

Under the motto: **Courage, Unity and Action**, the first national Congress of the Azanian National Youth Unity took place in Soweto on 27 and 28 September 1986. Claiming a membership of over 16 000, the Congress committed itself to scientific socialism as the only solution to the problems of the Azanian masses. Furthermore, the Congress took important policy decisions on the following:

1. Education and the Student Struggle 2. Sports and the Liberation Struggle 3. Trade unionism and the liberation Struggle. On Education and the Student Struggle the Congress realised that student strikes and boycotts should be conceived only as a means towards an end, but not an end in themselves. It was also stressed that there can be **no meaningful and qualitative change in education unless the economic and political super-structure of capitalism and imperialism is**

## AZANYU CONGRESS



**completely overthrown.** The Congress committed itself to the policy of **non-racialism in sport**, and firmly held that there can be no normal sport in an abnormal society, and that non racial sport should serve the interest of the liberation struggle. On Trade Unions and the Liberation Struggle, the Congress urged trade unions to be schools of socialism, called on all progressive trade union movements to be at the forefront of **political, social and economic change**, and committed itself to support workers in their life-and-death struggle against the capitalists. At the Congress, a resolution rejecting "necklacing" as barbaric and counter-revolutionary was adopted. It also viewed the prevailing violence amongst the oppressed and exploited as reactionary and counter-revolutionary, and called on all forces opposed to the apartheid-capitalist regime to commit themselves to the formation of a National United Front.

### KINROSS MINE DISASTER

On 16/9/86 an accident in Gencor's Kinross mine set alight an insulating foam known as polyurethane. This incident resulted in the death of 177 miners who inhaled the toxic fumes resulting from the fire. Even 2 days after the accident had occurred, mine management instructed workers to re-enter the affected shafts.

#### 'JUST' AN ACCIDENT?

Polyurethane is still used in South African mines despite evidence of its hazardous nature. It is known internationally to be dangerous and its use is banned in Britain and

America. The history of Gencor's relationship with trade unions in the mining industry reveals more of its anti-working class position. Last year, Gencor held firm in denying workers a wage increase which had been negotiated with other members of the Chamber of Mines. In the subsequent strike, Gencor, despite an undertaking not to dismiss or evict miners, forced workers (some at gunpoint) to leave the compounds.

#### IS THIS UNUSUAL?

While this is one of the worst dis-

asters, about 2 miners lose their lives everyday in occupational accidents. In fact this trend can be found in every major industry in South Africa. The Kinross 'accident' is simply an extreme case of what happens EVERYDAY on the battlefield of labour. We pay tribute to the Kinross miners and thousands of workers who have become victims of capitalism. These are true martyrs because the working class is the only class under whose leadership we can obtain democracy and socialism. Down with apartheid and capitalism.

FORWARD TO SOCIALISM!

### UDF under attack

Gunmen burst into the home of Cde. Victor Ntuli, a member of a UDF-affiliated youth league, in kwaMakhuta township, Durban, on the 21/1/87. They sprayed automatic rifle fire through the home, killing 13 people, including 7 children. Mr Ntuli was not at home at the time.

According to UDF officials, there was no doubt at all that the attack was launched by Inkatha.

At the funeral of 8 of those killed in the massacre, youths masked their faces as they marched through the streets of the township.

Together with the UDF, we condemn the Inkatha thugs for the brutal killing of our comrades.