

1979



International Year of the Child

MCH91-40-2-4



The time comes in the life of any nation when there remains only two choices — submit or fight.

That time has now come to South Africa. We shall not submit and we have no choice but to hit back by all means in our power in defence of our people, our future and our freedom.

Nelson Mandela

THE RETURN

Vorster the boer
has killed so many of our people
it's impossible to count
how many he kills a day.

One day we will gain victory
we will start off with Vorster
finish with all his kind
blood will flood the whole
'white' country
then will sink into the dark ground:
when we have returned.

Thandi, 10 years old

1979 International Year of the Child



This calendar is the work of South African children, members of the African National Congress Children's Brigade, to commemorate 1979 International Year of the Child and 1978-1979 as the Year Against APARTHEID.

The entire world community through the United Nations Organisation has ratified the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child — except

UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child

PRINCIPLE 1

The child shall enjoy all the rights set forth in this declaration, without distinction or discrimination on account of race, colour, sex language....

PRINCIPLE 2

The child shall enjoy special protection, and shall be given opportunities and facilities, by law and by other means, to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity...

PRINCIPLE 3

The child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a nationality.

PRINCIPLE 4

The child shall enjoy the benefits of social security. He shall be entitled to grow and develop in health...

PRINCIPLE 5

The child who is physically, mentally, or socially handicapped shall be given special treatment, education and care required by his particular condition.

PRINCIPLE 6

The child needs love and understanding. He shall grow up in the care and under the responsibility of his parents.

PRINCIPLE 7

The child is entitled to receive education, which shall be free and compulsory, at least at the elementary stages. He shall be given an education which will promote his general culture...

PRINCIPLE 8

The child shall in all circumstances be among the first to receive protection and relief.

PRINCIPLE 9

The child shall be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation.

PRINCIPLE 10

The child shall be protected from practices which may foster racial, religious and any other form of discrimination.

the South African regime, the regime of APARTHEID. The reason is simple. The South African minority racist and fascist regime has, over the years, consistently violated practically all the principles embodied in the Declaration in so far as Black South African children are concerned.

The policy of the racist South Africa systematically aims at depriving Black people of our fundamental human rights because of different skin colour and the child falls first victim of this oppression.

Black children in South Africa are not legally protected, or given the opportunity to develop mentally or spiritually. There is no freedom for children in ghettos.

Black children are not entitled to citizenship of the country of our birth. Children are forced by law to citizenship in the homelands. Each black child, in addition to his national name, must have a "christian name" which will be easy to pronounce for the white "master".

There is no social security for black children in South Africa. Forty to 60 per cent of black children die before reaching the age of five. More than a million blacks occupy 15 per cent of Johannesburg residential area, while 500,000 whites live on the rest. Average monthly income per capita in South Africa:

White	R184
Asian	37
Coloured	29
African	10

There is one doctor per 400 whites and one per 44,000 blacks.

The care of handicapped blacks in South Africa is in the hands of the church and charity organisations only. The state has no obligations to the 84 per cent of its population of this field, including handicapped children. Black families of migrant workers and those who seek employment in towns are not allowed to join their bread-winners. Millions of children grow without seeing their parents for years, and are left in the care of their grandparents, usually old and sick people. Black women working in the houses of white "madams" are not allowed to bring their families to the white residential areas where they stay in the servants quarters. The white child has two mothers, one white and one black. The black child has no motherly care. The system is destroying African families.

Education ought to lead people out of ignorance but Bantu education is aimed at leading children into ignorance of their own capabilities and basic rights, ignorance of the world. There is no equality in education in South Africa. Public funds on education per child:

White	R483.75
Asian	R141.13
Coloured	R109.88
African	R 28.56

Any attempt of even peaceful protest against such inequality is met with brutal force by the South African fascist police and army. Peaceful demonstrations of children against Bantu education in 1976 resulted in unprecedented massacre of hundreds of children, some of them 4 years old. Hundreds of children below 16 are still in jail undergoing terror and horror comparable only with the concentration camps of Hitler.

