



IMO/019/2229/2 30.3.89  
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA (ANC)

Representation i Sverige

Our ref:

Your ref:

30 March 1989

Dear Cde Masondo,

Following my telephone discussion with Cde Martin Maphisa today, please find herein enclosed copies of two letters from Mr. Magnus Bergman, Rädda Barnen (Save the Children) inviting eight children and one adult to come to Sweden during May 25-June 12, 1989. I am also enclosing the programme of the International Conference on the Rights of the Child, June 11-12, 1989 Stockholm, where the above children are invited to perform (songs, dances, poetry etc.). Incidentally, I must apologise for not having sent all the above earlier than now.

This visit will be about the same as last year's. That is, children of about 11-13 years of age, able to sing, dance, etc. Last year's group left a very good impression.

To facilitate the tour, kindly observe the following:

1. Immediately select the participating 8 children and the adult, and send us their names and particulars of passports for visa processing.
2. Let each get a Travel Document.
3. Let each be medically checked and cleared.
4. Let the group start practising their cultural performance programme.
5. The group must travel by Aeroflot just before the 25 May, 1989. Please make the bookings soon.
6. If possible, the children could come with some small symbolic presents for presentation to counterparts here-, some handicrafts made at SOMAFCO, for instance.

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2.

This is not necessary, but if it is possible it would be good for public relations for our children.

7. Tickets will be paid for by "Save the Children".

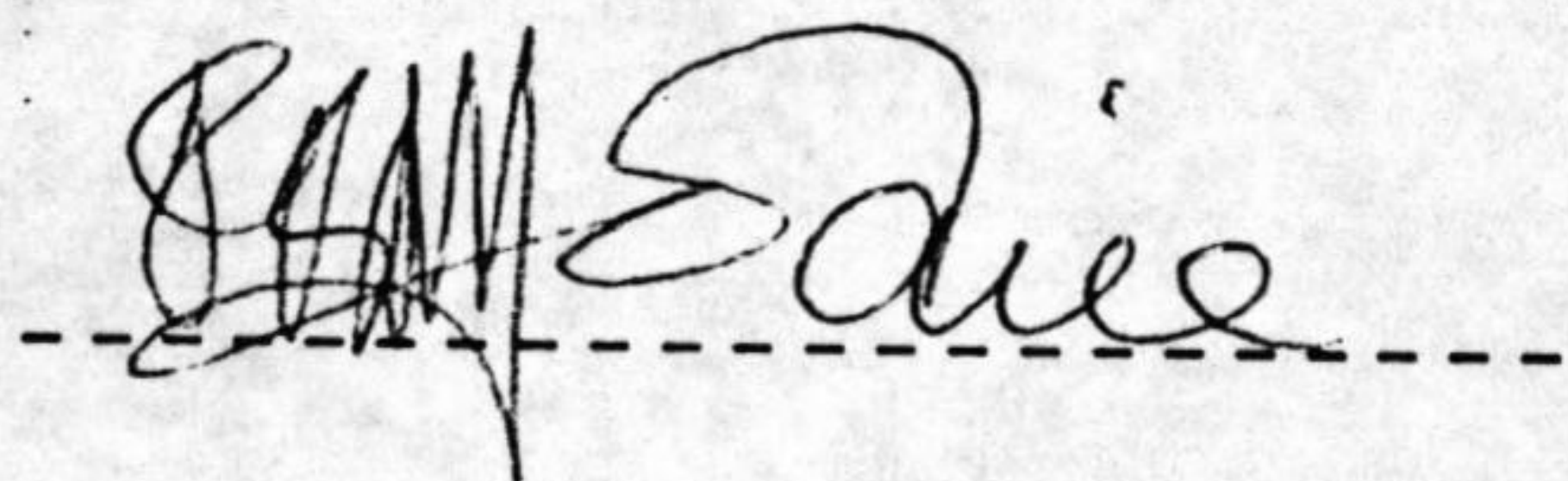
The above are points just to ensure the group arrives here on time and that their tour is a success. You will be sent further information on developments. And in turn, do not hesitate to contact me for any clarification.

We look forward to receiving the group and to their pleasant tour.

We thank you for your co-operation and assistance.

In the Year of Mass Action for Peoples Power!

Yours in the struggle,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Billy Modise", written over a horizontal dashed line.

Billy Modise

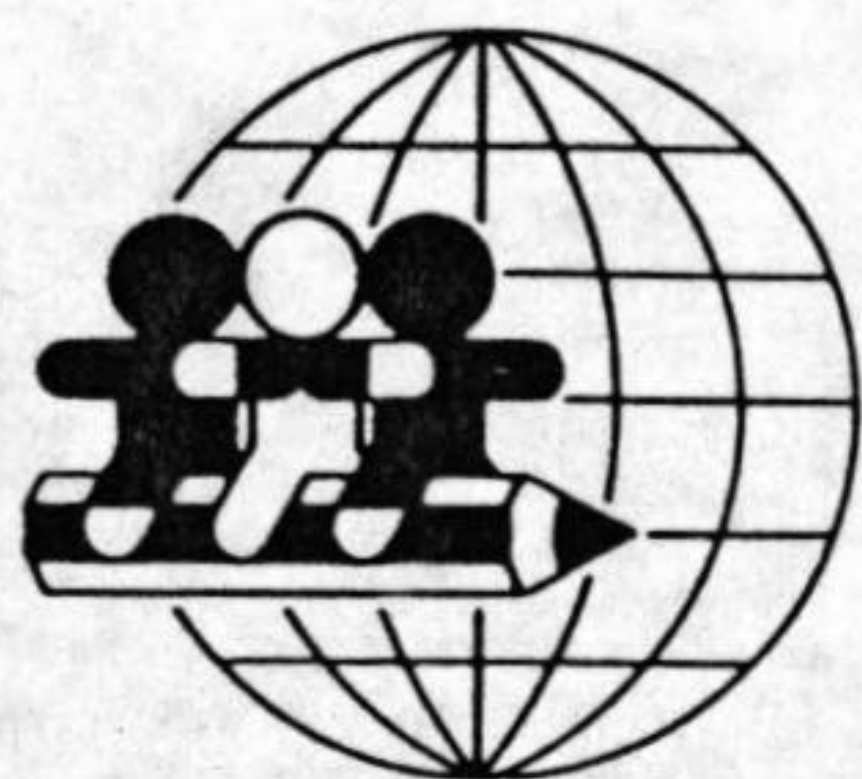
Chief Representative.

cc: Chief Representative, Dar-es-salaam.

cc: Babu September, Primary Division-SOMAFCO.

