

INAUGURATION : SOWETO YOUTH CONGRESS DOBSONVILLE : 1983-07-31

SPEAKERS

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. UNKNOWN (CHAIRMAN) | 9. ZINZI MANDELA |
| 2. CURNICK NDLOVU | 10. CASSIM SALOOJEE |
| 3. OUPA MONARENG | 11. UNKNOWN (B/MAN) |
| 4. DR NTATHO MOTLANA | 12. OSCAR MPETHA |
| 5. ARCHIE GUMEDE | 13. UNKNOWN (B/MAN) - |
| 6. UNKNOWN (I/MALE) | 14. UNKNOWN (B/MAN) |
| 7. DAN MONTSITSI | 15. ZOLILE NTSHELWANE (SAAWU) |
| 8. MEWA RAMGOBIN | 16. (PEYCO) |

IMPORTANT PEOPLE, EVENTS AND ORGANISATIONS MENTIONED

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. OLIVER TAMBO | 19. RELEASE MANDELA CAMPAIGN |
| 2. MANDELA | 20. SSRC |
| 3. LUTHULI | 21. HECTOR PETERSON |
| 4. ANC | 22. BARNEY PITYANA |
| 5. UNKHONTO (WE SIZWE) | 23. SOLOMON MAHLANGU |
| 6. ANDREW MBELE | 24. TABU MOTAUNG |
| 7. DUMA NOKWE | 25. SIMON MOEGOERANE |
| 8. WALTER SISULU | 26. JOSEPH MDLULI |
| 9. MBATHA | 27. NEIL AGGETT |
| 10. ANC YOUTH LEAGUE | 28. AMILCAL CABRAL |
| 11. MOSES KOTANE | 29. HELDA NETO |
| 12. DILIZA MJI | 30. MHLABA (RAYMOND) |
| 13. SOBUKWE | 31. GWALA (HARRY) |
| 14. DR MOROKA | 32. MBEKI (GOVAN) |
| 15. DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN | 33. FREEDOM CHARTER |
| 16. JOE MOLEFE | 34. CONGRESS ALLIANCE |
| 17. PAC | 35. LEMBEDE |
| 18. BRAM FISCHER | 36. SATHS COOPER |

O P M E R K I N G S

1. Hierdie is 'n transkripsie van die klank vanaf die video bandopnames soos ontvang. Die transkripsie is so akkuraat as moontlik en is so ver as moontlik woordeliks korrek.
2. Verskillende sprekers kon van mekaar uitgeken word op die opnames en hulle word direk aangedui binne die transkripsie. Die akkuraatheid van die aangeduide sprekers is nagegaan in oorleg met die beeld op die video opnames.

NB Die transkripsie van enigiets wat deur die aangeduide spreker gesê word, begin altyd aan die linkerkant van die bladsy. Op verskeie plekke is daar uitings vanaf 'n enkele ander onbekende persoon, of vanaf 'n aantal persone uit die gehoor. Sulke opmerkings of ander uitings word op een van die volgende maniere aangedui:

- (1) Uitinge van 'n enkele ander onbekende persoon, begin nie aan die linkerkant nie, maar 'n aantal spasies na regs.
 - (2) Gesamentlike uitings van 'n aantal mense uit die gehoor, is ingeskuif na regs en word in vet letters uitgedruk.
 - (3) In sommige gevalle word slegs 'n beskrywing gegee van die geluide wat gehoor word, en dit word dan in hakies aangedui.
3. Enige teks tussen hakies is kommentaar en is nie die direkte geluide vanaf die bandopname nie. So byvoorbeeld word agtergrondgeluide en ander opvallende klanke tussen hakies aangedui. Enige ander moontlike kommentaar soos byvoorbeeld "Interruption in the recording" word ook in hakies binne die transkripsie aangedui.

4. 'n Vraagteken in hakies na 'n woord of 'n sin, dui op 'n mate van onsekerheid oor die korrektheid daarvan.
5. Woorde, sinsdele of sinne wat heeltemaal onverstaanbaar is, byvoorbeeld weens swak opname, geraas of waar sprekers gelyk praat, word aangedui met stippellyne, byvoorbeeld "I know ...".
6. Waar woorde of sinne onderbreek word, word dit aangedui deur 'n koppelteken na die woord of gedeelte daarvan, byvoorbeeld "Ek het gist- nee eergister vir hom gesien".
7. 'n Heropname van die video band is gemaak vanaf die oorspronklike video band, en is beskikbaar om in die hof voorgespeel te word. Hierdie heropnames bly die eiendom van die SAP en sal normaalweg nie in die hof ingedien word nie.

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TRANSCRIPTION OF VIDEOTAPE NO 113 : SOYCO : DOBSONVILLE : 31 JULY 1983

1. Song 1: Hand clapping, moving around -

Sise Basha Sise Basha

Sise Basha Sise Basha

Chorus x2 Asoze Sibulawe Yilambabhunu

Sise Basha

Thina Siwulusha Lwala E'Afrika

Thina Siwulusha Lwala E'Afrika

Chorusx2 Asoze Sibulawe Yilamabhunu

Sise Basha

*Seen entering the
the hall while this song
was sung.*

3rd Verse : 2nd Verse Repeated

REMARK: Seated on stage are DR MOTLANA, MR GUMEDE, MR NKONDO
and MR MATHEWS.

2. Mayibuyé)
I-Afrika (2x))
Oliver Tamba (10X))
Amandla) Fist up
Ngawethu)
Mayibuye I'Afrika (X 2)
Izwe Elethu

Translation

1ste Verse We are young, we are young
We are young, we are young
Chorus x2 We will not be killed by the boers
We are the youth
2nd verse We are the youth of Africa
We are the youth of Africa

Chorus x2 We will not be killed by the boers
 We are the youth

Song 3

U Mandela wethu
Somlandela Somlandela
U Mandela wethu
Somlandela Somlandela

Chorus x2 Noma singaboshwa
 Somlandela Somlandela

More

Remark: Song is sung three times replacing the name of Mandela with Tambo and Luthuli and continuous clapping and dancing. European TV crew can be seen moving:

I Soyco Yethu
Soyilandela Soyilandela
I Soyco Yethu
Soyilandela Soyilandela

Chorus x2 Noma Singaboshwa
 Soyilandela Soyilandela

Remark: Song is sung three times replacing Soyco with ANC and then returning Soyco during the third time.

(Scene outside hall appears taking a camera shot of SOYCO Poster and vehicles).

