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**solomon
freedom
mazimbu**

**mahlangu
college**



anc

**development centre
dakawa**

ANC

1982/1983

PROGRESS REPORT

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ANC PROGRESS REPORT 1982/83

covering the development of the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College, Mazimbu and the ANC Development Centre Dakawa in 1982 and the first half of 1983.

Produced with the support of the ABOP (National Union of Teachers in The Netherlands) and the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement.

INTRODUCTION

In any society of oppression, deprivation of freedom and unequal opportunity, where human beings are stripped of their dignity and rights, there comes a time when they will no longer tolerate this but will react and fight back.

This happened with a burst of fury on June 16, 1976 in South Africa when black students and school children rebelled against apartheid in general, while directing their immediate anger against the introduction of Afrikaans, the language of the oppressor, as a medium of instruction into their already second rate Bantu education system.

The authorities, police and army, retaliated with atrocious violence and brutality, killing, maiming and arresting children some as young as 8 years old. Hector Peterson, the first child to be gunned down and killed, was 13 years of age.

Thousands fled the terror, detentions, imprisonment and torture into neighbouring African states and have continued to pour out of the country ever since.

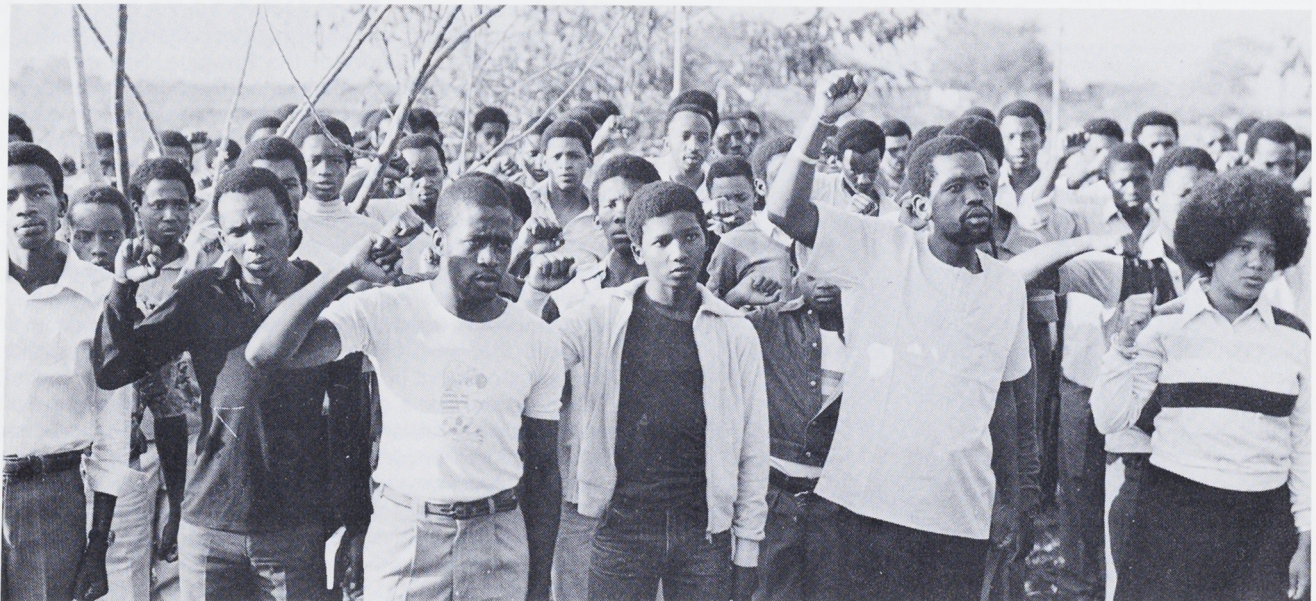
The African National Congress, which had been leading the struggle of the oppressed for freedom in South Africa, was faced with an entirely new situation and immediately took positive decisions to deal with it. They would build a school to accommodate these youngsters in exile. A school where academic studies, vocational training and labour would be equally respected — a counter to Bantu education — where our children would get the best possible tuition, be free to learn the culture of their own people and subsequently have the opportunity to take up scholarships in universities and colleges in different countries of the world. Finally they would be intellectually and prac-

tically equipped to make their contribution in the present phase of the struggle in which they are eager to participate and to take their rightful place as citizens in a free and democratic South Africa of the future.