P/s: To Cde Andrew Masondo  
Acting Chief Administrator  
Mazimbu  
Tanzania.





# BARNENS VÄRLD

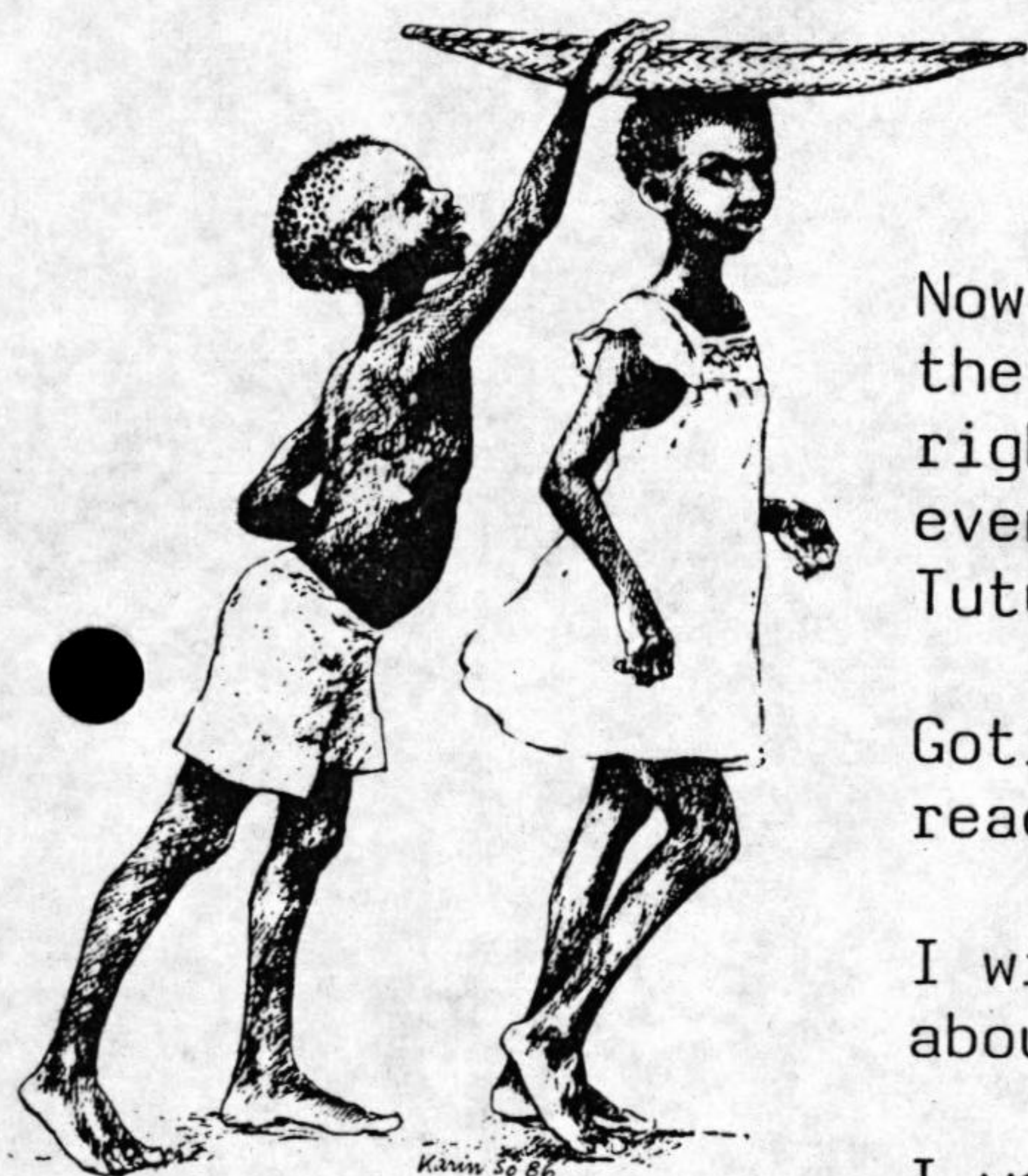
MUNDO INFANTIL · LE MONDE DES ENFANTS · CHILDREN'S WORLD

för barn · para niños · pour enfants · for children

Dear Billy,

ANKOM 1989 -03- 3 0

Sthlm 29.3.1989



Now the programme for the international conference on the rights of the child "Making reality out of children's right" is distributed. See bottom page 2 for the solidarity evening in which the children will participate. Bishop Tutu might come (see top page 3).

Gotland has started early - see enclosed presscut. They are ready to host the children.

I will phone to Aeroflot and to British Airways tomorrow to check about flights and tickets.

I would need to get in contact with the adult person who will come with the children (will it be Victor again?), to inform her/him of programme, etc. I also need to inform her/him to especially prepare some songs which are to be recorded for the cassette (some of the songs which we recorded with the group in october did not turn out well enough). It would be great if Victor is coming with the children as he is well prepared for the needs on this side.

best wishes

Magnus Bergmar



ANKOM 1989 -01 01

Chief rep.  
ANC-South Africa  
Billy Modise  
Box 6183  
102 33 Stockholm

c.c. Thomas Hammarberg, Rädda Barnen

Stockholm 26.1.1989

Dear Billy,

I spoke to your wife Yolisa earlier this week about an eventual tour by a group of children from Somafco to Sweden around may 25th until june 12th. Rädda Barnen should be the host. The first 15 days or so the children should be touring schools and local groups of Rädda Barnen in a limited area of Sweden. The autumntour in Småland around the children's festival is a good model also for this tour.

The group should also participate in a "Solidarityevening for the children of Southern Africa", arranged by Rädda Barnen in Stockholm on the eve of sunday the 11th of june. That sunday and the following monday Rädda Barnen is arranging a seminar about children's rights for local and international guests - Save the children-members from other countries as well as representatives from other organizations working for children's rights.

The secr gen of Rädda Barnen, Thomas Hammarberg, has asked me to arrange the evening programme for this seminar. Most probably I will be away for holidays by then but I have already consulted two persons that will take over the responsibility when I leave: Hans Andersson of the Rädda Barnen has the responsibility for matters concerning the guests and Petter Ljunggren, a musician and musicteacher who were deeply involved in the Children's Festival, will be responsible for the stageprogram.

