



International Conference AGAINST APARTHEID SPORT

Harare, Zimbabwe, 5, 6, 7 November 1987

Editorial

'Like the South African regime itself, we must recognize the fact that people's power is greater than that of governments. We must turn the great tide of world opinion not simply to challenge the evils of apartheid, but positively to sweep them away.'

— Major-General Joseph Garba

Did the International Conference against Apartheid Sport held in Harare really last only 48 hours? Such was the pace of the discussions, so many the imaginative ideas for future action that surely two years worth of work was crowded into two hectic days?

From the outset it was clear to us that Harare was going to be a very different Conference from those of London (1985) and Paris (1985). The campaign — not just to isolate South Africa but to eliminate it from international sports events completely — was moving into top gear: we had sampled the sweet taste of success and were hungry for more.

Few international gatherings can ever have started so dramatically — with a third of the delegates delayed en route by a plane failure and having to hurtle from the airport in a traffic-stopping motorcade of sirens and flashing lights, in order to arrive at the conference centre only moments ahead of Prime Minister (now President) Mugabe.

And President Mugabe kept up the pace in his opening address, announcing that the exploitation of Zimbabwean passports by sports people now living in South Africa is to end. The passports are being withdrawn. So did our host country set a standard for others to follow — and we readily accepted it as our responsibility to see that they do.

Also at our opening, Major-General Joseph Garba observed curtly that we did not need to jet in from around the globe simply to celebrate our own achievements, nor to indulge in passing platitudinous resolutions and competing with each other in ringing denunciations of apartheid. And we resisted every opportunity to do so.

Instead, our deliberations focussed sharply on how to make the sports boycott in general more effective, and to counter South African propaganda in particular, and were charged with a sense of urgency brought home to us by our friends from within South Africa who, at considerable personal risk, came out of the country to work with us

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DECLARATION AGAINST APARTHEID SPORT

We, the participants at the International Conference Against Apartheid Sport, recognise that apartheid as a system defies any meaningful reform; apartheid must be destroyed, root and branch. We recognise, too, that there can be no normal sport in an apartheid society; one in which the distribution of resources is grossly distorted on grounds of race and where children and the youth are effectively denied equality of facilities and equality of opportunity on grounds of race. Such discrimination on the grounds of race constitutes the very antithesis of the principles for which the Olympic Movement — and all fair-minded sportspeople — stand.

We share the conviction that the menace of racism is one of the greatest perils facing the world today. South Africa is not unique in harbouring and tolerating racist practices, but we believe it to be uniquely evil in that it entrenches them in its Constitution, it erects an economy built on racial exploitation, and it perpetuates the greatest continuing denial of human rights of our time. The world community must confront the obscenity of apartheid successfully if less overt and less extreme racism elsewhere is to be eradicated. It is, too, an evil which

transcends its borders to bring death, destruction and untold misery to South Africa's neighbours.

The Conference meets against the background of an unprecedented upsurge in resistance to apartheid as a result of which Pretoria has launched a brutal and violent offensive, aimed largely at black youth, in order to terrorise them into submission to the apartheid regime. That these atrocities are taking place under the shield of a state of emergency and are screened from world view by draconian censorship, places a special responsibility on the world community to take every possible step to force Pretoria to end its repression and violence, to release the political prisoners and seek a peaceful solution in a meaningful dialogue with the true representatives of the majority population. In this, free sportsmen and women, as representatives of world youth, have a unique role to play in demonstrating their solidarity with apartheid's victims.

The Conference views the sports boycott in the context of the wider struggle against apartheid in which a range of sanctions play a most important role, not only as a convincing demonstration of solidarity with the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, but also as a tangible

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Conference Officials take the stand



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Conference Officials take the stand

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to advance the day of a democratic, and so an apartheid-free, South Africa.

The Conference, too, was given added dimension by the extraordinary range and variety of its participants — from the United Nations to individual sportspeople, from Governments to anti-apartheid groups, from international sports federations to liberation movements: all united by an abhorrence of apartheid and a determination to do all they can to end it.

Nor did we succumb to the temptations of rhetoric. Rather the opposite. In our working sessions, seldom can so much have been said by so many, in so few words.

