

**HISTORY P1 HG : SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY  
GESKIEDENIS V1 HG : SUID-AFRIKAANSE GESKIEDENIS**

**ADDENDUM**

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2004  
OKTOBER/NOVEMBER 2004**

**503-1/1**



**VRAAG 4: DIE PERIODE 1924 TOT 1948****4.1 DIE INVLOED VAN DIE POLITIEK OP DIE ONDERWYS VIR SWART SUID-AFRIKANERS GEDURENDE DIE 1940's****BRON 4A**

Dit is 'n uittreksel wat gebaseer is op 'n onderhoud wat op 27 September 1990 deur Luli Callinicos oor David Bopape gevoer is.

OP SONDAG, 30 Julie 1944, het mev. Sello en mev. Maselane 'n massavergadering toegesprek. Dit is deur hulle in Brakpan-lokasie gereël om teen die summiere ontslag van die gewilde skoolonderwyser, David Bopape, beswaar te maak... Na die toesprake het die vergadering eenparig besluit dat skool geboikot moet word totdat mnr. Bopape heraangestel is...

Buite in die strate het moeders en skoolkinders gemarsjeer en baniere rondgeswaai: 'Geen Bopape, Geen Skool!'...

...WIE WAS DAVID BOPAPE? Bopape was op 'n aantal vlakke in opstande betrokke, beide as 'n plaaslike, grondvlakleier en as 'n politieke aktivis...

...Bopape was ook aktief in politieke organisasies, ...'n lid van die Kommunistiese Party... het by die ANC aangesluit... Sekretaris van die Transvaal Association of African Teachers (TATA) op die Oos-Rand, en het 'n aantal onderwysers vir die ANC gewerf...

Brakpan se Bestuurder van Naturellesake, dr. Language, was baie ontevrede met Bopape se aktiwiteite en sy groeiende gewildheid. Language is aangestel op grond van 'sy gespesialiseerde kennis van naturelle'. Hy was ook 'n politieke aktivis. Hy was 'n leiersfiguur in die Ossewa Brandwag (OB)...

Bopape se anti-pas-aktiwiteite was in direkte opposisie met die aggressiewe beleid waarmee beide die OB en die Nasionale Party gepoog het om swartmense uit die dorpe en stede te hou. Toe Bopape hom een aand in 'n openbare vergadering teengestaan het, het Language die Stadsraad oortuig om hom die trekpas te gee... In die woorde van die Brakpan Location Joint Organisation Committee, het die nuwe Bestuurder van Naturellesake 'n era van konstante vrees en onsekerheid vir die inwoners van die lokasie gebring'.

Binne die lokasie het mans en vroue gemarsjeer, gedreunsing en stokke of plakkate rondgeswaai en geëis dat dr. Language verwyder moet word. Staakwagte het alle uitgange bewaak. Stadsraadslede en werknemers, wat deur 70 polisiemanne beskerm is, het gevind dat hulle uitgesluit was. Die enigste mense wat die lokasie verlaat het was die afvaardiging wat die boodskap van die inwoners na die Burgemeester geneem het: stel David Bopape weer aan en ontslaan die Bestuurder van Naturellesake...



**QUESTION 4: THE PERIOD 1924 TO 1948****4.1 THE IMPACT OF POLITICS ON EDUCATION FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS DURING THE 1940s****SOURCE 4A**

This is an extract by Luli Callinicos based on an interview about David Bopape held on 27 September 1990.

ON SUNDAY, 30 July 1944, Mrs Sello and Mrs Maselane addressed a mass meeting they had called in Brakpan Location to protest against the summary dismissal of the popular schoolteacher, David Bopape...After the speeches, the meeting unanimously decided that school should be boycotted until Mr Bopape was reinstated...

Outside in the streets mothers and schoolchildren marched, waving banners: 'No Bopape, No School!'...

...WHO WAS DAVID BOPAPE? Bopape was involved in struggles on a number of levels, both as a local, grassroots leader and as a political activist...

...Bopape was also active in political organisations,...a member of the Communist Party...joined the ANC...Secretary of the Transvaal Association of African Teachers (TATA) on the East Rand, and recruited a number of teachers into the ANC...

