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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

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File / Follow-up

4th November, 1988

The Chairman
IPC
African National Congress
LUSAKA.

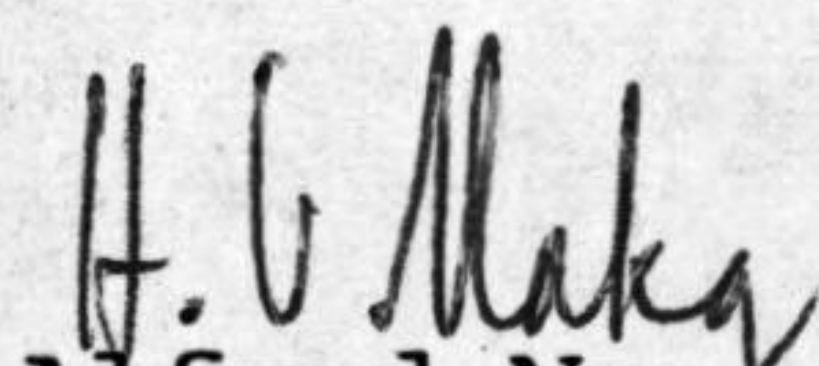
Dear Comrade Ruth,

REPORTS

I thank you for copies of the undermentioned documents received under cover of letter dated, 1st November 1988, signed by R. Mpongo for the Delegation:

- (i) Report on ANC/SARB/SARU, 15 - 16 October, 1988.
- (ii) Joint Statement of the SARB, SARU, ANC, Harare, 16th October, 1988.
- (iii) Report on ANC/SASA/NSL Delegation, Lusaka, 18 - 19th October, 1988.
- (iv) The Soccer Association of South Africa (SASA) - Document.
- (v) Communique, ANC, NSL and SASA - 19th October, 1988.
- (vi) City Press, August, 21 October 1988 (Press Cutting).
- (vii) SACOS Press Release, September 12, 1988.
- (viii) SACOS, Press Release October 12, 1988.

Amandla!


Alfred Nzo
Secretary Nzo

From: IPC Office

TO : NEC Secretariat

Date : 01.11.88

Dear Cdes,

Enclosed, please, find copies
of reports on discussions with
the South African Rugby Board
and Rugby Union in Harare;
as well as with the National
Soccer League / Soccer Association
of South Africa in Lusaka.

Thanks,

R. Mpongo

For the Delegation.

REPORT ON THE ANC/SOUTH AFRICAN RUGBY BOARD/SOUTH AFRICAN
RUGBY UNION. HARARE : 15th - 16th OCTOBER 1988

NEC Secretariat

1. Composition of Delegations:

- a) The ANC delegation was led by the Secretary General, Cde A. Nzo, Others present were cdes TM, ST, SMab, BM, EPahd, P Fitzgerald and A Mpongo.
- b) South African Rugby Board(SARB) :
Danie Craywen(President) Dr Louise Luyt, Tommy Bedford.
- c) South African Rugby Union(SARU):
E. Patel(President), J.J. Bailey(Gen. Secretary)
Dr I Jakoet(Treasurer) L Mpati (Ass. Secretary)

2. Objective of the Meeting

Exploring the possibilities of setting up a single non racial rugby body within the country. Both SARB and SARU had earlier had consultations with the ANC to discuss sports in general and rugby in particular. A common position was reached on the need to integrate sports within the broad democratic movement and identify its role in the evolving situation.

3. Opening Remarks

- a) Cde SG welcomed both delegations, underlining the significance of the meeting in the light of current developments inside the country. The ANC, at the request of both parties, has agreed to play a mediating role not as an outsider but as a Movement at the vanguard of the national liberation process for a future ^{unitary} democratic and non racial South Africa.
- b) In response, SARB indicated that its presence is a reflection of a commitment towards the unity of rugby in the interest of the youth of our country and the future of rugby in South Africa. The leadership of SARB has been castigated for having initiated contacts with the ANC in the wake of the press "leakage" about our first contacts. Explanations made to their colleagues was: the ANC sports administrators happened to have been invited - as South Africans took part in discussions. The SARB Executive mandated the delegation to discuss the prospects of unity.
- c) SARU expressed gratitude for the invitation extended, observing that the differences between SARU/SARB are not insurmountable - the basis on such unity will have to be genuine non racialism

Report on the ANC/South African Rugby Board/South African Rugby Union, Harare.....

with the involvement of the membership at grassroot level. A final agreement on the possible new organ cannot be reached outside the borders of our country.