The Freedom Charter, adopted at the Congress of the People in 1955 is the ANC blueprint for the future South African Government policy in which is enshrined a clear basis for education aimed at producing a new person who will be dedicated to serving the interests of his/her country and people. Amongst its objectives are that:

- **"The Doors of Learning and Culture Shall Be Open To All."**
- **"Education Shall Be Free, Compulsory, Universal and Equal."**

The Tanzanian Government magnanimously, and as a great act of solidarity, offered the ANC 250 acres of land at Mazimbu near Morogoro for the purpose of setting up a secondary school. In 1978 a handful of ANC cadres, headed by a building engineer arrived on the spot, formerly an old abandoned sisal estate. There were a few dilapidated buildings; no electricity, no running water, no sewerage and no cultivation; Building work commenced in January 1979. The Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College began to emerge. That was five years ago. Today, the dream is fast becoming a reality. Mazimbu is now a fully fledged community, well on the way to self-sufficiency and seeing itself as a part of the total struggle of the ANC to liberate South Africa from apartheid and fascism. "Fight, Produce and Learn" — the slogan adopted by the ANC Youth Congress applies to all fronts and those involved in the project are proud to be contributing to these lofty ideals.



SOLOMON MAHLANGU FREEDOM COLLEGE

1. SECONDARY SCHOOL

Somafco is named after a young UmKhonto WeSizwe (ANC armed wing) cadre who fled after the SOWETO Uprisings, returned to South Africa and was captured in action and executed by the regime. He typified the new generation of youth who are determined to liberate South Africa under the leadership of the ANC.

a) Students

SOMAFSCO is a secondary school from forms 1 to 5 (matric) and now incorporating a post-matric year. The students vary from those who come directly out of South Africa to those who are the children of ANC-activists long living in exile in frontline states or overseas. Their political understanding differs according to their background and experience, therefore the school tries through the teaching of the History of the Liberation Struggle, political discussions, examination of world news, to give them a critical appraisal of the struggle and tactics of the South African Revolution in the context of world events.

Academically, most have been poisoned by Bantu education and are weak, particularly in the natural sciences and mathematics, in which their former tuition gave them no

opportunities. English which is the medium of instruction also presents difficulties as they speak a host of different languages on arrival here. The student population fluctuates. Presently there are 305 students. A number are now leaving on placement abroad.

b) Teaching Staff

For the first four years of the School's existence from 1978 to mid-1982 the entire staff of SOMAFSCO was composed of S.A. exiles, members of the ANC. Very few were qualified teachers, most being graduates without teaching qualifications and about half were post matric students awaiting scholarships in other countries. Eventually some volunteer teachers were recruited from the Netherlands, Sweden, and the UK to teach the Natural Sciences, English and Geography.

They were carefully selected on the basis of both their qualifications and commitment to the South African freedom struggle. Recently the School has had greater success in recruiting qualified South African teachers making it unnecessary to use post matric students. The current staff is 23 strong of which 7 are volunteers.

c) Subjects

The subjects taught are English, Mathematics, Development of Societies, History of the Struggle, History, Integrated Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Agricultural Science, Geography, Accounts and Literature, Physical Education, Arts and Crafts, Music and practical subjects such as Woodwork will, in due course, be fully integrated into the curriculum.

Students in Forms 4 and 5 have to study a compulsory core of 4 subjects and are given the option of 2 others. At present students in Form 5 are examined by the ANC Examination Board in the Social Sciences and by an external examination board in the Sciences and Mathematics. It is hoped that all subjects will be examined by the ANC Examination Board in December 1984.

The students have a very full day, starting at 6 a.m. with an afternoon break of two hours, an afternoon programme of field work, political discussions, culture or sport. Evening studies take place between 7 and 9 p.m. followed by the final activity of the day at 9 p.m. This is a news briefing monitored, analysed and compiled by the students themselves ending with their participation in discussion of the day's news.



d) Needs

Due to foreign exchange problems most reference and textbooks must be imported from abroad. This is felt most acutely in Social Science, but affects all subjects.

e) Extra Curricular Activities

Sport — Soccer being the most popular is followed by volleyball, netball, softball, table tennis, darts and chess. Sportsfields are still too few but with the assistance of the students in their free time these are being extended. A Mazimbu Soccer League has been formed in which students, working youth, staff and other males participate. Competition is keen and there is much support from the community for favourite teams.

Culture — song, dance, poetry and drama.

There is tremendous and abundant talent and performance is of a very high quality depicting a vast heritage from the past with ever new and various additions, depicting life under apartheid in a torrent of protest.

f) Library

It is temporarily housed in one of the classrooms. The facilities are limited in terms of books and shelving space. Our first qualified ANC librarian has now arrived to run this department efficiently.

g) Laboratories

A small makeshift laboratory is being used where teachers can demonstrate some of the theoretical concepts dealt with in the classrooms and, where equipment is sufficient, students are able to perform some of their own experiments.

h) The Staff

They participate in the daily programmes supervising afternoon and holiday activities and night studies. They also assist in adult education classes, accompanying students on educational trips and other outings. Voluntary political lectures are arranged for them and they have a part to play too in the overall running and administration of the school.



