Ramsamy had, however, delivered the goods and had assured his position as Chairman of NOCSA until the next Olympic Games and perhaps until 2004, should South Africa be granted the Games for that year. He had also duly rewarded some of those who like him had betrayed the non-racial cause. One wonders if he did not at times have nightmares or was not haunted by what he wrote in "Apartheid - The Real Hurdle"

"Black school children - the raw material from which future black sportsmen and women are made - are forced to accept inferior and unequal facilities. It is in reality impossible to conceive of a completely non-racial sports system in a country in which these much more fundamental respects treats more than 80 percent of the population differently on the grounds of race and colour. Merit selection emanating out of such a system has little or no meaning as it will tend to prove how mediocre the performance of black sportspeople are - the very theory that the white racist regime is propagating internationally."

The final communique issued by the ANOCA Conference in Harare on 3/4 November 1990 stipulated that "once apartheid has been totally abolished" unity should be formed by the organisations controlling sport and the readmission of South Africa to membership of international sports organisations may be considered.

One wonders whether Ramsamy has suffered a Craven-type loss of memory or has suddenly developed blind spots in that faculty.

CORRUPTION
Where money is, there is corruption, from the seller of fancy goods to the multi-millionaire. When the SA establishment still had firm control of the machinery to hide corruption, it was a favourite pastime to broadcast the corruption rampant in the African developing countries. Now, as in most things on the African continent, South Africa is outdoing them both in the public and private sectors.

S A sport has not been free of this brand of malpractice both in the sport of the establishment and the oppressed. Soccer is perhaps the most visible example with Bhamjee and Kobus and the former's propensity to bestow expensive gifts on those with whom he felt strong kinship.

Theft of money is not the only form of corruption. Gross mismanagement of members and sponsors’ money, which led an administrator to reveal publicly that "clear evidence of mismanagement, poor administration and abominable waste have been routinely ignored, condoned or covered up within ASA", is another form. This is not only in ASA but also in ‘united’ Tennis. Then, too, there is the truth that money and status often corrupt. This is certainly true of those who have sold their souls to be part of a dispensation that rewarded those guilty of oppression and is keeping the oppressed just where they were before.

THE MEDIA
At least one South African newspaper heads its leader column with the slogan "Liberty and Press Freedom". It may be the slogan of the group to which it belongs. Other S A newspapers label themselves "the alternative press", implying that the established(ment) press in the country operates a self-imposed censorship which they do not support. It was an editor of "The Sowetan" who made bold to declare that apart from state censorship South Africa’s “free press” and “alternative press are controlled in other ways, chief among them a political and a commercial mafia.

Noam Chomsky, Professor of Linguistics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in "Necessary Illusions" says that in the developed world (and very much in the developing world as well) the media serve the interests of state and corporate power. It is the commercial interests of the major corporations that decide what we view, hear and read. "The media creates a climate in which any opponent of the status quo becomes by definition a subversive".

SACOS operates in such a climate in South Africa where it often finds the alternative press being more strongly against its principled standpoint than the “Liberty and Press Freedom” hypocrites. A black-out on SACOS sport, on the SACOS viewpoint, on SACOS press releases; slanted reporting, blatant falsehoods and wilful misinterpretations are intended to create an image that the organisation is the enemy of the oppressed sportsperson. The media, television, radio and the press are creating a climate in which “conformity has become the easy way, the path to privilege and prestige".
On more than one occasion the president of SACOS had to appeal to the Media Council to discipline some of its members. We are engaged in a struggle to gain freedom from state bureaucracy but it very often appears that we are heading towards a society in which no one will dare to question what the state determines.

Even “united” sport accuses the media of a “conspiracy of silence” insofar as it does not tell the public the truth it should know, in this case the hiding of information on mismanagement, intimidation and corruption in “united” organisations. Mick Winn of the S A Road Running Association reprimands the press for failing to expose “those that want power but not responsibility, benefits but not accountability” and asks for an “in-depth inquiry into the quagmire of athletics” in ASA.

THE NEW IMAGE OF SPORT
Sport has adopted a new image. Recreation through sport no longer implies the “on the field” participation of the masses, in particular of the financially less fortunate as an escape from the humdrum and toil of every-day wage-earning. That WAS the amateur sport of yesteryear.

Sport as recreation has developed a new character. It aims at significantly widening the field of spectator participation. The recreation is now enjoyed on the pavilion, in front of the television set or the radio. Those who provide the recreation are the top performers in the field, the modern gladiators who keep the crowds entertained in the arenas.

Township sport, sport for the toiling masses, is of little consequence today and has become almost an extinct phenomenon which may occasionally throw up a talented performer. Such a performer who makes the grade in spite of adversity is soon lost to the township and proudly displayed as a product of development.

THE SPORTS INDUSTRY
Sport has now entered the entertainment industry with a vengeance. One day cricket, night cricket, World Cup cricket, World Cup soccer and rugby, American football and baseball, grand prix athletics, professional boxing, golf and all-in wrestling, these provide the vicarious participation, the fantasising generally evoked through the cinema screen and the theatre stage.

Like Madonna of movie screen notoriety the sports stars must seek every means to enhance their image and performance. Here the sports psychologist, the sports medicine specialist and his next of kin, the sport druggist or steroids expert, play their part. South African sport has not missed out on these tendencies except that test samples disappear more easily in this country.

THE BARONS
The biggest names in sport today belong to the sports barons who wield the power and control the dollars. They are constantly on the lookout to extend their kingdoms. So the return of South Africa to the international fold was welcomed by arch rivals Nebiolo and Samaranch. Nebiolo was furious when he could not exhibit the returned prodigal on the world stage before Samaranch and threatened to block South Africa's entry into the Games if he was not made a member of the IOC Council. He got his way and Barcelona became a reality for South Africa.

Nebiolo and Samaranch, the “Lords of the Rings”, controlled South Africa’s readmission to the IAAF and the IOC. They are the most visible sports moguls who have phased out amateurism. They saw the potential of sports as mass entertainment to earn millions of dollars by transforming sports events into mega attractions. More millions are earned by product endorsements, product licensing, sponsorships, television and radio contracts and advertising.