It would be too expensive to bring the children here only for the 11th of june. It would also be better for the children to spend some time here. I have spoken to the organizational department of Rädda Barnen. They are willing to arrange a similar program for the children as was arranged last october around Gamleby in Småland. This time the area might be around Umeå in the north. I have told them that they must be prepared to take care of the children as parents, that one person is responsible for them and follows them from arrival until departure.

I will arrange a meeting with you and the responsible person at the organizational department as soon as you have confirmed if this tour can take place. I will also see to that a studymaterial will be sent well in advance to the schools that the group will visit. Probably a photographic exhibition will follow the children around as well as a part of the scenery for the stageprogramme on the 11th of june.

Rädda Barnen is getting more and more involved in Southern Africa and I think that a tour like this would be a good opportunity for the local groups of Rädda Barnen to get to know especially South Africa better.

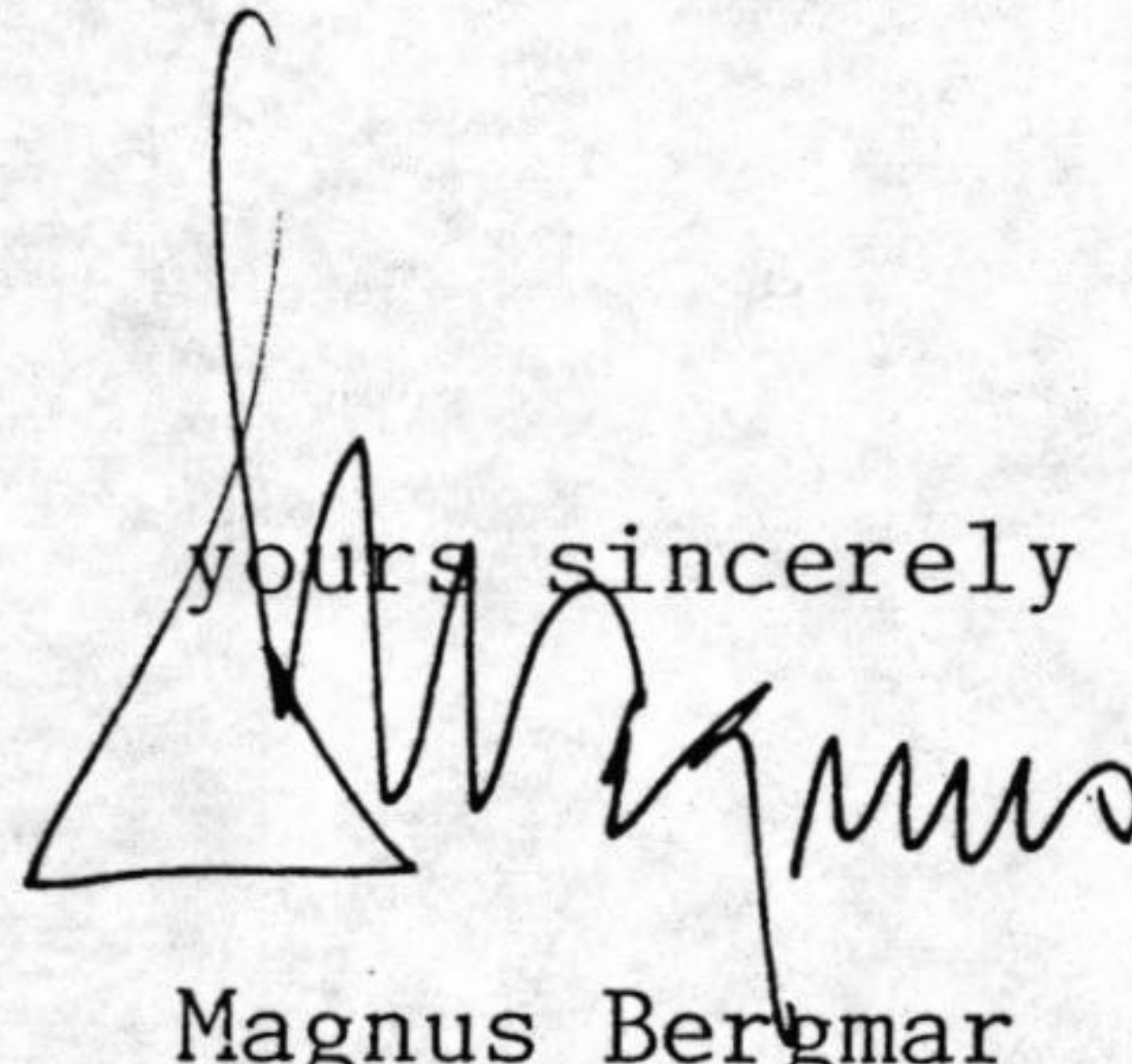
It should be a culturalgroup - maybe some of the children will be the same that were here in october - but it would be good if some of the children have rather recent experiences from South Africa, which they also would be able to speak about during the solidarityevening. I know that Knut Bergknut



met some children with recent experiences when he visited Somafco two years ago. Among them there were sisters and brothers who were sent away from the Natalviolence by their parents.

The budget will include a group of eight children and one adult, travelling with Aeroflot.

yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Magnus Bergmar', written over the typed name.

