterparts in appreciation for their resolve in persevering with the tour despite all the disturbances.

The regime even considered inviting to their country members of the New Zealand police force which protected and beat

up and charged anti-apartheid demonstrators.

The South African rugby authorities paid the Eastern Rugby Union well in the excess of \$75,000 to arrange matches for the Springboks in the USA.

In May this year teams from England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the USA were invited on an all costs paid for trip to participate in a rugby tournament in Pretoria, the world's capital of racism.

In April, swimmers from the USA, Canada and West Germany were invited, again with all costs paid, to participate in a so-called international with South Africa.

In March of this year the regime smuggled a cricket team into their country believed at a cost of over \$2 million. The fact that this was the only way to secure a cricket tour indicates the extent of South Africa's sports isolation.

Unfortunately, by using highly inflated performance fees to lure the English cricketers, and in their desperation for international competition it might have damaged, maybe for good, the careers of the English cricketers.

It is rather sad that we have in the world unscrupulous sportsmen and women, who are prepared to sell their soul and dignity, in return for a fat bank balance.

Fortunately not all sportsmen and women consider laundered money more important than their dignity. Many have refused to compete in South Africa.

May we appeal to all sportsmen and women that if they believe in the sports sense of fair play and justice they should refrain from competing in South Africa. South Africa does not play fair and there is no justice for Blacks in South Africa.



# GDR ATTACKS APARTHEID SPORT

On the occasion of the hearing of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid in New York on 11 May 1982, the German Democratic Republic reiterated its principled support for consistent struggle against racism in sport. Manfred Ewald, the President of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation (DTSB) and of the country's National Olympic Committee, described the problems of apartheid as one of

the most serious interference factors in international sport. 'We condemn the participation of teams from South Africa in competitions in a number of capitalist countries whereby the consistent struggle of all progressive forces against the apartheid policy is to be rendered ineffective,' he said.

Among the athletes from several countries who addressed the meeting of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid



*Evelin Herberg-Jahl of the GDR*

in New York in May 1982 was the GDR's Evelin Herberg-Jahl, the Olympic champion in the women's discus of the 1976 and 1980 Games in Montreal and Moscow. She told the Committee how she, as a participant in Olympic Games, frequently experienced the peoples-uniting effect of sport. 'It is particularly sport which is capable of bringing closer together people of different colours of skin, from different regions and of different world outlooks and of promoting their quest for peace and a life of happiness.'

the 26 year old lawyer from Potsdam said. 'On the basis of the United Nations resolution on combatting apartheid in sport, the organisation of the GDR sport presses for the complete isolation of the racist South African sports organisations,' she said. Mrs Herberg-Jahl stressed that the sportsmen of the GDR 'do not maintain any sports contacts with the apartheid regime, nor did they in the past nor will they in the future take part in sports contests involving sportsmen or teams from racist South

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# Lilian Ngoyi: ISITWALANDWE

by Hilda Bernstein

## ISITWALANDWE FOR MA-NGOYI

In the turbulent years of the 1950's two different forces combined to thrust Lilian Masediba Ngoyi, a hard-working widow, into the very heart of the liberation struggle in South Africa.

### The Two Forces

Those two forces were the thrust of historical circumstance, and the power of Ma-Ngoyi's personality. It was a potent combination, and it made Lilian Ngoyi the first woman to be elected to the National Executive of the African National Congress; and this year, two years after her death, the first woman to receive the highest award of the liberation movement: Isitwalandwe. To us the award is recognition not only of a courageous woman, but also of the outstanding contribution made by women, particularly during the past three decades, to the liberation struggle at all levels.

Lilian's life was a long battle with hardship and poverty. She was one of six children, and she related how her grandfather who was a Church minister in Pretoria used to tell them to pray to God, for only prayer



MaNgoyi

African sports federations.'

Before the United Nations, Evelin Herberg-Jahl spoke about the GDR's solidarity with the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and their liberation movements in the struggle against apartheid and racist oppression. She outlined the vast assistance given by the socialist sports organisation of the GDR in many ways to the developing countries, particularly those in Africa, to help them build a national physical culture of their own by making available latest

experience. She said: 'I think apartheid in sport can only be defeated with the help of a strong Olympic movement and an international sports movement that agrees on this matter. We need a universal movement in order to achieve South Africa's complete isolation and its exclusion from all fields.. This will help us to decide the paramount question of our time— to preserve and safeguard peace in the world!'

could save them. 'And so I prayed,' said Lilian, 'and as time passed things became worse. We used to eat mealie meal porridge every day except one Sunday in a month when we got a piece of meat.' She was sent to a primary school as a boarder, but the fees of £12.10 year were a heavy burden, and after one year in high school she had to go to work to help support her parents and her brother.