Mark McCormack of International Management Group was the pioneer of appearance money which began with golf and tennis and quickly spread to other codes of sport. Don King in professional boxing, Kerry Packer with one-day cricket, Patrick Nally, Horst Dassler and Joao Huvelange in soccer are notable in this field.

How does this apply to South African sport and our sport situation? The recent increasing withdrawal of sponsors from ASA athletics because of the reduction in appearance fees sharply focuses on the influence of international practice on South African sport.
The Star (II/2/93) reported that Tony Longhurst who manages David Tsebe, Johan Landsman, Bobang Phiri and Colleen de Reuck, amongst others, said that ASA’s limiting appearance fees to R1000 for those athletes who in their events ranked in the world top 10 and to R500 for those ranked from 11-20, would force top athletes to be selective and would rob the viewing public of watching the big guns. “Our best performers will base themselves overseas”. Carl Lewis up to recently commanded R90 000 to R2.5 million an appearance. The South African situation has the vicious cycle influence that when the top athletes won’t appear, television is not interested and in turn sponsors pull out because they don’t get exposure.

International practice is the inspiration behind the Total triangular one-day cricket internationals between Pakistan, the West Indies and South Africa recently hosted here. These made millions for the United Cricket Board and were well orchestrated. The Pakistan team would draw the support of the Indian community, the West Indian team would pull the black community to the matches.

Bacher succeeded admirably in his profit-making aim but was it surprising that the black and Indian communities largely gave their support to the visiting teams?

In SARFU rugby the stars hardly play club matches. They are reserved for the frequent interprovincial games to draw the crowds. In addition, seven-a-side rugby is being promoted as a more exciting form of spectator entertainment than the fifteen-man game.

South Africa’s top athletes are encouraged by their managers and coaches to set their sights on the big money, the American dollars in the major overseas international events. These managers and coaches (white by coincidence) see great benefits for their pockets in these ventures. Not unexpectedly the top Cape Town coaches have migrated to the Transvaal where most of the black diamonds have been unearthed.

The moral in this scenario is that the much mooted development programmes have largely been relegated to the files that gather dust in some offices and sport for the masses has become a fable. In fact, in the “unity” shambles a sport mafia has taken control and its members come in many guises from the ranks of the oppressors and the oppressed.

THE COMMERCIAL VULTURES

Sport has been commercialised by promoters not only as global entertainment but brings wealth to other links in the commercial chain. Coca-Cola “official soft drink to the Olympics” is one of the most powerful participants in the profit-sharing. Adidas founded by the Dassler family saw the millions the family business could earn through commercialising athletics and became deeply involved in sports promotion. At the 1968 Olympics in Mexico 83% of the competitors wore Adidas shoes and the picture has hardly changed since.

Track suits, sweat suits, T-shirts, bags, caps, jogging shoes and a host of other forms of sports apparel are no longer only for the track or sports field. More money is spent today on these items by non-participants in competition events, a profitable spin-off from sport.

And in South Africa many of the “united sport” bosses have their hands in the commercial cookie jars. Some went to Tokyo with the IAAF World Athletic Championships to hawk their wares to African sports leaders. There is strong rivalry in this respect. Cricket, rugby, soccer and tennis are no exceptions. Scratch a “united sports” administrator and you find a hawker.

The question is: How fairly is sponsorship distributed by those who make the huge profits?

ADMINISTRATION

MEETINGS DURING 1991 - 1993

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEETING</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BGM</td>
<td>16/17 March 1991</td>
<td>Cape Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIAL CONFERENCE</td>
<td>20/21 April 1991</td>
<td>Uitenhage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTIVE MEETING</td>
<td>22 June 1991</td>
<td>Cape Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC MEETING IN HONOUR OF DENNIS BRUTUS</td>
<td>10 July 1991</td>
<td>Cape Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING</td>
<td>20/21 July 1991</td>
<td>Durban</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SACOS 10TH BGM REPORT-42
SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON
THE BETRAYAL IN S A SPORT
PRESIDENTS' MEETING
EXECUTIVE MEETING
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING
31 August/1 September 1991
7 December 1991
21 March 1992
1/2 May 1992
17/18 October 1992
Cape Town
Cape Town
Kimberley
George
Graaff-Reinet

MEETINGS ATTENDED BY SACOS OFFICIALS

MR R FELDMAN Publications Secretary 22/23 April 1991 attended a Conference at University of Cape Town to discuss the establishment of a sports organisations for tertiary institutions.

PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SECRETARY 15/16 May 1991 attended an IOC Solidarity Commission Meeting in Johannesburg

1991 - 1993 : DIARY

1 Meetings with progressive liberatory organisations:
Special Conference Uitenhage 20/21 April 1991
Special Conference Cape Town 31 Aug/1 Sep 1991

2 Cape Town based Executive members/President and General Secretary and sometimes together with Western Cape SACOS members met, among others, the following:
a) Chairman and Secretary of the West Indian Cricket Board
b) Visiting Netherlands Group including members of their Sport Council and a Cabinet Minister
c) A visiting German diplomatic group
d) Canadian delegates
e) Hasif Bhamjee and members of the Welsh Anti-Apartheid Organisation
f) The Australian Ambassador

3 President had:
a) Television interviews on SABC to put SACOS viewpoint
b) Radio interviews with SABC
c) Interviews on foreign television
d) Interviews on M-Net shared with Steve Tshwete : Question Session

4 Guest speaker at Johannesburg Press Club luncheon, accompanied by Publications Secretary

5 Publication Secretary (Reg Feldman) and Transvaal-based executive members:
a) Publication Secretary had interview with Television Company producing programme for BBC
b) Transvaal-based executive members met with PAC and AZAPO representatives to organise Sports Forum
c) Organised sports festival in Soweto
d) Organised SACOS, PAC and AZAPO protest at ATP Doubles Tennis tournament at Standard Bank Arena, Johannesburg

6 General Secretary had:
a) Television interview with American and Japanese television
b) Phone-in programme on Capitol Radio

7 Addressing Workshops/Schools
a) Mr A E Fortuin of TASA and Mr Frank van der Horst of S A Men's Hockey Board assisted the executive, the former participating in our Netball affiliate's meetings and workshops on unity and advising them on this issue. Both of them addressed school assemblies on the sports situation and gave valuable enlightenment to staff and pupils.
b) The President, General Secretary, the Internal Secretary and Mr A Adams (SACOS WC) on many occasions, on invitation, addressed school assemblies, staffs of schools and gatherings of teachers
or sportspersons on the SACOS standpoint and the S A sports dilemma.
c) SACOS Western Cape gave excellent co-operation to the local executive members of SACOS in many respects to lighten their burden.