Magnus Bergmar  
Rädda Barnen  
Box 27320  
102 54 Stockholm

Tel. 08/663 00 00 or 08/744 21 89



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

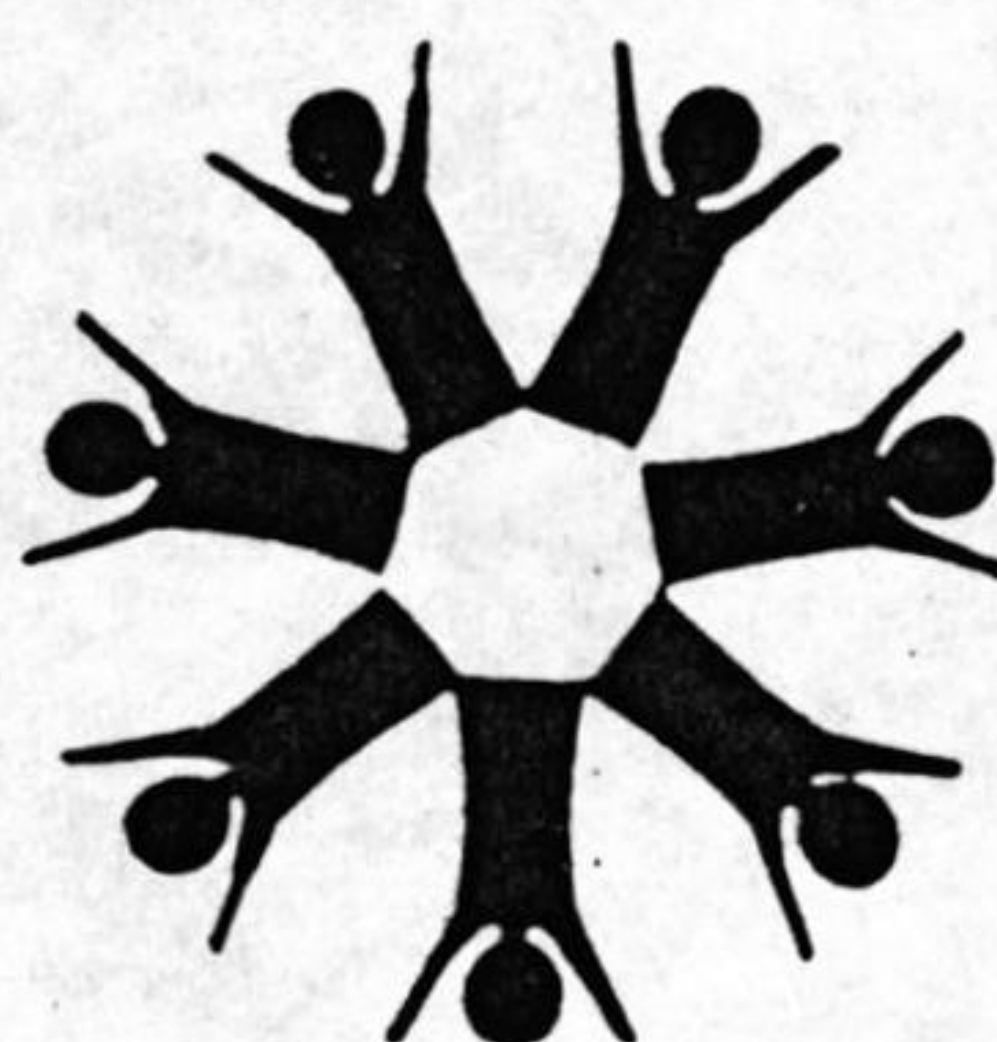
Stockholm, June 11 - 12, 1989 • Foresta Conference Center

# MAKING REALITY OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS?

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The purpose of this Conference  
is to work out an action plan  
for the implementation of the UN Convention  
on the Rights of the Child

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Rädda Barnen 70 years  
1919 - 1989

Organizer: Rädda Barnen, Swedish Save the Children



# MAKING REALITY OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS?

## PROGRAMME

Sunday, June 11, 1989

- 10h00 Opening of the conference Mrs Karin Söder  
Chairperson of the  
Executive Board of  
Rädda Barnen, Swede
- 10h10 The importance of children's rights Mr Ingvar Carlsson  
Prime Minister of  
Sweden
- 10h40 Keynote Speech I  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE:  
A tool for the implementation of the  
UN Convention? ?
- 11h20 Keynote Speech II  
ADVOCACY AND EDUCATION:  
A tool for the implementation of the  
UN Convention? Mr Tarzie Vittach  
Journalist
- 12h00 LUNCH
- 13h30 Parallell Commissions in sessions

Session I	Session II
<p>DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: A tool for the implementation of the UN Convention?</p> <p>Chairperson: Mr Hans-Christian Bugge Secretary General Redd Barna Norway:</p> <p>Rapporteur: Mr Frank Folz National Director Save the Children Fund Canada</p> <p>Panel: ????? Mr Andreas Fuglesang International Expert on communication, Redd Barna, Colombo, Sri Lanka Mr Eric Kibuka Professor Department of Sociology Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda</p>	<p>ADVOCACY AND EDUCATION: A tool for the implementation of the UN Convention?</p> <p>Chairperson: Mrs Wendy Rose National Secretary Save the Children Fund Australia</p> <p>Rapporteur: Mr Shep Harder Executive Officer International Save the Children A Geneva</p> <p>Panel: Mr Tarzie Vittachi Mr Nigel Cantwell Director Programmes Defence for Children International, Geneva Mr Thomas Hammarberg Secretary General Rädda Barnen, Sweden</p>

17h00 Closure of Commissions

18h00 Dinner

19h30 SOLIDARITY EVENING  
for the Children of South Africa

Mrs Lisbeth Palme,  
Chairperson of the  
Swedish committee  
for UNICEF  
and others



Monday, June 12, 1989

09h30 Speech

Mr Desmond Tutu  
Archbishop, Cape Town  
South Africa

10h30 Keynote Speech III  
THE RIGHTS OF DISABLED CHILDREN

Mr Ture Jönsson ???  
titel???

11h00 Keynote Speech IV  
THE RIGHTS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN

Medical Dr from  
Afghanistan,  
Peshawar, Pakistan

11h30 Keynote Speech V  
THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN  
TO BE PROTECTED AGAINST  
SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Ms Elvie Santos  
Executive Director  
Institute for the  
Protection of Children  
Manila, Philippines  
Philippines

12h00 LUNCH

13h30 Phr Parallel Session

Session III	Session IV	Session V
<p>THE RIGHTS OF DISABLED CHILDREN</p> <p><b>Chairperson:</b> Mr James Bausch President Save the Children USA</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> Mrs Annita Yacoumi Secretary General Save the Children Greece</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> Mr Ture Jönsson (?)</p> <p>Mrs Padmani Mendes Rädda Barnen Consultant Colombo, Sri Lanka Mr Tran Trong Hai Head of Rehabilitation Dept Hanoi, Vietnam</p>	<p>THE RIGHTS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN</p> <p><b>Chairperson:</b> Mr Nicholas Hinton Director General Save the Children UK</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> Mr George Coliati, Executive Secretary Save the Children Fund Malawi</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> Mr Neil Boothby Save the Children Mozambique Medical Dr from Afghanistan, Peshawar, Pakistan</p> <p>Dr Lars H Gustafsson Member of the Executive Board of Rädda Barnen</p>	<p>PROTECTION AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION</p> <p><b>Chairperson:</b> Dr J Herman Blake Chairperson of Save the Children USA</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> Mrs Sheila Kjällfors (?)</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> Ms Elvie Santos Mr Björn Westlund Representative Rädda Barnen, Lima, Peru Mr Ove Narvesen Redd Barna, Oslo, Norway Ms Elizabeth Janeg (?)</p>

16h30 Summary of the International  
Conference and recommendations  
for action

Mr Lars Ronnås  
Journalist

17h00 Closure



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Archbishop, Cape Town  
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# Elden brinner för de svartas kamp

Rörelse



Han är svart. Apartheid - rasåtskillnaden i Sydafrika - gör honom från födseln till en andra klassens människa. Utan rösträtt eller andra medborgerliga rättigheter. Slav i ett av världens rikaste länder.