- d) For the purpose of the press, which laid siege of the meeting venue, an ANC spokesperson was charged with issuing a brief statement that SARU/SARB are meeting the ANC to discuss issues of mutual interests in the sporting world. The future of rugby is of interest to all of us.

3. An Outline on Attempts at developing Intergrated Rugby

- a) The meeting was informed on how SARU emerged on the scene: Up to 1955 existed four(4) major rugby boards on racial lines. Against the backdrop of the political ferment of the fifties, the Coloured Board changed its name on adopting anti-apartheid positions and began functioning on non racial basis. The state of black sports in general was addressed and post the Soweto Uprisings, with the sports boycott beginning to bite, the various boards signed what is referred to as Newlands Declaration aimed at integrating rugby at national level.
- b) The Declaration was fiercely opposed by some members of the SARB executive, the Broderbond and the then, minister of sports. The regime threatened to take drastic measures against those who wish to undermine the laws of the country, given the Afrikaner cohesion then, those in favour of integration lost the day. A compromise emerged through the introduction of so called multinational sports.
- c) The initial phase of the meeting was tense and emotional. It became clear to us that SARB does not at all understand the concept of non racialism and its implication in the broader sense. They seemed to be a bit desperate to achieve unity, even if superficially, before the centenary celebrations next year.

Report on the ANC/SARB/SARU, Harare...

The meeting observed that rugby is at the very "heart of the Afrikaner" and that any developments in this sphere would have far reaching effects on sports in general including the general thinking of an ordinary Afrikaner. Further noted that apartheid policies are at root of the organisation of sports on racial line. SARB informed the meeting that attempts are already underway to integrating rugby in line with Dr Crywen's press statement on the need for "apartheid to go" and mixed sport at schools!. The SARB executive is due to meet on November 11th to discuss plan towards the process. They regarded the session as crucial for the success or failure of the initiative - if they win majority support, about three regional unions will definitely breakaway.

4. The ANC explained its sports and cultural policy, its approach to boycott question. The aim is the isolation of apartheid South Africa and generating support for democratic alternative. Developments towards non racial sport in south Africa will determine the attitude of the African community and longterm the international anti apartheid forces.

5. General Consensus reached at the Meeting:

- a) All parties accepted that the continued existence of apartheid bedevils efforts towards one S A nationhood - sport has to play a role for the better understanding and human relations.
- b) A step towards non racial rugby at grassrootlevel is a challenge to the regime and its policies - various laws will have to be undermined e.g. Group Areas.
- c) Rugby unions will have to consult and educate their membership and constituency on the merits of the initiative. This also demand developing contact and relation with the anti-apartheid movement in general. It was specifically noted that SARB will for some time face 'credibility crisis' and a lot of consistency will be necessary..
- d) The role of the ANC is laying the basis for the two parties to begin bilateral negotiations at home. In the light of the SARB briefing on the alignment of forces, the negotiating process will have to begin after the crucial November 11th meeting.

Report on the ANC/SARB/SARU meeting, Harare....

e) The ANC undertook to brief the African continent and the international community in general on the purpose and content of the discussions to avoid speculations. The basis for such is the joint statement released.

6. Clarification of Questions on Armed Struggle, Negotiations....

The SARB delegation raised a number of questions related to armed struggle, negotiations and possibility of a truce on our part. The questions seemed to have been raised for arming themselves in case of backlash against their visit. In response, we indicated that the delegation does not have the mandate to discuss the issues raised. We restricted ourselves to the NEC statement on negotiations issued October 1988.

7. Conclusion:

The meeting allowed open discussions - both SARB/SARU for the first time tried to learn about each others politics and realities of their constituencies. All parties agreed to adhere to the general principles jointly adopted and to work towards implementation.

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN RUGBY BOARD, THE SOUTH AFRICAN RUGBY UNION AND THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: HARARE, ZIMBABWE.

October 16th, 1988

A meeting attended by representatives of the South African Rugby Board, the South African Rugby Union and the African National Congress was held in Harare on the 15th and 16th October 1988. The meeting came about because of the common desire on the part of all participating organisations to ensure that rugby in South Africa is organised according to non-racial principles. The meeting confirmed this position and agreed that South African rugby should come under one non-racial controlling body. They agreed to work together to achieve these goals and called on all people of goodwill inside and outside South Africa to support this process. They also agreed that the accomplishment of the goals stated here is a necessity for South African rugby to take its rightful place in world rugby. The leaders of the South African Rugby Board and the South African Rugby Union met with the ANC solely because of their belief that it can play a positive role to achieve the common objectives shared by SARB and SARU. These leaders are ready at all times to meet and shall meet any other parties or groups that may also play such a role. The ANC accepted the good faith and sincerity of the rugby administrators at the meeting and undertook to use its good offices to ensure that non-racial South African rugby takes the rightful place in African and world rugby to which we have referred.