2. PRIMARY SCHOOL

When the ANC planned an education institution priority was given to the building of premises to provide education for the secondary school students. The primary school 'happened' when the population became aware of the fact that there were some 20 young children who should be at school. A 'teacher' took them in hand early in 1980 and a school began to take shape. Now, three years later, there are 166 young people between the ages of 6 and 16, together with four teachers trained in primary school methodology, three high school trained personnel and five post-matriculants who comprise the 'SOMAFCO Primary School'.

The school buildings consist of one large house — the main house of the sisal estate — in which we have three rooms housing grades one, two and three. The rest of the old house is occupied by the nursery school children. Across the road is another house composed of three classes plus an office-cum-storage room.

The grade six class is currently occupying a dilapidated

outbuilding. This structure is being repaired and painted to make it suitable for use as a classroom.

All children have breakfast and lunch at school in the outdoor dining area, meals being provided by the Primary/Nursery school kitchen. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the children are housed in dormitory units. They are extremely crowded at present and we are impatiently waiting for the new hostel quarters to be completed.

English is the medium of instruction, but no child at school has English as the mother tongue. This applies to the staff as well. Children speak a host of languages, Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa, Portuguese, Kiswahili, Nyanja. The lingua franca of the students is 'kiswa-zulu'. This conglomeration of languages gives rise to the main teaching obstacle, thus English is taught as a second language (TESL).

Only some of the teaching staff have been provided with the wherewithal to teach English as a second language (TESL). Consequently students have to be divided into three levels of competence in their usage of English.

Much emphasis is placed on the so-called frills of education. As a result daily lessons take place in Physical Education (affectionately called 'Gymmie') where children are exposed to various disciplines in the craft programmes, such as fine arts, sewing, cooking, beadwork, embroidery, woodwork, fretwork, meccano model construction. A weekly dose of cultural songs and dances is a special highlight of the 'craft' programme. School closes at 1 p.m. at which time lunch is served. The senior students return in the late afternoon, after siesta, to work on site improvement, gardening and/or crafts. In the evenings they are back again at 7 p.m. until 8.30 p.m. for study/craft and recreational games. (Darts and pick-up sticks have become great favourites). Incidentally, both of these are used informally as educational aids in mathematics.

In our School great stress is placed on all-round development where much emphasis is laid on social growth; where attempts are made to inculcate certain values and virtues such as a sense of responsibility, cooperation, helpfulness, cleanliness of both person and surroundings, respect for self, for others and for property.

A major obstacle is overcrowding, with little space left once all the bodies have been pressed into our 'classrooms'.

3. NURSERY SCHOOL

Over 80 children between the ages of 3-6 years attend the Nursery which shares a renovated building with the Primary School. An outdoor playground has been improved by the addition of a home-made double story doll's house erected by a volunteer. The curriculum aims to achieve all-round development of the children who participate in culture, on occasions even performing on National Days and for special events. They care for flower gardens and once a week help to clean the school environment.

All children are medically examined yearly.

The Nursery staff participated in 3 seminars:

- to draw up a syllabus
- one sponsored by UNESCO on Early Child Care and Development
- one which included a workshop sponsored by FAO on Child Care, Group Feeding and Nutrition.

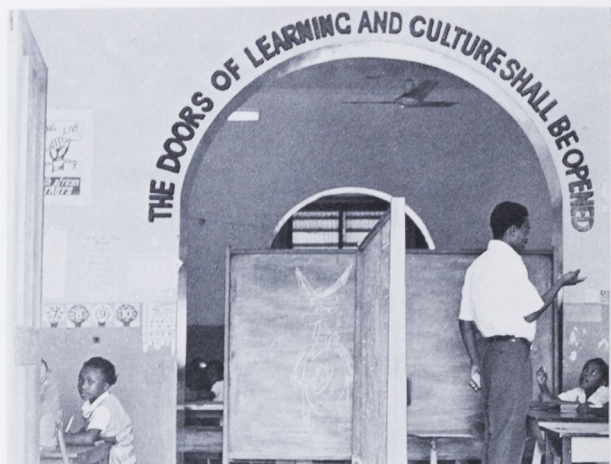
Much was gained from all three.