Han får inte använda samma sjukhus, skolor, taxi, ambulans, hotell, restauranger, toaletter eller ens samma kyrkogård som de vita.

Från 16 års ålder måste han bära pass i sitt eget land. Han vet hur det känns när tårgasen sticker i ögonen. Han har upplevt skräcken i apartheidpolisens celler. Han har skrikit ut smärtan när torteraren fört gummi-masken över hans ansikte och kopplat på strömmen.

Han vet.

Men han trotsar skräcken och säger:

Vi måste bryta våra bojor. Vi måste ha frihet under vår livstid. Amandla! Makten åt folket.

Texten finns på en av skärmarna i Gråbobiblioteket i Visby. Där hänger en utställning mot apartheid. Det är ISAK-vecka - vårens kampanjvecka för Isolera Sydafrika-kommittén. Ikväll går ett fakeltåg genom Visby till Östercentrum, där en eld ska tändas och brinna ett dygn som påminnelse om de svartas kamp för frihet och

mänskliga rättigheter i södra Afrika.

## GÄLLER BARNEN

Kampen i år gäller främst barnen. "Barn mot apartheid" heter en kampanj som många svenska organisationer arbetar med. För utställningen berättar att det är barnen som lider mest: förutom att de förvägras rätten att vara barn, att få vettig skolutbildning, så slås de blodiga och mördas när de protesterar mot sitt lands omänskliga samhällssystem.

Under de senaste arton månaderna har 30 000 människor fängslats enligt undantagslagarna i Sydafrika - av dem var nära hälften, eller 12 000, yngre än 18 år. Tusentals barn döms till fängelsestraff, nyligen dömdes en åttaåring till två års fängelse för stenkastning. Också barn i grannländerna drabbas - under de sex första åren på 1980-talet dödades 530 000 barn i frontstaterna Angola och Mocambique, enligt FN:s barnfond UNICEF.

I grannlandet Tanzania har de svartas befrielse rörelse ANC, African National Congress, en frihetsskola. Barn från den skolan ska i början av sommaren komma till Stockholm och sjunga vid en konferens Rädda Barnen och UNICEF anordnar - en konferens med

syfte att skriva en barnkonvention för FN. I samband med den konferensen finns det stora möjligheter att vi får träffa de afrikanska barnen på Gotland!

## I GOTLÄNDSKA SKOLOR

— De vill bekanta sig med Sverige veckorna innan konferensen, och jag har fått förfrågan om vi kan ta emot gruppen i två veckor kring månadsskiftet maj-juni, berättar Kerstin Blomberg.

— Blir det verklighet kommer en grupp med åtta barn i 11-12-årsåldern. Det är en sång- och dansgrupp och de kommer i så fall att bo hos gotländska familjer och jag tar ledigt från mitt arbete för att åka runt med dem i skolorna.

— Skolorna får komma in med en förfrågan om de vill ha besök. Jag hade tänkt mig ett eller två skolbesök per dag, att barnen kan få uppträda för de gotländska barnen men att de också få tillfälle att leka tillsammans. Och ska en gotländsk skola få besök får de studera Afrika innan, säger Kerstin.

Kerstin Blomberg ska tala i Östercentrum ikväll, och Allmänna sången sjunger där det bål tänds som får brinna ett dygn som påminnelse om den kamp som ständigt förs av de svarta i södra Afrika.

Eva Sjöstrand

DU ÄR OLT UTE PÅ GOTLAND



## KOMPIS I VÄRLDEN

Text: Elin Clason  
Foto: Petita Onne

De kämpar  
mot apartheid

– Barnen här i Sverige har allt de behöver, säger Pholo, 11 år, från Sydafrika.

– De har pennor, videofilm, böcker och papper. Och de får det så lätt. Vi saknar mycket, speciellt böcker, säger hon.

● Lördagen och söndagen den 15–16 oktober uppträdde Pholo och hundratals andra barn på Barnfestivalen "Kompis i världen" i Folkets Hus i Stockholm.

I samband med festivalen tillbringade Pholo och hennes sju jämnåriga kamrater från frihetsskolan Somafo i Tanzania några veckor i Sverige. De bodde i Gamleby i Småland och besökte skolor i området.

På Barnfestivalen dansade de bl a stövelnsdans, som de sydafrikanska gruvarbetarna brukar dansa. De läste dikter och sjöng om Sydafrika. De träffade också Sara, Maria, Joanna och Anna från Rädde Sydafrika-klubben i Göteborg och sjöng tillsammans med dem en afrikansk sång. (Se Barnen & Vi nr 2/88.)

Pholo är född i Sydafrika. Hon tvingades fly därifrån tillsammans med sin mamma och tre äldre bröder när hon var sex år.

– Vi bodde i Soweto. Mamma blev fängslad flera gånger. Till sist måste vi fly. Det var inte bra att leva i Soweto. Men det var ändå svårt att lämna sina kamrater. Jag fick inte säga adjö till dem innan jag for.

Pholos familj flydde först till Moçambique med tåg. Men efter ett halvår måste de fly vidare till Tanzania. Den



Sex av de sydafrikanska barnen från Frihetsskolan Somafo i Tanzania besökte tillsammans med sin lärare Victor, Rädde Barnens kontor i Stockholm första dagen de var i Sverige.

sydafrikanska regimen har tvingat Moçambique att utvisa politiskt aktiva sydafrikanska politiker därifrån och Pholos mamma kunde inte stanna kvar där.

– Därför kom vi till Tanzania och Somafo, säger Pholo.

På skolan Somafo går ca 1 000 barn från Sydafrika. En del av barnens föräldrar har tvingats fly från Sydafrika tillsammans med sina barn. En del barn har själva varit politiskt aktiva och förföljda och måst lämna sitt hemland utan sina föräldrar.

### Somafo

Somafo, som betyder Solomon Mahlangu Freedom

College, har fått sitt namn efter en ung sydafrikansk gerillasoldat som avrättats av den sydafrikanska regimen. Det är en internatskola, där eleverna bor och lever kollektivt. Bara några av barnen har sina föräldrar där och kan träffa dem på fritid och helger.