Translation:

Our Mandela/Tambo/Luthuli
We will follow him, we will follow him
Our Mandela/Tambo/Luthuli
We will follow him, we will follow him

Chorus x2 Even if we are arrested

We will follow him, we will follow him

Our Soyco/ANC/Soyco

We will follow it, we will follow it

Our Soyco/ANC/Soyco

We will follow it, we will follow it

Chorus x2

Even if we are arrested

We will follow it, we will follow it

*Appeared
held clapping
hands*

4. Oliver Tambo, Oliver Tambo, Oliver Tambo - clapping of hands

Pamphlets/placards:

- (1) SOYCO UNITY ACTION
- (2) MNDawe STRUGGLE
- (3) UDF T-shirts worn

Placards (visible)

- (1) SOYCO on the wall of hall;
- (2) SOWETO YOUTH CONGRESS; and
- (3) SOYCO UNITY ACTION FREEDOM on the fence surrounding the venue.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER (could be chairman): Some people come as far as P.E., Cape Town and so forth and we have quite a number of course come from the Transvaal and so on, and I think we must start now. I thought we would start at 10 but due to some problems we couldn't. Now as I think we all know. We have here come to launch the SOWETO YOUTH CONGRESS today July 31, 1983. Of course we should remember this day (inaudible) as so many days that we observe in the struggle. I am not trying to argue that we wasted effort to observe these days (inaudible) in the years to come. (Long section inaudible due to moving of furniture). Remember the role Youth League played. The

program of action which lifted our struggle to a militant plain was as a direct result of the campaign (inaudible) and so on done by the Youth League. The Defiance Campaign which to date, is not equalled was as a result of the program of action that was introduced by the Youth League. I am citing this to show the importance youth can play in the bitter struggle so that as we form these youth organisations today, I think we have to keep these in mind. We have to think back to men like TAMBO, SISULU, MANDELA, LEMBEDE and many others, who were active in the Youth League and see the quality of their developing into the giants they are today. We hope that with the formation of the SOWETO YOUTH LEAGUE, rather YOUTH CONGRESS, as has happened in other centres.

We know that PEYCO has just been formed a few months ago. SAYCO in Atteridgeville as well as the YOUTH CONGRESS has come up, we are hoping in other centres of the country as well something of this nature will come up and we're hoping that these Youth Congresses that are coming up throughout the country are going to (inaudible) our struggle and put it on a much higher plain than it has been up to now.

We hope to ^{ANNEX} ~~(inaudible)~~ ^{ANNEX} all the energies ^{AND STORMING} (inaudible) of youth are channeled to the proper direction. Now by way of kicking off. I will call upon CURNICK NDLOVU who is going to speak on behalf of LARS GANU (phonetical) (inaudible) unfortunately she isn't here. We are expecting her to come later on.

^{ERIC MOLOBI}
CURNICK NDLOVU SPEAKS: As ... said I am to introduce the speakers here something that was to be done by mrs (inaudible) was around here she will be joining us here soon.

It is a historic moment because here as the MC has already said, we are seeing a process of harnessing the youth in this country, in Soweto, eh to play a major role in the struggle for emancipation. We know that their, the youth, no

(inaudible) struggles the youth has always played a very, very important, role but the youth cannot play this role if the youth is not organised. Therefore today the central theme today, the very important thing (inaudible) is a process of organisation. I will now introduce to you the people who are, who will be leading us this eh, today.

(Introduction taking place)

To my extreme left we have Mr MATHEWS. Mr MATHEWS served, I think, 12½ years in the Island, eh, for his contribution, into eh the struggle. Will you stand up, please. (MATHEWS stands and raises his right clenched fist while audience clap hands and CURTIS NKONDO raises right arm with fingers closed and thumb outstretched). Eh, I must say that knowing him has always been a (inaudible) because he does not spare a punch, every time he injects you with some sort of eh enthusiasm.

VIDEO CHANGES.

SAME SPEAKER CONTINUES: CURTIS NKONDO, so you know NKONDO, a lot of you, he used to be ex-president of eh AZAPO (inaudible) (audience laughter) (inaudible) Eh, Mr NKONDO will be with us today. He served a banning order eh 3 years, (Mr NKONDO nods his head in agreement) and eh he has just been released (inaudible) prison (audience laughter)

X What we are seeing is an ever more determinate (inaudible) that is banning order like Mr MATHEWS (inaudible) did not break him, to take up the reins of the struggle and show us the way.

Mr ARCHIE GUMEDE comes from Durban. He is the eh, he is the eh chairman, president) chairman, chairman of the UDF of Durban. I'm sure we have heard, and read about this huge process that is exploding inside the country. The United

Democratic Front. This thing is, is of importance and emerges all over the country and it galvanises people, people of progressive thinking who are aimed at changing the status quo by organisation of the masses and not by speeches. I mean the UDF it's attempt, its an attempt to bring organisations into a broad alliance, a broad alliance that will sweep the regime out of this, eh, eh (audience claps hands) (inaudible) (ARCHIE GUMEDE stands and CURTIS NKONDO raises right hand - fingers closed, thumb outstretched)

Next to Mr GUMEDE we have Dr MOTLANA. You all know dr MOTLANA, he is the chairman eh of the SCA, SOWETO CIVIC ASSOCIATION and he used to be active in the Youth League, eh he played a role in the, in the Youth of the mother organisation in this country and he has further experience that he will share this morning, eh, Dr MOTLANA (Dr MOTLANA stands up while audience claps)

Next to Dr MOTLANA, we have eh DAN MONTSITSI. Dan was the president of the SSRC. You remember some few years ago, when the youth in this country exploded in the face of the regime, the people who (inaudible) Mr MONTSITSI was the president of that committee that amassed the student potential force and lent direction and for those activities he was arrested with some of his colleagues and he was given 8 years, and he served effectively 4 years in the Island. He comes back, he is not broken as we can see (inaudible) (audience laughs) those who intended to break him are very disappointed this morning. Mr MONTSITSI. (MONTSITSI stands and raises a right clenched fist).

Some of the dignataries will be joining us as the program unfolds, thank you, mr Chairman.

(Song in Zulu led by Black male Siphwe THUSI wearing a scarf of black, green and yellow)

Abazondi Charter
 Sizobathola
 Abazondi 'Umkhonto
 Sizobathola

Chorus x2 Amagama Abhaliwe
 Abazondi 'Mkhonto
 Sizobathola
 Abazondi 'UDF
 Sizobathola

Chorus x2 Amagama Abhaliwe
 Abazondi 'Soyco
 Sizobathola
 Abazondi Soyco
 Sizobathola .
 Chorus Amagama Abhaliwe

Translation

Those who trouble the Charter/Umkonto/Umkhonto/UDF/Soyco x2
 We will get them
 Those who trouble the charter etc
 We will get them

Chorus x2 The names are written

Remark: The song is repeated replacing the name/organisation
 as shown in the first line of this translation.

A - Amandla
 B - Ngwethu Y(X 2)

A - Mayibuye
 B - I'afrika (X 2)

CHAIRMAN: We call upon OUPA MONARENG who is the chairman of the COMMITTEE that has been organising the Youth congresses who will give us report of all the programmes (inaudible) management.