We were all acutely conscious of the fact that apartheid South Africa cannot be fought on a shoestring budget — even with an asset of such quality and energy as Sam Ramsamy, the dynamic head of SAN-ROC. The Conference focussed our minds on the fact that, led by Africa itself, we must all ensure that SAN-ROC is equipped adequately for the demanding but exciting years ahead. We were giving Sam further jobs to do, even as we praised his sterling efforts of the past. If many of the constructive ideas emerging from the Conference are to be given substance — and we all agreed that they deserve to be — then SAN-ROC and Sam must be given added resources equal to the task. Other initiatives demand action on our own behalf, and in our own countries.

Overall, what emerged is an unequivocal determination that the time for resounding resolutions and empty words has long passed. We have been active, but we need *more* action. And *more* action, *now!*

We need to counter the propaganda of apartheid wherever it manifests itself. We need to intensify and extend the sports boycott even further. We need South Africa out of those international federations which still tolerate its presence, and in particular out of world rugby. We also need individual South Africans excluded from competitions in every country in the world, and to work out strategies whereby the United Nations Register of Sports Contacts can be made more effective and more countries encouraged to sign and ratify the International Convention Against Apartheid in Sport. In essence, we must reaffirm and rededicate ourselves to the sports boycott.

Zimbabwe proved to be a particularly appropriate venue for our meeting. Not simply because South Africa is just across the Limpopo River; not just because the agents of apartheid have attempted to destabilise the countryside and have even visited Harare with the death and destruction that is their hallmark. But because Zimbabwe and its people have emerged from the shadows of racism, and are building a successful and prosperous society based on freedom and equality for all.

— Jeremy Pope, Rapporteur

contribution by the international community to enable the oppressed peoples to secure their ultimate liberty with the minimum of suffering and violence.

In reviewing the success of the sports boycott to date, the Conference expresses its satisfaction with the progress made in excluding South Africa from international sports bodies and competitions to the point where South Africa is now excluded from at least 90 per cent of world sports activities. Participants record the contributions to this success, often at great sacrifice, by many individuals, organisations and governments, and particularly from sportspeople from all over the world. In particular, we welcome the renewed condemnation of apartheid by the International Olympic Committee, which expelled South Africa in 1970, and the undertakings of its President and its Executive Committee that South Africa will not be re-admitted to the Olympic Movement until apartheid has been eradicated and that no mission will be sent to South Africa without the full agreement of the African members of the IOC and African sports leaders.

The importance of the sports boycott is demonstrated by the strenuous efforts being made by, and on behalf of, the Pretoria regime as it seeks to disrupt the boycott by subterfuge and with financial inducements. In this it is aided by some sports administrators outside the country, who refuse to take appropriate action against violations of international rules and, as in rugby, wilfully ignore blatant breaches of the amateur code. It is aided also by the reluctance of some governments to take action and who lobby in defence of the apartheid regime.

The Conference is deeply conscious of the strenuous attempts being made by the Pretoria regime to foster externally an illusion of change by presenting a facade of integrated sport within South Africa through a massive propaganda campaign. Participants condemn this as an empty sham, and one which will continue to be so long as many millions of blacks remain banished to the Bantustan 'homelands' and the great majority of the population — as a matter of deliberate government policy — continues to receive grossly inadequate facilities for education, health and sport.



The Tasks Ahead

In determining the tasks which lie ahead in order to make the sports boycott totally effective, the Conference identifies in particular the following main areas for immediate action:

► A front against apartheid sport will be established, bringing together governments and sports organisations of Africa, the national liberation movements, the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, other supportive governments and anti-apartheid movements around the world in order to consolidate international action against apartheid.

► All states who have not yet done so should sign, ratify and strictly implement the UN International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, so strengthening international action against apartheid sport.

► All governments and concerned organisations should extend full support and co-operation to the Special Committee Against Apartheid and others active in the campaign against apartheid sport and make maximum use of the United Nations Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa in taking action against collaborators with apartheid.

► Governments, sports bodies and other organisations should provide SAN-ROC, which has made an outstanding contribution to the international campaign over the past 25 years, with resources adequate to meet its expanding responsibilities.

► The United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa and other bodies should further strengthen their co-operation with SAN-ROC for more effective co-ordination of the international campaign and to perform such tasks as —

- (a) ensuring the most effective exchanges of information between organisations active in the campaign,
- (b) developing strategies and setting goals for the international campaign so as to ensure maximum effectiveness, including identifying international sports federations and commercial sponsors which should be the focus of particular attention, and according priority to the complete exclusion of South Africa from world cricket and world rugby,
- (c) countering apartheid propaganda.

