Fund for a Free South Africa (FreeSA) is a tax-exempt, charitable foundation begun in 1986 by a group of South African exiles living in the United States. The Fund was established to assist the oppressed majority in South Africa and to support the movement for a democratic, non-racial South Africa.

It is clear that South Africans concerned with social justice have not sat idly by in the face of apartheid. The legacy of this resistance to oppression can be found in the numerous Youth Congresses, Women’s Federations, the Trade Union Movement, Rent Associations and Education and Community Crisis Committees. It is this multifaceted movement for democracy that FreeSA is in a position to support.

Specifically, the goals of FreeSA are:

• to provide financial and technical assistance to South African democratic organizations working in the areas of education, health care, labor, women, youth and media.

• to provide financial assistance to development, educational and self-help programs that work to improve the self-sufficiency, literacy and standard-of-living of the oppressed in South Africa.

• to provide direct humanitarian aid (i.e. food, clothing, medical supplies) to South African refugees living in neighboring countries.

All contributions to Fund for a Free South Africa are tax-deductible.
Squatter Community Schools, Western Cape, SA: Education for children living in “illegal” settlements near Cape Town is not provided by the South African government. This project supports independent schools in these communities. FreeSA’s grant provided general support to the schools.

FY 1990 $8,000

Dora Tamana Creche, Lusaka, Zambia: This day care center serves the South African refugee community in Lusaka, Zambia by providing child care for the children of refugees and training for educators and administrators. FreeSA’s grant provided ongoing support for the center.

FY 1990 $2,374

**WOMEN**

Women’s Section, African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia: The Women’s Section strives to engage South African women both inside South Africa and in exile to actively participate in the struggle for a free South Africa through self-empowering projects, workshops, conferences and seminars. FreeSA’s 1989 grant was comprised of difficult to procure materials. FreeSA’s 1990 grants provided updated office and computer equipment.

FY 1989 $2,649
FY 1990 $8,152

Malibongwe Conference/Women’s Section, African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia: In January, 1990, a conference of South African women was held in Amsterdam, with the goal of further mobilizing women in the struggle for a unitary, non-racial, non-sexist democratic South Africa. FreeSA’s grant provided travel and accommodations for a two-woman delegation.

FY 1990 $3,000

Lilian Ngoyi Day Care Centre, Soweto, SA: Many black women who manage to find work in Johannesburg are employed as domestic servants for white families, working long hours with little time to attend to the needs of their own children. This project of a Soweto women’s organization was established to provide an educational and recreational alternative for these children and to provide a meeting space. FreeSA’s grant was used for general support.

FY 1990 $18,000
YOUTH

Youth Section; African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia: Recognizing the importance of youth to the future of South Africa, the Youth Section provides important opportunities for leadership development for young South African refugees. FreeSA’s grant was for the production of t-shirts commemorating South African Youth Day, June 16th.

FY 1989 $648

South African Youth Congress, Johannesburg, SA: Launched in 1987 to coordinate the activities of numerous local youth congresses which sprang up in the townships in the late 1970’s, SAYCO strives to unite, politicize, and educate the youth. FreeSA’s grants have provided general support and travel expenses for a delegation to participate in a U.S. speaking tour.

FY 1990 $10,822

HEALTH CARE

Harriet Hardy Institute/Industrial Health Research Group, Boston, MA/Cape Town, SA: The Industrial Health Research Group conducts research on industrial health hazards in South Africa in order to aid black labor organizations in their negotiations for safer working conditions. FreeSA’s grant was used to purchase toxicity testing equipment.

FY 1989 $2,011

Harriet Hardy Institute/University of Cape Town, Boston, MA/Cape Town, SA: The School of Public Health at the University of Cape Town is conducting a study to determine the effects and pervasiveness of neurotoxins in the workplace in order to aid labor organizations in their negotiations for safer working conditions. FreeSA’s grant was used for the purchase of equipment.

FY 1990 $500

MEDIA

Nehanda Publishers, Harare, Zimbabwe: This small publishing house publishes and distributes works by South African authors in Southern Africa and in neighboring states. FreeSA’s donor advised grant was used to purchase a scanner to transfer manuscripts to computers.

FY 1990 $1,500

*Continued on back
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Afrapix, Johannesburg, SA: This collective of freelance photographers is committed to social documentary photography by providing photographs for media outlets, self-initiated and commissioned projects. This group also coordinates workshops, travelling exhibitions and slide shows. FreeSA’s grant provided film.

FY 1990 $161

LABOR

South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union, Johannesburg, SA: This union is the fourth largest COSATU-affiliated union in South Africa. The union’s National Education Office provides a variety of educational and training programs, ranging from basic literacy to negotiating and administrative skills. FreeSA’s grant provided the National Education Office general support.

FY 1990 $10,000

CULTURE

Dept. of Arts and Culture, African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia: The Dept. of Arts and Culture provides a forum for cultural workers engaged in the struggle against apartheid. FreeSA’s grant provided computer equipment and desk-top publishing training.

FY 1989 $4,000

Kgwana Cultural Project, Sekhukhuneland, SA: The KCP strives to promote cultural unity between parents, youth and villages in the rural area in which it is based. FreeSA’s grant provided this project with funds for acquiring space and materials.