Efforts have been made to promote closer cooperation between teachers and parents, the latter having joined in a

4. ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME

This is intended to combat illiteracy and to develop and upgrade our non-student population for greater efficiency and understanding of their role and usefulness in the present phase of the struggle and for the period of reconstruction.

The programme is divided into Basic Literacy, Intermediate and Secondary levels with, at this stage, 37 students in Literacy, 26 in intermediate and 27 in Secondary. There are four functional subjects, namely, Integrated Science, History, Geography, English, Mathematics. Subjects offered in the Intermediate classes are integrated Science, History, Geography, English and Mathematics with English, History, Mathematics and Physical Science being taught at Secondary level.



There is a grave shortage of playground space. As part of site improvement one outdoor semi-open teaching area has been constructed to accommodate 12 to 15 students. One more such area will be constructed in the near future.



toymaking workshop held during 1983.

We still suffer a shortage of qualified pre-school teachers.

CHARLOTTE MAXEKE DAY CARE CENTRE



Up to the end of December 1982 our young mothers and babies were scattered in various far flung residences in Morogoro, but are now almost all in new hostels in Mazimbu. Last year an 'In Service' education course in Mother and Child Care was run for mothers and submatrons, and a UNESCO sponsored seminar on the Importance of Early childhood was conducted, followed by the FAO Course on Child Care, Nutrition, Group Feeding and Administration. These were of great benefit, underlining the imperative need to train our own personnel for proficiency in this important area of early childhood. We have no trained people in this field.

Part of one of the hostels is utilised as a Day Care Centre to cater for children of working mothers on the Complex and for those children whose mothers are away on scholarships or other ANC missions.

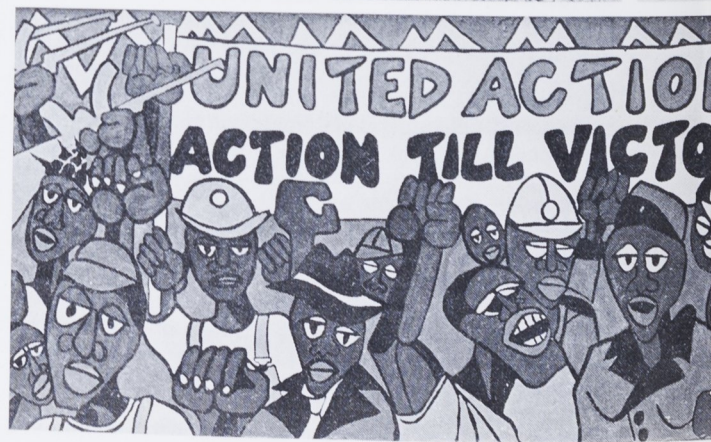
Food is cooked in a separate kitchen for the infants and

the young and expectant mothers assist with the cooking, general feeding of the children, cleaning of the communal areas and organising the general activities of the Day Care Centre. There are 32 mothers and 32 children plus 18 children without parents who are resident. Some of these attend the Nursery School.

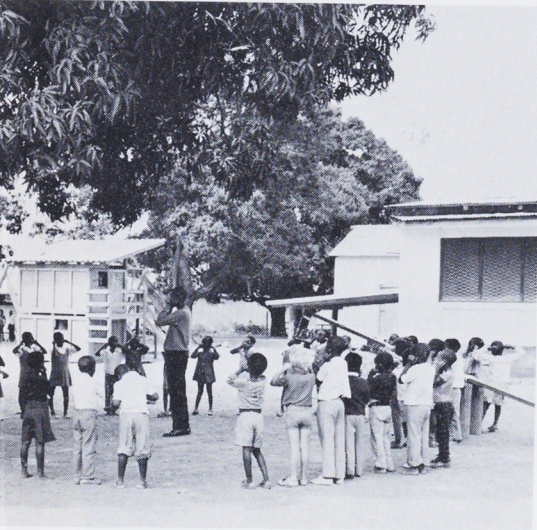
The Charlotte Maxeke Hostels for Expectant and Young Mothers

The mothers are expected to care for their own babies for at least one and possible two years after birth, as well as assisting in general work as stated above, for the running of the Day Care Centre.

They join in the political, cultural and working life of the community and are encouraged to join adult education classes. After the child is one or two years old they can continue with their fulltime studies or return to other missions, while their children remain in our care.



UNITY IN ACTION '82-'83 UNITED ACTION



HEALTH

Our present clinic is in one of the old buildings with a small sick bay and outpatients department. The staff consists of 3 qualified ANC nurses, the head of whom is also an experienced midwife who practised public health, and one who is specialised in pediatrics; one qualified and one unqualified medical assistant; an undergraduate medical officer; a laboratory technician; a first aider; and one who has done a mother-child care course — all drawn from our own ranks.