OUPA MONARENG: I thank the chairman for giving me this short opportunity of bringing you a very brief account of the origination, of the idea of the youth and the full background, and once more, I greet you all Comrades, in the name of the popular Youth Movement which is envisaged in this country, nationwide. We, when this idea originated, it was last year at the COSAS congress, the Congress of South African Students, which we all know that represents students at the secondary and high school level. At their annual congress last year May, the idea because of their frustrations and eh their confusions which they proved by themselves in, in our, our society it was wise and advisable, to form a broad mass based youth movement, which will cater for the interests of the Youth from all sectors of life having different and divergent interests. What I mean is that such interest would be of christian origin or religious (inaudible) origin, social origin, political origin, education and many other kinds of eh life interest. What we thought is that if we are a student organisation (inaudible) and we have people one hundred per cent participating in that organisation it is unfair. Because such people doesn't experience the problems (inaudible) practically (inaudible). So now in order to consolidate and to co-ordinate all such interest a youth movement was necessary. That is why, late November 1982 eh the Committee of Six which was formed (inaudible) which was given the task of making sure that all the youth are (pronged). All over the country, decided to form a regional committee, and this regional committee, decided to, to, to entrench or establish local structures. This local structures are ^{MANIFESTED} (inaudible) in the formation of what you call the Port Elizabeth YOUTH CONGRESS and after that the CAPE YOUTH CONGRESS, CAYCO and

PEYCO respectively and then last week there was a youth league formed at Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Mabopane. The, the, the youth will decide. So such eh activities or such movements formed already (inaudible) are eh as a result of the committee which was elected at a COSAS Congress last year 1982. So today, the interim committee which started working as, as late as November last year, managed to, you know try, call this kind of a meeting (inaudible) ^{AND THEY ARE REPORTING TO COMVERT}. Organising the youth nowadays is not a child's play because it seems as if our interests are distorted, if not cockeyed, but I don't say the youth, those are the faults or eh and problems caused by the youth but we know the economic social structure, the social economic structure of our country allows such frustrations, allows such frustrations and we are hoping that if we got to work very hard we got to really put some kind of seriousness and discipline. And in the projects which we undertook during the process of organising this congress, the process, the projects like, eh study groups, work shops and the sports (inaudible) realises that people have got to be interested in the Youth. The youth are interested in sports, you know, sports activities, recreation, in cultural activities, in music, in drama, and all the other activities. That is why we negotiated for places of which we can cater for all such interest and the people must know that, when we formed this Youth, it was a follow-up on (inaudible) COSAS, (inaudible) while we were trying to build up the idea so as to can accommodate everybody, who has the interest of the youth at heart. And at this point in time we are not going to perhaps, we are not going to perhaps engage ourselves in eh ideological conflicts or any other type of interest ^{CONCERNING IDEOLOGY} (inaudible) because at this stage this thing is not going to help us (inaudible). What we want is, we got to reach the grassroot level, got to reach the ordinary people in the street and in reaching all those people in various sectors of the community is not a child's play and that will be coupled with what the youth call responsibility and discipline so in that way (inaudible) we

are not going to even if we drafted a constitution today, the constitution will be read (inaudible) and many other things we hope that we shall help one kind of a spirit which will serve (inaudible) which will serve to unite us rather than to divide, divide us; if there are people who have far fetched ideas. We are not going to (inaudible) there are no ulterior motives whatsoever in forming the youth organisation. We realise there are social, economic problems in this country and in forming that organisation we shall cater and accommodate all the interests of the youth without any political type of organisation, although we know what kind of a struggle must we wage, because we know that all the struggles are waged in different kinds of the community. We can wage social activities and there are movements like civic issues who thereby have problems of rent, who have problems of electricity, who have problems of laws introduced by the government and this laws are a nuisance to the community as such, and if you got to solve such problems we got to unite. We got to understand them, got to scrutinise them, got to study them ^{WE HAVE TO STRATEGISE} (inaudible). We got to ^{COUNTER} ~~count~~ alternatives, so as to eventually solve such problems. So in solving such problems we are not going to be emotional. We are not going to be unnecessary ¹⁴ militant. But we are going to go deeply into that and push as a youth movement which will be formed nation wide. So without any waste of time I will just appeal to everybody here, that eh the idea of a youth is done and anybody who joins the youth is not going to be forced to join the youth but that will be done through the interests of that individual and the interests of a nation as such, because our nation is at a crises and we realise the nations youth and needs the truth and the youth are the people mentioned here and generate activity.

Speaker: Amandla X3

Audience: Awethu X3

Some person in the audience shouts MAYIBUYE, audience replies I'AFRIKA (2X).

Dr MOTLANA, with raised right arm, fingers closed, thumb outstretched: FREEDOM. Audience: IZWE ELETHU (ARCHIE GUMEDE and other persons on stage raise their right clenched fists). MAYIBUYE I'AFRICA.

Chairman, honoured guests, ^{SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF} (inaudible) Africa, I feel much, very honoured this morning to have been asked by this promising young men, to be delivered by all these midwives, to be the guest speaker, to open discussions and to introduce this idea of a youth congress in Soweto (inaudible). That in fact such a plant has already taken root in different areas of our country and in drawing your attention to the history of youth league. Let me begin by saying, this is not going to be a time of (inaudible) devoted to the youth league, ours is to point at the relevance of this organisation. And it's influence on the mother body (and the very important role already referred to that it played (inaudible)). The formation of the ANC Youth League was a climax unculminated (interruption). [The reason was that Professor ZK MATHEWS our (inaudible) (video interruption) most outstanding, African educationist vice-president (inaudible), our outstanding president of ANC and the very outstanding member of the national executive, was then vice-president (inaudible). Professor MATHEWS would quickly take it up with the administration and (inaudible)]. [Easter Monday 1944 became a watershed in the history of the struggle of the people of SA. It was on this day, that the ANC Youth League was formed, a new generation of resistance emerged (inaudible) of form and direction, of the national liberation movement in South Africa. The Youth League was formed at a conference held at the old and now demolished ^{YOUTH MENS} (inaudible) social centre in Johannesburg.

For the first time the youth of South Africa was organised in a much more serious manner, as a group in the liberation struggle. The youth league started in Transvaal but soon developed all over the entire Union of South Africa. These are some of the presidents who have become part of our liberation history. The first president and in fact the inspiration that led to the formation of the youth league was ANDREW MBELE around 1944. He was followed by the well known ^{ANDREW LEWIS} (inaudible) ^{GODFREY PITJE} third president and NELSON MANDELA, around 1950 became fourth president. Also involved in Youth League were such names as DUMA NOKWE who for many, many years was secretary-general of the ANC. WALTER SISULU, now serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, OLIVER TAMBO, now the acting president of the ANC externally ^{WILLIAM HLOMA} (inaudible) who later joined ^{THE DISARMED REARMAMENT} (inaudible) Comrade MBATHA and many many others.

We must ask ourselves at this juncture, why the Youth League was formed, because it bears some relevance to today's events, and why today we feel the need to form a youth movement throughout the country.

The immediate task of the Youth League was to mobilise and consolidate the youth and to fight the passiveness of the ANC, of the older generation. You will remember that the ANC was formed around the year 1912 when the (inaudible) South African government, brought in that infamous piece of legislation namely the Land Act enacted in 1913. In 1910 when the Union of South Africa was formed, a delegation was formed ^{WHICH} ~~with~~ ^{WAS SENT TO GREAT BRITAIN} (inaudible) to protest firstly against the exclusion of blacks from decision making, the exclusion of Blacks from the Common Voters Roll, but mainly over the division of South Africa into 87% for the White population and 13% for black population, and we need to remind ourselves that indeed that 13% which is to be for Black population has not even in 1983 been acquired for Black population.