Although there is an abundance of cheap labour in South Africa, white capitalists use child labour excessively, particularly in agriculture. Thousands of children, some as young as 8 years are working on potato fields, maize fields, sugar and fruit plantations, and their meagre wages are paid in kind. South Africa is the only country in the world where racial discrimination and national oppression are declared and practised state policy. All government machinery is geared to divide nations and nationalities of the country, to sow division, mistrust and hatred between them. In order to live in peace, friendship and equality the people of South Africa must destroy the oppressive system and then South African children will enjoy their rights as stated in the UN Declaration.

1979 International Year of the Child



January

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
7		1	8	9	10	11	12
14		15	16	17	18	19	20
21		22	23	24	25	26	27
28		29	30	31			

- 1 — Cuba National Day
- 1 — (1963) Beginning of the armed struggle in Guinea Bissau
- 1 — (1965) Beginning of the armed struggle in Palestine
- 6 — (1975) South Africa — 12,000 black miners went on strike
- 8 — On January 8th, 1912, an unusual and truly remarkable conference assembled at Bloemfontein. Present were large number of workers and peasants, a few professional men and intellectuals; numerous chiefs and tribesmen. They came from all parts of South Africa, which only two years earlier was constituted into a Union; they came from the rural areas of the Cape, the OFS, Transvaal, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town; they came from as far as Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The most astonishing feature of that conference was the number of nationalities who sent representatives. There were Zulus, Xhosas, Tswanas, Sothos, Vendas, Shangangans, Tonggas, and others. These tribes, some of them only recently locked in feuds, had looked upon each other with suspicion; each was proud and could only, with difficulty look upon others as equals. For two years before they had seen the bitter fruits of their disunity and division when, at the formation of Union, they had all been ignored when Boer and Briton met to form the so-called Union of South Africa. As Dr Pixley Ka Iaska Seme, prominent leader and lawyer, stated at the Conference: "We are one people. These divisions, these jealousies, are the cause of all our woes and of all our backwardness and ignorance today."

The assembly conferred and at the end of their deliberations emerged the African National Congress of South Africa.

- 20 — Assassination of Comrade Amlicar Cabral, Secretary-General of the PAIGC
- 25 — Day of Solidarity with the struggle of the Arab People