Pholos mamma studerar utomlands, men hennes bröder finns i närheten.

Gugu, som är född i Tanzania, har sin faster på Somafo. Men hennes mamma studerar sedan flera år utomlands.

– Jag träffade henne i somras under två veckor, säger Gugu.

Khanyas föräldrar bor på Somafo, men hon lever ändå

som de andra barnen på internatskolan.

– Jag skulle bli sjuk av längtan efter min mamma, säger hon, om jag t ex skulle bo i Sverige.

Med på resan till Sverige var barnens lärare Victor. Han arbetade som lärare i Durban i Sydafrika, innan han av politiska skäl tvingades fly till Tanzania. Som lärare på Somafo fungerar han också som pappa för barnen, eftersom de flesta barns pappor inte finns i närheten.

### Besök från Sverige

1987 besökte en svensk lärare och två elever från Åbyskolan i Gamleby Somafo. Då fick de svenska barnen Hanna och Cilla dela de sydafrikanska barnens levnadsvillkor. De måste gå upp 5.40 varje morgon och äta frukostbulle och dricka ett glas vatten, som är Somafo-barnens morgonmål. Första lektionen började 7.50. Efter lunch, som mest bestod av ris och sås, var det siesta. På kvällen läste barnen läxor till nästa dag.

Åbyskolan har i många år stött Somafo med pengar och material. Skolan saknar det mesta, kunde de svenska barnen konstatera, när de var där.

Här i Sverige har de sydafrikanska barnen bott i svenska familjer och haft "svenska föräldrar". De har lärt känna Sverige och svenska barn. Genom besök i 16 småländska



skolor, intervjuer i massmedia och deltagande i den stora Barnfestivalen i Folkets Hus i Stockholm har de kunnat informera om skolan Somafo i Tanzania och om sydafrikanska barns situation i sitt hemland.

– Boerregimen fängslar

1986 har 173 000 barn i Sydafrika suttit häktade under kortare och längre perioder. Tack vare de starka protesterna från utlandet vågar den sydafrikanska regimen i dag inte arrestera minderåriga barn i samma utsträckning, som den tidigare gjort. Den



*Barnen i Sverige har så mycket saker, tycker både Gugu och Pholo från Sydafrika. De går på internatskolan Somafo i Tanzania, eftersom deras föräldrar tvingats fly utomlands.*

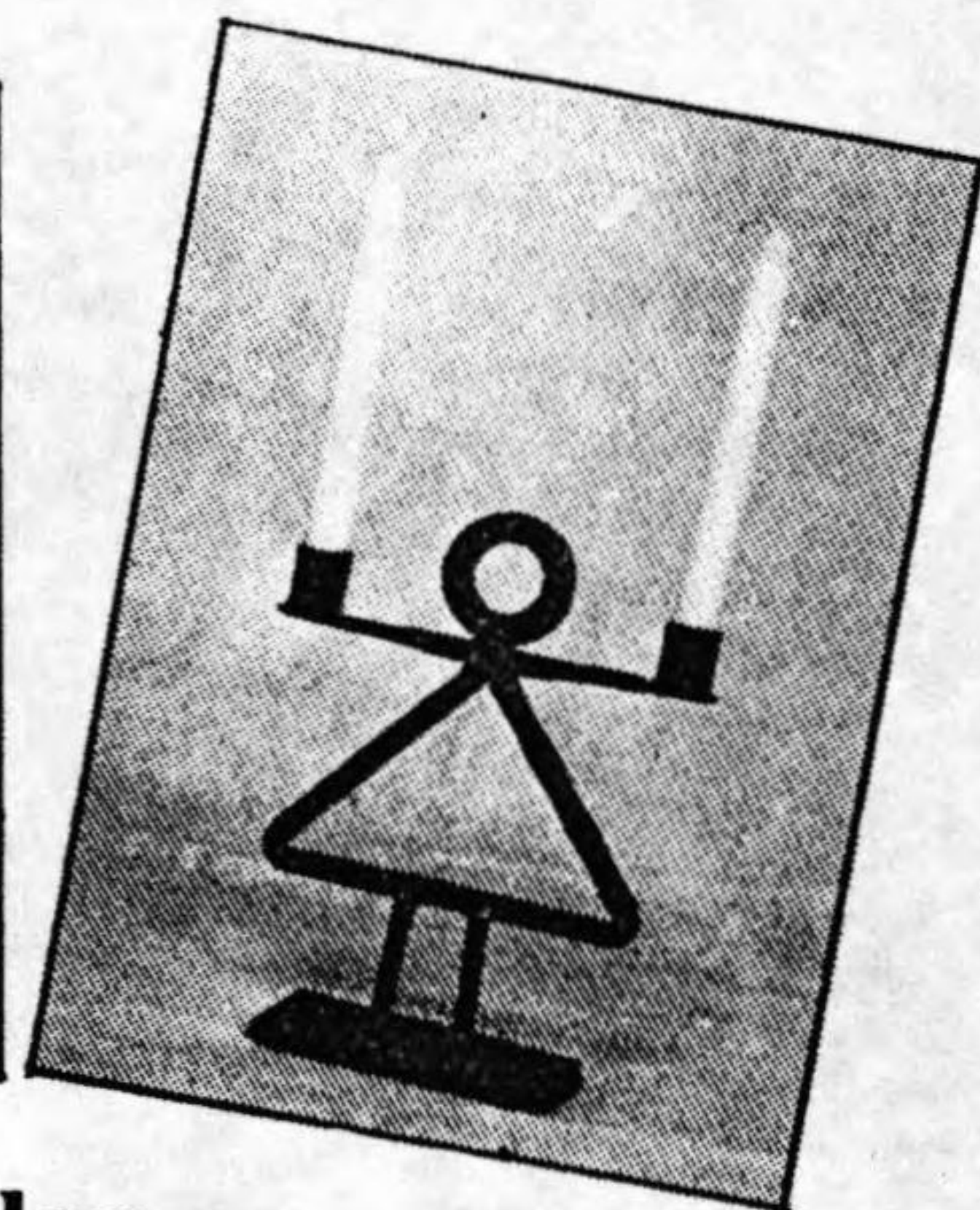
barn och misshandlar dem, säger Pholo. Vi pratar om det i skolan. Varje dag lyssnar vi på nyheter från Sydafrika och talar om vad som hänt.