And the outlook of the ANC was seen by many young people throughout those years as one of passiveness, as one of moving on one's knees which became calloused by these ^{external} (inaudible) need, by deputations and primarily somebody says the ^{Because 'T} ~~cause of~~ ^{CONSISTED OF} ~~concern~~ by so many priests of counsel (inaudible) of mission teachers, professional people (inaudible), heroes of the day and so on. The ANC Youth League made a tremendous contribution in the struggle in South Africa. In 1948 the Nationalists, National party, came to power under the leadership of the then MALAN with its rampant Nationalism, Racialism, National Socialism based on the outdated theories of Hitler (audience laugh). The Youth League saw no way out, except to adopt a militant programme of action to challenge all the apartheid laws and the brutal State taxes.

^{Adoption} (inaudible) In 1948 the Transvaal Congress of the Youth League adopted a very definite programme of action and through the help of people like MOSES KOTANE, prof Z K MATHEWS the same programme was adopted by the National Congress in 1949.

I must tell you, daughters and sons of Africa, that yours truly, attended that Congress ^{IN BLOEMFONTEIN} (inaudible) in 1949 and it was most intriguing to watch the machinations (inaudible).

You know of course what takes place in a hall like this that this (inaudible) is but a minor fraction of what really happens.

The work that went, that culminated at this conference went on as the chairman of the co-co committee already described, outside the confines of this hall.

And even one day in 1949 it was most interesting to see the likes of DILIZA MJI, of SOBUKWE ^{PITZE} (inaudible), MANDELA, TAMBO, SISULU, all those men trying to persuade the likes of the ^{XUMPA} NKRUMAH's (phonetical), MOROKA's, the odl gaurd in other words

who had got used to the idea of protest, of deputation, of dinners ^{WITH THE BOLLINGERS THE} (inaudible) few white men in parliament in those days.

And this is the kind of action ^{THEY HAD} we got used to and it was not easy for the ANC Youth League to impose its will on mother body and get it to adopt the programme of action, finally when it did force the mother body to adopt the programme of action. We in fact had to restructure and institute and install a whole new executive under a new president namely DR MOROKA.

That programme of action injected the ANC with new life and blood. Its ^{TRANSFORMATION} (inaudible) from the passive and more and mere (inaudible) into a true resistance movement of the 60's with a clear and ^{PURPOSEFUL} simple direction. This transformation did not express itself simply (inaudible) the revolutionary (flaws) (frayers), it clearly found expression and manifestation in the campaign empowered of the victors of the 50's up until the time of the banning of the ANC in 1960. The presence of the youth in all the campaigns of the ANC in the frontline position were decisive in the militarization of the ANC both organisationally and ideologically.

The Defiance Campaign of 1952 and the baulk of the bantu education in 1954 were spearheaded by the Youth League. For instance, NELSON MANDELA was the president of the ANC Youth League in 1950, National organiser of the campaign in 1952, in fact he became known as the defier No 1. He carried a little memoir of his integrity, as volunteer No 1. The Youth League was organising both between the students ^{TO BOYCOTT} (inaudible) Bantu Education. The league produced the Bantu Education Bulletin that popularised boycott, on the other hand they produced other publications such as AFRICA, THE LONE STAR, THE PIONEER which by and large pioneered the years of the congress, whereas the youth league seemed to have played a vanguard role (inaudible), their commitment to polarization of the years of congress are indicative of their loyalty to Congress, and the

importance attached to this broad mass movement. Most of the Youth leaders, viewed their struggle as part of the historical heritage ^{OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS} (inaudible) of that resistance movement in our country. They realised that the Youth League was part of a broad democratic movement which has only, which is the only hope, for the mass movement of the people of South Africa.

Although the Youth League played a significant role which had an impact on the condition of the struggle, of our country to this day, this role has not been disputed. Whereas the Youth League started as an exclusive organisation, which sought to unite the oppressed people around ideology of exclusive African nationalism, it was later forced into a broader view of the struggle.

The 1946 workers strike was highly decisive in the role of the Youth League. For the first time we came into contact with other groups, such as communists which played an very important role in the trade union movement in support of a strike and commitment to struggle of workers was unquestionable. It was at this point that MANDELA, SISULU and DUMA NOKWE, TAMBO and others began to accept that (inaudible) Youth can bring about changes, it must itself (inaudible) solution, two positions emerged. One of (inaudible) African Nationalism which advocated unity on the basis of racist consciousness, and the other a progressive outlook called for broad nationalism, uniting all the democratic movements in the country. I must add here another very personal touch to this dispute. I say that in fact, many of the discussions that took place in those early years took place in my consulting rooms, in Orlando-West. We had meetings with JOE MOLEFE, the SOBUKWE (inaudible) who debated this question about our differences in ideology. And when the founding congress of the PAC finally took place in the ORLANDO COMMUNITY HALL, I regret to say, it was I who paid the money for that hall. Some of us in those early days campaigned on the basis, that

the little ideological differences that appear to divide (inaudible) were not enough to split the movement as it did in those days.

But there are those, there were those who felt firstly that the role, of whites and other (minorities) in the liberation struggle, only served to concert, confuse the black masses. There are those who objected as a means to seize (inaudible) to the leadership role that non-Africans often played in joint organisations, because of the privileged position they enjoyed as youngsters at school, at university and so on and so on.

That they therefore came to our joint organisations with certain advantages, that they exploit to the detriment of the black masses. And thirdly that non-Africans had to work within the black areas without making an impact on their own non-black communities and that therefore those who believe, who feel then part of liberation struggle, those non-Africans who are part of the liberation struggle, should go back to their own communities and activate them to come and join us blacks in the struggle and these were the major reasons used by those who broke away from the broad democratic struggle and formed what we known today as tribal organisations. And they no doubt that those schisms, those divisions contributed a great deal to the weakness particularly the external movement.

The weakness that we experienced in the 60's of our movement outside the country, were due in fact to those minor differences of opinion should never have made the splits in our organisations. I emphasize this, sons and daughters of the soil, because in 1983 there are in fact rumblings along the same lines and we need to be alive, to be aware, to be enlightened, to be informed about those minor little differences which tend to confuse the broad thrust of the struggle.

It is not my task to go into the history of the PAC or the ANC, my mission was simply to focus on the history of the Youth league, which I think I did. Perhaps what I need to do at this point in time, to attempt to draw some important lessons from the Youth League and show how it can be applied to our situation today. We have seen how the Youth League transformed, the passive ANC, into a broad and more progressive movement.

We have seen how the Youth League rejuvenated the mother body and also played a (inaudible) role, because there were no progressive organisations at the time. But over and above this, some of the lessons to be learnt are ^{THAT} ~~but~~ the struggle of the youth compliments the broad national liberations struggle fought by all the oppressed people and freedom loving, freedom lovers all over the country.