Lilian married, but her husband died when her small daughter was three years old, and after the death of her father, she went on working to keep her family that now consisted of her own child, an adopted child, and her mother.

All her life she had observed, listened, puzzled over the things she saw around her. She remembered delivering washing for her mother to a white family who refused to let her and her baby brother enter their house; later she saw the woman take her dog into the house. This haunted her. 'Why should an African child not get into this woman's house and there is a dog in her house?' During her family's frequent prayers she asked herself: 'Why cannot God answer my parents. Something is wrong. The more we pray, the more poor we are.'

She pondered over bible stories, about Esther who saved a nation and Lot's wife

who turned into a pillar of salt because she looked back to see her children. 'I said to myself that we are definitely a nation.. But something must be done, not prayers alone.'

In 1952 she was an active member of the Garment Workers Union (later elected to the Executive) and she also read in the press about the Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws that the ANC launched. A neighbour took her to a meeting in Orlando, and there she saw young men and women volunteering to join Congress and defy the unjust laws. 'I said to myself, Ah, this is the real stuff, I've been wanting to draw the attention of the ruling people to our deeds..... I also thought this Apartheid was most stupid. We peel the European's potatoes, we bring up their children.... but when it come to wages, to employment, we are called kaffirs.'

After a year of joining the ANC Lilian was elected to the National Executive, and also to the position of President of the Women's League. With the formation of the Federation of South African Women (which she helped to launch) she was first elected vice-President, then later became President. She stepped into these positions of leadership with the same simple, straight-forward approach with which she had faced her life. Her political understanding was based on



*Comrade Lilian Ngoyi addressing a meeting*

harsh experience and acute observation. To this she brought her own gifts, a vital and dynamic personality with a flair for passionate expression, able to move an audience to tears or laughter.

**Lilian Goes Abroad**

In 1954, together with Dora Tamane, she slipped out of South Africa without a passport (a law was subsequently passed making this an offence) to attend a World Congress of Women in Switzerland. She was invited to visit several socialist countries and saw the sites of the Nazi extermination camps in Germany. Everything she witnessed left indelible impressions. When she returned to South Africa she said 'I will fight for freedom to the bitter end. I am determined. It does not matter what. I am determined to fight for a multi-racial South Africa where we can live in peace.'

Together with the Secretary of the Women's Federation, Helen Joseph, Lilian Ngoyi led the 20,000 women who went to

Pretoria to protest against the pass laws in August, 1956. Holding thousands of petitions in one arm, she was the one who knocked on the Prime Minister's door (it remained closed.) At the end of 1956, she was one of the 156 leading people arrested on a charge of treason, and endured the four-year-long trial. While the trial was still on (at that time, the accused were out on bail) she was arrested again in the emergency of 1960, and spent some time in solitary confinement, which she found very hard, particularly as the conditions in which she was held were harsh.

**Banning Orders did not Silence Her**

Then she received the first banning orders, prohibiting her from attending meetings, confining her to the area where she lived, and silencing the voice that had so stirred her audiences.

For 18 years this brilliant and beautiful woman spent most of her time in a tiny



### *The funeral procession for Comrade Ngoyi*

house, silenced, struggling to earn money by doing sewing, and with her great energies totally suppressed. In a brief period between the expiry of one banning order and the arrival of another she was interviewed and gave a vivid account of her hardships, then rose to her feet and declared: 'But my spirits have not been dampened. You can tell my friends all over the world that this girl is still her old self, if not more mature after all the experiences. I am looking forward to the day when my children will share in the wealth of our lovely South Africa.' It was this fearless and defiant attitude that brought her new bans.

She suffered heart trouble, and died at the age of 68. More than two thousand people attended her funeral and a black newspaper wrote of her:

'As a black woman in South Africa Lilian Ngoyi found herself—as do millions of black women across the land—the victim of both race and sex discrimination. As a

person she demonstrated that it was possible not only to transcend the limits imposed on her this way, but that the struggle in South Africa could not be successfully waged unless women and women's issues constituted a central part of liberation strategy. She dedicated her life to that.....demonstrating that neither the State, with all its might nor mortality could really silence this phenomenal woman.'

'For her,' wrote another, 'the freedom struggle was like a call.'

Lilian Masediba Ngoyi remains always part of the blacks women's struggle for human rights, part of the struggle of women everywhere, and part of the total struggle for a better life for all humanity. She was a unique woman whose life had great significance, and the recognition of this in the Isitwalandwe award gives us added pride in our movement—and in ourselves.

# TRADE UNIONS –

## Is Registration still an issue?

by SACTU activist

Since 1979, the question of registration has been a much debated issue amidst the 'independent' trade union movement in South Africa. Now that the Labour Relations Amendment Act has been passed, the issue needs to be examined.