► The special contribution being made by anti-apartheid sports bodies and their members inside South Africa who by staunchly supporting the international boycott in the face of repression and harassment, should be made more widely known and recognised around the world.

► The IOC is requested to study the possibility of adopting a code of conduct in respect of sports contact with South Africa. The IOC is also requested to persuade the International Tennis Federation to stop all contact between its members and South African players as soon as tennis becomes an Olympic sport.

► Governments should take action to prevent the use of 'passports of convenience' by South Africans and other sportspersons residing in South Africa.

Conclusion

We recognise that a solemn duty devolves upon sportspeople and sports administrators around the world to be true to the ethics of sport and so to oppose apartheid, not just in words but also in deeds.

We are mindful of the fact that it was the success of the sports boycott which brought about the first breaches of apartheid's doctrine of racial separation, a success which demonstrates that the imposition of effective sanctions is the only proven means by which the international community can enable the oppressed people to secure the total destruction of apartheid. By strengthening and making complete the isolation of apartheid sport, sports administrators and sportspersons would not only be securing the elimination of discrimination in sport but making a significant contribution to a greater cause of freedom in South Africa and Namibia.

Harare, Zimbabwe
7 November 1987

UN REGISTER

The most potent weapon in the international sports boycott is the UN Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa. Maintained by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, the Register contains the names of sportsmen and women, teams and sports administrators who have engaged in sporting activities in South Africa. The Register is updated continuously, a consolidated list issued once a year. Those listed in the Register can have their names removed if they send to the Special Committee a pledge that they will not engage in sports activities in South Africa until the system of apartheid is abolished — but a name can only be removed once.

The Register is not a 'black list'; it is not meant to punish individual sportspersons, but to make them conscious of the apartheid issue and to encourage them to join in the international boycott of apartheid sport. The Special Committee also issues a Register of Cultural Contacts with South Africa, which contains the names of entertainers and actors who engage in cultural activities in South Africa.

Many sportspersons, actors and entertainers have submitted pledges and consequently, their names have been removed from the Registers. The Conference acknowledged their special contributions to the international campaign to isolate the apartheid regime, in their respective fields of endeavour.

The UN International Convention Against Apartheid will give added bite to the Sports Register, as those on it will become barred automatically from entering the many countries who have signed it.

Why Sanctions?

To those who say sanctions hurt most those whom we are trying to help, we reply that black leaders — churchmen, trade unionists, social workers — are overwhelmingly of the view that such is the suffering under apartheid that the pain of sanctions is one their people will gladly bear. To those who say sanctions do not work, we reply that South Africa's reaction to sanctions with grudging change, and in particular its vehement response to the sports boycott, demonstrate the effectiveness of sanctions both as a moral protest and as a daily reminder to white South Africa that the rest of the world condemns them.

And to those mercifully few sportsmen who say it is their right to play wherever they choose, we reply — by what superior law do you claim the freedom to offer solace and comfort to the barbarous torturers of apartheid, and to help perpetuate a continuing denial of freedom to apartheid's victims?

I say mercifully few, because the sports boycott has been an outstanding success to which all of you here have contributed so much. That it can be made even more successful is shown by recent developments in world rugby and world cricket, and I wish to your endeavours the success they — and the youth of South Africa — so richly deserve.

AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE

'First, there is the need to intensify and extend the sports boycott even further. We need South Africa out of those international federations which still tolerate its presence. We also need individual South Africans excluded from competition in every country in the world, and to work out strategies whereby the United Nations Register of Sports Contacts can be made more effective, and more countries encouraged to sign and ratify the International Convention Against Apartheid in Sport. In essence, this involves a reaffirmation, and rededication to, the sports boycott.

'The other principal reason for our meeting together is for us to discuss ways and means of countering South Africa's propaganda and Pretoria's attempts to subvert sports sanctions. Essentially, this involves us in preparing for a whole new phase in our struggle against apartheid, and to prepare for this it is essential for us to understand what is now taking place south of the Limpopo.'

Major-General Garba



Mr Shridath Ramphal

But in so doing I would pay tribute to the untold and unsung thousands of sportsmen and women around the world who, day by day, refuse to play games with apartheid — and often at considerable financial sacrifice. These deserve our highest admiration for their principled and self-denying stand.