But the Youth organisations can effectively organise, teachers and students, on a concerted basis, that because the youth is energetic, tireless and above all enthusiastic. The one thing that is always is necessary above all, is the enthusiasm of youth (inaudible) ^{CHANNELLED} ~~child~~ disciplined and trained, there is no doubt that, that enthusiasm can be used for the attainment of our aims. But that the youth cannot be the vanguard of the liberation movements. If the youth played the role of the vanguard, the role will be short-lived because, they need the experience and guidance of the tested stalwarts of the movement. In as much as the youth can decisively influence the vanguard, they must always submit to the influence and the discipline of events. The role of the youth today. In order to understand the role of youth today, we need to clear and place them in perspective. Where as we spoke of the vanguard, vanguard role of the youth and the Youth League, it's ideological differences and the subsequent split. We have to appreciate the fact that (inaudible) organisations emerged in a totally different milieu, in a situation unique with its own

problem. A situation characterized by ^{prior} (inaudible) organisation could not only constitute the democratic movement (inaudible) but also dominate the scene.

We are today witnesses to a phenomenal development, in our country. On the one hand, the state is engaged in a desperate campaign to co-opt the Indian and Coloured communities (inaudible), the creation of a so-called (inaudible) trust (inaudible). We also face the Koornhof Bills, the Local Authorities Act and a Bill that's to come, that purports to convert the administration boards into development boards. Its one area we are going to have to look into very closely, because the development act has about fifty clauses and of the 50 clauses, the first three refer to development, the remaining 47 or so speak about control.

Control from the day you are born to the day you are buried (audience laugh). We spent a day, looking at that bill, the bill that purports to convert the administration boards, to development boards. And I left, after an hour convinced that the lessons of Nazism that our rulers learnt in 1933 have not been unlearned.

We need to organize the SOWETO YOUTH ORGANISATION or Youth Congress to make them sensitive, alive and aware of the role that other organisations in the community are playing, so that they can play a role in association with, together with such movements as the United Democratic Front, the Anti-Community Councils Committee, the Soweto Civic Association. We also see the SCA, which is a community organisation, as a first level grassroot organisation in Soweto, that has been struggling for the past two years, that now needs (inaudible) that now needs the committed input of the youth.

Yes, the SCA has always been seen as an adult organisation for the mothers and fathers that pay the rent, who buy the food,

they cannot like the ANC of old, be very effective unless you, youth make your input into their activities.

AUDIENCE: MAYIBUYE I'AFRIKA.

SPEAKER CONTINUES: (inaudible) of the youth we must be categorical that in the wide presence of democratic organisation of people, there is no, there is no way in which we can hope to play a ^{Vom j-wad} definite role, your role can be seen as a complimentary one. You must try to fit into the scheme of things in Soweto. Amongst other things a senior role finding its expression in one, creating a bridge between the parents and youth by getting involved in the struggles of the SCA. Two, giving impetus to the anti-community councils committee, by joining and committing your proficiency to distributing pamphlets, house to house campaign and to attaining (inaudible) the Soweto Civic Association are looking forward to a close working relationship with you, and further hope that all discussions, resolutions adopted at this conference, will contribute maximumly toward the unity of the oppressed people

I'AFRIKA

Audience: Amandla

Afrika

Audience: Izwelethu

(Audience clap hands)

Chairman addresses audience: BRAM FISCHER a stalwart in our revolution, whose contribution to the struggle to this day has not been equalled regardless of the fact that BRAM FISCHER was the son of an Afrikaner aristocrat. His contribution to our struggle for liberation still remains, particularly by those who see him as nothing else but a liberal, unequalled. BRAM FISCHER left his all and gave his all, for my liberation and

yours. Those who have seen it fit to see BRAM FISCHER as a liberal, are themselves I think, like liberals. Another important thing Dr MOTLANA has mentioned, is the fact that the Youth League injected a lot of life into the ANC. The militancy that the ANC came up with the 50's was a direct result of the (inaudible) the Youth League. The unlimited stamina and keenness to work of men like SISULU, O R TAMBO, NELSON MANDELA, DUMA NOKWE, stalwarts of our revolution, made it possible for us to go into campaigns like the 1952 Defiance Campaign. And many other campaigns have followed in the 50's, and it is of interest to note that, the young chaps of those days used to run around organising all those things are today the giants and the stalwarts for revolution, OR TAMBO, WALTER SISULU, NELSON MANDELA, DUMA NOKWE. We shouldn't forget the contributions as well that were made by the young people of those days, Friends of the Soviet Union, which then was the only workers country and in coming back to the Union of SA, he said something extremely important about the workers of this country that the Soviet Union is the heaven of poor people (audience claps hands, ARCHIE GUMEDE LAUGHS, SHAKE HANDS WITH NKONDO, NKONDO RAISES RIGHT HAND IN CLENCHED FIST).

Audience shouts AMANDLA AWETHU.

CHAIRMAN CONTINUES: ARCHIE GUMEDE is the Release Mandela Committee and he is head of the UDF as well. Now I think we have a lot to learn from ARCHIE GUMEDE, his experience in the struggle is quite long. Those days in the 50's (fifties) we are talking about, ARCHIE GUMEDE was there right in the front line with the men we have just mentioned now.

(ARCHIE GUMEDE STANDS UP).

Audience applauds

ARCHIE GUMEDE: Africa Audience: Mayibuye. Thank you, Mr Chairman, and comrades. I use that word comrades in a special way, as a companion in suffering. Thats a comrade. A companion in joint action, thats a comrade, a companion in the struggle. You may ask how can an old man like me say he is a comrade of young people like you. But, what I want you to understand very clearly is that it is not the age of a person that matters, so much as the driving force in that persone now the fact that you have not chosen not to sit around and eh drinking booze or you have chosen not to go to the football field, but have chosen to come here, tells me that you are special people and therefore I am proud to call you comrades. Now, I have been hi-jacked into this situation by the youth. They called me when I came to eh Johannesburg in connection with preparation for the launching of the United Democratic Front, and they said now, eh seeing that you are here you have to attend this conference, and I thought that I would just attend the conference and now I have been asked to speak (laughter) so you can see how much I am going to say comes from books and how much comes from personal experience, how much comes from knowledge and how much comes from time. A lot of what I am going to say has been given to me by time, (inaudible) to you today. Now you have a role to play in the present (inaudible) in the now and you have a role to play in the future. Our role, my role particularly, was largely in the past, very little remains for the future. But what remains, I would like to tell to surrender to anybody for anything. However I hope that you listened to each and every word that Dr MOTLANA addressed to you this morning, because what he said is relevant to your situation, and you need to know a lot of the things that are contained in his address in order that you may be able to avoid the pitfalls in which many of our young men have fallen.

And I earnestly ask and I sincerely plead with you, to try and keep in your mind to retain in your mind the views and

opinions and the statements that you have received just now from Dr MOTLANA, because they are of utmost value to people who, do not regard themselves as things, who do not regard themselves as slaves. They are of no value to people who think they are slaves and who believe they are slaves and who have accepted that they are slaves and that they are tools and things meant to be used by other people.

