

St. Pauls
APARTHEID
Free **ZONE**

CAMPAIGN

Declaration



We the shopkeepers & businesses of
St. Pauls declare that

1. We do not stock any South African goods on our shelves nor will we do so until the people of South Africa are free.
2. If any products of South Africa are found on our shelves from this date we will remove them instantly and not sell them.

Shop Address

Signature

INTERNATIONAL MARKET

10 BRIGHTON ST.

SUPER FOOD STORE

126-128, GROSVENOR D

132 APT FOOD STORE

Apple Bites

LONDON FOOD STORES

Eurofood and wine Ltd

~~Budget~~

English & Cont. Bakery

S. KIMH OFF-LICENCE

MINI-MARK.

m. 1975

M. Durrance

London

Clay L

Neigh

B. Williams

S. Singh

A. Hussain

CHILDREN UNDER APARTHEID

PROTEST AND RESISTANCE



The history of resistance to European rule and apartheid in South Africa is a long one. Many people, including children, have died or suffered for the cause of freedom.

During the 1950s children participated in many of the peaceful protests against apartheid legislation introduced by the Afrikaner Nationalist Party government. In 1960, the national liberation movement was banned, but political protest continued.

In 1976, school pupils led the demonstration against the inferior education system for Africans, which took place in Soweto on 16 June. Police opened fire on unarmed children. In the months that followed other demonstrations by students took place throughout South Africa, and it is estimated that about 1,000 persons, mainly young people, were killed, and many thousands injured and crippled. Some of the victims were aged seven or eight years.

The police made mass arrests of demonstrators. Four secondary school students were among those who died in police detention during 1976.

In 1978 a total of 252 children were detained without trial under security legislation, and six boys aged between 14 and 16 were sent to Robben Island prison, convicted of political offences.



In South Africa every child is classified at birth into one of the four official race groups according to his parents' skin colour. Marriage between the race groups is forbidden. Whether African, White, Coloured or Asian, this designation controls each individual's life from the cradle to the grave.

Apartheid means separation—black from white, 'Coloured' from African. It also means domination—of black by white in a political and social system where whites hold all the power. It means exploitation, with blacks forming a large cheap labour force for the benefit of white-owned industry and agriculture.

Although white children benefit materially, every child in South Africa is a victim of the institutionalised racism and violence of apartheid. As members of the impoverished, unprivileged and repressed majority, black children suffer most.

Of every 100 persons in South Africa, 83 are black and 17 are white.

SOUTH AFRICA: POPULATION 1977

African	White	Coloured (mixed race)	Asian
18.6m	4.3m	2.4m	0.75m

Hector Petersen, the first child to be shot dead by police in Soweto on 16 June 1976.
Photo: Sam Nziri

BOYCOTT APARTHEID DISINVESTMENT

Who Pays For APARTHEID?



Church action

On Sunday 5th May, a service to commemorate Kassinga Day, the day in 1978 when South African armed forces destroyed a SWAPO refugee camp in Angola, killing over 600 people and injuring many more – took place in London. Archbishop Trevor Huddleston was present and emphasised that now was the time for Christians to stand up and be counted and do all in their power to resist the tacit support of the British Government for South Africa, and to bring the independence of Namibia now.

The British Council of Churches took the opportunity of the service to send a statement of support and solidarity to their sisters and brothers in the Council of Churches in Namibia. Part of it read: 'On the eve of Kassinga Day ... we would express our admiration of the way in which your faith has sustained your hope and fortitude. In acceding to the request of the Multi-Party Conference, the South African Government has chosen to flout the wishes of your people for a democratically elected government ... and it has ensured that the frightful hurt of your people occasioned by the illegal occupation ... will continue.'

The service also heard from Jacob Hannai, SWAPO Deputy Representative in London, of the continuing repression in Namibia, including many more detentions. Twenty-eight bibles were presented by different groups and congregations around Britain, and also by such prominent people as Cardinal Hume and the Anglican and Catholic Bishop and Archbishops of Liverpool. These have been sent as a sign of support and solidarity to 28 of the most recently detained in Namibia.