Shridath Ramphal
Commonwealth Secretary-General

APPEAL TO RATIFY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST APARTHEID SPORT

The International Convention Against Apartheid in Sport was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1985. Barely a year after it was opened for signature, on 16 May 1986, it had been signed by more than 70 States and ratified by 22 States. However, in order for the Convention to enter into force, five additional States must ratify or accede to it. The Conference addressed an appeal to all those States that have not yet done so, to become party to the Convention.

The Convention is potentially a highly effective instrument further to isolate the racist Pretoria regime, as it contains provisions relating not only to the termination of sports contacts with apartheid South Africa, but also to the boycott of collaborators with the apartheid system. Under the Convention, States agree to take appropriate action against sports bodies, teams and individual sportspeople that participate in, or with teams or individual sportspeople from South Africa. This includes a prohibition on entry into their respective countries of people who have participated in sports competitions in South Africa, as well as sports people representing South Africa. The Convention thus gives considerable 'teeth' to the UN Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa.

PLEA FROM PRESIDENT MUGABE

The efforts of all progressive forces against apartheid have not gone unnoticed by us who bear the brunt of apartheid and who have suffered military and economic skirmishes intended to make us shirk our duty and determination to see a just and free society established in South Africa. Our collective efforts against apartheid in sport have been further bolstered by the work of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee in association with the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, which has diligently compiled lists of sportsmen and entertainers who have had sporting and cultural links with South Africa. My Government has constantly monitored these tainted sportsmen and entertainers to ensure that they do not participate in sporting or cultural events where our citizens are involved. This has not been easy because, indeed, there are former Rhodesians who are still using Zimbabwe passports of convenience whilst they are now resident in South Africa. Steps are being taken through the relevant Government departments to withdraw these passports or not to renew them.



President Robert Mugabe

The manoeuvres of the Pretoria regime aimed at undermining our efforts against apartheid have not gone unnoticed. Realising the importance sport plays in the life of any society, the regime has gone to great lengths to expose its sportsmen and women to international sporting competitions by hiring world-famous sports personalities with vast sums of money to play sport in South Africa. Though most of this money is from private companies, the South African government contributes by offering attractive tax rebates to the companies concerned. We all know about the jubilation that met the 'rebel' New Zealand rugby team tour in South Africa. The presence of such sportsmen gives the South African white community a sense of normalcy in a situation we know is far from normal.

Mr Chairman, I urge you in your deliberations further to strengthen the efforts we are making at the United Nations, the

Organisation of African Unity, the International Olympic Committee, the Association of African National Olympic Committees and, indeed, at the level of local sports confederations for the total elimination of apartheid in sports. I know resolutions alone will not defeat apartheid, but the total isolation of South Africa from the international sports arena will lower the morale of those who have hitherto been blind to the plight of the oppressed majority in that country.

South Africa, as I have already noted, has not been without friends. The regime has issued passports of convenience to its so-called national teams with the collab-

oration of some countries. Desperate for gold medals, it has also, in effect farmed out some of its sports personalities to some countries. But these manoeuvres must be resisted and opposed. As long as apartheid exists, sporting contacts with apartheid sportsmen must remain excluded and banned.

For our part, we shall continue to press for a just society in South Africa through the various agencies at our disposal such as I have mentioned above. I have no doubt that, given the commitment that the progressive international community has shown, South Africa's apartheid sports days are numbered.

THE SHAM OF REFORM

By H.E. Major-General Joseph Garba,
Chairman, UN Special Committee Against Apartheid

A principal reason for our meeting together was to discuss ways and means of countering South Africa's propaganda, and Pretoria's attempts to subvert sports sanctions. Essentially, this involved our preparing for a whole new phase in our struggle against apartheid. To prepare for this it was essential for us to understand what is now taking place south of the Limpopo.

'Black-on-black violence' is fostered by Pretoria as it seeks to encourage black collaborators to attack those who challenge the legitimacy of the system from which they prosper. The strategy is simply one of divide and rule, but it does not end with the achieving of division.