What Dr MOTLANA said is of no value to those people.

What Dr MOTLANA said is of relevance and of value only to people who refuse to bow down (bind) them to the god of apartheid (audience clap hands, someone in audience shouts Amandla awethu).

Let those who wish to worship apartheid, worship apartheid. Then sentiments expressed by Dr MOTLANA are of no account but if, if you here will refuse even if it is said (inaudible) because you do not bow down to the god of apartheid and you say to hell with apartheid. I'm not going to bow down to apartheid (audience shouts) then you are of relevance. Then what Dr MOTLANA has said will have a meaning for you and it will be of value to you in the future. Now please, Dr MOTLANA, mentioned enthusiasm, a very good quality and an essential quality in youth. But I would like to add this to you please, do think with your brains and don't think with your blood. Do not allow yourselves to be provoked into unpremeditated actions at any stage or at any place. You know that people make a habit of provoking other people into situations and in using them to react without proper calculations of the consequences of the actions that they are going to take. What I am saying to you is that, I'm not saying to you, you must not act, but I am saying to you, you must think before you act. I am saying to you, you must look before you leap, this is life, you live once, and in order to make the best use of it, do not allow your enthusiasm a very

important quality and an essential quality, to lead you into traps which have been set for you, by those who wish to see your perpetual subjugation to their whims and to their wills. I ask you, brothers and friends, to try this remedy. Make friends with every person here in this township. In any area where you are, see that you cultivate comrade. You must cultivate comrades. It is your duty to cultivate comrades. You take the message to them and you make them grow. And you don't cultivate them by beating them with sticks or by stabbing them with knives. You cultivate them by talking to them and enlightening them as to what is best in any particular circumstance. | All your comrades in the townships, suffer under the yoke imposed on them by this minority regime. However (inaudible) let those who wish to be slaves, remain where they are, don't beat them out of their slavery. When you are free, they are going to be your slaves (audience laughs) Let's see to it that you do not facilitate the use of violence against yourselves, that is, you do not expose yourself to the system. The system likes you to expose yourselves so that it can destroy you and cause others to be afraid of taking the action you are taking. See to it that you use your brains don't use your blood. I want to repeat that because I want it to stick in your minds. Because very often I have found that people lose the struggle because they have been annoyed by something and they take ill-considered actions at the wrong time are with the wrong method. Now, I'm here today in connection with the UDF.

Most of you do not know what that United Democratic Front is, but I've no time to explain it to you. You will get it explained to you from others, but what I am going to tell you this is a tool, now can any Xhosa speaking person tell me what a tool is in Xhosa (audience mumbles inaudibly) (GUMEDE laughs with them) That's Zulu now, now what I am trying to point out to you is that in Zulu there is no word for tool, who knows the word for tool in Zulu? Just one word Zulu tool there is

no word for tool, there is no word for instrument. I am not surprised that it is so, because tools were not used there were knives well there were tools in the ordinary way in which they are understood were not used. However I want to tell you that the United Democratic Front is a tool to be used for your defence and being a tool, who will sharpen it? Who will, will your opponent sharpen it for you who will sharpen it (audience we ourselves) we. That is the duty that rests on you, that tool must be sharpened it must not be allowed to be thrown aside to become rusty and of no use. We know what a tool is, the United Democratic Front offers it to be your tool and not the tool of your oppressor. Whether that is going to be the case or not I cannot say, but the tool is there it is up to you to use it. It is up to you to fetch it. It is up to you to sharpen it and it is up to you to see to it that it is used the way it ought to be. You know a resident of Orlando and not only one, Mr MANDELA, who I met here in Orlando-West and Mr SISULU who I met in Orlando-East, are in Pollsmoor Prison. What are they doing there? Why are they there, do you know? I say they are there because you sent them there (laughter). It is because your suffering caused them to act in your interests. The enemy captured them. What are you doing about that? How long must they stay in the hands of your oppressors? Do you have no ability to think and find a way to rescue them? What are we doing to rescue those people from where they are? And who will rescue them if you don't rescue them? If Orlando-West is (inaudible) not interested in them (indistinct) who will bring them back? And I would like you to think of these things. Friends, and as you are here today I really appeal to you to see whether you cannot find a way in which you can galvanise into action, the sleeping martyrs of Soweto and the surrounding areas, here these are their neighbours, don't they miss them. Is it not time now, they've been away from us since 1962. That is NELSON has been away from us since 1962. Isn't that long enough? Almost a lifetime, oh friends. Let us, when we shout our slogans, when

we sing our freedom songs, bear in mind those people who are not in a position to shout those slogans, those people who are not able to sing those freedom songs, because the circumstances in which they are for your sake (interruption) because it is useless to give up his God given right to speak for his people and to speak in the interest of those who are eh not qualified to speak. Has the time not come, has the time not come friends when we all ought to speak with one voice (video interruption) to ask for the leaders who are in exile.

OLIVER TAMBO, you sing about him, oh my, we wish you would do more than sing about him (laughter of audience) (clapping of hands). The more and at least if you join and go and recruit others and conscientize others you will have done something that may result in one day the voice of the African people in South Africa, in Soweto first rising with a roar which Pretoria cannot ignore and (clapping of hands) (inaudible) and say bring our leaders back, call a convention, a national convention where our leaders are going to speak for us. We do not want SATHS COOPER to speak for us (clapping of hands). We want ^{DR. MALAN} (inaudible) others and told them what our sufferings were and put in jail instead of being given a reply, we want you to talk to them and answer those letters. We want you to bring them back here. (Video interruption). Peace, thereafter, because until you have spoken to the people who are our chosen spokesmen, not the MATANZIMAS, they are just chosen, they were chosen by the White people (unknown person in audience shouts AMANDLA) (laughter). Are putting each other in jail (laughter) for the MANGOPE's and the XUA's (indistinct), MPHEPHU (laughter indistinct), you can see that some of them are called clowns (laughter) (inaudible) and now. Those are not the people who were chosen by us, the people who went and knocked at your door to place our demands who said that to hell with these unjust laws, we are going to defy them. We shall defy the unjust laws because these laws are not just,

the Group Areas Act is unjust, the pass laws are unjust, the curfew laws are unjust, we refuse to bow down to this God of apartheid, that is why we are (inaudible) and we want them to tell you that at the table when your chosen leaders will speak with our chosen leaders and peace will return to South Africa (audience shouts AMANDLA AWETHU). (Banner visible: SOWETO YOUTH CONGRESS, FREEDOM IN OUR LIFETIME). Power is ours. Do you believe that or are you just saying it? Do you believe it? (Clapping of hands by audience) MAYIBUYE I'AFRIKA (2X) AMANDLA AWETHU (2X). NB: Chanter OLIVER/ Audience: TAMBO X10.

(Siphiwe THUSI in audience leading the shouting of slogans wearing a scarf of black, green and yellow - ZULU.