8 Overseas Meetings attended by members of the SACOS:
a) General Secretary in Dakar with Executive Council of African Athletic Confederation
b) Mike Davy and Norman Maharaj with the FINA (International Federation for Aquatic Sport) and the World Hockey Organisation respectively during August 1992
c) President attended meeting of UN Committee against Apartheid in Sport during September 1992

9 Visit of Dennis Brutus, president of SAN-ROC.
Spoke at meetings in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town and met groups in Durban and Johannesburg

10 Sport Festivals during 1991 - 1993 period:
No national festival but local SACOS sports festivals in Malmesbury, Uitenhage, Western Cape and Wellington

11 Sportsperson of the Year
No national sportsperson function during 1991 - 1993 period but regular annual Western Cape SACOS Sportsperson functions.

12 M N Pather Memorial Lecture
Last lecture held on 16 March 1991 at time of BGM of SACOS.

CODES THAT TERMINATED THEIR MEMBERSHIP OF SACOS AND ENTERED INTO UNITY WITH ESTABLISHMENT SPORTS ORGANISATIONS OR OTHER COUNTERPARTS
(i) South African Cricket Board
(ii) South African Women's Hockey Board
(iii) South African Baseball Association
(iv) South African Boxing Council
(v) South African Table Tennis Board
(vi) South African Squash Federation
(vii) South African Darts Board of Control
(viii) South African Rugby Union

BUILDING SACOS SPORT
Some of SACOS affiliates have given very positive indications of where the emphasis should be placed in our sport. The S A Table Tennis Federation; the Amateur Swimming Association of S A; the Tennis Association of SA and Amateur Volleyball Association of SA are among those that are placing emphasis on DEVELOPING OUR SPORT AND WIDENING OUR FIELD OF ACTIVITY and not allowing concern for what is happening on the other side to bedevil our efforts.

LET US LOOK AT WHAT OUR AFFILIATES REPORT

ATHLETICS
The period 1991 - 1993 has been a year of disillusionment and frustration for the South African Amateur Athletics Board as it has been for all non-racial sports organisations faithful to the principles of SACOS. The disillusionment arose from the bitter disappointment in the insincerity of African sports administrators, previously sworn foes of racialism in sport and pledged to resist South Africa's readmission to international sport until apartheid has been totally eradicated. The frustration stems from the waste of precious time in unity talks with people conditioned over the centuries to make deception and the absence of moral standards the basis of their negotiations.
THE UNITY TRAVESTY

During the protracted period of Athletics "Unity Talks" under the banner of the IAAF designed unity forum, the South African Amateur Athletic Association, many promises were made by the establishment organisation, the South African Amateur Athletic Union (SAAAU). This Union suspended by the IAAF because of the country's Apartheid regime, had the willing assistance of a troop of horse-dealers ably led by Messrs Lamine Diack and Hassan Agabani of the African Amateur Athletic Confederation and later of the "Lords of the Rings", Nebiolo and Samaranch, to get them back into international sport. The local agents to give respectability to the previous international pariah were the champions of power-sharing, the ANC.

The three organisations involved in Unity Talks were the South African Athletic Union (SAAAU), the South African Amateur Athletics Board (SAAAB), both founded long before the exclusion of South Africa from international competition, and the South African Amateur Athletic Congress (SAAACON), specially manufactured for the occasion a week after the ANOCA Conference in Harare, November 1990.

THE PROMISES MADE

Among the agreements entered into by SAAAU at the talks were:

(i) The establishment of an Athletics Development Foundation
(ii) Development programmes to be introduced while Unity Talks were in progress and to be intensified once unity was concluded.

These programmes were to include:

a) regular coaches camps;
b) talent spotting camps for junior athletes to be conducted throughout the country with the emphasis on finding young athletes with potential;
c) regular camps for the athletes identified at the talent camps;
d) training camps for established athletes showing promise;
e) training courses for the elite athletes of the three national organisations during the interim period of two years;

(iii) The provision of facilities in the townships where the disadvantaged communities had been settled under the Group Areas Act of the Apartheid system. These townships are generally devoid of facilities for sporting and cultural activities. None of these agreements have been honoured to date.

THE EARLY SIGNS OF DECEIT

On three occasions during the Unity Talks period of 1991, upon the insistence of SAAAB in particular, development projects were agreed to by SAAAU who claimed that they had negotiated for sponsorship for these undertakings. In two cases plans had reached advanced stages, one a coaches think-tank at Wellington, a town about 60km from Cape Town, and the other an athletes camp for talent spotting to be conducted in Cape Town.

Both ventures were cancelled at the last moment because sponsorship suddenly became unavailable, coincidental with the SAAAB and the SAAACON not agreeing to the participation of South Africa athletes in Tokyo, in the first instance, and after the breakdown of 15 December 1991 Unity Talks session, in the second.

Unity between the SAAAU and SAAACON, and the establishment of Athletics South African (ASA) came about on 12 January 1992 with unashamed pressure on SAAACON from the ANC (including Mr Nelson Mandela) and the NOSC. This occasion unleashed a frenzy for immediate international participation.

There then was an amazing reconciliation for on 15 December 1991, Deon van Zyl, president of SAAAU had accused Banele Sindani of SAAACON of duplicity, racialism, dishonesty and political opportunism. There had then been a hysterical demand for a public apology by the SAAACON, which was ignored by van Zyl.