### Sydafrika

Officiell sydafrikansk statistik visar att mellan 1984 och

sydafrikanska regimen är känslig för kritik utifrån.

*Afrikagrupperna i Sverige, Barnängsgatan 23, 116 41 Stockholm, tel 08/44 04 25, har information om hur svenska barn kan hjälpa till i arbetet mot apartheid i Sydafrika.* □



### Ljuskullan

Ljusstake i järnsmide från Rättvik.

14 cm hög. Formgivare: Thomas Hellström.

Pris 60:— + porto, varav 20:— tillfaller Rädda Barnen.

### Korrespondenskort med kurbitsmotiv

Design: Gesar Anitha Hansson.

Pris per förpackning innehållande 5 dubbla kort med kuvert

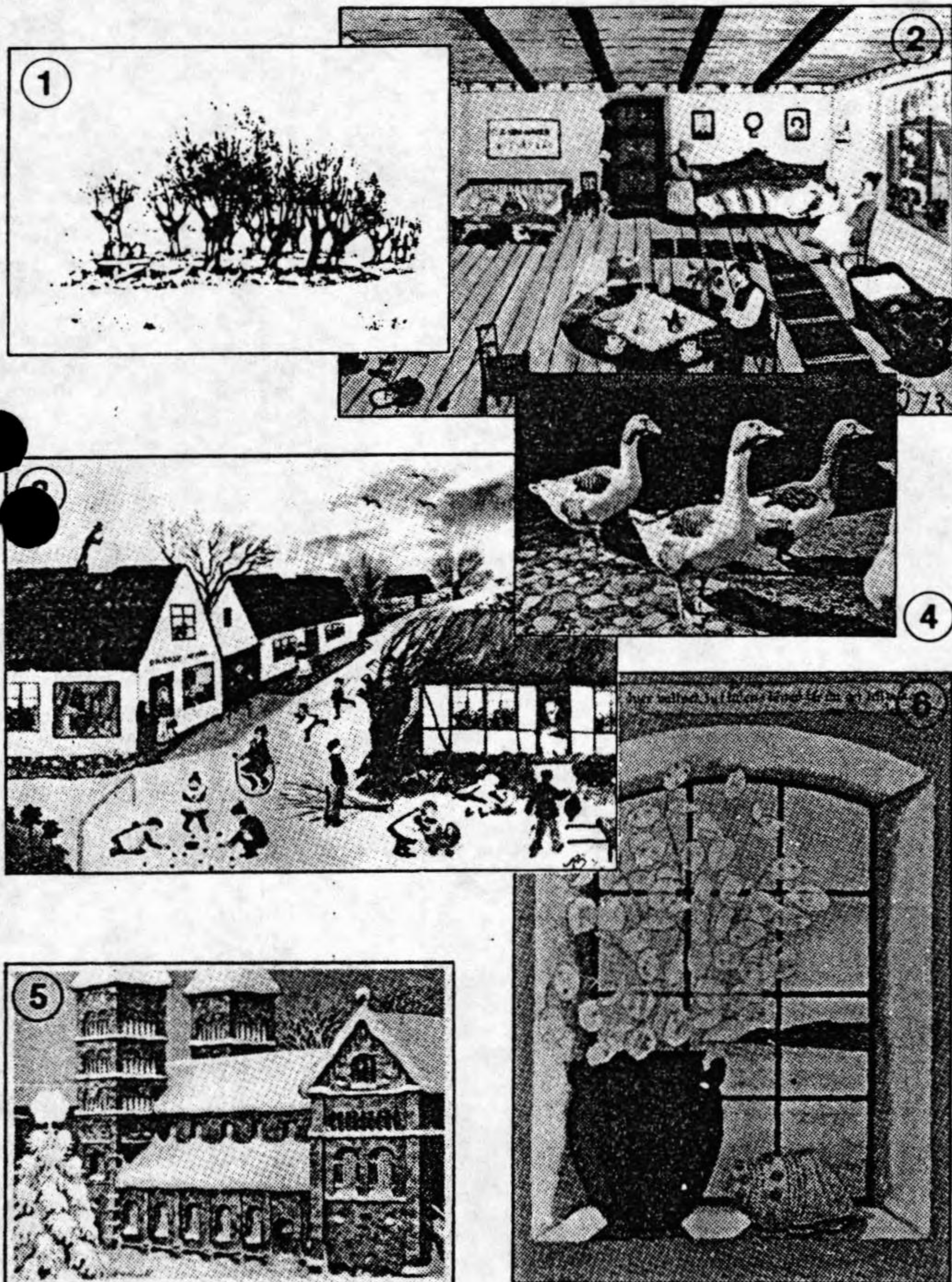
15:— varav 10:— tillfaller Rädda Barnen.

### Upplysning och försäljning

genom Ingegerd Åslund, Bohmgatan 26, 795 00 Rättvik.

Tel 0248-105 34. Postgiro 28 16 37-9.

**Rädda Barnen**



1 Korrespondenskort "Pilallé" av Gunnar Wallentin  
Pris per förpackning innehållande 5 kort med kuvert  
15:- varav 10:- tillfaller Rädda Barnen.

2 Korrespondenskort "I väntan på storken" av Alma Öhrström

3 Korrespondenskort "Min barndomsby" av Alma Öhrström

Nr 2 och 3 pris per förpackning innehållande 5 kort med kuvert 20:- varav 15:- tillfaller Rädda Barnen.

4 Korrespondenskort "Gåsakort". Foto Olof Norrman.  
Pris per förpackning innehållande 5 kort med kuvert  
17:50 varav 11:25 tillfaller Rädda Barnen.

5 Julkort "Lunds domkyrka" av Folke Hallin  
Pris per förpackning innehållande 5 kort med kuvert  
30:- varav 20:- tillfaller Rädda Barnen

6 Korrespondenskort "Sänd ditt bröd..." av Anna-Lisa Markby  
Pris per förpackning innehållande 6 kort med kuvert  
50:-. Pris per styck 10:-. Hela beloppet tillfaller  
Rädda Barnen.

Porto tillkommer. Inbetalningskort bifogas.

Nr 1-6 försäljes genom Rädda Barnens Länsförbund i Malmöhus län, Göran Olsigatan 1, 211 22 Malmö.

Tel. 040/97 5284. Postgiro 9468-0.