There are no laboratory facilities and no resident doctor. The most prevalent disease is malaria which takes a heavy toll of adults and children alike. The clinic attends to approximately 1000 cases per month which includes the local Tanzanian population. They are treated for malaria, wounds, stomach ailments, headaches, bronchial illnesses and recently for an epidemic of 'pink eye'. Serious cases are transferred to the Morogoro or Dar es Salaam hospi-

tals, where free treatment is available to us.

The major proportion of our drugs and medical requirements are contributed by friendly governments and support groups, but we are often dangerously short of essential drugs such as chloroquine, antibiotics, asthma and bronchitis cures.

The health service also suffers from the general transport crisis, but an ambulance is shortly to arrive and this should overcome many present emergencies.

Many of our people arrive from South Africa with advanced tuberculosis, diabetics, hypertension and psychiatric illnesses. Some can be controlled and cured in Tanzania, but others, mainly those of a psychotic or psychological nature cannot. Some are able to go overseas for more specialised care but until a resident doctor is here and also hopefully the assistance of a psychologist/psychiatrist, some will remain hopeless.



DAKAWA ANC DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

On the 3rd March, 1982, twenty ANC cadres moved to new land at Dakawa with instructions to prepare the way for others. The land, 7500 acres (300 ha), lies on the road to Dodoma, about 60 km north of Morogoro, and has been given to the ANC as an additional gift by our host country, in support of the escalating struggle of the South African people.

The need for a "development centre"

Inside South Africa the liberation struggle is being intensified by all sections of our population and can no longer be contained by the racist regime with its battery of powers to imprison, detain, torture and murder the leaders of the people. The regime had already launched an undeclared war against neighbouring states and is depending increasingly on its massive war machine to try to halt the peoples demand for liberation.

As the struggle reaches new heights, thousands of our people will be forced to face the desperate brutality of the racist forces. At Dakawa, the ANC is planning, not merely for the survival, but for the development and self-reliance of these patriots. The Centre will provide the facilities for the development of small industry and above all to continue the struggle by developing the skills of our people for a future free South Africa.

In August 1982 concrete objectives for the Centre were formulated by a special seminar which brought together ANC Cadres of many skills and was led by members of the National Executive Committee.

OBJECTIVES

Planning and Construction

The broad concept for the development of Dakawa envisages the establishment of small villages which can be erected swiftly and can immediately be consolidated as functioning units attached to agricultural and small industry enterprises.

Agriculture

The objective of self-reliance is dependent on large scale crop farming, animal husbandry and horticulture. Crops suggested include maize, sorghum, sunflower, sweet potatoes, etc, whilst animal husbandry will include beef, poultry, rabbit and pig farming.

Small industries

Wherever possible small industry enterprise will be linked to the agricultural activity of the village communities, eg.



granaries, milling factories, bottling, curing and processing industries. Other industries which may prove viable include soap making, shoe making and leatherwork, home crafts, cabinet making and glass blowing.

Education

Experience has shown that there is an important need for an 'Initiation Centre' at Dakawa for newly arrived students wishing to join SOMAFECO. Here the students will be assessed academically and will receive upgrading classes as well as an introduction to the history of the South African Struggle. A vocational training centre for some 300 students will be established to provide the training facilities denied to our people under the racist policy of job reservation.

With the growth of the anticipated population, it will be necessary to set up child care, primary and secondary schooling facilities as well as an adult education programme.

Health

It is foreseen that a health post will be attached to each community and the clinic will be located centrally. These facilities can be upgraded with the growth of the population.

PROGRESS TO DATE

Under extremely austere conditions, the ANC leadership at Dakawa has established two settlements with the majority of the 100 pioneers living in tents and a few dilapidated houses now being renovated and rebuilt. Undaunted by the high incidence of malaria and other diseases these communities have set up communal kitchens, pit latrines, a football field and other recreational facilities. As stated above, a house has been remodelled to serve as an office, clinic and residence for the farm manager. The one roomed clinic which also serves the local Tanzanian population, attends to ANC personnel.

The student initiation centre has been established and classes take place in another of the old houses which has been powered with electric light from a diesel generator and is a centre for meetings, evening discussions, etc. The new students are involved in the farming activities. Soil tests have been taken which show the area to be fertile and two tractors are presently in action. Some 30 ha. of maize have been planted and it is hoped to plant 100 ha. by the end of the cropping season. To meet the vastness of the land more tractors will be needed.