Brakpan's Manager of Native Affairs, Dr Language, was most displeased by Bopape's activities and his growing popularity. Language was appointed because of his 'expert knowledge of natives'. He too had been a political activist. He was a leading figure in the Ossewa Brandwag (OB)...

Bopape's anti-pass activities were in direct opposition to the aggressive policies by which both the OB and the National Party aimed to keep black people out of the towns and cities. When Bopape publicly contradicted him in a meeting one evening, Language persuaded the Town Council to have Bopape sacked...In the words of the Brakpan Location Joint Organisation Committee, the new Manager of Native Affairs had brought 'an era of constant fear and insecurity for the residents of this location'.

Within the location men and women marched, chanting and brandishing sticks or placards demanding the removal of Dr Language. Pickets [protesters] guarded all exits. Town councillors and employers, protected by 70 policemen, found themselves locked out. The only people to leave the location were the deputation who delivered the message of the residents to the Mayor: reinstate David Bopape and dismiss the Manager of Native Affairs...



**BRON 4B**

Dit is 'n uittreksel uit die verslag, gedateer 12 Mei 1944, van dr. Language, die Bestuurder van Naturellesake in Brakpan, oor die onrus in die Brakpan-lokasie.

Ek is gevra om die vergadering toe te spreek. Ek het hulle eerstens van my goedgesindheid, opregtheid en simpatie met hulle verseker, en toe...het ek 'n spesiale versoek tot hulle gerig om my te help en om met die Departement saam te werk sodat alles ten goede meewerk, ens. Toe, tot my verbasing, het een van die onderwysers van die Geamalgameerde Skool, David Bopape, opgestaan en 'n toespraak gemaak wat so antagonisties en opruiend was soos ek nog nooit voorheen gehoor het nie.

Hy het gesê dat die lokasie-inwoners nie verteenwoordiging deur middel van 'n Bestuurder van Naturellesake wou hê nie, maar dat hulle niks minder eis as 'direkte verteenwoordiging' op die Dorpsraad deur iemand wat deur hulle verkies is en wat stemreg op die Raadsvergaderings sal hê. Hy het beklemtoon dat hulle hoër lone wil hê en hy het namens die inwoners geëis dat die huur verminder word. Hy het dit duidelik gestel dat hulle definitief nie met my of my departement of die Dorpsraad gaan saamwerk nie indien daar nie aan hulle eise voldoen word nie...

Hy het verder die natuurlike skeiding van die Naturelle-mense in so baie stamme, waarna ek in my toespraak verwys het, veroordeel en hy het daarop aangedring dat hulle, saam met die blankes een enkele eenheid vorm, en hy het gelyke regte vir swart en wit in alle opsigte geëis: 'Ons moet dieselfde klere dra, dieselfde kos eet en in dieselfde huise woon'.



**SOURCE 4B**

This is an extract from the report, dated 12 May 1944, of Dr Language, the Manager of Native Affairs of Brakpan, on the unrest in the Brakpan Location.

I was called upon to address the meeting. I first assured them of my goodwill, sincerity and sympathy towards them, and then...I made a special appeal to them to assist me and to co-operate with the Department in order that the maximum good might be achieved etc. Then, to my amazement, one of the Teachers of the Amalgamated School, David Bopape, got up and made a speech so antagonistic and inflammatory as I have never heard before.

He said that the location residents did not want representation through a Manager of Native Affairs, but they demanded nothing less than 'direct representation' on the Town Council by someone elected by them and who can have the right to vote at Council meetings. He emphasised that they wanted higher wages and he demanded on behalf of the residents that the rentals be reduced. He made it clear that they would definitely not co-operate with me or my department or the Town Council unless their demand had been satisfied...

He further denounced the natural divisions of the Native people into so many tribes to which I had referred in my speech and he insisted that they, together with the Europeans formed one single unity, and he demanded equal rights for black and white in all respects: 'We must wear the same clothes, eat the same food and live in the same houses'.



4.2 DIE HOOFKWESSIES VAN DIE ALGEMENE VERKIESING VAN 1948

BRON 4C

Dit is die voorblad van *The Cape Argus*, gedateer 22 Mei 1948.