Amandla Awethu (X 2)
 Mayibuye I'afrika (X 2)
 Izwe Lethu (X 2)
 Long live Freedom Charter (X 2)
 FREEDOM IN OUR TIME X 2
 Song in Zulu

1. Phesheya Komfula
 Sobabamba Nezingane Zabo
 SOBABAMBA X3
2. Ilitshe Lika Tambo
 Linqonqothiwe Lovulwa Ngubani
 Linqonqothiwe X2

13 appears jumping - dancing

Translation

1. Across the River
 We will catch them X3
2. Tambo's Rock

It has been hit/Knocked who will open it
We will catch them X3

Tambo's Rock
It has been hit/knocked x2

Amandla Ngawethu (X 2)
An injury to one is an injury to all (X 2)
Mayibuye IthAfrika (X 2)
CHANTER: OLIVER
AUDIENCE: TAMBO (X 3)

CHAIRMAN ADDRESSES THE AUDIENCE: (Inaudible) to throw our all for our leaders with us here. It is the apartheid criminal system that stands condemned by mankind, as a criminal system that is a threat to peace, (video interruption) through the international forum the United Nations Organisation, that has declared Apartheid a crime to humanity. Our struggle is just and legitimate and it is not us who are terrorists as the apartheid system is trying to do, instead it is them who are terrorising our people out of KTC, the chicken farm and ever so many places. It is the apartheid regime that refuses to release our leaders in spite of world demand for their release.

(videotape interruption) UNKNOWN ASIAN MALE ADDRESSES THE AUDIENCE:

"My dear friends, I want to say that it seems as if there are some people who thought I shouldn't be here with you today. Uhm on Friday, Popo MOLEFE popped into my office (inaudible) ^{To you} ... a message of solidarity (inaudible) ... I believe that ^{YOUTH ARE THE PRIME PART} (inaudible) we all know the story of David and Goliath, and David (inaudible) Joshua, who was called by God to lead Israel (inaudible) and it has become evident that, God promised freedom to Israel through the leadership of

AND EVENTUALLY FREEDOM CAME TO ISRAEL
AND THEY WERE TAKEN TO THE PROMISED LAND

Joshua .. (inaudible) continuing efforts, determination and courage, and to show us, and to show the rest of the country the new face of AZANIA, where all shall be free (inaudible) and understanding (inaudible) and it is my hope that the evil structures of society in which we live, will be further continue to be challenged by you. (Inaudible) ^{AND ALSO I BELIEVE}

I'M H:PE that in challenging society, we will continue to challenge the church (inaudible) your voice needs to be heard, and I'm sure that it shall be heard more than ever before. Finally remember that the great leadership of Joshua, will always, will always ^{BE SUBJECT TO} (inaudible) ... the Almighty God. (inaudible) ... are not really and truly putting their trust ^{fully in him} (inaudible) ... It's my understanding of a God who, God cares for all creation, cares for each individual, and wants each individual to be free, not to be subject to the devices of injustice and oppression, which the new constitutional proposals might ^{BE THERE TO ENTRENCH} (inaudible) ... With those few words I want to just say that (inaudible) ... these words that were given to Joshua, determination and courage, I believe, with determination and courage I believe you and I, and the rest of South Africa, are standing, as Israel was standing at the promised land, on the threshold of freedom in our life-time. Thank you.

Audience applaude.

Chairman introduces DAN MONTSITSI. (A member of the audience shouts AMANDLA the audience replies AWETHU).

14-11-77
Dan MONTSITSI: Comrades, our dear parents (missionary) people (inaudible) I greet you all in the name of the creed of our conscience. (Raises right hand in a fist and shouts AMANDLA (2X), audience replies AWETHU). Well, I must say now I am very much honoured in fact to be sharing a platform with people like Zinzi, eh people like Mr NKONDO, eh, people like, eh, Dr MOTLANA, here and others. So that now I also hope and

trust that the number of Youth Organisations here will not actually ^{actually make us feel that we are a launching step.} ah (inaudible) we only hope that now it will not bring some of us to think that now, because we have a youth organisation, then it means that the youth can think that they can have their own organisation at home and then after it has been launched we find that we are no longer mainly following it up, we are no longer actually participating actively to make it what it should be, because now we know that (inaudible) has this advantage of ^{PEOPLE BEING} ~~improving~~ content which in fact that organisations in existence without (inaudible) (coughing of audience).

But now the pointing of Soweto must actually be the hope of all the Youth in Soweto and the youth, it means that now this is the place where as comrade (inaudible) declared that now irrespective of whether you belong to the church or spiritual organisations, students and so forth they actually have to participate, they actually have to reign up (inaudible) to be effective so that now the hope that now I would just like to hear as a youth and as parents and all concerned with it we shall be able to reinforce our youth organisation and make it top. So that now there is one important aspect I would like to explain. We have the question of the relations that exist in society. Now what happens in society is that now you find people establishing certain relations. Now these relations which people establish in society they are not just simple relations, but you find that now they are a type of relations that are created or that arises simply because of necessity. Now in our present situation for instance we find that when we look at society within the relations which people form, we find the relations between working people and we find also the relations between the working people and their bosses, but now the most important relations which we have to talk about are the relations between the working people themselves. Now the fundamental struggle is the one between man and nature because now man has got to produce his basic needs. Now what man does

in fact do in order to produce food, in order to produce clothing, in order to produce shelter, what he does is to engage in what is to be engaged in labour in order to produce those things. Now what use is this, in getting himself involved in the production activity. What he does is to form these very important relations. Those of worker to worker so that now in our society we find that now the working people are actually the ones who are producing their basic need, who are producing in order for society to be maintained so then what we realise in fact is, man cannot be able as an individual to produce everything you know, he cannot be able in fact to produce food, to produce clothing, to produce shelter, that is building houses. Now what happens, there is a certain working relation which the workers actually form. You know, but now that is actually caused by the necessity, that has actually been caused by the fact that now man as an individual cannot be able to make it now even in this instance (silence audience rises), OSCAR MEPTHA, enters in his wheelchair,

audience sing to him.

Song in Zulu (Sung six times)

Umpetha Wethu

Somlandela Somlandela

Umpetha Wethu

Somlandela Somlandela

Chorus x2 Noma Singaboshwa

Somlandela Somlandela

Translation

Our Mpetha

We will follow him, we will follow him

Our Mpetha

We will follow him, we will follow him

Chorus x2 Even if we are arrested

We will follow him, we will follow him.

(Large number in audience displays closed right fist with thumb extended. OSCAR MEPTHA is helped on stage. ARCHIE GUMEDE stands clenched fist in air and sings along. A member of audience shouts OLIVER, audience replies TAMBO (+ 6 times)

Chairman welcomes and introduces MEWA RAMGOBIN. RAMGOBIN shouts AMANDLA, audience replies AWETHU. Chairman also welcomes and introduces two TIC members CASSIM SALOJEE and ISMAIL MOMONIAT.