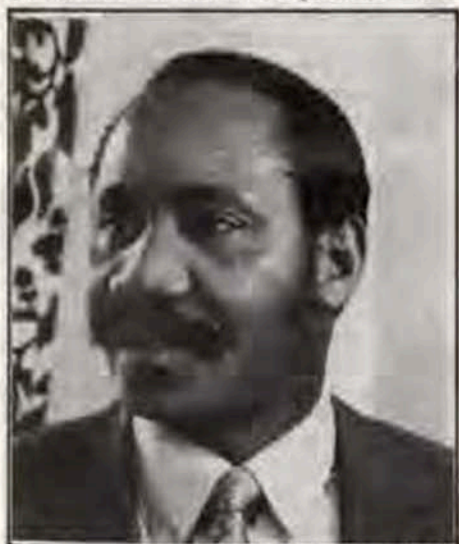
Next comes a careful co-option of so-called 'moderate blacks' — the expression is nonsense as no black can hold moderate views towards a system which oppresses him, unless it has co-opted him.

This involves the bringing into Government of hand-chosen black fellow travellers, and is a move Pretoria would have made some time ago but for its inability to find blacks whose participation in a charade of multi-racial government would seem at all credible to anyone in the outside world — even its own supporters.

All the while, 'apartheid' is reformed — not dismantled, but only re-formed — into neo-apartheid. The Pass Laws are abolished — but replaced by 'orderly urbanisation'. The Group Areas Act is modified — but replaced by local options which lead to greater separation of the races. The non-'independent' homelands become not travesties of independence, but 'self governing'. The labels change, the product remains the same. But those who watch from abroad are easily confounded by Pretoria's sleight of hand into believing that this no-change represents real change. The only real changes reflect economic imperatives — buses are desegregated, not to modify apartheid but because of the astronomical cost of running multiple public transport systems. Unions are legalised, but only from a gov-

ernment which needs to try to impose legal restraints on them.

Included in this strategy will be the emergence of apparently multi-racial sports bodies, professing to be opposed to apartheid and claiming to have demo-



Major-General Joseph Garba

cratic credentials. These bodies will assert that they are truly representative and should be accorded formal recognition by the international sports community. In fact these bodies — which are already being formed — do not, will not, and cannot enjoy the support of those working for fundamental change in South Africa. Their emergence will, however, provide ammunition for Pretoria's apologists worldwide, who will agitate strongly for their recognition. This will present a major challenge to the sports boycott. It is one for which we are determined to be ready.

Apartheid Sport is but one facet of the heinous system of apartheid — a system which has not only been categorised as predatory, but is equally irreconcilable with any notion of social justice; a system that is ideologically, morally and legally indefensible; a system that is replete with state sanctioned terrorism, brutality and wanton violence.

THE SHAM OF REFORM. (continued)

Even as we meet, Pretoria is plunging to further depths in its desperation to maintain control. The fury of the security forces has been unleashed in the townships, where random killings are the order of the day — even of small children at play. More insidiously, a curtain of censorship has descended to veil much of the country's happenings from international scrutiny. Behind this curtain, the apartheid regime fosters what it likes to call black-on-black violence: it provides positive encouragement and support for its black surrogates to attack, maim and to murder those on the side of liberation. They, in turn, act to defend themselves. The resulting mayhem is presented to the world as evidence of black disunity; that the white regime by holding power is acting responsibly.

We know better, but our wider public does not. We know of the outrages, the distortions. We know that the portrayal in the West that the liberation movements are terrorist organisations is a monstrous lie. The liberation organisations only took the path of armed struggle after Pretoria had denied blacks any opportunity whatsoever to achieve their basic human rights through peaceful political means.

When the Prime Minister of Britain in cahoots with the United States condemns the liberation struggle, even the most impartial observer is forced to question the genuineness of her ritual condemnations of apartheid.

For we know sanctions work; many of us here today have been at the forefront

of the sanctions struggle and know the agony which the sports boycott by itself had induced in white South Africa. Sports occupies a special place in the culture of white South Africa; its settler society relishes the outdoors, and in common with others with similar histories, it proves and reinforces its own identity on the playing fields of the world.

And we know these things because sanctions can work if people are prepared to make them work. They may be undermined in part by mercenaries who — like some politicians — close their eyes to things they do not wish to see, but the sports boycott campaign has been an overwhelming success. That this is so, is demonstrated clearly by the antics of second-rate sportsmen and women who visit South Africa. That these capture the headlines evidences the fact that today any sports contact with South Africa is 'News'. We are at a critical juncture, where the campaign to isolate apartheid sports should now be directed at totally expelling South Africa from remaining in international sports federations. We are aware of the opposition of certain Western countries to the demands for the expulsion of South Africa from these organisations. However, we believe that concerted international action, spearheaded by African and other Non-Aligned countries, and supported by East European and other European countries would bring to an end South Africa's participation in international sports federations. We emphasize the importance of action by sports federations because if

South Africa is prevented from enjoying the benefits of association with these federations then sportspersons not observing the boycott will rightly be considered as violating the rules of these federations and subjected to the appropriate penalties.