REPORT ON THE ANC AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN SOCCER ASSOCIATION/
NATIONAL SOCCER LEAGUE DELEGATION. LUSAKA - 18-19th OCTOBER '88

1. DELEGATION

The respective delegations were composed as follows:

ANC: Comrades Secretary General, TM, ST, J Sel.,
Reggie, Peter and Trinity.

SASA/NSL: Messrs R Sishi - Chairman NSL

A Bhamjee - Public Relations Officer

S Morewa Secretary General SASA

K Motaung Managing Director of Kaizer
Chiefs

2. INTRODUCTION /OPENING REMARKS

Cde SG, in his opening remarks, stated that the advance in the national liberation process demand mass active involvement which can only be achieved through mobilisation and organisation. This is one of the basic tasks if we are to control our destiny. Despite the state of emergency, the sporting activities continue - the state of emergency, the sporting activities continue, the National Liberation Movement and the patriotic forces need to harness this movement towards the achievements of our strategic goal.

2.1. RESPONSE OF THE DELEGATION

In response, Mr Sishi expressed gratitude for the prompt response from the Movement to host the meeting of this nature at such a short notice. Briefly gave the background information on how the National Soccer League emerged.

* Soccer is a big industry and run on commercial basis, especially the professionals. The South African National Football Association(SANFA) and the National Professional Soccer League (NPSL), lured by lucrative profits, were neglecting the welfare of clubs and development of amateur soccer. This precipitated the breakaway of several clubs in the First Division and the formation of both the Soccer Association of South Africa and the National soccer League(For details refer to the annexure entitled the soccer Association of S.A.).

Report on the ANC and the south African soccer Association.....

* The affiliated clubs are in principle racially integrated including the amateur sides. While appreciating the objectives of the Sports Boycott, they would like a way of keeping abreast with technical developments in the soccer field. Since formation, a conscious decision was taken on a moratorium on REBEL TOURS.

3.3 BRIEF ON THE NATIONAL SOCCER LEAGUE

Soccer Association of SA is the reserve pool from which NSL recruits and develops potential players. In its five years of existence, it has strived towards developing a strong constituency within the sporting community, in their words 'mobilise the nation and identify with the future'. Individual clubs organise sponsorship on their own without the interference of the NSL.

League games are sponsored by interested companies which aim at the marketing of their products - no conditions are advanced except the promotion of the enterprise in question. The SA Television, per contract, has bought the right to provide live coverage of games. The NSL is entitled to six percent of the gate takings and the rest go for the stadium renting and the clubs involved.

The NSL/SASA are involved in social responsibility programmes which include:

NSL/SASA sponsored Soccer Academy for players, coaches, administrators etc.,

Education Trust to assist soccer players at universities colleges, technicons, etc.,

Construction of a Stadium Complex in partnership with the First National Bank.

To ensure lively competition in the face of sports boycott, the NSL annually organises the SA ALL CHALLENGE COMPETITION. Participants are the SA BORN XI and FOREIGN BORN XI.

4. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Cordial, but not well co-ordinated relationship with the Mass Democratic Organisations, exist and they are interested in developing the process. Both parties were invited to the

Report on the ANC and the South African Soccer Association.....

banned Conference of Anti Apartheid Forces -~~m~~the preparatory process was educative.

However, fairly good relations exists with the pre-university students since the introduction of the Under 12 and 21 Competitions.,

5. SASA/NSL COMMITMENT

SASA/NSL expressed commitment to a single non racial soccer controlling organ. They realise that its achievement can be realised through a multi-pronged approach.

* Regard the white Football Association of S A as almost non existing. It ~~has~~ barricaded itself behind the myth of white superiority but has no single professional side under control.

* Relations with the South African Soccer Federation are bad, it is claimed that it is dominated by Coloured and Indians who ~~sh~~the development of township soccer. It ~~is~~ believes that its 'politically superior' and adopts elitist approach.

Further, indicated that SACOS has declared war on them and is engaged in the smear campaign against them using the South African Non Racial Olympic Committee.

6. ANC CONTACT WITH SASF

Our delegation briefed them on the contact with SASF towards the end of ~~a~~lst year where the question on unity in the soccer field was addressed. SASF accepted the proposal in principle and asked the Movement ~~to~~ intercede. The discussion included a brief on SANROC and the role it has played. It is not an ANC sub ocmmittee but an internationally based organ which has played a positive role in promoting hte sports boycott and its statements do not necessariy conencide with those of the Movement.