### History of debate

Prior to the publication of the first Wiehahn report, the 'independent' unions confronted the prospect of being able to register. The motivation of the regime was clear—they were 'registering Black trade unions in order to control their activities' (Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, speaking to a meeting of white miners.) The 'independent' unions had to decide on the most effective way to counteract this onslaught.

A number of 'independent' unions felt threatened by the regime's tactic that the first union to register in a particular sector would have the right to oppose the registration of other unions organising in the same sector. At the time TUCSA, (a pro-government basically white trade union federation) was busily establishing additional stooge unions which, it had made clear, would immediately apply for registration. Some of the 'independent' unions argued that their position in terms of management would be considerably weakened, particularly if the regime subsequently decided to outlaw all unregistered unions.

The rest of the 'independent' trade union movement argued strongly against registration. They outlined the long list of controls that would result and pointed out that strong shop-floor organisation would

counteract any attempts to ignore the genuine representatives of the workers—as had happened at the beginning of the 70's.

All the 'independent' unions agreed that the provisions restricting membership of the unions to different 'racial groups' and only to those with 'residence rights' in the urban areas, were unacceptable. But as time passed, anxiety about TUCSA and the subsequent intentions of the regime, mounted. Some of the 'independent' unions decided to apply for registration which they would only accept on condition that restrictions on the racial composition of these unions were dropped.

This decision was unilateral and there are important lessons to draw. In the first place, the assumption by these unions that the regime could ignore their shop-floor strength and outlaw them, was proved incorrect. It did not and could not happen. Instead, the regime attempted to modify its position to coopt those unions who refused to register. Secondly, at a time when the need to build unity was so vital and conditions were so ripe, any unilateral actions taken in the face of potential unity (in this case, around the fundamental principle of open union membership to all workers) generates suspicion and mistrust and sets back the process towards the formation of a single federation of the democratic trade union movement.

The power of united, democratic shop-floor organisation has been and will always be a major threat to the apartheid.

# Dairymen on strike



*Dairy workers on strike in Johannesburg*

regime. The problem facing the genuine trade unions in South Africa is how to respond to changing labour legislation so as to ensure that they organise in this way.

## **The new situation**

Under the Labour Relations Amendment Act, the controls which went with registration have been extended to all unions. The regime realised that any definition of a union which placed restrictions on membership would exclude the very organisations it is seeking to coopt, from the category 'union' and thus these unions would still fall beyond the regime's control. For this reason, the words restricting membership of unions to particular racial groups and to workers with 'residence rights' have been removed. In practice the pass laws and the vast network of security laws will continue to be used to weaken the militant unions.

Now, all unions can register. For what reasons, given that controls are extended to all unions, is the distinction between registered and unregistered unions made? The regime is conscious that whatever controls are extended over unions, the problem (of the regime) of strong democratic shop-floor organisation still remains. It is this organisation which the regime seeks to undermine through the Industrial Council system.

In SACTU's memorandum to the International Labour Office (ILO) meeting, held in Geneva in June 1982, Comrade John Gaetsewe, SACTU General Secretary, says: 'At the core of the official bargaining lies the Industrial Councils. These Councils constitute the basic organisational foundation of the anti-worker, inter-class collaboration strategy introduced by the Industrial Conciliation Act. The Industrial Coun-



*Workers— Wilson-Rowntree strikers meet in East London 1981. Ciskei 'leader' Lennox Sebe said of their union: 'I will have no mercy on them.' The apartheid regime has used every means to crush SAAWU. Yet the union still lives.*

cils remove the whole process of negotiation and bargaining from the workers themselves. Instead of discussing issues with the membership and taking fresh mandates from them, trade union officials merely 'report back' to workers (and under the law, even this is not compulsory.) Most importantly, this system undermines the process whereby workers can back their demands with an organised response. As the workers become a passive element in this process, shop-floor organisation diminishes, the power of full-time officials increases and trade unions are reduced to unrepresentative bureaucracies.'

This is a process clearly demonstrated by TUCSA affiliates and others. The regime's tactic is to try to seduce unions to register and then to pressurise them to participate in the Industrial Councils (only registered unions can participate in the Councils). On the one hand, the regime has limited the right of unions to negotiate stop-order facilities (if they chose to do so) only to registered unions. On the other hand,

many employers have been quick to indicate that they will only deal with those 'responsible' unions who agree to participate in the Councils.

#### **To register, or not?**

Decisions by 'independent' unions to register have no basis, unless they intend to participate in the Industrial Councils. To participate in the existing Industrial Council system is a betrayal. At the Langa Conference in August last year, there was unanimous rejection of the existing Council system.