There is no doubt that the apartheid regime is desperate to maintain its contacts with sports bodies abroad and its participation in international sporting events. It is waging a propaganda campaign to discredit the opponents of apartheid sport including those organisations which have been active in the campaign. It is attempting to re-enter international sports federations through illegal and surreptitious methods and often without the knowledge of the authorities in other countries. South African entrants are engaged in schemes, including passports of convenience, to participate in international sporting competitions. There were reports that athletes from apartheid South Africa might even try to join teams in certain African countries to take advantage of their international sporting contacts.

Its resources for public relations exercises are much greater, its embassies are placed at strategic points; and it encircles itself in a shroud of secrecy in order to control the flow of information to the world outside.

Against this highly sophisticated political and public relations misinformation machine, the democratic forces have only the weapon of truth, consistency and the commitment of their friends in the anti-apartheid campaign.



Answering questions in one of the Commissions

IOC's STAND

by Keba Mbaye
Member of the IOC Executive Committee

After a commission of enquiry presided over by Lord Killanin had been sent to South Africa, the IOC asked the South African Olympic Committee to do all it could to see that the dispositions set out in the Olympic Charter, which in particular stipulate that no racial discrimination whatsoever shall be tolerated in sport, be respected as quickly as possible. In 1968, there having been no change in the situation, the IOC decided that the South African NOC would not be invited to take part in the Olympic Games to be held in Mexico. Another formal demand was sent to this NOC.

At the IOC Session in Amsterdam in 1970, the final decision was taken which excluded South Africa from the Olympic Movement.

In spite of all the demands made on it from many sides since then, the International Olympic Committee has always refused to go back on this sanction, considering that no new element has appeared which might justify such a decision.

But the IOC has always stated that it would be very happy to welcome South Africa back to the heart of the great Olympic family. Only there is one precondition: such a return could only be the consequence of irrefutable proof that apartheid no longer exists in this country. Unhappily, such proof is far from appearing. On the contrary, every passing day brings us the proof of the opposite. At any rate, as far as the IOC is concerned, this question, which first and foremost interests Africa and the Africans, can only be solved by an African solution. This conception is the basis of the attitude which has always been taken by the IOC and which it intends to continue respecting. Its doctrine is not to act without a common consensus from the African sports organisations, in other words, ANOCA.

South Africa being excluded from the Olympic Movement it can, naturally, neither have any claim to, nor participate in the Olympic Games sponsored by the IOC. Nor can it receive any aid from the IOC or Olympic Solidarity, nor play any part whatsoever in the life and activities of the Olympic Movement.

As regard the International Sports Federations, whose independence the IOC respects totally and entirely, and their own actions, it is inconceivable that we can address them more than a strong exhortation to follow our example. This we have already done several times and will continue to do on those occasions we judge opportune and favourable. It should, however, be underlined that the International Federations are in fact directed by the constituent National Federations who attend the general assemblies and who determine at such times the general policy to be followed. So it falls to the African National Federations for each sport to act at the very heart



Judge Keba M'Baye

of their respective organisations. Here, too, the IOC makes an effort to facilitate their task in allowing them to be present at the general assemblies as often as possible.

But if, in the end, the principle of sending a commission of inquiry to South Africa has been agreed to by the IOC in order to take stock of the current situation, it is of the utmost importance to stress that the choice of a date has been left in the hands of the IOC Executive Commission. President Samaranch has stated several times that this choice will only be made in full agreement with the African members of the IOC and with all of the African NOCs.

Let us remember that President Samaranch is the first and only IOC president to have visited all the African National Olympic Committees, always taking care to surround himself with the greatest sports officials from our continent. Has he not been baptised with humour and friendship, 'Samaranch, the African?' All of this is reassuring to each and every one of us.

I can, in accord with the executive commission and the IOC President, solemnly declare to you that South Africa can only hope to be reintegrated into the Olympic Movement the day that apartheid ceases to reign in that country's society, and that the IOC alone will never be the one to judge this. In this domain it will only act in full accord with Africa and the Africans.