1979



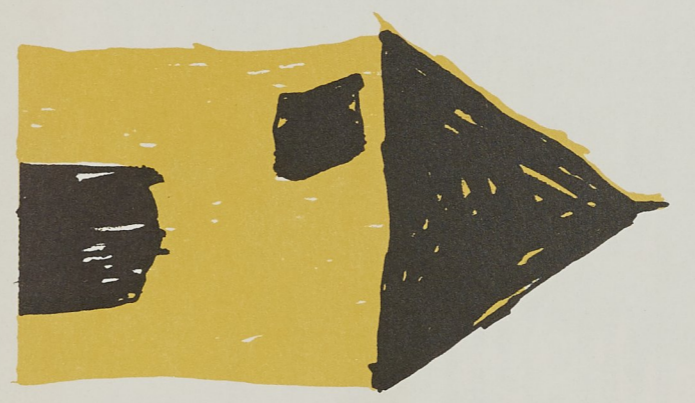
International Year of the Child

There is a white learning in school with everything books and pencils



10 + 10 =
20 + 20 =
30 + 30 =

and there is a black boy not in school no books and no things to write with



February

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
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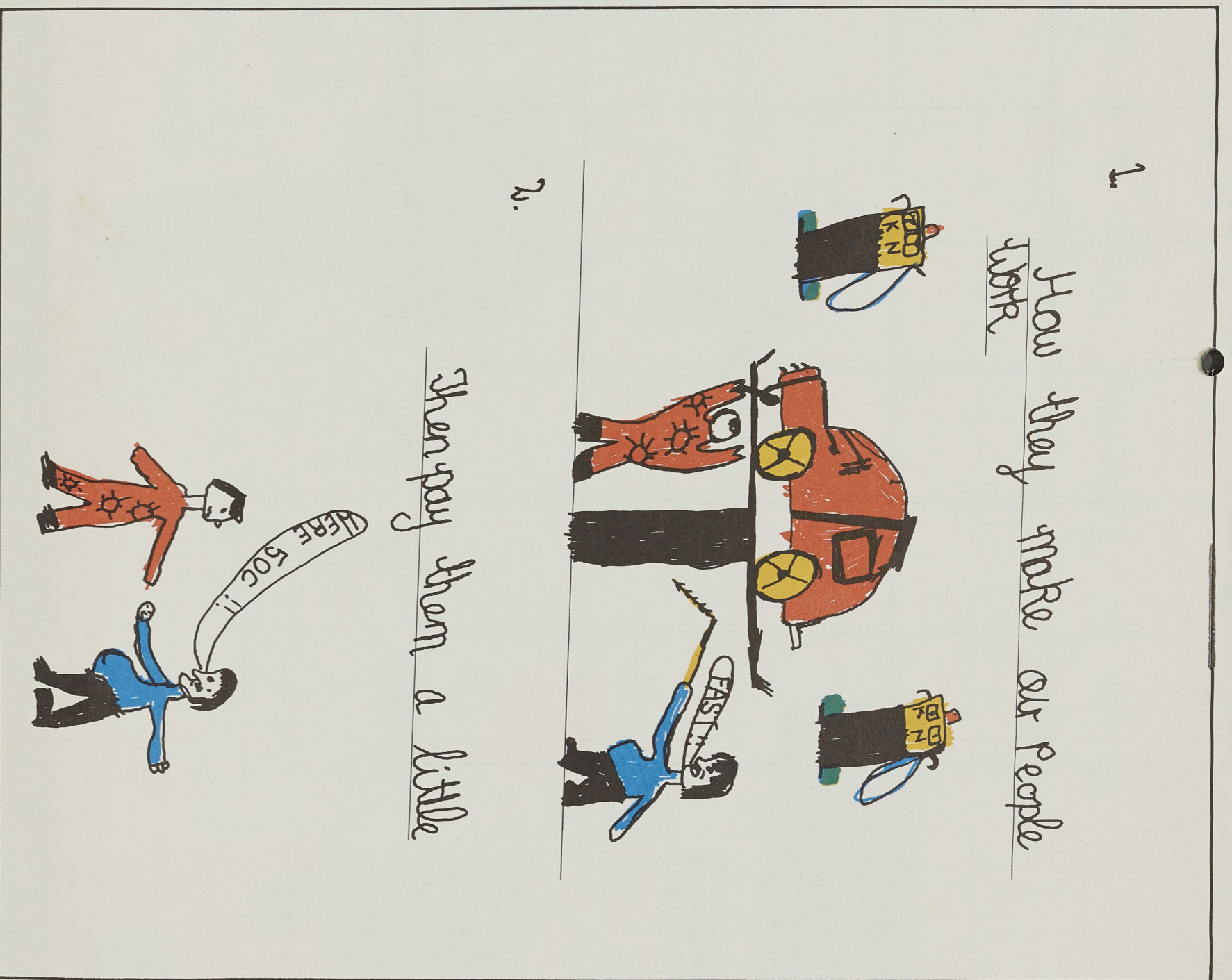
A baby,
Black brown yellow white
Just a baby
Not thinking hate, love,
Just there
Please let him grow straight
10 years

- 3 - (1969) Assassination of Comrade Eduardo Mondlane, President of FRELIMO
- 4 - (1961) Beginning of the Armed Struggle in Angola
- 7 - International Day of Solidarity with the struggle of workers and people of South Africa

1979



International Year of the Child



March

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
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- 2 — (1967) Founding of OMA — Organisation of Angolan Women
- 5 — (1955) Founding of South African Congress of Trade Unions — SACTU
- 8 — International Women's Day
- 17 — Zimbabwe Day — 1896 Resistance forces of Zimbabwe people attacked Fort Mhondoro
- 21 — International Day against racism. (1960) Sharpeville massacre in South Africa
- 27 — (1939) — South Africa "Non-European United Front" demonstration
- 31 — (1961) South Africa — 250,000 demonstrated for release of all political prisoners.