'It is the right of all workers to establish trade unions to negotiate wages and working conditions on their behalf and for trade unions to be recognised simply on the basis that they represent the workers. It is not only the right of workers, indeed it is their duty, to participate in negotiations. Whether negotiations proceed at plant level or on an industry-wide basis should be completely dependent on the degree to which workers can be democratically repre-



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sented.' (SACTU, 1982 Memorandum to ILO)

On these principles there can be no compromise. There are a small number of 'independent' unions which have raised the possibility of joining the Industrial Councils on condition that these principles are not

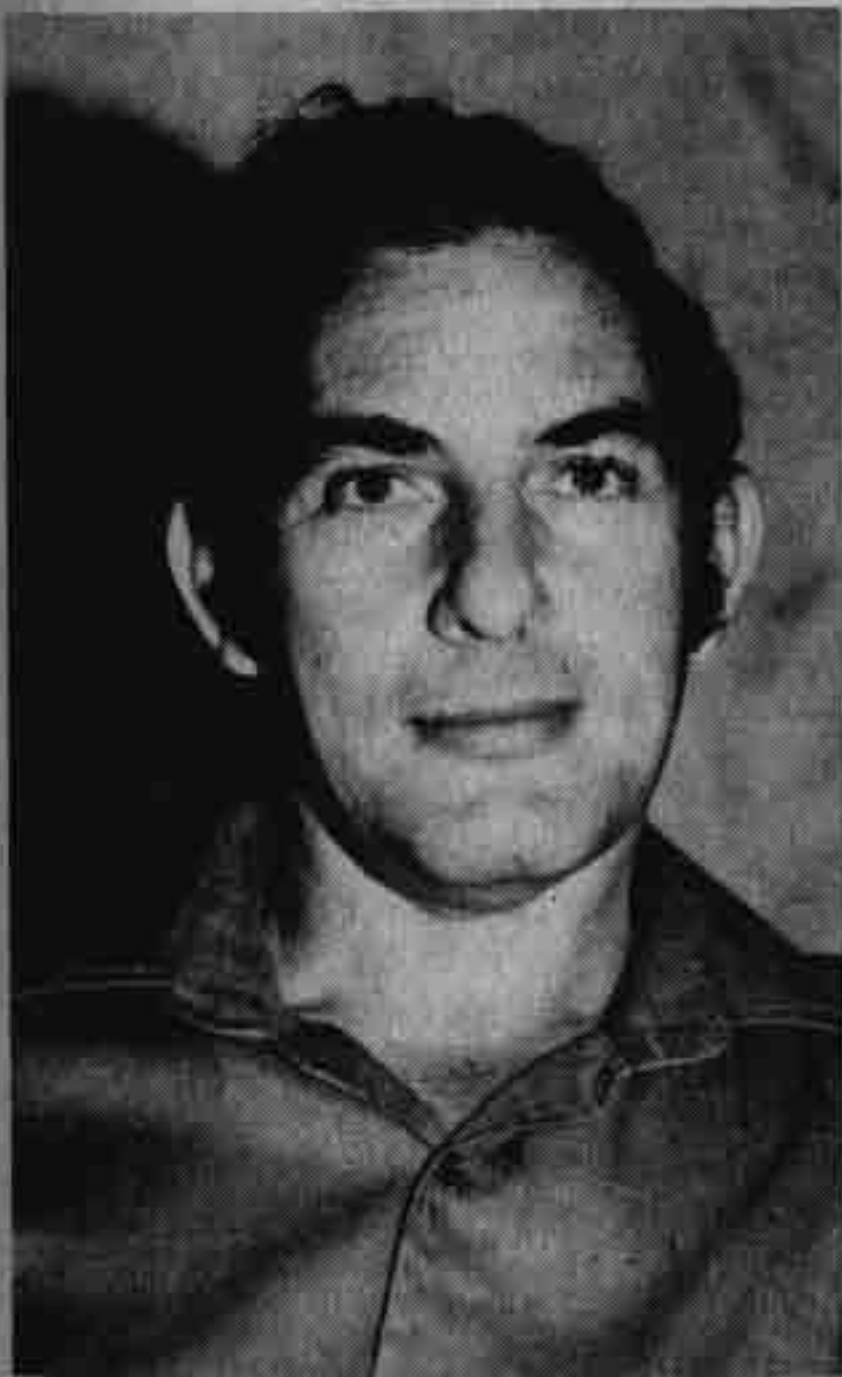
compromised. Whether this is possible (which seem highly unlikely), any unilateral action can only create disunity amongst the democratic trade union movement.

We call on all the 'independent' trade unions to unite around their common principles! Unity is strength!