THE UNITY HONEYMOON

Even during the honeymoon, after the mixed marriage, incompatibility already became evident. The Unity Games in Dakar and Germiston took at least R2½ million out of the South African State coffers and R3½ million from the sponsor who was to be the cornerstone of the Development Foundation.
Clashes between the selectors of the two parties, SAAAU and SAAACON, the first endeavouring to keep the teams as white as possible and the second to get as many 'deserving black athletes' in, were exposed in the press. Angry statements from the side of SAAACON officials that they had been "taken for a ride" appeared in the "alternative" media.

THE PASSION WANES
When Mr Danie Malan, president of the Track and Field leg of ASA, was confronted by Congress on the promised development of facilities, his reply was the ASA will appeal to the IAAF to hasten with the building of the promised athletic stadium in Soweto, only one of the hundreds of black townships in South Africa.

It now appears that facilities for the disadvantaged South African communities cannot be built with South African money. Just as the blacks have no citizenship in the country of their birth, so also no South African money is available for facilities in their ghettos. Meanwhile athletic stadiums of international standard are going up apace in the heart of white areas which by comparison with western countries already have an ample supply of such facilities. Bellville in the Cape and Rustenburg in the Transvaal are 1991 examples.

It is so easily forgotten that it is the cheap labour of the 'blacks' that largely enable white South Africa to live in the luxury they enjoy.

The much vaunted ATHLETICS DEVELOPMENT projects, which buttered up the victims in the pre-unity period, now seem forgotten.

BARCELONA
The Barcelona venture, the open feuding between van Zyl on the one side and Mluleki George, John Ncinane and Sam Ramsamy on the other, revealed the cancer rampant in the "unity" called ASA.

Referring to the Olympic escapade Dr Willie Basson, a member of NOCSA at that time and a protagonist of the hasty unity and immediate international participation, said "I have never come across such incompetence as there is at present in sports administration" and predicted "dark days ahead for South African sports". He then maintained that "sport is being politically raped for short term benefit" (Sunday Tribune 30 August 1992).

The other little tragi-comedy played off in the Barcelona affair, involved the Ramsamy - Mluleki George "development-team" of disadvantaged athletes. This was an obvious bribe to encourage defection from SACOS affiliates and, in the case of athletes, specifically from SAAAB. Hugh Crawford, (Sunday Tribune 'Sport' of 30 August 1992) reported that these persons "spent most of their time playing video games" and "did not even bother to go watch the particular sports they were supposed to he interested in". This report is perhaps not without some malice but the "development team" venture was obviously a glorious waste of tax-payers' and sponsors' money.

CHICKEN COMING HOME TO ROOST
Dr Basson's "dark days' and "rape" are certainly already here for Athletics South Africa and are a logical follow-on to the dishonesty already evident during the unity talks period when even documents containing blatant untruths raised no blush from SAAAU negotiators.

Mick Winn, chairman of the S.A. Road Running Association, writing in the Star of 24 February 1993 says

"Within the past year unspeakable antics and clear evidence of mismanagement, poor administration and abominable waste have routinely been either ignored, condoned or covered up within ASA. He maintains that "money is squandered in an orgy of self-aggrandizement that has nothing to do with sport".

Referring to the media, including newspapers that routinely carry the label "Liberty and Press Freedom", Winn declares that it is part of "a conspiracy of silence". It has failed in its responsibility in consistently failing "to subject ASA's obvious weaknesses and maladministration to intense scrutiny". He contends that "the media seems to have either lost its nerve or its appetite for reporting on the sordid and long-lived saga of petty developments within ASA". The same media certainly has no hesitation in highlighting any matter, no matter how petty, that may be used to the detriment of SACOS or its affiliates.
Already there is the scandal of the secret secretary-general appointed on the principle that for every white official there must be a black counterpart in ASA; there are accusations of dishonesty; ASA is alleged to be R250 000 in debt; the Finance Committee chairman, Chris Hattingh has resigned, and Chris van Wyk has resigned as chairman of the S.A. Cross Country Association. So by a process of elimination we shall soon have........?

Winns's summing up of the organisation of which he is a member - that it harbours persons who "want power, but not responsibility, benefits but not accountability" and is "a quagmire of the worst case of sports unity in South Africa" is a fair picture of the travesty that is ASA.

THE IMMEDIATE POST-UNITY PERIOD
For some months after sham-unity was achieved, and ASA (interim) established, the majority of athletes and administrators in the SAAAB affiliates expressed their determination to stand by the principles of their organisations and of SACOS. However a few of our top athletes, beckoned by visions of Barcelona, jumped the fence to greener pastures.

By mid-June, 1992 there were signs that some of our administrators were not setting the strong lead required in such a period. The majority of athletes were still enthusiastic but it became clear that defeatist attitudes in administrators would weaken the resolve of our athletes. Some were apparently torn between self-interest and the "we cannot win with so much stacked against us" syndrome to which participants in the monied sports codes are very prone. Many are also being influenced by the big buying-over campaigns that are undermining some other SACOS codes.

WHAT DO WE LEARN FROM THE ASA UNITY MESS?
SAAAB's very successful cross-country championships hosted by our South West Cape affiliate set a shining example to the other members of the Board. It is hoped that the enthusiasm displayed by our youngest unit on that occasion has been infectious. The strength in S.W. Cape is to a large extent the result of close liaison between the schools' organisations and the SAAAB affiliate.

In Western Province there are signs of a stronger bond developing between the schools' athletics and the Western Province Amateur Athletic Union and this might give a boost to true non-racial athletics in this part of the country. This link has been strengthened by the encouraging input through clinics for coaches conducted under the leadership of Mr Allan O'Ryan. Mr George Legolie is also doing sterling work in the Boland area.

COACHING PROGRAMMES.
The annual SAAAB coaching week took place in the Boland during 1991 and at Beaufort West during 1992.

It has provisionally been decided that the grade 1 course for coaches will in future be conducted at provincial level and that future SAAAB national coaching weeks will cater for the higher grades.

The Board now has six coaches who have attended courses in Britain and the U.S.A. and they are expected to set the standard in the SAAAB coaching committee.