Die Afrikaanse vertaling van die hoofopskrifte lui soos volg:

'HOU KOERS, STEM REG' IS SMUTS SE BOODSKAP  
KEUSE VIR UNIEKIESERS OP WOENSDAG  
Besluit oor die Oorlog Vir die Vrede

Onder die hoofopskrifte word berig dat generaal J C Smuts se boodskap aan die kiesers was dat die keuse in die verkiesing tussen die Verenigde Party in "n geveg vir ordentlikheid en geregtigheid en gunstige lewensomstandighede vir almal' en die Nasionale Party se beleid met sy 'mal' begrip van apartheid was. Hy herinner hulle ook aan 'hou koers' en 'stem reg'. In die spotprent langs die berig herinner die spotprenttekenaar die 'ongeïnteresseerde' kieser aan die hoogste opoffering van die dienspligtiges wat in die Tweede Wêreldoorlog gesterf het.



SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2004  
ADDENDUM

4.2 THE MAIN ISSUES OF THE 1948 GENERAL ELECTION

SOURCE 4C

This is the front page of *The Cape Argus*, dated 22 May 1948.

Under the main headings it reported that General J C Smuts' message to the electorate was that the choice in the election was between the United Party in 'a fight for decency and justice and fair living conditions for all' and the Nationalist Party's policy with its 'crazy' concept of apartheid. He reminded them also about 'keep steady' and 'vote right'. In the cartoon next to the article, the cartoonist is reminding the 'disinterested' voter of the ultimate sacrifice of the servicemen who died in the Second World War.

WEEK-END **The Cape Argus** CITY LATE (SPORT) PRICE 5c. "WIZARD" ELECTRIC HEATING PADS. COMPLETE WITH BATTERY UNIT. THEIR PROTECTIVE COVER. THE NEW AP'S POLIACKS

CAPE TOWN, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1948. (PUBLISHED BY J. C. SMUTS)

# 'KEEP STEADY, VOTE RIGHT' IS SMUTS'S MESSAGE



**CHOICE FOR UNION ELECTORATE ON WEDNESDAY**

**Deciding the Battle For the Peace**

(The Argus Correspondent) Pretoria, Saturday.

THE PRIME MINISTER, GENERAL SMUTS, IN A MESSAGE TO THE ELECTORATE TODAY PLACES SQUARELY BEFORE THEM THE CHOICE BETWEEN THE UNITED PARTY, IN "A FIGHT FOR DECENCY AND JUSTICE AND FAIR LIVING CONDITIONS FOR ALL," AND THE NATIONALIST PARTY'S POLICY WITH ITS "CRAZY CONCEPT" OF APARTHEID: "KEEP STEADY, VOTE RIGHT. DO NOT BE CONFUSED," GENERAL SMUTS SAYS.

**Women Say Why They Will Vote on Wednesday**

A REPLY TO THE QUESTION: "WHY WILL YOU VOTE ON WEDNESDAY?"

Two days of deliberating will come before the election... I hope will be won. There is too a man... final message to the electorate before the vote. It is that "keep steady, vote right." Do not be confused. Do not listen to the false promises, the will



**Jerusalem Isolated**

**HEAVY POLL WILL FAVOUR U.P.**

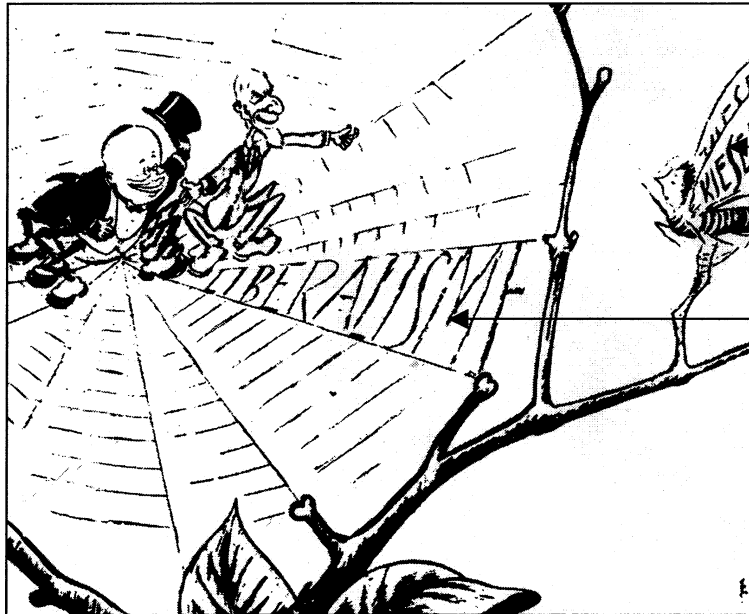
**£3,000,000 City Loan**

Copyright by J. C. Smuts, 1948. Reproduction prohibited.