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# Apartheid Aggression in the Seychelles

by a Sechaba Correspondent



*President Rene of the Seychelles*

*As Sechaba goes to press, three mercenaries have been found guilty of treason and sentenced to death in the Seychelles. Meanwhile, in racist South Africa, the launchpad of the attempted coup against President Rene's Government, the trial of Colonel 'Mad' Mike Hoare's mercenary gang has just reopened. Below we look at some of the facts which have come to light since the criminal attack on the Seychelles in November 1981.*

.....  
Pretoria's initial reaction to the coup attempt must be rated as one of their low points in the diplomacy game. Having released all but five of the more than 40 mercenaries only a few days after they surrendered to the authorities, Minister of Police Louis le Grange was to make one of his historic utterances when he explained 'that they only shot out a few windows and ran around the bush.' But this time apartheid 'justice' could not run its customary course. The international outcry coupled with pressure on the US and Britain to make cuts in air flights to South Africa forced the racists to take some action against the mercenaries. They were brought to trial facing 4 charges under the Civil Aviation Act.

The 1981 coup attempt was not the first of its kind. Three years earlier, in April 1978 supporters of former President Mancham (a close friend of the apartheid regime) had tried unsuccessfully to overthrow the progressive government of Albert Rene. In the interim, it has been revealed, Colonel Hoare had visited Mancham in London where he was given a contract to hire mercenaries. They were to be paid £550 on signing up and a further £5,000 on completion of their task. But the knowledge of the coup was not confined to these two parties. And it was precisely this fact that the apartheid regime sought to hide when it shielded from bringing the mercenaries to trial. The evidence which has come to light both from the Seychelles and the trial in South Africa has been causing a great deal of unease amongst the racist authorities.

#### **Apartheid Regime Involved**

Mercenaries are not renowned for being the guardians of principle. Once the country which they had regarded as a haven for their kind put them on trial, they were not prepared to protect the regime from culpability. Colonel Hoare's evidence in particular, has been most revealing. In his second day of testimony, Hoare said that Brigadier Knoetze of Military Intelligence had offered the mercenaries a training site in the northern Transvaal and had later arranged for the delivery of weapons to Hoare's home. He asserted, and this was corroborated by other mercenaries, that he had been told that the Botha cabinet approved the coup plan in September. Implicating yet another of the arms of South Africa's intelligence network, Hoare said he had been given this assurance of cabinet approval by N J Claasen, deputy head of the National Intelligence Service. The South African Defence Force (SADF) was forced by the evidence in court to read out an official denial that they were involved in the supply of arms and bogus call-up papers for a number of the mercenaries who were members of the SADF counter-insurgency Reece unit.



*The seven mercenaries leave the court in the Seychelles with Martin Dolincheck in the forefront.*

#### **Dolincheck 'sings'**

Some of the most illuminating evidence came not from the courtroom in South Africa but from one of the mercenaries captured in the Seychelles. Perhaps we should not refer to him as a mercenary for Martin Dolincheck alias Dubcik and Donaldson has consistently claimed that he was present in the Seychelles on official business—as a member of the NIS. It is widely known that Dolincheck, a former Yugoslav national has been an operative of NIS (formerly BOSS) for over twenty years. His employers, however, have claimed that he left their service 2 months before the Seychelles coup attempt.

Dolincheck named Major-General Charles Lloyd, the officer commanding the racist forces in Namibia as a man with intimate prior knowledge of the coup. The same General Lloyd was instrumental in establishing BOSS in 1968 with General Hendrik

van den Bergh. Martin Dolincheck went on to tell the United Nations Commission of Enquiry which visited the Seychelles, that he had written a full report on Hoare's 1980 plan for the attempted coup and passed it on to both the NIS and SADF. According to him an earlier plan by Hoare had been turned down by the South African cabinet in 1979 but a year later they accepted it.

Adding more fuel to the fire, Dolincheck revealed that he was issued with a false passport by the Ministry of the Interior for his trip to the Seychelles. By the same token he was able to procure one for Colonel Hoare in the name of Pretorius, 'with permission at the highest level'.

The involvement of Dolincheck in the Seychelles debacle has dredged up some old history in a way most unwelcome to the racist regime. His involvement in the murder of Rick Turner in 1978 (he was prime suspect but was cleared by the NIS) has once again become the subject of debate. But perhaps even more damaging to the regime, his role has highlighted the tensions existing among the various South African intelligence services.

The apartheid regime boasts three intelligence agencies. The Department of Military Intelligence (DMI), the National Intelligence Service (NIS) and the Security Police. There is known to be rivalry between the rapidly ascending military intelligence and the NIS, formerly BOSS which suffered a substantial loss in credibility with the Muldergate scandal and the demise of the Vorster-van den Bergh era. Both these agencies were implicated in the attempted coup. According to Colonel Hoare the NIS were prepared to assist in the operation but were subsequently supplanted by the DMI. The NIS suffered further embarrassment when two of its operatives sent to the Seychelles to uncover how much Dolincheck was telling his captors were uncovered themselves!