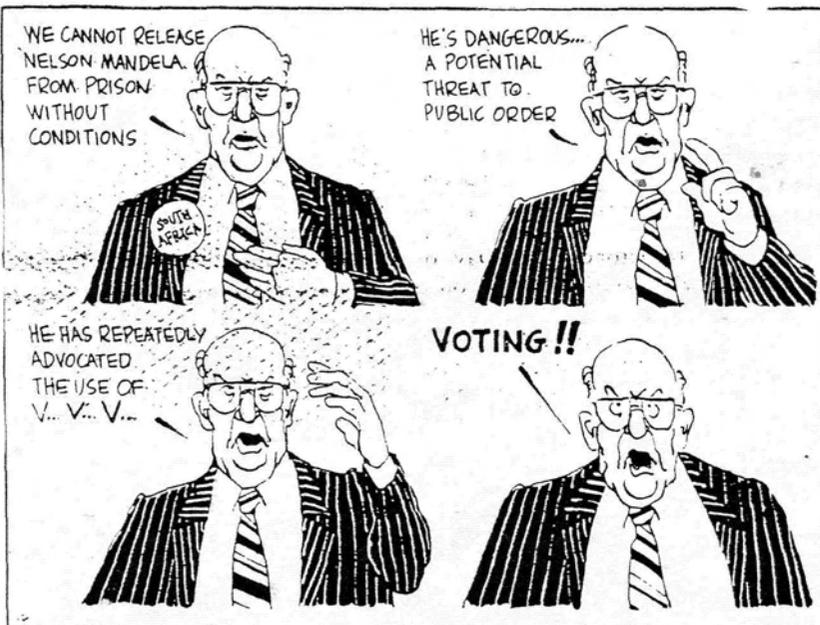
The Churches Action on Namibia group can be contacted at 12 Goodge Place, London W1, and welcomes anyone who might want to become involved.

WHAT WERE THE SOWETO RIOTS?

In June 1976, 30,000 pupils of Soweto schools, most of them in their teens but many under 10 years of age, protesting first against the regimes education policy and then against the whole repressive system of apartheid, confronted the guns and the armoured cars of the South African paramilitary police and troops. They sparked off a protracted struggle which spread throughout South Africa. Over a 1000 were killed and thousands more were arrested in the first week alone.



Soweto Students Protest Against Apartheid



WOMEN'S

SOLIDARITY

CAMPAIGN

SWAPO WOMEN'S SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN has been working since 1975 to raise understanding of the nature of Namibian women's oppression and of their role in the national liberation struggle. It sends regular shipments of material aid to SWC in Angola and Zambia, it campaigns for the release of Namibian women political prisoners and is coordinating the research and production of teaching packs for use in literacy classes in the settlements.

NAMIBIAN WOMEN are organising through SWAPO Women's Council to confront their oppression as black Namibians and as women. Their struggle involves a battle for daily physical survival. It is a struggle for health, child care, control over production and reproduction, for participation in political decision-making and for education.

LINKING STRUGGLES AND WORKING TOGETHER

Recent events in Namibia and Britain's deep involvement make it increasingly urgent that support for SWAPO Women's Council is generated, and that women in Britain are given an opportunity to learn from and share in the struggles waged by our Namibian sisters. This dayschool hopes to provide that opportunity by informal information giving and discussions and we are looking to expand our existing work with other groups and encourage new members to join us in SWSC.



Zinzi Mandela, younger daughter of Nelson, delivers a message from her father to the South African people in Janulani stadium, Soweto, 10 February 1985.



APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA: IS IT CHANGING?

The South African government has attempted to make "cosmetic" changes to the constitutional system in South Africa. eg. the attempt at a tri-racial parliament, including Coloureds and Indians but excluding Blacks. But the government is fiercely resisting any attempt to fundamentally change South African society, as is shown by the forthcoming treason trials of leaders of the United Democratic Front. Sixteen of the key figures in the UDF. have been charged with treason, for which the maximum sentence is death.

The UDF., set up in 1983, is an umbrella organisation containing over 600 different multi-racial, Anti-Apartheid groups. These present trials have been widely condemned by International bodies such as the United Nations and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

This legalised suppression of opposition to the governments policies is aggravating the tensions already existing in the country due to the appalling conditions under which the Black majority lives. On 21st March, the 25th anniversary of the Sharpsville massacre, at least 19 people were shot while protesting about the inadequate standard of housing and facilities. This underlines the government's hypocritical position on reforms.

BOYCOTT PRODUCTS OF APARTHEID!