**Rädda Barnen**





# UNITED NATIONS CENTRE AGAINST *APARTHEID*

## NOTES AND DOCUMENTS\*

4/89

March 1989

### THE DELMAS TREASON TRIAL

[Note: The Delmas Treason Trial was the longest running political trial in South Africa's history. It focused on the activities of the United Democratic Front (UDF), the largest organization in South Africa opposing apartheid by peaceful means. The convictions and harsh sentences delivered made it a "crime" to participate or take a leadership role in the movement of peaceful opposition to apartheid.]



## BACKGROUND

The Delmas Treason Trial was the longest running political trial in South Africa's history. It involved, among others, four prominent leaders of the United Democratic Front (UDF), the largest organization in South Africa opposing apartheid by peaceful means. UDF played a crucial role in the widespread boycott of the 1984 elections to the tricameral parliament, which excluded Africans. The boycott was a catalyst in the nation-wide uprising against the apartheid régime in 1984.

The trial focused on the activities of UDF and its role in the 1984 uprising. As such, it placed UDF on trial. The convictions and harsh sentences delivered effectively made it a "crime" to participate or take a leadership role in the movement of peaceful opposition to apartheid.

## THE TRIAL

In 1985, 22 black South Africans were charged with treason in what has become known as the "Delmas Treason Trial". On 8 December 1988, four of them were convicted of treason and sentenced as follows:

Patrick Lekota, the UDF Publicity Secretary (who had already spent 6 years in the Robben Island prison)  
- 12 years;

Popo Molefe, the UDF General Secretary - 10 years;

Moss Chikane, the Secretary of the UDF Transvaal region  
- 10 years;

Tom Manthata, a senior employee of the South African Council of Churches - 6 years.

Seven community leaders of the Vaal Triangle, an area which includes the township of Sharpeville, were sentenced to five years imprisonment for statutory "terrorism" in connection with the organization of a "stay away" and a march to protest a rent increase of government owned houses. The march was dispersed with tear-gas and gun fire.

Six of the seven leaders received sentences suspended for five years. The other 11 were acquitted at various stages of the trial. The conditions of suspension of the sentences of the six deprived them of the right to participate in any political activity.

Unbridled violence had broken out on 3 September 1984. The South African Government, in public statements before the trial started and during its lengthy course, maintained that UDF was responsible for the violence. Most of the organization's top leadership were arrested and put on trial in the Natal Province. They were acquitted by Judge John Milne after the prosecution conceded that it had no case.

The fate of those in the Transvaal turned out to be different. They were brought to trial in the small village of Delmas, some 100 kilometres to the



east of Johannesburg and Pretoria. Unlike the Natal case, they were all originally refused bail and spent about two years in custody. The three UDF leaders were refused bail throughout, even though no less than five applications were made on their behalf.

The Delmas Treason Trial was heard by Judge Kees Van Dijkhorst and two assessors, Professor Willem A. Joubert, an eminent academic lawyer and writer, and Mr. W.F. Krugel, the President of the Regional Court in Pretoria. The prosecution tried to saddle all the accused with being in conspiracy with the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) to overthrow the State by violence. It led over 150 witnesses. The defence led over 130 witnesses maintaining that the evidence to connect the accused with violent conduct was false and that although they wanted to put an end to apartheid and establish a non-racial democracy in South Africa, as did ANC, theirs was a peaceful struggle. The record, together with the documentary exhibits, ran to over 40,000 pages.

The trial did not have a smooth course. Professor Joubert was dismissed by the judge because he volunteered the information that he had signed a Million Signature Campaign form stating his opposition to the racially separated tricameral system which had left the African majority disenfranchised. The defence countered that the judge had no power to do this and in any event that he and the remaining assessor had to recuse themselves, particularly as Mr. Krugel, the remaining assessor, was discovered to be a member of Die Broederbond, a secret Afrikaner organization. Die Broederbond was responsible for the formulation and execution of the very policies which the accused and their organizations had vociferously opposed. The application for the stopping of the trial was refused. The strained atmosphere in which the trial was conducted became worse. The defence continued to plead in the absence of Professor Joubert that the accused had done no more than protest peacefully, that the violence in the country had come about as a result of the frustrations of the majority of the population with the appalling local conditions and the absence of political justice for the majority in the country of their birth for no reason other than that they were black.

The trial was transferred to Pretoria in August 1987, to the very courtroom in which Nelson Mandela and other leaders were convicted in 1964. The interest of the public and the diplomatic corps increased as the trial was drawing to a close. The convictions and sentences were criticized throughout the world and were said to be a blow to peaceful extraparliamentary politics in South Africa.

The case is to be appealed on various grounds, including: that the dismissal of Professor Joubert was irregular; that the Judge unduly interfered with the conduct of the case; that video and documentary evidence that was presented was inadmissible; and that the evidence presented was not trustworthy.

Calls have been made to all concerned to secure an early appeal and for the accused to be freed on bail while the appeal process is taking its course.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

The Delmas Treason Trial was the most important treason trial in South Africa since 1961, when Nelson Mandela and other ANC leaders were tried



and sentenced to life imprisonment. The outcome of the case was significant both for the grounds on which the convictions were reached and the severity with which the judge treated political dissent in a country where blacks are excluded from the political process. The judge concluded that "one can commit high treason without violence". None of the three men who received the heaviest sentences were found to have either planned, or engaged in, specific acts of violence. The trial was essentially a trial of their ideas and the legitimacy of their opposition. The verdict showed that even though the régime has recently taken certain measures regarding detainees and political prisoners, it is still unwilling to accept legitimate and peaceful opposition to its apartheid policies.

Reacting to the verdict, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican Archbishop of Southern Africa, said:

"... If this is treason, then I am guilty of treason ... ."

Reverend Frank Chikane, General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said:

"What shocked me in particular in the nature of the judgement is that you are found guilty of terrorism for simply providing leadership and for understanding the political situation in this country."

Ms. Helen Suzman, Member of Parliament of the Progressive Federal Party, said:

"The verdict 'narrows the field' where peaceful opposition to apartheid can be played out."

The United States Embassy in Pretoria likewise said that the judgement was:

"... regrettable because of its grave implications for those who are committed to pursuing political change through political means."

As the three UDF leaders began their lengthy prison sentence, they smuggled out a joint statement, which is a message of hope for South Africa:

"We view the present trial as an interim affair. Somewhere in the future lies a date when black and white South Africans will take a second look at these moments of our history. They will evaluate afresh the events now in contention and our role in them. And since the privilege will belong to them, they will pass final judgement. We are convinced that theirs will be contrary to the present one. They will vindicate us."

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