According to reports in the South African press (some of which are obvious-

ly receptacles for 'leaked' information from the intelligencies agencies) competition between the NIS and the Security Police is also very acute. In fact Security Police head Coetzee is said to be 'poised to outrank or absorb the NIS'. Recent praise for the NIS by PW Botha was immediately followed by a Security Police press conference where a senior officer declared that 'every act of terrorism or sabotage in South Africa has been solved.'

### **The danger of Apartheid aggression**

The tensions prevalent between the various arms of the fascist state apparatus are a reflection of the impact of the heightened national liberation struggle. The evidence which has come to light out of the Seychelles coup attempt is witness to just how dangerous a regime like South Africa's can become when under attack.

The racist state's bloody aggression, its overt and covert attempts to destabilise and overthrow progressive regimes in Southern Africa are growing in intensity. That these actions do not provoke the necessary international response is witness to the continuing and growing collaboration of the imperialist powers with the apartheid regime. Indeed the CIA and other western agencies have had their fair share of culpability in the events of November, 1981.

In fact, Sechaba has evidence that the exposing of US involvement in the Seychelles has led to those agencies in the US who act as go-betweens in the field of military collaboration demanding 'top secrecy' from the apartheid armed forces 'in full accordance with earlier guarantees.'

There is an urgent need for the world's progressive forces to intensify the exposure of South Africa's role in Southern Africa. The Seychelles was saved for its people. We must ensure this is true for the region as a whole.

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# WORLD YOUTH CONDEMNS IMPERIALISM

by Tilley Isaacson

On June 3 to 9 1982, the beautiful capital of Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic became the home of hundreds of leading and distinguished representatives of the International Progressive Youth Movements coming from all 5 continents of our globe to attend the 11th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, under the motto 'Youth Unite! Forward to Peace!'

It was the largest and most representative meeting which included also a large number of national, regional, international and fraternal organisations. The size and the scope of the assembly proved that WDFY is on the right path and correctly championing the cause and rights of the young generation all over the world.

The Assembly was officially opened on the 3rd of June at 2pm in the great hall of the elegant Palace of Culture. The inaugural address was delivered by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Czechoslovakian National Council and Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic.

26 Josef Kempny greeted and welcomed the participants in the Assembly on behalf

of the CC of the Communist Party, the CC of the National Front and the Government of Czechoslovakia. He conveyed the personal greetings and wishes of success sent by Gustav Husak, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic.

Other speakers at the ceremonial opening included Jaroslav Jeneral, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth of Czechoslovakia and Miklos Barabas, WFDY Secretary General who also welcomed the delegates and guests and stressed the significance of that world forum of youth, 'the young generation's representative and resolute voice against the stepping up of international tension, against the escalation of armaments and the threat of war. They expressed the conviction that progressive youth organisations all over the world would join in the efforts to preserve peace for they are aware the cause of peace is a basic issue for the period of the 80's.

Following the ceremonial opening of the 11th Assembly, delegates and guests met in plenary sessions which lasted for the entire duration of the Assembly. Other meetings included those of Regional Commissions, thematical Commissions and



*Comrade Kempny's nauaural address*

specialised bodies of WFDY.[These included the international Bureau for Youth Tourism and Exchange (BITeJ), the International Voluntary Service for Solidarity and friendship of Youth (SIVSAJ) and the International Committee of Children and Adolescents Movement (CIMEA).]

The participants adopted the Rule of Procedure and the Programme and discussed the report of the Executive Committee of the WFDY to the 11th Assembly. A report which contained an all-sided, profound and convincing evaluation of the present international situation, the analysis which led to its deterioration. It further confirmed the steadfast striving of the WFDY

for peace, detente and disarmament and stressed satisfaction over the fact that the WFDY since the 1978 10th Assembly in Berlin, the Capital of the German Democratic Republic, has been joined by many Youth organisations from a number of continents. The latest have been the UNIP Youth League of Zambia, Lesome Youth League of Malawi, the General Union of Polisario Front Students.

Many of the participants who took the floor spoke highly of the hospitality and warm welcome accorded to them by the host country and especially the Czechoslovakian Youth. The speakers not only gave highlights of the conditions of youth in their respective countries but also made an

honest evaluation of the international situation.

#### **Growth of World Tension**

All delegates and guests agreed that the Assembly was taking place in an immensely tense international situation which is manifested by the growth of armaments, particularly of nuclear weapons, the growth of tension and the increasing danger of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict. Imperialism was described by all as being the inspirator and prime cause of these negative developments, this mainly concerns the concrete steps taken by American imperialism represented by the Reagan administration.

In all speeches American imperialism was condemned; in the Caribbean and in the Middle East as well as in other territories of Asia, Africa, Europe etc. The speakers further underlined that there is no place on earth which is not threatened by the imperialist aggressive policy of the US and its allies. They considered the organisation and consolidation of the World Campaign of Youth and the strengthening of its unity and solidarity in the struggle for peace and social progress to be the most significant objective of the 1980's.