It is the intention of the Coaching Committee to embark on regional coaching projects to cater for areas where the needs are greatest. These projects will be directed particularly at the needs of the schools and have the intention of ultimately developing the code at club level in previously untapped areas. It is already very evident that some of SAAAB coaches are doing excellent work with school coaches in areas where they operate.

OUR SPONSORS.
Warner Lambert, our sole sponsor for both the SAAAB National Coaching Week and for making it possible for us to send two coaches overseas annually, deserves our sincere gratitude. They have made it possible for SAAAB to implement development of the sport at school and club level. Mobil has assisted with some sponsorship for Athletic Meetings of the Board.

SAAAB still organises the following National Championships:
(i) Track and Field Championships.
(ii) Track and Field Prestige Meeting.
(iii) Marathon and Road Relays.
(iv) Cross-Country Championships.
(v) Cross-Country Prestige Meeting.
(vi) 10 kms, 15 kms, half-marathon championships.

The Prestige Meetings are organised in co-operation with SASSA and SAPSSA, associated members of the Board.

NEWSLETTERS
Our Western Province affiliate published some newsletters for the information of members but all over the country there is an urgent requirement for distribution of much-needed enlightenment to our sports participants and supporters. This should be supplemented by seminars or symposiums involving athletes to keep them up to date on the situation in S.A. Athletics.

BODY BUILDING AND POWERLIFTING

We have been informed by the S.A Amateur Body Building and Powerlifting Federation that their organisation has not gone into “unity” with any other national body controlling the code of sport.

Their membership is still firmly dedicated to SACOS principles. They have retained the majority of the provincial affiliates and conduct their annual programme of activities as in past years.

It is their opinion that the non-racial codes should give active support to one another on the occasions of local and national events.

CHESS

Chess Association for the People of South Africa (CAPSA) reports that they have withdrawn as representatives on the Interim Executive Board of Chess South Africa and from any further participation in Chess South Africa activities.

OBSERVATIONS
The report observes that instead of channelling the Board’s energy in the development of Chess South Africa, the Board has been obsessed with participation in International chess competitions, viz.

1. Entering a National team in the Chess Olympiad in Manilla.
2. Entering a team in the World Youth Championships in Duisberg.

DEVELOPMENT
The arrival, too, of Anatoly Karpov in South Africa on 16 February 1993 under the guise of development, is a serious indictment on the concept that development can be achieved by staging one day exhibition matches.

The finance spent on sending teams to participate abroad and bringing Grand Masters to South Africa could be better spent on acquiring much needed equipment for the development of chess in the under-developed areas of South Africa.

The appointment of Mr F Haroun as international representative of Chess South Africa, the money spent on international contact and the non-availability of money to Mr F Kleynhans (Development Officer of Chess South Africa) to start his development programme says much about the priorities of Chess South Africa.

COMMITMENT TO NON-RACIALISM
The CAPSA executive’s point of view is that it was felt that we have seriously compromised our commitment to the true ethic of non-racialism; and our commitment to the provision of basic needs of our chess constituency, particularly, at the expense of a few individuals gaining from their experience in either playing in

SACOS 10TH BGM REPORT-48
tournaments abroad or playing abroad to boost their ratings. We can, therefore, no longer remain in Chess South Africa and further compromise ourselves.

Until these issues are addressed and redressed in a practical and constructive manner by the Interim Executive Board of Chess South Africa, we suspend our further involvement in this Forum.

CRICKET

ACTIVITIES
Cricket Board of Western Province (CBWP) was established in 1991 to cater for SACOS cricketers in the Western Province, after the sham-unification of SACB and SACU.

CBWP started off with 7 clubs operating in areas as far afield as Somerset West, Wellington, Paarl and Malmesbury. These 7 clubs registered nine senior teams between them. Unfortunately junior cricket is still lacking.

Meanwhile CBWP lost 2 clubs with one team each but gained the club Young Pioneers from Piketberg with two registered teams bringing the total to six clubs with nine teams participating in League and Grand Challenge fixtures of 1992/93 season.

In other areas of the country, notably South Cape, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage area and Central Karoo SACOS cricket is being played. CBWP played an interprovincial match against South Cape at Blanco, while South Cape also played against Central Karoo. More of these interprovincial matches are envisaged in the coming season. These matches are the fore-runners to the formation of a national cricket body belonging to SACOS.

MEN'S HOCKEY

UNITY TALKS
The South African Hockey Board (SAHB) had been engaged in exploratory talks with the establishment South African Mens' Hockey Association (SAMHA) for most of 1991, during which time a Declaration of Intent for South African Hockey was drawn up. All existing controlling bodies for Hockey at the time namely, SAHB, South African Womens' Hockey Board (both SACOS affiliates); South African Mens Hockey Association and South African Womens' Hockey Association (both establishment hockey organisations) found agreement on most of the terms set out in the Declaration of Intent. The SAMHA however refused to accept a moratorium on International hockey tours.

The SAHB's position was that unity in Hockey, as its first and most important objective, was to facilitate the removal of all the imbalances created by Apartheid in sport and society, and secondly, that players from the oppressed communities, being denied the universal franchise in the country of their birth, could not form part of representative National teams when they still lacked this most basic democratic right of citizenship.

It became clear that the primary motive for the establishment hockey organisations, in trying to achieve hockey unity, was for the express purpose of getting back into International Hockey. Subsequent events proved this perception to be correct.

The SAMHA, whilst having discussions with the SAHB, started undermining the unity within our folds. Individuals and groups of players were enticed with the lure of money, better coaching and playing facilities. This they did with the assistance of the National Olympic Sports Congress (NOSC) and NOCSA. Bogus hockey organisations were established under the name of NOSC and very soon these organisations were engaged in "unity talks" with racist establishment Hockey. The SAHB could not be party to such blatant dishonesty and fraud and withdrew from all talks.

All attempts to alert the International Hockey Federation (FIH), the African Hockey Federation and NOCSA to this fraud came to no avail. In fact NOCSA became party to this whole charade and the FIH, erstwhile allies of racist South Africa, turned a blind eye.