**BRON 4D**

Dit is 'n spotprent wat in *Die Burger*, gedateer 19 Mei 1948, verskyn het. Dit was 'n reaksie op 'n politieke vergadering wat deur Smuts in Johannesburg gehou is. By hierdie vergadering het hy die kiesers gevra om hulle nie oor mnr. J Hofmeyr te bekommer nie. Die spinnerak stel liberalisme voor. Die spotprenttekenaar stel Hofmeyr gelyk aan liberalisme en in die spotprent word Hofmeyr (met die hoed) en Smuts as spinnekoppe voorgestel.



KIESER

LIBERALISME

**BRON 4E**

Dit is 'n uittreksel uit *Parlementêre Verkiesings in Suid-Afrika, 1910 – 1976*, deur B M Schoeman.

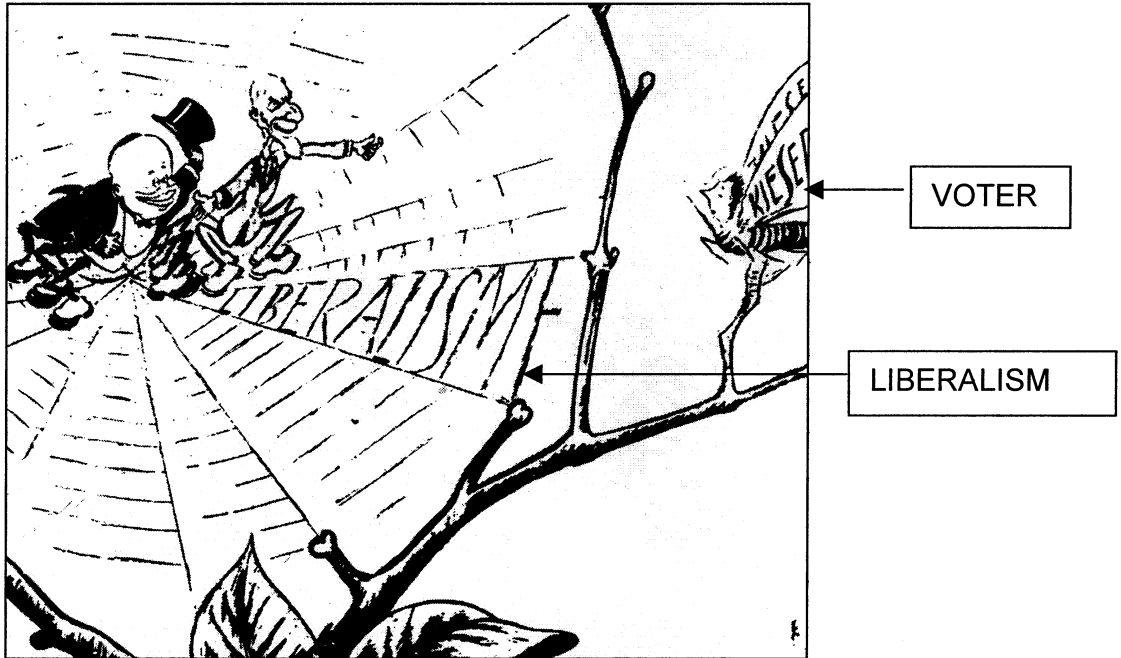
...Die dramatiese opkoms van die Herenigde Nasionale Party (Nasionale Party) na 'n posisie waar dit moontlik was om die 1948-verkiesing te wen, kan toegeskryf word aan verskillende faktore. Die gevolge van die oorlog het tot die party se voordeel gestrek en dit is moontlik waar dat 'brood en botter'-kwessies meer as enigiets anders die verloop van die 1948-verkiesing beïnvloed het. 'n Tweede faktor wat tot die oorwinning van die HNP bygedra het, was die VP se hantering van die rassevraagstuk – wat die belange van die swartes meer as dié van die blankes beklemtoon het. Die derde bydraende faktor was die inspirerende leierskap van die Oposisie...hulle het meer vordering gemaak as gevolg daarvan, in plaas van fundamentele beleidkwessies...Baie van die Afrikaanssprekendes (blankes)...het geglo dat die VP 'n pad van integrasie volg...en het Smuts beskuldig dat hy toegelaat het dat die liberale Hofmeyr hom beïnvloed het...