7. ANC APPROACH TO CULTURAL AND SPORTS BOYCOTT

The ANC briefed the delegation on its approach to the cultural and sports boycott in line with its non racial policy. It takes into account the emergence of alternative democratic movement contributing to the future democratic society. Within this context, we also addressed the issue of foreign

Report on the ANC and the South African soccer Association...

players within the NSL and in particular Africans. Our aim was to draw their attention to the implication of such a development ~~to~~ the countries and people who sacrifice their lives in the interest of our revolution. These players are automatically banned for life by FIFA.

- * The NSL/SASA admitted that they had never considered that aspect and had always taken it as an individual player's problem, who is not even missed at home.
- * Also addressed the question of player unionisation, to which they said its an initiative to be taken by players themselves. It became clear that like all enterprise directors they are aware of the implications of such a development. It was resolved that the matter will have to be attended to towards the creation of a single non racial soccer body.
- * The sports/cultural boycott discussion, also raised the issue of relations with companies claiming to be withdrawing from the country. The ~~de~~legation suggested that the Movement need to consider convening a meeting of various interests sectors/groups in order to achieve a more unanimous understanding on funding.

8. ISRAELI MISSION PROPOSAL

.../NSL informed us that the Israeli Mission had approached them on their so called new anti apartheid policy aimed at building cordial relations with the democratic movement. The cultural attachee offered to sponsor a thirty men delegation for a fifty-five days course in coaching. Although preparations are underway, we advised them to cancel the venture, indicating the complexities involved in relation to the Palestine struggle. Adding that the ANC will be forced to publicly condemn such an action.

The delegation accepted our suggestion. We promised to seek possibilities of such an arrangement with anti apartheid forces at international level. They also requested an audience with SANROC.

Report on hte ANC and the South African Soccer Association..

9. WAYFORWARD

Following indepth deliberations, which included the general perspectives of the Movemnet and role of the various sectors/groups, the following points were identified for the future:

- a) SASA/NSL agrees with the strategic objective of the ANC and regards itself as part of the broad democratic movement.
- b) Have a clearer and better understanding of the ANC cultural and sports policy especially the boycott issue, in their opinion ~~the~~ anti-apartheid forces at home still need to be educated on our approach
- c) Requested the Movement to study their social responsibility projects and give comments, where possible assist in securing international sponsorship e.g. the Sports Academy.
- d) Need for the Mass Democratic Movement and all patriotic forces to engage in solidarity and ~~s~~upportive action to the Frontline States. NSL was asked to re-examine its continued habouring of foreign players
- e) ANC further requested to continue mediating in the process towards a single non racial soccer body, as well as creation of a genuine National Sports Central Organ.
- f) Both sides emphasised that the banning of the Anti-apartheid Conference should not be taken as an end in itself, but all parties which were invited need to follow up with organisers.
- g) Both sides agreed to continue the process of ~~consulta-~~tion. A proposal was made to review progress mid-February, next year.

10. CONCLUSION

Following the adoption of a joint Press Statement, the meeting adjourned.

Closing remarks were made by respective leaders of both delegations.

Not secret

THE SOCCER ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA (SASA)

ORIGIN

SASA was established on May 12, 1985 at the Maharani Hotel in Durban. Two months earlier the professional clubs had formed the National Soccer League (NSL). The formation of SASA was a move in agreement with the professionals who could no longer tolerate the mess that was prevailing in the NPSL and SANFA. Amateur soccer was grossly neglected under the SANFA. Goerge Thabe the President of SANFA and Chairman of the NPSL was only interested in the glamorous professionals and paid scant attention to the amateurs. Consequently there was no positive organisation of amateur soccer in the country. There was no national amateur competitions, no sponsorships for the amateurs and maladministration was the order of the day. Those who sought to bring about improvements or changes were ruthlessly suppressed. It was therefore inevitable that the amateurs followed the example of the professionals and established a new body - SASA.

STRUCTURE AND STRENGTH

SASA is organised on a national basis. The association is represented in all corners of the country and is a trully grassroots organisation. The current statistics of SASA are as follows:

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

= 8

TRANSVAAL

NATAL

ORANGE FREE STATE

WESTERN CAPE

EASTERN CAPE

NORTHERN CAPE

CISKEI

TRANSKEI (Associate member)

DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS = 232

* A district association is a town with a minimum of five (5) clubs.

NO. OF ZONES = 32

NO. OF CLUBS = 12 500

NO. OF PLAYERS = 650 000

SASA is therefore not only the biggest soccer association in South Africa but the biggest sporting organisation in the country.