By August 1992 a new South African Hockey Association (SAHA) was established without the participation of the South African Hockey Board. But even before this decision could be ratified, the racist SAHA made...
application for affiliation to the FIH. A fruitless and costly attempt to prevent this through a supreme court interdict failed. The presiding judge made no attempt to consider convincing argument by our legal counsel and, in his judgement, said that he could not deprive "white" hockey players from playing hockey internationally. No consideration was given to the thousands of oppressed hockey players who were being denied equal opportunities to develop their hockey skills and prepare them for selection on merit to future representative teams. Needless to say, despite valiant efforts by the SAHB to expose this deception to the FIH and the African Hockey Federation, racist South African Hockey was re-accepted back into both these organisations.

Since then, South African hockey players have played international games against Zimbabwe and participated in the African Hockey championships. So great have been the advantages of years of apartheid privileges that the South African all "white" mens hockey team are now the African Champions for 1993! Those opportunistic players from the oppressed communities who willingly became part of this betrayal of more than thirty years of struggle have not gained an iota.

The South African hockey team has retained all the symbols of apartheid - the Springbok emblems, South African flag and National Anthem.

There is talk of a development programme and selection of development teams, but so much time, money and effort will be spent in trying to establish "white" South African Hockeys' superiority internationally that development at local level remains a pipe dream.

The SAHB is now left with the arduous task of picking up the pieces after mass desertions from its ranks. It refuses to leave the many junior players from primary and high schools in the lurch; players callously excluded from "unified hockey"; and will continue regardless. It sincerely believes that honesty, integrity and history is on its side and that very soon those individuals and clubs who jumped onto the gravy train of racist establishment sport in hockey, cricket, rugby etc. will soon realise that they have been betrayed. NOCSA, the NOSC and, indeed, the ANC must take full responsibility for this betrayal. With the assistance of SACOS and all committed sportspersons non-racial hockey will continue to be played.

**PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

The involvement of the SAPSSA in the Unity process has, over the past two years, been debated at National Meetings and the SAPSSA Executive has met with code executives in establishment schools and schools under DET. All the codes in the establishment schools are administered as individual codes, each with its own executive, operating independently. Schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Training, like the SAPSSA, are structured on a multi-coded basis.

The involvement of SAPSSA with these bodies has been purely for discussion. The SAPSSA has at this stage not committed itself to Unity with any of the codes. It is a fact that many of the pupils, because of their membership to senior bodies, are playing their sport in unified structures. This has caused the SAPSSA to take the decision (Bloemfontein) not to take punitive action against these pupils but rather to embark on an educational program. It is also true that some schools have left the SAPSSA fold to unify with the establishment schools. Many of these schools have discovered that the cost involved is astronomical, since THEY have to travel to play all their matches on "better facilities" and in a "safer environment". This has not deterred the SAPSSA from its minimum demands, nor has it rushed the SAPSSA into taking hasty decisions. Each step will be carefully analyzed and the SAPSSA will take the necessary action when the time comes.

In the interim, the SAPSSA will continue to organise sport as it has so successfully done in the past. Coaching programs and referees/umpires clinics are receiving priority. Tournaments will have to be reviewed as it appears that sponsorship is now difficult to obtain as the organisation's involvement or non-involvement in Unity is a major criteria.

The SAPSSA'S program for the next five years for the National Tournaments has been agreed upon. We have just completed the Summer Codes Tournament in Cape Town and are very busy preparing for the National Winter Codes Tournament, scheduled to be held in George during July.

The SAPSSA is committed to organising sport for the child in the Primary School on a truly non-racial basis in a free and Democratic South Africa.

*SAOS 10TH BGM REPORT-50*
RUGBY

ESTABLISHMENT
The SARU sellout to the NQSC in 1990-1991 totally destroyed rugby in SACOS. The few remaining embers salvaged from the ashes established the SACOS RUGBY UNION in 1991. The Provincial units within the first year of operation were: MALMESBURY, BELVILLE, SOMERSET WEST, SOUTH CAPE, KAROO, UITENHAGE, SEDRU, EASTERN TRANSVAAL.

SHAM UNITY
Loss due to the sham unity has indeed affected SACOS Rugby Union. The South Eastern Districts Rugby Union (SEDRU) has become inoperative due to a lack of growth. The Eastern Transvaal Rugby Union has also folded but mainly due to a reason other than the sham unity. A large number of players in the Eastern Transvaal have been affected by the closure of mines in the area. Many were migrant labourers who returned home to the Transkei and Ciskei.

Four other regions in the SACOS Rugby Union have also felt the effect of sham unity defections but have been strong enough to withstand the shifts. These defections are, however, counterbalanced by the acquisition of 5 new clubs countrywide.

Also, thus far, despite overtures from racist rugby circles, the SACOS Rugby Union has not been involved in any unity talks.

PROMOTION OF SACOSPORT
Successful coaching clinics have been held, the latest being a very well-attended one held at Beaufort West in August 1992 for juniors.

School teams from SAPSSA affiliates played curtain raisers at the SACOS vs PRESIDENTS XV match.

TOURNAMENTS & CHAMPIONSHIPS
The National Club Championship Tournament is now an established event taking place over Easter every year since 1991.
Two national trial games take place each year culminating in a PRESIDENTS XV vs a SACOS XV at the end of the season.
The SACOS CUP League was also started in 1991 and has been successfully run each year on a home-and-away inter-provincial basis.

SPONSORSHIP
Despite numerous appeals to a large spectrum of businesses, the success rate in this field is minimal. Clubs and Unions have meagre resources catering mostly for impoverished communities. This makes finance the single biggest obstacle to growth in the SACOS Rugby Union.

THE FUTURE
It follows that in a fledgling organisation a lot of emphasis is placed on growth. This is true also for the SACOS Rugby Union and a lot of our efforts will go into achieving this end. Acceptance of the policies and principles of SACOS, however, remain paramount as a condition of membership for individuals and clubs.

The Union has adequately and publicly demonstrated its opposition to international sports tours to and from South Africa. This was done in the case of the visiting Australian and All Black rugby players as well as the Indian cricketers. Protest letters were also sent to London to protest against the Springbok tour of England. The SACOS Rugby Union will in future remain vigilant and take the necessary action as required.