1979 International Year of the Child



April

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- 7 — Mozambican Women's Day
- 8 — (1960) African National Congress banned in South Africa
- 14 — (1968) JMPLA — Organisation of Angolan youth formed
- 16 — (1954) Bantu Education boycott campaign started by ANC (S.A.)
- 25 — (1975) Military coup in Portugal
- 30 — (1975) Victory over Imperialism in Vietnam

1979 International Year of the Child



END ALL
EXPLOITATION OF
MAN BY MAN
BLACK BY WHITE
POOR BY RICH !!

May

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
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27	28	29	30	31		

FOLLOW THE GOLDEN LIGHT

*I think of many ways
People do about gold
Some get it by being bold
Others by being bright
Still others by being right
I think the best way
Is always follow the golden light.*
Nicola, 7 years old

1 — International Day of Workers' Solidarity

15 — International Day of Solidarity with the people of Palestine

18 — Namibian Hero's Day (SWAPO)

25 — Africa Freedom Day

1979 International Year of the Child



A NEW ERA SHALL
BE DRAWN IN THE
HISTORY OF CHILDREN
OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE FREEDOM CHARTER
We, the People of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know:

that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people; that our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty and peace by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality;

that only a democratic state, based on the will of all the people, can secure to all their birthright without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief;

And therefore, we, the people of South Africa, black and white together — equals, countrymen and brother — adopt in this Freedom Charter. And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing neither strength nor courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won.

The people shall govern!

All national groups shall have equal rights!

The People shall share in the country's wealth.

The land shall be shared among those who work it!

All shall be equal before the law!

All shall enjoy equal human rights!

There shall be work and security!

The doors of learning and culture shall be opened!

There shall be houses, security and comfort!

There shall be peace and friendship!



For the first time in the history of our country, the democratic forces irrespective of race, ideological conviction, discarded racism in all its ramifications, clearly defined their aims and objectives and united in a common programme of action. The Charter is more than a mere list of demands for democratic reforms. It is a revolutionary document precisely because the changes it envisages cannot be won without breaking up the economic and political set-up of present South Africa.

Nelson Mandela

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
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June

1 — International Children's Day

9 — Dhofar Liberation Front begins Armed Struggle in Oman

16 — (1960) Mueda massacre in Mozambique
16 — (1976) South African Youth Martyr's Day. Beginning of uprising in SOWETO and other places.

17 — (1929) Workers' uprising in Durban

25 — (1962) Founding of FRELIMO
25 — (1975) Mozambique Independence Day

26 — South African Freedom Day
26 — (1955) Congress of the People adopts Freedom Charter in South Africa

1979 International Year of the Child



**NELSON
ROLIHLEHLA
MANDELA**

An outstanding patriot, activist and leader of the South African struggle for freedom was born on 18th July, 1918, into a royal family. He could have led a life of relative comfort especially if he had sold himself to the white minority regime to serve in the promotion of the Bantustan programme. But he chose to fight for the liberation of our country, first by peaceful methods which included protests, demonstrations, and the defiance campaign. Nelson Mandela is serving a life sentence on Robben Island together with many other freedom fighters, leaders of the ANC and the people in South Africa — Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Elias Mtsosedi, Ahmed Kathrada, Dennis Goldberg and others.

In Mandela's own words
 "After a long and anxious assessment of the South African situation, I and some colleagues came to the conclusion that as violence in this country was inevitable, it would be unrealistic and wrong for African leaders to continue preaching peace and non-violence at a time when the Government met our peaceful demands with force".



July

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- 5 — (1975) Cape Verde Islands gain Independence
- 18 — Nelson Mandela, leader of South African people born 1918
- 20 — Vietnam Youth Day
- 26 — (1953) Cuba attack on Moncada Barracks
- 30 — (1921) Founding of the South African Communist Party
- 31 — All Africa Women's Day

1979 International Year of the Child



Women Arise

Women of our land arose
heard call of distant drums
call of unity
to fight oppressive laws.

Call of 1913
vibrated in ears
they arose immediately
fought stubbornly the special permits

What were these things
restricting movements?
women fought and forced
racist regime to withdraw law.

It took them forty years
to reintroduce slave measure
once more it was met
by fierce resistance...
Lilian and Helen
followed Charlotte Maxeke
led our women
to apex of August fifty-six.