There are other soccer associations but these are small and all of them put together do not even make up 10% of the numerical strength of SASA.

MANAGEMENT

- SASA is managed by an Executive Committee of fifteen members who are elected democratically every two years. There are a number of subcommittees that manage appeals, protests, misconduct, finances, etc.
- All our units at the various levels of administration are managed by executive committees headed by a Chairman and a Secretary. These executive committees are responsible for the general management of soccer in their areas.

The SASA Appeal Board is the highest authority for the resolution of disputes between our various units and members as well as the NSL clubs.

The NSL is affiliated to SASA in keeping with the general practice in other footballing countries.

COMPETITIONS

Organised competitions are the most important means of promoting soccer. SASA runs six (6) competitions annually. All these competitions are organised on a national basis and are all sponsored. These competitions are:-

SMIRNOFF LEAGUE	=	4TH DIVISION	-	2 000 teams.
IMPALA LEAGUE	=	3RD DIVISION	-	1 000 teams
TOYOTA	=	UNDER 21	-	1 500 teams
CHAPPIES LITTLE LEAGUE	=	UNDER 10 & 12	-	1 400 teams
ADIDAS SKILLS	=	SKILLS COMPE TION	-	35 000 players
OTHER REGIONAL LEAGUES	=			7 000 teams.

SASA is by far the most active amateur association in the country.

All these competitions are manned from SASA Head Office which is located in the centre of Johannesburg and is manned by fifteen (15) full time staff members headed by the Secretary General Solomon Morewa.

UNITARY NON RACIAL CONTROLLING BODY

SASA is committed to the principle of a single non racial controlling body for soccer in South Africa. Our first three years of existence were devoted to the building of our organisation. SASA will now actively make efforts to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) unifying soccer in the country.
- (b) strive for the establishment of a unitary non-racial controlling body.
- (c) integrating of soccer at grassroots level. The Chappies Little League is an effort in that direction.

- (d) maintain links with similar institutions internationally.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

South Africa was kicked out of international football by FIFA in 1976. In fact the body that was kicked out is the white side FASA (Football Association of South Africa). SASA has therefore never been a member of FIFA as a result of the expulsion of FASA.

This is a sad state of affairs as it has a stunting effect on the growth and development of our soccer.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

SASA is actively engaged in the training and development of our people, administrators, players, teams, etc. To this end the following activities are being undertaken:-

- (a) SASA EDUCATION TRUST has been established. This trust provides financial assistance to soccer players who are studying at Universities, technikons, colleges, etc. This year thirty (30) students are being financed by SASA at a cost of R150 000.

- (b) Training is being provided for administrators through the South African Soccer Academy - a brainchild of SASA and the NSL. *specific training for soccer*

- (c) On the job training.

POLITICAL OBJECTIVES

As a mass based organisation SASA is sensitive to the needs and aspirations of our people. SASA is committed to the realisation of a society that is free of discrimination, in which every man has the right to vote.

irrespective of his race, colour or creed - a society that is just, peaceful and prosperous.

SOLOMON MOREWA

COMMUNIQUE OF MEETING BETWEEN THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND THE
NATIONAL SOCCER LEAGUE AND SOCCER ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

19th October 1988

On the 18th and 19th October, 1988 the African National Congress met representatives of the National Soccer League and the Soccer Association of South Africa. The delegations reviewed the state of soccer, sport in general and other developments within South Africa. The delegations agreed that apartheid is the root cause of the problems afflicting South Africa including in the field of sport. In this regard, the ANC expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the NSL and SASA - within the few years of their existence - to set soccer on a non-racial footing in co-operation with the broad democratic movement.

Such co-operation and joint actions need to be further strengthened with the ultimate purpose of ridding our country of the scourge of apartheid and the creation of a free, non-racial and democratic South Africa. The delegations agreed that it is necessary within our country to unify soccer, strive for the establishment of a unitary non-racial controlling body and integrate soccer at the grassroots level.

The ANC put forward its perspectives on all questions pertaining to the democratic struggle including the sports front. SASA and the NSL expressed their recognition of the fact that the isolation of racist sport is an important element of the struggle to end apartheid. For this reason they reaffirmed their opposition to rebel tours and called for a continuing moratorium on all tours. This campaign is complementary to the perspective of supporting and strengthening democratic and non-racial organisations. It was resolved that both organisations would, in co-ordination with other democratic forces, work out the mechanisms of ensuring that South African non-racial soccer finally occupies its rightful place in the world.

It was agreed to meet again as need arises.