On a different terrain, the question of playing facilities, or the lack of them, comes up. We will have to continue the fight against local authorities for playing fields.

SACOS 10TH BGM REPORT-51
AFFILIATES
Presently SASSSA consists of twelve Units i.e. Boland, E.P., Karoo, Natal, N.W. Cape, N.W. Districts, O.F.S., South Cape, S.E. Districts, Transvaal, W.P. and Vaal River. Kimberley and Districts disaffiliated from SASSSA last year and has now been substituted by Vaal River. No school in Kimberley is presently affiliated to Vaal River SSSU.

ACTIVITIES
SASSSA in general and its affiliates in particular are encountering various difficulties which hamper its activities. The main problems seem to be the lack of money (sponsorship), together with division and conflict in the ranks of staff members. The situation has reached such proportions that Units such as O.F.S., N.W.D. and Vaal River could not attend our last Summer Tournament in Port Elizabeth. Not a single unit of SASSSA came unscathed through the present sporting mess: Karoo is down to only two schools, these being Spandau and Midlands; South Cape lost seven schools; E.P. lost yet another school; Natal lost nearly the whole Natal Midlands, while three schools in the Boland suspended their sporting activities for the current year.

Notwithstanding these setbacks, SASSSA is still alive and strong. We are still staging five successful tournaments (sixteen codes of sport) per year, where coaching for both participants and officials are taking place. SASSSA intends introducing new codes of sport, e.g. basketball and badminton, but the lack of money still holds us back. Units like Natal and W.P. are however practising these codes.

UNITY TALKS
SASSSA has been involved in “unity talks” on various occasions in various codes of sport e.g. rugby, hockey, athletics, cricket, netball, volleyball, etc. As our preconditions have not been attended to, let alone met, SASSSA just withdrew from or abandoned these talks. Lately SASSSA has been invited by ASA and SA Hockey to participate in their tournaments. These invitations have not been accepted.

On the local front, most units are confronted with the issue of unified sports. In the rural areas, especially in NWD, OFS and the Karoo the picture looks very gloomy as schools, pupils and teachers are lured with money and equipment to establishment sport. In the above mentioned areas schools’ sport has virtually ceased as most teachers have become apathetic towards it.

At present SASSSA is busy drawing up a paper on its view on unified sport which will be tabled at our April meeting. This document, when accepted will be forwarded to all bodies interested in discussing unified sport with the Association.

Lastly, SASSSA is still committed to the principles of SACOS and we want to emphasise that SACOS can be assured of our loyalty.

SACOS 10TH BGM REPORT 52
SOFTBALL

UNITY TALKS
SASA at the request of its affiliates also once trod the minefield of unity talks. However when it became clear that establishment softball had no intention of conducting this process on a principled basis, the decision was taken to withdraw. This resulted in Natal and Transvaal Softball resigning from the Association and forming regional structures with their establishment counterparts. These resignations coupled to the collaboration of Mitchell’s Plain Softball Union, Western Province Softball Union and Cape District Softball Union in the formation of a regional unified structure in the Western Cape, has left SASA with Eastern Province Softball Union, Senior Schools (an associate member) and the Western Province Softball Board.

POACHING
Added to this, the poaching activities of establishment Softball in Port Elizabeth has resulted in Eastern Province having to abandon their competition halfway through the present season in spite of concerted efforts by Eastern Province executive as well as a visit from the Cape Town based SASA executive to Port Elizabeth. Although SASA has remained in constant contact with Eastern Province, their inability to participate in the 1992-1993 SASA National Tournament due to financial restraints and limited membership, led to the cancellation of the Tournament.

PRIORITIES
Under present day circumstances in sport, where the political impact of our sports struggle has been diminished by the formation of unity structures which now also proclaim non-racialism, SASA lists the following immediate priorities:

Education of its players.
The confusion caused by the sham non-racial sports structures has to be eradicated. “The apartheid is dead; its alright to play together fraud” has to be exposed. Newsletters are being used to inform the affiliates.

Coaching Clinics
These have been conducted at grassroots level particularly at schools. A course was held in Paarl during last year and another is planned for Worcester in April 1993.

Broadening its base.
SASA is in the process of having talks with Far North Softball Association in Pietersburg.

IRREVERSIBLE POLITICAL CHANGES
We have been told that these political changes which have taken place are irreversible. But until such changes grant us the rights enjoyed by the franchised establishment sportspersons unity in sport cannot truly be achieved.

CONCLUSION
We wish SACOS a successful meeting. The deliberations; the conclusions arrived at and the feedback to affiliates are of vital importance to the success of our struggle.
Like all our sister codes within the SACOS fold, ASASA has also taken its “knock” through the “unity process”.

UNITY
ASASA initiated the unity process in swimming but was overtaken by the course of events and therefore left out of the “final unity”.
A series of unity meetings was held where ASASA, SAASU and “SASSCO” were represented. These talks eventually reached a deadlock as SAASU and “SASSCO” were not prepared to accept the principled process as suggested by ASASA. The result was that through horse tradingSaasu and “SASSCO” united to form SAASU.
ASASA then applied to Fina for membership and so did Saasa. Fina then sent a delegation consisting of its Secretary and two of its Vice-Presidents to investigate swimming in South Africa. Like all “unity talks” that involved establishment sport and the International community, ASASA lost out and Saasa was accepted as the South African Swimming body. ASASA appealed against this decision. The appeal was heard at the Fina Congress in Barcelona and, as expected, the International community, prompted by persons from one of the liberation movements, rejected the appeal in its haste to readmit racist South Africa into their fold.
ASASA during its 1992 National Tournament in Durban, requested a fresh mandate from its constituency on the “unity process”. The question was workshopped and the unanimous decision was that ASASA should go it alone.
Since then ASASA has had some setbacks in that a few clubs and individuals have crossed over to our adversaries.

COACHING PROGRAMMES
Attempts were made to organise a National Coaching Clinic but because of the lack of sponsorship and financial constraints, it had to be called off. However, coaching programmes were embarked upon within the regions and as a result, ASASA, instead of lying down and dying, grew stronger.