The major problem affecting all aspects of development at Dakawa is the need to secure an adequate and safe supply of water. The existing shallow wells are inadequate and the salinity is too high for human consumption. Drinking water is presently transported from the nearby Wami Prison Farm. However, geological conditions indicate good possibilities for the supply of sweet underground water and hydrological investigations commenced in February 1983. It is our intention to begin major construction work by the end of 1983. The immediate concentration is on "Operation Trench"



— the laying of a pipeline to transport water from the only well yielding non-salty water. Everyone at Dakawa is involved in the digging assisted by volunteer squads from Mazimbu to whom a call was issued by the Works Committee, representative of all Production Units at Mazimbu. These volunteers will help during week-ends and holidays, in support of the Dakawa workers.



CONSTRUCTION

SOMAFCO is an educational institution, a haven for South African Youth of schoolgoing age who have left South Africa, their parents and their kin to continue the struggle against Bantu education. With this in mind, the planners tried to create a family situation — a closeness of groupings. At least six and possibly eight dormitory units will be erected. Three are now complete and two are under construction. Each unit accommodates 144 students and is divided up into smaller family units of eight, comprising a bedroom, living/study room and verandah. Every unit has its own communal dining/meeting hall, recreation hall, kitchen, ablution block and facilities for washing clothes. The boarding master's house and three teachers' cottages complete each unit.

Four classroom blocks consisting of eight classrooms each, are complete and fully utilised. The laboratory blocks for physics, chemistry and biology should be ready for use in April 1984. Work is in progress on Social Science and Language blocks which in addition to providing history and geography classrooms and storerooms, will allow provision for the installation of language laboratory equipment.

A teachers' block with offices for the principal and vice-principal, school office staff and common room, preparation and meeting rooms is already roofed.

Staff Housing

52 housing units have been completed — detached, duplex, hostels and flats. A further 24 housing units are currently being erected and several more are still to be started. Three Charlotte Maxeke hostels for pregnant and nursing mothers are being lived in and part of one is presently used as the Day Care Centre for children of working mothers.

Library

Excavation work is in progress.

Children's Centre

A total of 15 buildings are nearing completion. These comprise 4 creches, 4 nursery schools, 1 central building incorporating a kitchen, dining hall and 6 residences for nursery age children (without parents). The eight creche and nursery buildings are basically complete except for some finishing work and furniture. It is hoped to hand these over at the end of 1983 when sewage disposal facilities will be operable. The central facilities building is roofed and ready for frames; the six nursery residences built to lintel level, are awaiting windows and door frames and should be completed by July, 1983. The landscaping work includes the provision of sandpits, waterplays and other play areas.

Medical Centre

Work began in December 1981, and all efforts are being made to complete the polyclinic section by December 1983. This can function independently of the inpatients



section which will take longer. There are 5 wards for 18 in-patients with bath and toilet facilities, delivery and operating theatres, X-ray laboratory, dispensary, reception, kitchen and ambulance bay.

Primary School

The site has been cleared and levelled and excavation of the foundations has started. This will be a complex of 12 teaching classrooms capable of servicing a student population of 280-300 children between the ages of 6-16 years.

Farm Complex

A farm office building, machinery yard and shed have been erected and work continues on a crop storage and feed-mix building. Plans have been drawn for a dairy building and also for permanent piggery and poultry units. Houses too, will be part of the farm complex.

Other Structures

- a) A **Community Dining/Recreation Hall** is being constructed for the hostel residents in 'Tabora' comprising pregnant and feeding mothers, single male workers on the building complex and primary school boarders.
- b) A **Laundry building** has been provided in 'Tabora' to serve the Charlotte Maxeke mother and child hostels.
- c) The **Carpentry Workshop** has been renovated and three storage sheds built.
- d) The temporary **Mechanical Workshop** has had an extension built with a new welding shop and spare parts store attached. Construction of the permanent mechanical workshop has begun.
- e) The existing **Administration building** situated in 'Kliptown' has been extended to provide facilities for the Directorate and Treasury staffs.
- f) A **Garment Factory** for which it is hoped eventually to employ some 45 workers is complete and has been in production for some months, servicing the needs of the community.
- g) Facilities have been provided for a **Photographic laboratory** and for a **Refrigerator repair shop**.
- h) **Stores for Supplies** are in the planning stage.

Infrastructure

Funding, which allows for an outside contractor, has been contributed to provide a permanent sewage disposal system, permanent water lines inside Mazimbu, a storm water drainage system, a new bridge and a portion of the permanent roads. Work is already well under way. Additional funding must still be negotiated for a water supply line from Morogoro, a water reservoir, street lightning and the balance of the internal road system.