**SOURCE 4D**

This is a cartoon from *Die Burger*, dated 19 May 1948 that was a reaction to a political meeting held by Smuts in Johannesburg. At this meeting he told the voters not to fear Mr J Hofmeyr. In the cartoon the web is liberalism. The cartoonist is equating Hofmeyr with liberalism and in the cartoon Hofmeyr (with the hat) and Smuts are depicted as spiders.

**SOURCE 4E**

This is a translated extract from *Parlementêre Verkiesings in Suid-Afrika, 1910 – 1976*, by B M Schoeman.

...The dramatic rise of the Reunited National Party (National Party) to a position where it was able to win the election in 1948 could be ascribed to different factors. The consequences of the war was to the party's advantage and it is maybe true that 'bread and butter' issues more than anything else influenced the course of the 1948 election. A second factor, which contributed to the RNP victory, was the UP's handling of the race question – which emphasised the black interest more than that of the whites. The third contributing factor was the inspiring leadership of the Opposition...they made more progress because of it, instead of fundamental policy issues...Many of the Afrikaans-speaking [whites]...believed that the UP was following an integration course...and accused Smuts of allowing the liberal Hofmeyr to influence him...

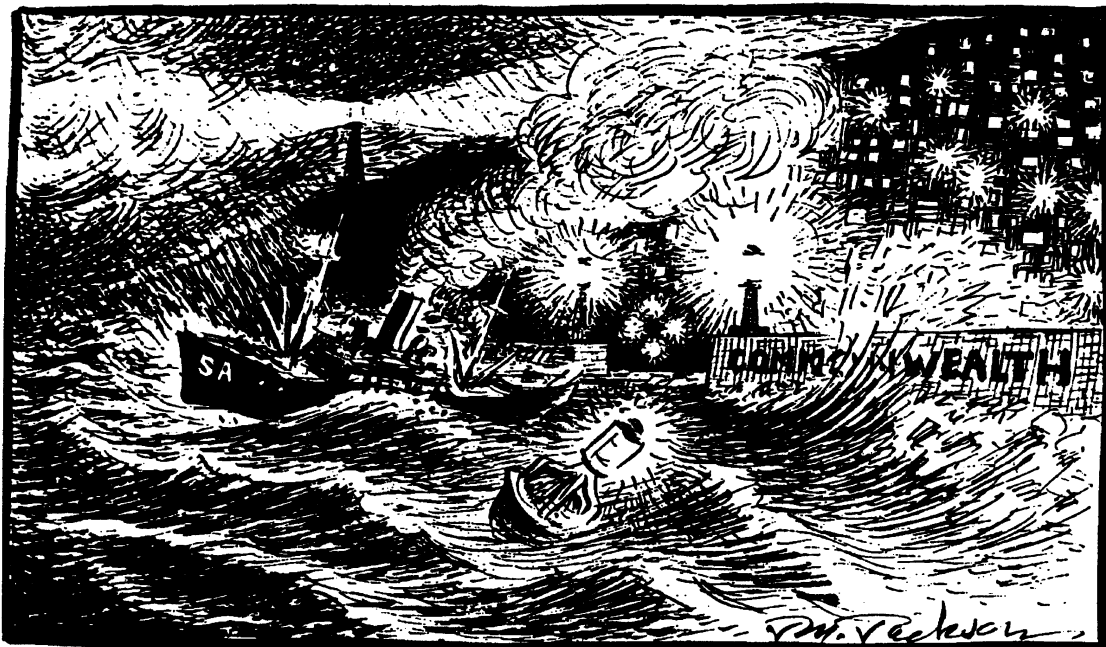


**VRAAG 5: DIE PERIODE 1948 TOT 1976****5.1 VERSKILLENDE GESIGSPUNTE OOR DIE TOTSTANDKOMING VAN 'n REPUBLIEK IN SUID-AFRIKA IN 1961****BRON 5A**

Hierdie spotprent het in 'n Kaapstadse koerant, *The Cape Argus*, op 31 Mei 1961 verskyn. Dit toon Suid-Afrika as 'n skip wat die veilige hawe 'Commonwealth' (Statebond) in baie swak weersomstandighede en 'n rowwe see verlaat.