The positive approach of the USSR, the Soviet peace initiative and the proposals put forward by the countries of the socialist community showing the way to return to the relaxation of the international tension, the elimination of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and the safeguarding of peace, security and co-operation was highly appreciated.

In addressing the Plenary Session Comrade Eddie Funde, Head of the ANC Youth Secretariat informed the delegates about the recent developments inside the country and the role played by South African youth under conditions of Apartheid. He further announced the news of the commutation of the death sentence passed on Manana, Mashigo and Lubisi which the Assembly greeted with a standing ovation. Our delegation participated actively in all regional and thematic commissions includ-



*Comrade E. Funde, head of the ANC Youth Secretariat*

ing meetings of specialised bodies of WFDY, CIMEA and SIVSAJ. Comrade Florence Lerato Khumalo informed the 6th General Assembly of CIMEA about conditions of children under Apartheid. Comrade Raymond Nkuku addressed the 3rd General Conference of SIVSAJ and explained the needs of the South African youth, especially those at Solomon Mahlangu College in Morogoro.

Floods of greetings and messages were sent to the Assembly from leading statesmen and politicians including a number of organisations within Czechoslovakia itself. Greetings came from Gustav Husak, Erich Honecker, Yassir Arafat, Saddam Hussein, President of the Rep. of Iraq, Pham van Dong President of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pal Losoncz, President of the Presidential Council of Hungarian People's Republic and Leonid Brezhnev. In his message Comrade Brezhnev stated 'History shows us that it is not the young generation that unleashes wars, but it is to the young people first of all that the harsh lot falls to take arms into their hands.'

### **Solidarity with the Palestinian People**

Following the barbaric invasion of Lebanon by Israeli Zionist forces, an urgent protest meeting was organised at the request of the WFDY Presidium. Delegates and all guests voiced their indignation and expressed their full solidarity with and unswerving support for the brave Palestinian People headed by their only legitimate representative – the Palestine Liberation Organisation as well as their solidarity with the Patriotic Movement of the People and Youth of Lebanon and their selfless struggle against permanent Zionist aggression.

A declaration adopted at the Special Session of Solidarity with the People of Lebanon and Palestine in their fight against Israeli aggression on June 6th, 1982, resolutely condemned the barbaric aggression of Israel and strongly accused the Reagan administration of being behind the aggression. The declaration called on all WFDY member organisations to start a campaign of solidarity with the Arab nations without delay. It demanded the immediate and unconditional halt to Israeli aggression.

- \* The complete withdrawal of Israeli military units from Lebanese territory;
- \* It declared the unswerving solidarity of the representative of the world's democratic youth with the people of Lebanon and Palestine who are heroically resisting the Israeli Aggression.

**Hands off Lebanon!** remains the clarion call of the 11th Assembly of WFDY member organisations.

Copies of the declaration were sent to the UN Secretary General, the League of Arab States, PLO Office in Beirut, the Central Council of Lebanon and to President Ronald Reagan.

The Young Communist League of Israel joined the International Progressive Youth Movement in strongly condemning the criminal Israeli aggression. In a statement to the Assembly the delegation of the Young Communist League stated 'the Zionist leaders send the Israeli Youth once again to

die in order to fulfil their expansionist policy. Therefore, our demand to stop the bloody war is our international as well as our patriotic duty.'

### **Imperialist Crimes**

One of the momentous occasions of the 11th Assembly was the holding of the Anti-imperialist Tribunal in the Great Hall of the Palace of Culture addressed by victims of the evil forces of imperialism, from Japan, Vietnam, West Germany, Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua, El Salvador, USA and representatives of the National Liberation Movements, the African National Congress of South Africa and the PLO. All the victims explained to the packed Congress Hall their personal experience of the crimes perpetrated by imperialism against humanity.





Imperialism was found guilty of these crimes and strongly condemned. The witnesses held a press conference to inform the press about their individual experiences. Comrade Jackie Selebi, the ANC witness told the Assembly about the criminal nature of the Pretoria regime's torture methods while in detention, where many of our patriots have died in mysterious conditions.

On the same day of the Anti-imperialist Tribune, many solidarity meetings were organised in several districts of Prague, by Czechoslovakian people and youth. One of these meetings was in Prague 7 at a chemical plant in solidarity with the people and youth of South Africa, Namibia and the front line states. Also present at this well organised meeting was the Deputy-chairman of the Central Committee of Socialist Union of Youth of Czechoslovakia..