Women arose
peacefully marched
in two's and three's
to Union Buildings
petitions submitted
Stridom scared to death
preferred to hide
secretary lied
said he was out on business.

Brave Women kept vigil
how wonderful! even babies
were as quiet as their mothers
as if they knew police were watching
for the slightest move to jump.
Joint efforts once more a success
WOMEN OF AFRICA AROSE.

Alice Tsongko

* Leader of 1913 resistance



August

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19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

*We are Lutuli's soldiers
Wherever we go
We always carry
The message of struggle.*

- 3 — (1941) Founding of the African Mine Workers Union in South Africa
- 3 — International Day of Solidarity with the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde
- 9 — South Africa Women's Day. In 1955 20,000 South African Women of all races marched to Pretoria to demonstrate against the introduction of the pass system for women.
- 12 — (1946), 70,000 South African miners went on strike.
- 13 — (1967) — beginning of Wankie battles by ANC(SA) — ZAPU forces, Lutuli Combat Detachment
- 26 — Namibia Day — 1966 SWAPO launches the Armed Struggle

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Freedom



F R E E D O M



September

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14
						15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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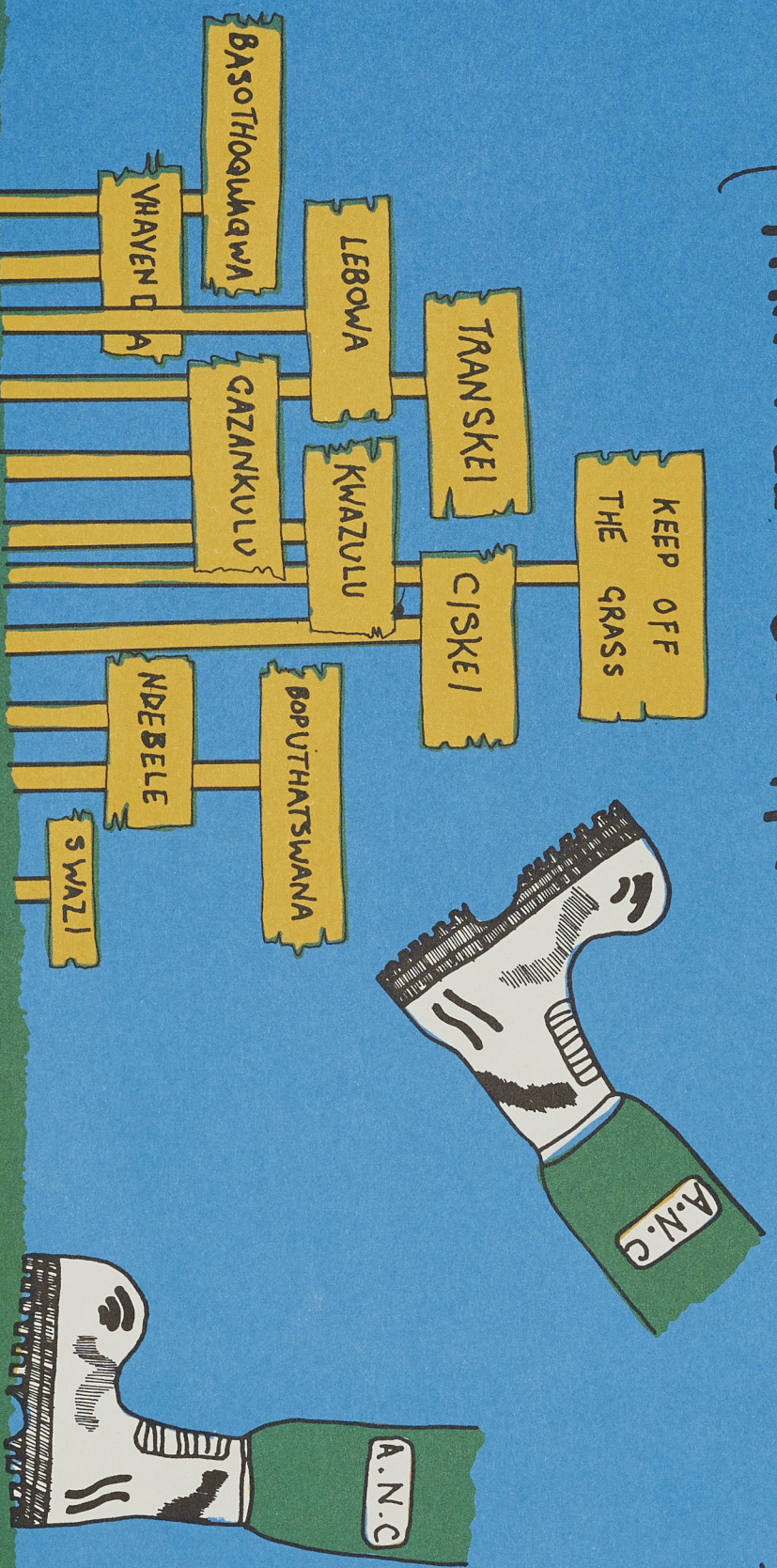
- 9 — (1956) PAIGC founded in Bissau
- 15 — (1976) 600,000 South African Black Workers went on 3-day strike against the system.
- 24 — (1974) Guinea-Bissau Independence
- 25 — (1964) FRELIMO launches Armed Struggle in Mozambique