The Building Project is under the able management of an ANC qualified, experienced building engineer, assisted by the Technical department responsible for plans and drawings, headed by an ANC architect; and a volunteer engineer supervises the site.

Our sincerest gratitude goes to the Volunteers from many countries whose dedicated contributions on the building site — planning, joinery and electricity departments — remain indispensable to the achievement of our goals. However, in some cases we experience difficulties in replacing volunteers when their contracts expire and therefore appeal to Volunteer Agencies to respond to our needs with even greater urgency.

Problems of the Building Project

The vastly increased population over the past two years, now over 1,000 people at Mazimbu/Morogoro, and Daka-wa has of necessity altered the programme of the building schemes, mainly to overcome the serious housing shortage.

There have been many delays due to the unavailability of building materials and the critical short supply of fuel. Almost all equipment and materials have to be imported adding to the costs and to time loss. Another delaying factor is the shortage of manpower, in the fields of experienced skills, administrative and supervisory capacities. This has to some extent been overcome by increasing proficiency amongst a core of both ANC and Tanzanian foremen and teamleaders. The return of ANC cadres after completion of their studies abroad, should further strengthen the Project.

SMALL INDUSTRIES

1) Some have already been mentioned above. In addition to the Garment Factory we run a small **Sewing Workshop** which services the community with repairs and alterations, clothes for culture activities and other minor items.

2) A **Cobblery Workshop** is able to cope with all shoe and bag repairs, as well as being competent to make sandals, suitcases and other needs on a small scale. This will be extended in the future when it is hoped that it will be able to provide Mazimbu with sandals and travel bags — always in short supply and very expensive to purchase locally.

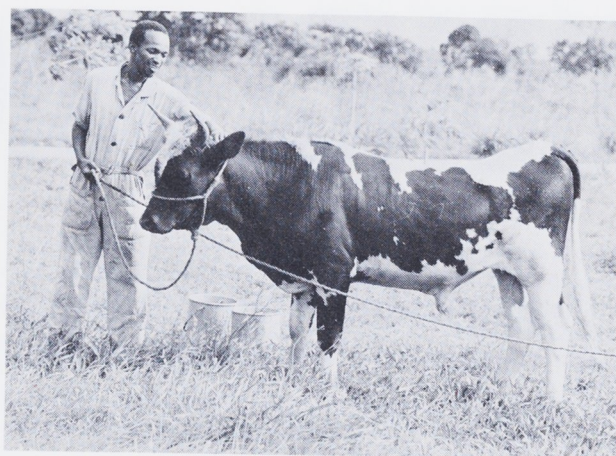
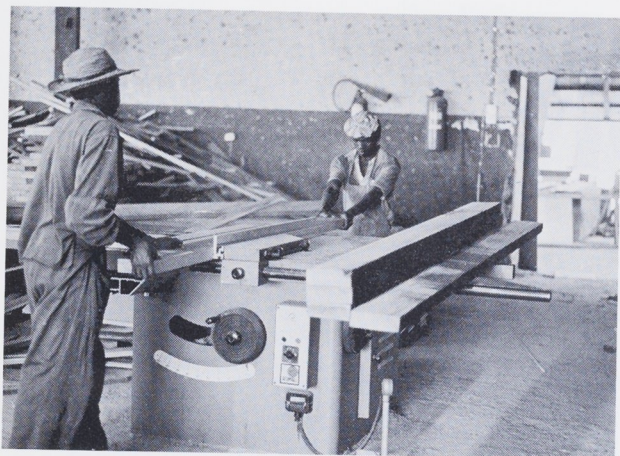
3) The **Furniture and Joinery Workshop** works day and

night shifts to fulfil the demands of the building project, making all door and window frames, doors, built-in and moveable furniture. The quality of work is of a high standard.

4) The **Welding Workshop** is also a very busy enterprise, coping with the various needs required by the building project, farm and garage.

5) The **Garage workshop** services and repairs vehicle ranging from cars to trucks, buses to tractors, motor-bikes to bicycles etc.

6) The **Electrial Workshop** deals with electrical installation of all buildings and also repairs refrigerators, cookers and other appliances.



AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has developed tremendously since 1981. In general we have already established almost all of the basic branches and achieved some measure of specialisation. Mazimbu now has several departments of agriculture.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

a) The **Piggery**: We have experienced many difficulties endemic in setting up such a project whose aim is towards self-sufficiency and to provide food for our people. The present piggery accommodation is inadequate, with 35 breeding sows, 1 boar and 400 pigs. A new piggery is planned at our Mazimbu farm where it is hoped to develop and make it fully self-supporting.

b) **Poultry**: This unit has eight pens, each housing 300 birds, broilers and layers now producing the eggs necessary for the community, except when seasonal or outside factors such as unavailability of feed affect the lay. Birds

are also slaughtered periodically. There is still a great deal to be done in this section to put it on an even more viable basis including the setting up of our own hatchery, but we believe it has great potential for being self-financing if properly organised. Our egg-production reached 175,000 eggs over this past year.

c) **Beef-cattle/Goats**: The beef-cattle is a very new enterprise, with 1 bull, 30 heifers and 8 calves, and 220 goats. These are promising projects which are being more fully developed, and it is hoped to utilise goats milk and cheese for the children.

STAPLE CROPS

Production has risen from 100 ha in 1981 to approximately 400 ha in 1983. In 1984-85 it is expected to expand by 200 ha annually reaching a total of 800 ha. Modern mechanised equipment has largely helped towards this.

Crop production plan

	ha 1983	ha 1984	ha 1985
Maize	290	320	355
Sorghum	35	100	150
Sunflower	35	100	150
Beans	40	65	100
Lucerne	—	—	15
HORTICULTURE			
Citrus trees	—	3	4
Bananas	—	4	6
Miscellaneous	—	4	14

We are already providing the community with some 30% of fruit and vegetable intake.

CONCLUSION

This in brief is a summary of the progress to date of the African National Congress Building Project in Mazimbu, of the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College and lower educational sectors, of the many departments set up to sustain them and of the ANC Development Centre at Dakawa.

The signs of achievement are visible all around us. We have endured many set-backs and even some failures but we go forward with optimism and endurance.

Though still not in our own country, this in essence is a model for the future, an example of what the ANC is capable of organizing and building. For this we are deeply grateful and indebted to the Tanzanian Government and its people.

But none of this could or would have materialised without the assistance and solidarity of our friends and supporters everywhere. We extend our warmest thanks to our major donors — Governments large and small who contribute to our cause. We express our deepest gratitude for everything that has made possible our existence here. For cash and material aid, ranging from food and clothing, trucks and tractors, cars and bicycles, machine tools and building materials, to educational requirements, medical supplies and toiletries.

We extend too our appreciation and thanks to the many organs of the United Nations and to the Organisation of African Unity, solidarity and support groups and individuals in every corner of the world who have selflessly and tirelessly raised funds to provide our new hospital and Children's Centre and a thousand and one necessities of life. These have come from Anti-Apartheid, Women's, Youth and Student groups, Trade Unions and Churches who have responded to our appeals and scrupulously tried to cater to the needs of all sections of our community.

There are not sufficient words to adequately say 'Thank you' but we hope you will be assured that each and every article down to the smallest child's toy has been welcomed and cherished, has given us impetus to increase our efforts and lifted our morale in times of stress.

Our job is not yet completed. There is still much to be done and we hope that your help and support will continue till South Africa is liberated, when Apartheid is crushed and we can build on the foundations of the Freedom Charter, a country free from exploitation with equal rights and opportunities for all.

In the Year of United Action!

1983





African National Congress

Department of Education

P.O. Box 31791, Lusaka, Zambia. Telephone 216263 Telex 45390

Our Ref:

Your Ref:

1984—Year of the Women

20 APR

....., 1984.

Comrade Benny,
Dear.....

I have the pleasure of enclosing a copy of the 1982/83 Progress Report of the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College and the Projects of Mazinbu and the Dakawa Development Centre.

I hope you will find this report interesting and informative and that it will be useful to your campaigning and other activities.

We are proud of the progress and achievements made, but we still have much to do and many problems to face. Your continued support and assistance for our work is needed as never before. The SLMFCD and the Dakawa Development Centre are nascent of a future educational system as enshrined in the Freedom Charter.

The African National Congress place much emphasis on education and our College and training centres are an extremely important part of our objective in creating politically aware and well equipped cadres, who will be able to contribute with their maximum ability to the advance of our struggle for freedom and liberation as well as the reconstruction of South Africa.

Should you require any further information please write to:-

The Director

Private Bag Mazinbu

P.O. Morogoro

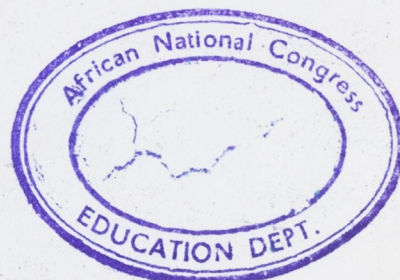
Tanzania.

Yours sincerely,

H. G. Makguthi

Henry G. Makguthi

Secretary for Education.



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