The Youth delegation of SWAPO spoke on behalf of the people and youth of South Africa and Namibia. The Youth delegation of Angola (JMPLA) spoke on behalf of the peoples and youth of the frontline states. The resolution passed at the meeting expressed full support and solidarity with

the just struggle of the Youth and People of Southern Africa. It condemned armed attacks waged by South African mercenaries against the neighbouring independent States of Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Pretoria's mercenary troops from the illegally occupied territory of the People's Republic of Angola. The solidarity meeting was a significant manifestation of support of the Czechoslovakian people and Youth to the just struggle of our people.

#### Campaign for Peace

One of the most burning questions given consideration at the Assembly was the question of peace. The young generation was called to join the struggle for peace. The Assembly underlined that the youth of today did not know the horror of the world war but it is proving to be aware of the dangers of today's international situation and is demonstrating its will to preserve the road to peace, detente and disarmament.

At a huge peace rally in Lidice, the memorial village destroyed by the German



fascists during World War II, a world wide campaign for Youth actions against nuclear threat, for peace and disarmament was launched, under the motto 'Join the fight! Peace is our common right.' Those who stand for peace and sincerely want to prevent nuclear war are urged to take the most active part in the world campaign of youth actions for peace and disarmament. No one must stay on the sideline expecting someone else to fight the battle because the defence of peace is everybody's concern. The campaign was launched because of the challenge posed to humanity as a result of the war-like policies of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

The campaign underlined that this is the only way the progressive youth movement could counteract the dangerous development in the international situation, to halt the aggressive designs of imperialism. To demonstrate their ardent desire of the progressive youth for peace and disarmament in the world, the 11th WFDY Assembly sent an appeal to the participants in the 2nd Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament to do everything possible to preserve peace, eliminate the danger of nuclear war and advance the cause of disarmament. The Assembly expressed hope that the 2nd Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament will lead to concrete results and will be an important stride forward in mankind's progress for lasting peace.

#### **Resolutions of the Assembly**

At the closing plenary session, a number of resolutions were unanimously adopted. This included the Final Reports of specialised bodies of WFDY. A Lebanese representative was elected New President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and Miklos Barabas of Hungary was reelected secretary General. Angola was for the first time elected one of the Vice Presidents of the WFDY Executive Committee. Meanwhile the ANC still retain its seat in the Secretariat.

**A resolution on Southern Africa adopted by the 11th WFDY Assembly concerning Namibia.**

★ Strongly condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its waging of a genocidal colonial war against the population of that country and its use of that country as a base for aggression against Angola;

★ Denounced the manoeuvres of the Western imperialist countries USA, Britain, FRG, France, Canada and other in their frantic attempts to impose a Neo-colonial solution on the Independence of Namibia and demands an immediate withdrawal of the illegal occupationist troops of racist, fascist South Africa from Namibia.

★ Calls on the International Community to demand the strict adherence and implementation of UN Resolution No 435 on Namibia;

★ Recognises the urgent need to carry out and intensify international efforts to force racist South Africa to withdraw from Namibia;

★ Joins SWAPO and ANC in calling for the UN Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

#### **Concerning South Africa the Assembly**

★ Condemns the growing repression and brutal suppression of all opponents of the racist regime in South Africa, which has meant massacres, torture, mass arrests and the detention of hundreds of Trade Unionists, political activists, youth and students;

★ Calls upon all democratic and progressive forces in the world to intensify the campaign for the release of all political prisoners;

★ Vehemently condemns the imperialist powers' continued support for, and collaboration with the Pretoria racist regime in all fields including providing it with a nuclear capability thus posing a further danger to peace and security;

★ Condemns the smear campaign of the Western countries instituted by the Reagan

administration which consists of branding genuine liberation movements as 'terrorists' in an attempt to discredit them and isolate them from their true allies and from democratic and freedom-loving mankind;

★ Calls upon the WFDY members and friendly organisations to further increase their all-round support for SWAPO and ANC, the legitimate and authentic representatives of the Namibian and South African people and youth.

#### Concerning the front line states the WFDY Assembly

★ Condemns the concentration of several thousand mercenaries of different nationalities in England and their transfer to South African bases and to Namibia and Zaire, in order to destabilise and wage new attacks against the People's Republic of Angola and Mozambique, Zambia and other front line countries as well as against the Seychelles and Madagascar;

★ Vehemently condemns the aggression and occupation of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola which has

resulted in the loss of lives and property and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people from their homes;

★ Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from the occupied part of the People's Republic of Angola;

★ Condemns the continued acts of aggression and intimidation against the lands of Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

The Assembly was a massive demonstration of international solidarity of young people. We were able to share and exchange vital information on the experience of our respective struggles. We left the Assembly determined to fulfil the tasks assigned to the youth of the world and above all vowed to do everything in our power to actively participate in the liberation struggle led by the African National Congress, for the complete destruction of the Apartheid system and thus make our own invaluable contribution to world-wide struggle for peace, a basic task of the 1980s.



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