1979



International Year of the Child

ON THE ROAD TO FREEDOM,
ALL UNDESIRABLES WILL BE
TRAMPLED ON AND CRUSHED!!!



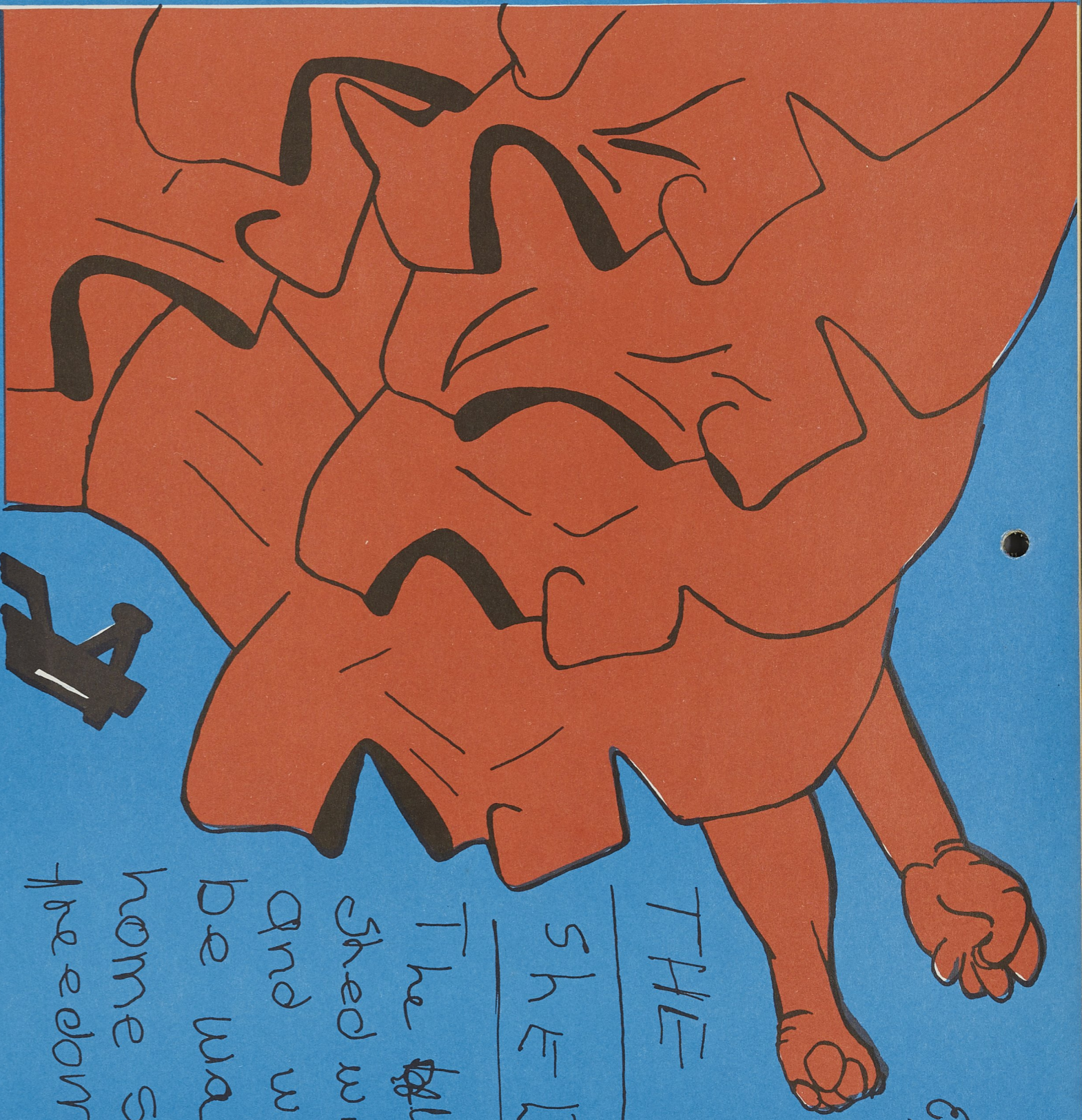
BANTUSTANS ARE A MADMAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