Die Afrikaanse vertaling vir die opskrif *Outward bound* is Vaar Uitwaarts.

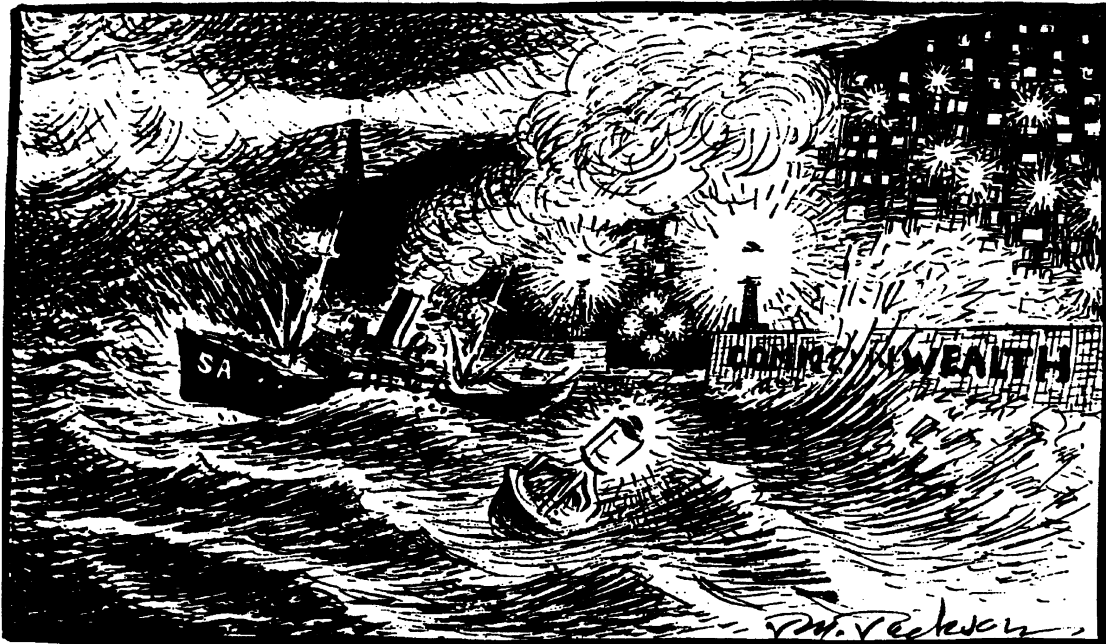
## OUTWARD BOUND



**QUESTION 5: THE PERIOD 1948 TO 1976****5.1 DIFFERENT VIEWS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REPUBLIC IN SOUTH AFRICA IN 1961****SOURCE 5A**

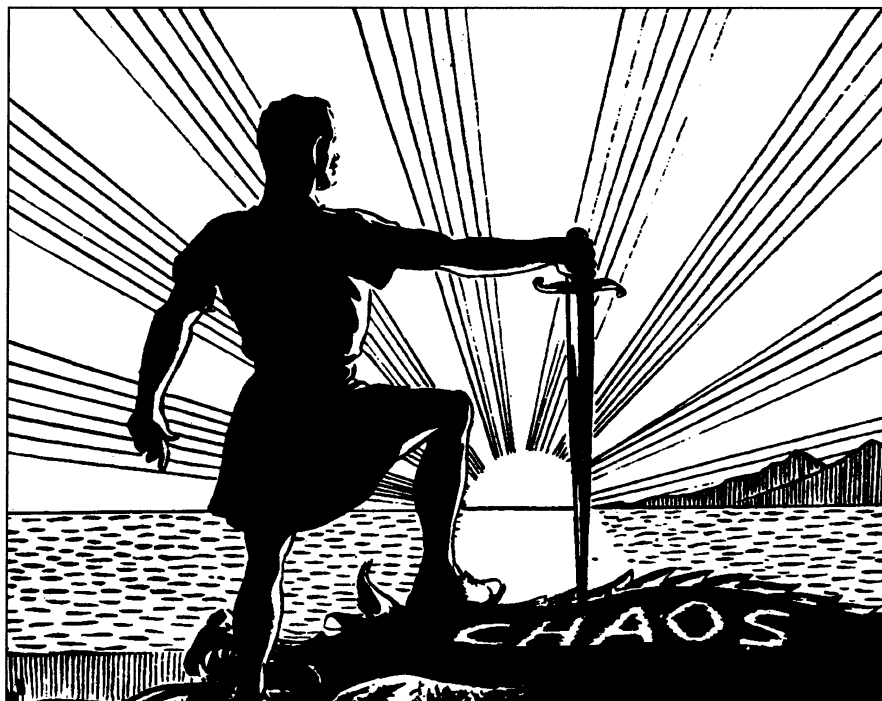
This cartoon appeared in a Cape Town newspaper *The Cape Argus* on 31 May 1961. It shows South Africa as a ship leaving the safe harbour (Commonwealth) in very bad weather and rough seas.