DEVELOPMENT IN “UNTAPPED” AREAS
Asan embarked on a development programme involving schools in and around the Isipingo area with limited funds at their disposal.
Aquadale (Stasa) was also involved in a similar programme which involved children from the township as well as those from surrounding informal settlements.
The other ASASA regions were also engaged in expanding their clubs within the region.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT
The ASASA National Tournaments were not affected by either the “unity talks” or defections. Since the last SACOS B.G.M., the 10th ASASA National Championships was held in Durban.
The 11th Championship will have taken place in Port Elizabeth before the BGM.

SPONSORSHIPS
Like in the past, ASASA, nor any of its affiliates, have received any form of sponsorship.

NEWSLETTERS
One issue of the South African Swimmer was issued by ASASA and one by Asan. Regular newsletters were circulated by the ASASA President on developments within ASASA or on the International scene.
ASASA wishes SACOS a very successful and fruitful BGM.
TABLE TENNIS

ESTABLISHMENT
The division in non-racial table tennis came about on the 3rd March 1990, for reasons which have been well documented. In the absence of a properly constituted non-racial table tennis body, those units and members in support of Sacos policy continued the promotion of non-racial table tennis under the banner of Sacos. This was for an interim period. In line with Sacos Resolution No.1.2 of 26th November 1989 which declared that 'each member of Sacos is called upon to demonstrate his/her allegiance to Sacos in a practical way', non-racial table tennis was formalised with the founding of the South African Table Tennis Federation on the 16th February 1991. It was agreed that this date will be the official anniversary date of the South African Table Tennis Federation.

The objects of the Federation are:

a) To uphold and regulate the laws and advance the interests of the game of Table Tennis;
b) To arrange at least one national tournament annually, and regulate all tournaments and inter-unit matches throughout South Africa.
c) To ensure that membership to it, or to any of its affiliates shall not be restricted, influenced and/or determined on the basis of skin pigmentation, language, sex, religion, political alignment, class, culture, customs or status in life and society.
d) To seek membership of the African Table Tennis Federation, and International Table Tennis Federation. (the laws and regulations of the International Table Tennis Federation in so far as not in conflict with this constitution are hereby adopted).
e) To promote table tennis on a non-racial and non-discriminatory basis.
f) To seek affiliation to the South African Council on Sport;
g) To do all things that may be directly or indirectly conclusive to these objects.

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP
The units listed below are presently members of the Federation:

- Boland Table Tennis Union
- Northern Natal Table Tennis Union
- Western Province Table Tennis Union
- South African Senior School Sports Association (Associate Member)
- South African Primary Schools Sports Association (Associate Member)

OTHER UNITS
Discussions and contact has been made with:
- Orange Free State
- Griqualand West
- West Coast (Atlantis)
- North Western Districts
- Uitenhage
- South Western Districts

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP
South African Senior School Sports Association participates in our Men and Women Inter-Provincial Tournaments. All their members are eligible to enter any tournament held under the auspices of the Federation.

MEETINGS
Since our founding and whilst still in the interim period the following meetings were successfully held and supported by its Units:

- 14th March 1990: Emergency Meeting
- 2nd July 1990: Joint Meeting WP/Bol
- 25 Aug. 1990: Special General Meeting
- 26 Sept. 1990: National Executive
- 29 Sept. 1990: Special Meeting
- 16 Feb. 1991: National Interim
- 16 Feb. 1991: Reconstituted SATTF
- 11 May 1991: Special General
- 11 Aug. 1991: Special General
- 5th Oct. 1991: First General Meeting
- 3rd Oct. 1992: General Meeting

Lansdowne, Cape
Kraaifontein, Cape
Heidedal, Cape
Kuils River, Cape
Kuils River, Cape
Northpine, Cape
Northpine, Cape
Wittebome, Cape
Lansdowne, Cape
Athlone, Cape
Athlone, Cape

SACOS 10TH BGM REPORT-35
TOURNAMENTS
Successful National Tournaments were held as follows:

1990 - Kuils River
1991 - Cape Town
1992 - Scheduled for Transvaal, rescheduled at Cape Town.

INTERNATIONAL UMPIRES
Our Federation has a number of International Umpires. These umpires would establish from the International Table Tennis Federation their status as they are no longer members of the South African Table Tennis Board. Correspondence was entered into between the I.T.T.F. and one of our umpires. He was advised that his registration status is not affected by the situation that prevails in South Africa.

PRESS STATEMENTS
Press statements in respect of our position and non-racial table tennis have been issued on the appropriate occasions. These statements did not receive the publicity they deserved but were on the contrary stifled and edited.

FUNDRAISING
The opportunity to raise funds for itself from the Sacos fundraising effort was not taken full advantage of and regrettably both organisations missed this fine opportunity.

SPONSORSHIP
1. The Federation proposes to prepare a portfolio wherein it will indicate its objectives, who we will target, the outcome of our efforts etc.
2. We must actively seek sponsorship because we will be competing with others.
3. There would be no objection to altering a name of a tournament as long as our name is included.
4. TV coverage would also be acceptable under certain conditions.
5. The company Warner Lambert has donated 12 tables complete with nets to our association.

EMBLEM/LOGO
Various sample sketches of emblems/logos were submitted by a few members. The logo with the bat and ball and the letters SATTF projecting has been adopted as the official logo.

UNITY TALKS
Basically the Federation did not get involved with the "other side" to discuss unity. Federation discussions mainly centred around the fact that all members must be clear on what basis unity is to be achieved. They must be clear on what they understand discrimination and apartheid to be and whether they feel that these were not in favour of unity talks. In any event unity talks are to be conducted within the framework of Sacos policy.

Our press release on unity talks:

Condemned the false unity in table tennis propagated by the press; there could only be unity if the SATTF is involved; indicating our willingness to participate in talks if certain pre-conditions were met; inviting any and all table tennis players to join us on this basis.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICITY
Other than introducing ourselves to all the leading table tennis manufacturers throughout the world, the scheme to do likewise with organisations did not get off the ground. This was mainly due to time, finance and manpower.

SACOS 10TH BGM REPORT 56