10m
21/1/19

Dan MONTSITSI (continues) Comrade, (referring to chairman), I do not regard that as an interruption I actually regard it you know as a very dramatic welcome to a person like Comrade OSCAR MPETHA. So comrades, in fact (inaudible) you know from where I actually left. Now what I was actually trying to explain is that now the most important thing, or the most important things are the very relations which we have seen that are being established in our society. That now people actually come because of need they come together simply because of necessity in order to be able to produce that which is basic. Now, this relationship has been formed ^{WE ACTUALLY PERCEIVE THEM} (inaudible - audience coughing). We also have people working in a bakery where they are now actually baking bread and then we also have a situation where you find workers actually participating in another type of labour. You know that of producing clothes, you have a jersey on, there the other one has a shirt on, there the other one has a pair of trousers on, there so that now what we realise in fact is for these things to be produced, for these things to be there, it means the working people have to combine to produce these things. Now what significance does this relationship of these working people have on the, eh, inauguration of their youth congress. Now we find that now even here, there is a pressing need for the

students and former students and the unemployed people and also eh workers organisations to come to meet and establish, eh, a Youth organisation. So that now what we realise in fact is that now the conditions which have actually created the origin or the necessity to create a Youth Congress, are, they are conditions ^{LIKE FOR INSTANCE} ~~that will withstand~~ the very, eh, the very, eh, what they will (inaudible) this very order is it in order (inaudible) because this age limit problem that is the age system, that is the age limit system whereby now students in (inaudible) students in high school cannot be able to in fact complete ^{THEIR STUDIES} (inaudible). So that now you find that now those students who gradually complete their studies they cannot simply because of their particular ages set ^{THAT NOW} (inaudible) they cannot in fact be a student so that now these are some of the people who actually join the ranks of the unemployed. Now what happens is eh the very rejections in the country you know, creates a situation whereby most of the workers are in fact eh ^{THEY BECOME REDUNDANT} (inaudible) so that now what happens in the ^{FACTORY} first two situations ^{AND} are big industries. Most of the workers simply find themselves without work. So now what happens is all these people are actually moving down the streets who lack, who do not have any way in fact of contributing you know, in the struggle; that is through a particular organisation, you know. We are able now to organise to rally them, to mobilise them and then channel in fact, channel them through the youth and the organisation. So that now presently, the founding of SOYCO we hope and trust that now, it will actually cater for all those who are actually inspired, to contribute in the broad national liberation movement of the people of South Africa. Because we have different sectors in which our people can actually contribute. Now this other side we have ^{STUDENT} spiritual organisations, the other side we have eh church organisations and then at the same time we have youth and then we also have eh ^Civic organisations. So that now, what we actually realize, is that now, the people are actually up in arms against the very racist regime. That now the public has

in fact pointed out quite clearly, that it is time in fact for all peace loving people, to concern themselves with the liberation of the most exploited and the oppressed people. That is now the majority of the black people. So we realize that now, they are actually forming these organisations simply because of the problems which are inherent. There is this thing that now people are actually being incited, that now people are actually being instigated in order to engage themselves in terrorist activity or activity of whatever source. But now what we know for a fact is the very existing material conditions are the one's in which we inspire people to stand up and form organisations. For instance, we have ~~to~~ ^{PROBLEMS} ~~move~~ ^{ALREADY RENT'S} ~~them~~ (inaudible) these are some of the problems which made the residents to come together and form an organisation. You also have other campaigns like the RELEASE MANDELA CAMPAIGN. These are some of the serious campaigns which actually show the people, that now, that show us that now the leadership of the people has not yet been forgotten. That now NELSON MANDELA even after his imprisoned state, he still occupies that position of trust within the liberation movement and that the people still regard him as their leader. (Member of the audience shouts "Amandla" and the rest of the audience replies "Awethu"). So that now you realise that now people actually formed these campaigns and eventually form organisations specifically to deal with the release of the arrested and detained and eh the detained. You know, that is now most political prisoners who have been in confinement, you find people becoming concerned about them. So we see that now, these organisations, they are not formed, you know, they are not just abstract organisations, which only materialise or which only originate in the minds of the people. But what happens is, there are actually pressing situations, there are pressing conditions which makes it quite essential to sit down and start organizing and start rallying people and mobilizing them to form organisations. So we realise this now at this present stage in time, the situation is such that now, most of

the people, most of the activists and throughout the country, there are organisations within the very youth themselves which actually see themselves also as people who could be able to contribute in our national liberation struggle. Now what happens, is with that discrimination, with the discrimination in the country we see that now the majority of the people are actually under-privileged. So South Africa the way it operates, I mean the way the system operates, you find that now the Whites are actually being born you know, through this super exploitations which the people who (inaudible) actually extend you know, that is to the White electorate. So that now the problem (inaudible) the rest of the working eh black people, that now politically they don't have any rights, that economically, they are not able you know, to keep on sustaining themselves and to keep on, you know, having their basic needs. So what happens is the people inside the country, all nationalities inside the country, the Indians, the Coloureds and the African people they are able to organise themselves in fact, into different organisations. We have for instance the TRANSVAAL INDIAN CONGRESS. We also have the Coloured eh Peoples Congress and then we also have the Progressive Forces within the African people who are actually mobilizing, who are actually organising. Now the origin of the Youth Movement, today, that is the inauguration of the Youth Movement today, is symbolic in fact of the defiance that exist with the people. This is just an indication that the people are actually tired of oppression, they are actually sick and tired of the exploitation which has been taking place. This is the time for us to organise and mobilise the youth (clapping of hands by audience). So that now the youth will actually have to see that now, they will actually play a role in the liberation struggle of our people. I remember, in fact during eh the early 70's there were organisations like TRYO, there were organisations like NAYO. Those are some of the youth organisations which used to deliberate, but now, because we also have to consider the question of development

in our struggle. Either as students or either as youth or either as people involved in the struggle. We know that now, those eh those eh youth organisations, like NAYO and TRYO the (inaudible) when we look at the present situation we see and observe that now the type of training which is actually been taught by the youth, students and other principal organisations, they are such that now they are actually paving the way towards the realization of the future South Africa. The one which is actually being established through the interests and aspirations of the people of South Africa, by the people themselves when they said in 1955 that now the Freedom Charter is now the document which actually embraces their interests and aspirations. So the Freedom Charter even up to this moment, it stands quite clearly and conspicuously as the document, which the people still see as being relevant and which the people still feel has to be implemented. So it is only through the implementation of the Freedom Charter that we shall be able to say, that we are free. So this actually becomes a step forward. Now the youth, the part which the youth has to play in fact is also that one of mobilizing and politicising the youth, in order for the youth to be able to see that now, our struggle shall only be safeguarded provided it is actually toeing the line which is going to lead us eventually to the establishment of the Charter. (Short interruption by the Chairman). Now, we find ourselves in a particular situation present. Now what we realise is, during 1976 eh we had eh the youth and we also had the students. Now we realise this now that the youth is South Africa (among themselves were quite normal and we realise now that) (inaudible). They were also quite concerned, about the, education (inaudible) they were also quite concerned about the, you know community programmes, which used to crop up. That is why, in fact, the students at that present stage in time, were able to organise themselves into organisations like the SSRC and later into other organisations which eventually emerged and developed you know particularly within the student's ranks. We see after the SSRC, the emergence of

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