OLYMPIC COUNCIL OF ASIA

Message from
Sheikh Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah

It is therefore our prime duty as I said in Paris in 1985 to translate into action 'The London Declaration on Apartheid Sport' and 'The Mexico Declaration' drafted by the Association of National Olympic Committees (ACNO). We should at least be able to put heavy pressure on the Association of Summer Olympic Sports to obtain the expulsion of South Africa from the remaining International Federations.

More effective action should be considered against supporters of apartheid sport who pretend to be magnanimous under the guise of wishing to build bridges, or that the position is improving there.

I can assure you, as a member of the International Olympic Committee, that our President H E Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch will never accept a discussion on the South African issue without the consent of my African colleagues. Asia will do its utmost to isolate South Africa from international sport in close cooperation with ANOCA, SANROC, ICAAS, and the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid. We therefore earnestly appeal to all those who are involved with South African sport to join us in ridding the obnoxious policy of apartheid.



Sheikh Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah

CONFERENCE ORGANISATION

The International Conference Against Apartheid Sport held in Harare, Zimbabwe from 5 to 7 November 1987 was organised by the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa, the Union of African Sports Confederations and the South African Non-

Racial Olympic Committee, in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture of the Government of Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwe National Olympic Committee, and with the support of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid.

AFRICAN SPORTS LEADERS SPEAK OUT

For our part we reject manipulation. Only a constitutional reform in good and due form, which officially renounces separate development of races, can induce us to come to terms with South Africa.

If this condition is not met, we will continue the struggle by driving the enemy into defeat.

Neither manoeuvres to gain time, nor pseudo-reforms, nor attempts at manipulation will change our position.

Lamine Diack
First Vice-President
Union of African Sports Confederations



Already in September 1981, three months after it was founded, ANOCA proclaimed loud and clear from the platform of the Olympic Congress in Baden Baden its opposition to sending any commission of enquiry by the IOC to take note of the pseudo-measures of racial integration which the advocates of South Africa allege to be in force. . . . If we are fiercely opposed to the sending of a commission of enquiry to South Africa, it is because we are convinced that the proclaimed reforms are in reality nothing but cunning manoeuvres staged in order to deceive public opinion and to mask the objective reality which prevails in South Africa through deliberate political choice.

Apartheid, need we remind ourselves, is an institutionalised regime. This means

that until there is constitutional change to non-racialism, any toying with the idea of reform can be nothing but illusion and deception.

Anani Matthia
President, Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA)



It remains that if important victories have been registered during the last two years, other important battles remain to be won for the enemy is now becoming vicious; but we shall win since our cause is to strive for a fairer and more human world.

As far as the SCSA is concerned, we have never failed to make official protests to the governments involved. And each time the response was: "Our government is opposed to apartheid but it has no legal means to prevent its citizens to go wherever they wish."

This argument has never convinced us because we believe that where there is a political will it should be possible to find a means of action, with a view to prevent sports and cultural exchanges that support the horrible system of apartheid.

The African sports movement has analysed the so-called changes in South African sport and has found that they are deceptive manoeuvres from a regime which is deeply committed to race discrimination.

H.E. Mr Kamal Bouchama
President, Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA)



*Top: Lamine Diack, Fekrou Kidane and Jasmat Dhiraj.
Middle: Harare Youth Theatre.
Bottom: Tommy Sithole receiving citation from Major General Joseph Garba.*

CONFERENCE OFFICERS

PRESIDENT:

H E Mr David Karimanzira
(Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture - Zimbabwe)

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

H E Mr Kamal Bouchama
(President - SCSA)
H E Judge Keba M'Baye
(Member of IOC Executive Committee)
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H E Mr Ranjit Sethi (India)
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Sam Ramsamy
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RAPORTEUR:

Jeremy Pope
(Commonwealth Secretariat)

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Enuga S Reddy (India)

CHAIRMAN -

ORGANISING COMMITTEE:

Tommy Sithole
(President - Zimbabwe Olympic Committee)

CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATOR:

Fekrou Kidane (Chairman - ICAAS)

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Jeremy Pope
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RAPORTEUR:

Louise Asmal (Irish AAM)

EXCLUSION OF SOUTH AFRICA FROM INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

CHAIRMAN:

Lamine Diack (Acting President - UCSA)

RAPORTEUR:

Robert Archer (Deputy Director - ICAAS)

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