October

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
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28	29	30	31			

- 8 — Day of the Heroic Guerrilla. 1967 Ernesto "Che" Guevara killed in Bolivia
- 8 — Zimbabwe Patriotic Front formed
- 11 — International Day of Solidarity for the release of political prisoners.

1979 International Year of the Child



Enough!!
NO MORE!!!

THE BLOOD

SHED

The blood-
shed will end
and we will
be walking
home singing
freedom songs

Do you remember THE PEOPLE
in Soweto raising their fists

November

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
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25	26	27	28	29	30	

7 - (1917) Great October Socialist
Revolution in Russia

10 - International Youth Day
(1947) - Formation of WFDY

11 - (1975) Angolan Independence
Day

14 - (1944) South African second bus
strike lasted 7 weeks

1979



International Year of the Child

FREEDOM



South Africa is coming back

December

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
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30	31					

- 1 — (1968) OPA — Angolan Pioneer Organisation formed
- 10 — (1956) — MPLA — the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola founded in Luanda
- 11 — (1959) The Windhoek massacre in Namibia
- 11 — (1961) The Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Chief A. Lutuli
- 16 — South Africa Heroes Day (1961) — Formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) — military wing of the African National Congress (S.A.)

ADDRESSES

SECHABA, VOW and other ANC publications are obtainable from the following addresses:—

African National Congress
South Africa,
P.O. Box 1791,
LUSAKA, Zambia.

African National Congress
South Africa,
P.O. Box 2239,
DAR ES SALAAM,
Tanzania.

African National Congress
South Africa,
P.O. Box 3523,
LUANDA, Angola.

The Representative,
African National Congress
South Africa,
Federal Government Special
Guest House,
Victoria Island,
LAGOS, Nigeria.

The Representative,
African National Congress
South Africa,
26 Avenue Albert Sarraut,
DAKAR, Senegal.

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South Africa,
P.O. Box 680,
MOROGORO, Tanzania.

African National Congress
South Africa,
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South Africa,
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ZAMALEK Cairo, Arab
Republic of Egypt.

The Representative,
African National Congress
South Africa,
310 East 44th Street,
NEW YORK,
NYC 10016,
USA.

African National Congress
South Africa,
Box 302,
Adelaide Postal Station
TORONTO
Ontario M5C 2J4,
Canada.

African National Congress
South Africa,
Flat 68 —Bhagat Singh
Market,
NEW DELHI — 1,
India.

The Representative,
African National Congress
South Africa,
P.O. Box 2073,
S — 103 12
STOCKHOLM 2,
Sweden.

The Representative,
African National Congress
South Africa,
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Help us with whatever you can:—

Books, notebooks, drawing books, pens, pencils, crayons etc.

• We also like to play. Any sporting equipment and games will be welcome.

• Also clothes.

THANK YOU!