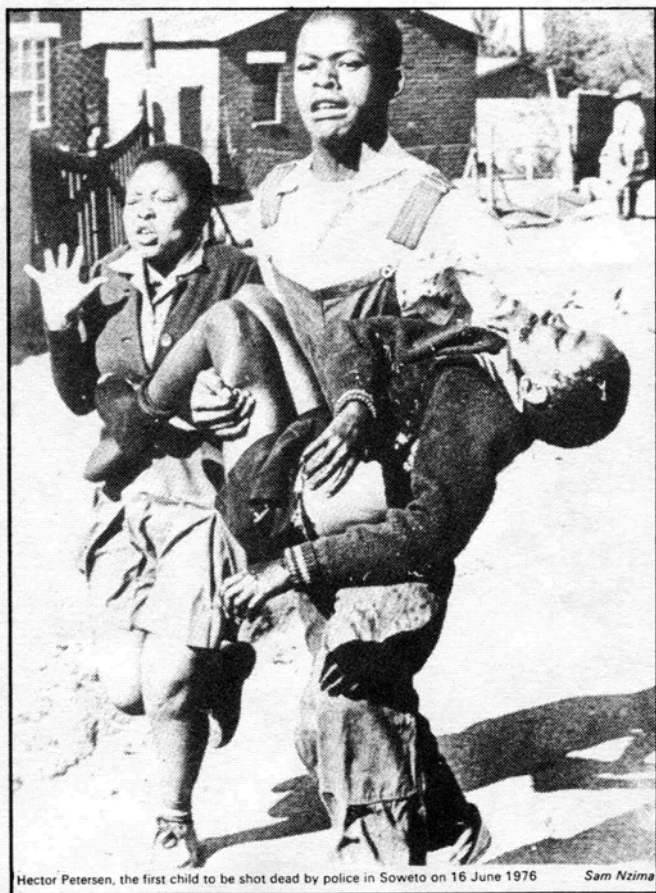


In 1976 the brutal assaults of the South African regime against unarmed schoolchildren in Soweto and throughout South Africa shocked the world. Thousands of children were protesting against the introduction of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction. This calculated decision by the apartheid authorities became a focus for opposition to racist oppression, white minority domination and police brutality – as well as decades of third rate education. The regime reacted violently by shooting indiscriminately into the crowds; hundreds were killed and thousands more were maimed. Hundreds of people, many of them children, were detained, tortured and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Children under 16 were sentenced to 10 years on notorious Robben Island. In the last 10 years nothing has changed. 1985 saw the massacre of 43 people attending a funeral in the Eastern Cape.



Hector Petersen, the first child to be shot dead by police in Soweto on 16 June 1976

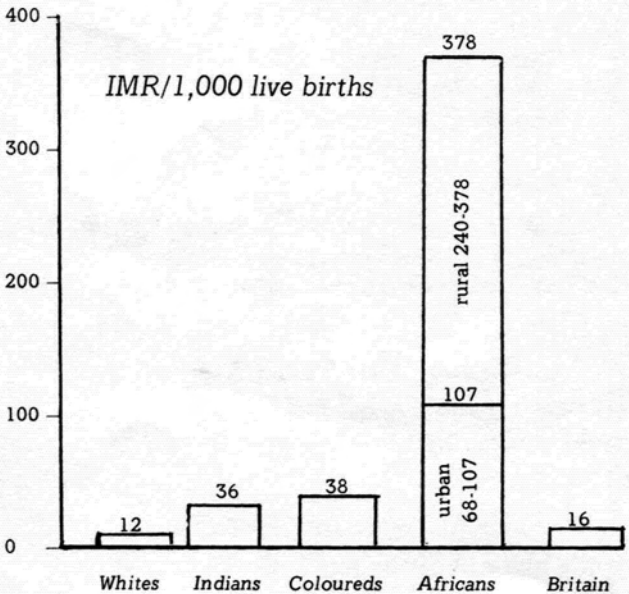
Sam Nzima



RESULT: REFUGEES FLEE SOUTH AFRICA

Since then thousands of young people have been forced to flee their homes and families in order to carry out their struggle for freedom and to gain the education and skills denied to them in the country of their birth. With these they will build a new South Africa, one which will embody the principles of the Freedom Charter:

'South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white. . . no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people.'





BRITISH SUPPORT FOR APARTHEID

Instead of supporting the struggle for freedom in South Africa, successive British governments have given political, economic and military support to the apartheid regime. Britain has consistently vetoed moves at the United Nations to impose sanctions against South Africa. British multinational companies continue to prop up the apartheid economy and the South African military are equipped with British bombers, tanks, guns and landrovers. The invitation and reception of Prime Minister Botha, in 1984, represented a breakdown of any pretence of diplomatic or political pressure.

There are many people in this country who oppose this collaboration with apartheid and would instead like to see Britain undertake a policy of sanctions against South Africa. For over twenty-five years the Anti-Apartheid Movement has fought to end British collaboration with apartheid and campaigned in support of those struggling to free South Africa from white minority rule.

HOW PEOPLE IN BRITAIN CAN HELP

Since 1912 the people of South Africa, under the banner of the ANC, have organised and rallied to fight for their freedom against the oppressive system of apartheid and white minority government.

The ANC has begun to create facilities to serve the growing needs of its members, including mothers, children and school students. Help from people all over the world has been given, from governments, non-governmental organisations and sympathetic individuals from different countries. The Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Morogoro, Tanzania, has been built on a 1,500-acre site generously allotted to the ANC by the Tanzanian government. The College accommodates 1,000 people and consists of a children's day centre, school buildings, dormitories, agricultural and carpentry training units and a mechanical workshop. In addition, a further 10,000 acres has been given in Dakawa, 20 miles from the College. Here, the Dakawa Development Centre is being built with the aid of the Norwegian government to accommodate the growing refugee population. The ANC aims to provide health care and health education for all the ANC refugees and the local Tanzanian community through the ANC-Holland Solidarity Hospital which has been built at the College site.

In the front line states, the ANC has a large population to feed and clothe. The ANC farm in Zambia caters for the basic provision of food but other essentials, such as health requirements, are desperately needed. Buildings on this farm are used as agricultural training colleges, a primary school and a health unit. The ANC projects aim to enable residents to provide for their basic needs.

We urgently need medical aid for the hospital at the Freedom College, the Dakawa Centre, the Zambian farm, and for health clinics that have been built in Angola with aid from Finland.

MEDICAL AID CAMPAIGN FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA (MACSA)

MACSA is organised by the AAM Health Committee and supports various medical aid projects for the ANC and SWAPO. For further information, or a speaker, about MACSA or the AAM Health Committee, contact the AAM, 387 7966, or at the address above.



WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT TO PROVIDE:

For ANC:

Drugs (list available from AAM)

Laboratory Reagents (list available from AAM)

Textbooks for Nurses

Medical Journals

Items of clinic equipment:

needles

syringes (glass and plastic)

diagnostic sets

thermometers

bandages and dressings

I.V. fluids and giving sets

torch batteries

instrument sterilisers

sphygmanometers

scissors

For SWAPO:

to support the ongoing SWAPO MEDICAL KITS APPEAL, organised by the Namibia Support Committee Health Collective. Please see attached leaflet.

PLEASE SEND DONATIONS TO:

MACSA, c/o Anti-Apartheid Movement, 13 Mandela Street, London NW1 0DW

HEALTH & LIBERATION

— the bulletin of the AAM Health Committee

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