FY 1990 $4,000

Community Arts Project, Cape Town, SA: This project is comprised of numerous non-formal educational and training programs, with the primary goal of developing skilled persons and a national culture. CAP projects include workshops for children’s art, t-shirt and graphic design, and theater arts. FreeSA’s grant provided general support.

FY 1990 $10,000

Cultural Resistance/Afrapix, Boston, MA/Johannesburg, SA: The Afrapix photo exhibit, Kiki: Migrant Family Life in a South African Compound, was brought to the United States and depicts men and women who live in South Africa’s squalid and cramped single-sex hostels. FreeSA’s grant provided funds for framing, mounting and shipping the photographs.

FY 1990 $1,882
Sechaba Singers, Newark, NJ: The Sechaba Singers uses poetry, song, drama and dance to educate the American public about the liberation struggle in South Africa. The Sechaba Singers has recorded a cassette of songs and poetry. FreeSA's grant enabled the first 1,000 tapes to be produced.

FY 1990 $1,500

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

SA:
Located in a so-called Coloured township outside of Johannesburg, this community is isolated from white residential and business districts. Social services are inadequate, and the community suffers from numerous social ills. In the late 1980's, the community developed a community center. FreeSA's grant was used to finance educational and training programs.

FY 1989 $5,000

Alexandra Civic Organization, Alexandra, SA:
Established in 1986, as a democratic civic organization in one of Johannesburg's townships, the ACO strives to mobilize and politicize its community. ACO engages in all manner of community activism, including rent boycotts and other forms of defiance. FreeSA's grant was used to publish a newsletter.

FY 1990 $2,500

Chongela Farm, Lusaka, Zambia: This 350,000 acre farm, run by the African National Congress, has enabled the refugee community in Lusaka to become more self-sufficient in food production. The farm also provides a training ground for refugees with an interest in agronomy. FreeSA's grant was used for general support.

FY 1990 $6,500

OTHER

SA: In the 1980's this organization came into its own as the unifying force in the campaign against the apartheid policies of the South African government. FreeSA's grant provided general support.

FY 1990 $15,000

The Africa Fund/United Democratic Front, New York, NY/Johannesburg, SA: In the summer of 1989, a delegation of members of the United Democratic Front, including FreeSA Advisory Board members Albertina Sisulu and Sister Bernard Ncube, were invited to the United States by President Bush. FreeSA's grant provided the delegation with travel funds.

FY 1990 $4,069
The doctrine of "common purpose" allows for conviction based solely on the presence of the accused within a group that commits a crime, even if that crime was not premeditated. In 1988, under this law, twenty-six persons were convicted of the murder of a police officer. FreeSA's grant provided support to the families of the trialists.

FY 1990 $5,000

Agrarian Project/National Land Committee, Johannesburg, SA: With the rapid changes in South Africa since February, 1990, the Agrarian Project has begun to investigate agrarian reform in a post-apartheid society, with an eye toward formulating an agriculture policy which responds to the needs of all South Africans. FreeSA's grant provided general support for a conference.

FY 1990 $15,000

Nthabiseng Mabuza, Boston, MA: Nthabiseng Mabuza is a victim of an attack on her family by South African Security Forces. The attack left Nthabiseng a paraplegic and in need of medical care and rehabilitation. With funds raised by FreeSA and medical care provided by the New England Medical Center, Nthabiseng and her family came the United States in November of 1989.

FY 1990 $9,982

TOTAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
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(*Note: On July 1, 1989, FreeSA changed to a fiscal year, rather than a calendar year. This made FY 1989 only six months long — January 1 through June 30, 1989.)
For the first time in South Africa's history, there is hope for imminent transition to a democratic government. In the last 18 months we have witnessed events of which we had only dared to dream.

In 1989, political detainees, who had been rounded up in the State of Emergency, staged hunger strikes forcing the state to release them. This triumph was soon followed by the Defiance Campaign, which took the fangs out of the State of Emergency by openly challenging racial segregation at the workplace, public beaches, in residential areas and at hospitals.

Before the year was out, Walter Sisulu and other long-term political prisoners were released unconditionally.

On February 2nd 1990, the ANC and other prominent anti-apartheid organizations were unbanned. Nine days later, millions worldwide watched as Nelson Mandela walked out of prison. The movement towards a just society was growing, and gaining confidence in the process.

The struggle, however, was not over. Apartheid would not easily be dismantled. As talks with the ruling Nationalist party began, the violence in Natal, which had been going on for at least four years, escalated to unprecedented proportions.

It was also clear that white right wing conservatives were taking advantage of extensive problems, that are the legacy of apartheid, to exacerbate the violence. Poverty, homelessness, lack of education and the crime spawned by these conditions in the black community were manipulated to depict blacks as inherently violent and uncivilized.

Problems in South African black communities are real and very deep. Success in the struggle against apartheid will in large part depend on the amelioration of these problems. FreeSA is dedicated to supporting projects that harness the talents and energies of South Africa's blacks to socially empower and economically develop their communities.

The transformation of South Africa to a non-racial democracy will have important repercussions for the development of the African sub-continent, and for the struggle against racism the world over. This historic move will be faced with inherent difficulties, and many powerful enemies, domestic and otherwise. Success will depend in large part on the cohesiveness of the same international forces that are helping to dismantle apartheid.

Ningadimwa nangomuso. (Do not tire even tomorrow.)

Themba Vilakazi
November 1990