## OUTWARD BOUND



**BRON 5B**

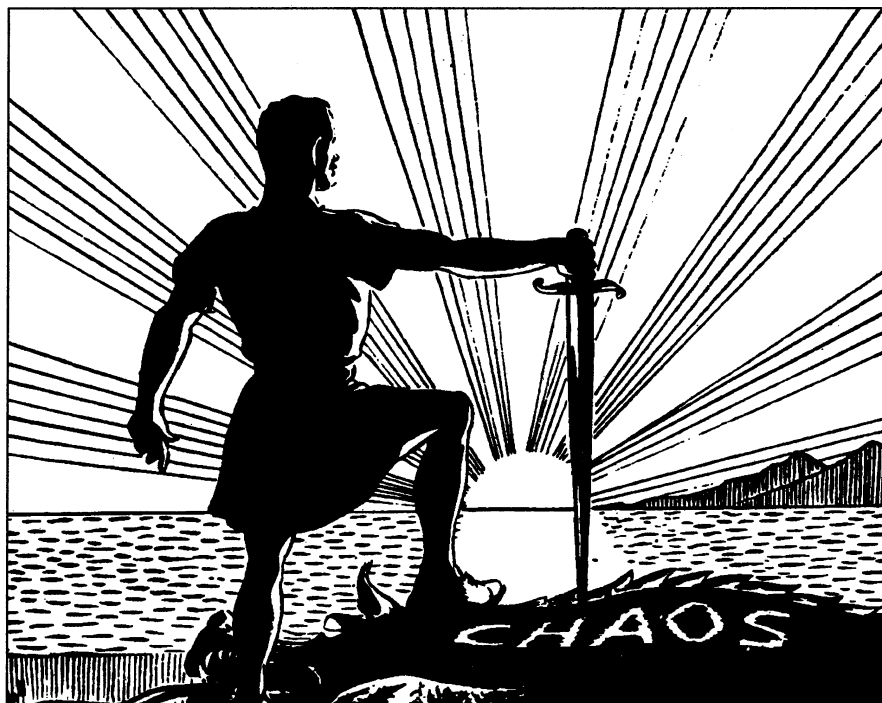
Hierdie spotprent het in 'n Kaapstadse koerant, *Die Burger*, ook op 31 Mei 1961 verskyn. Dit toon Suid-Afrika wat na die toekoms kyk.

**Die dag breek!**

**SOURCE 5B**

This cartoon appeared in a Cape Town-based newspaper *Die Burger* also on 31 May 1961. It shows South Africa looking into the future.

*Die dag breek* translated into English means *the day dawns*.

**Die dag breek!**

**5.2 DIE DOOD VAN HECTOR PIETERSEN IN DIE 1976-SOWETO-OPSTAND****BRON 5C**

Dit is 'n foto wat deur die foto-joernalis, Sam Nzima, op 16 Junie 1976 geneem is. Dit toon Antoinette Pietersen wat langs Mbuyisa Makhubu hardloop. Makhubu dra haar sterwende broer, Hector Pietersen. Hy was die eerste leerder wat doodgeskiet is gedurende die Soweto-Opstand in 1976.



**5.2 THE DEATH OF HECTOR PIETERSEN IN THE 1976 SOWETO UPRISING****SOURCE 5C**

This is a photograph taken by the photo-journalist, Sam Nzima, on 16 June 1976. It shows Antoinette Pietersen running alongside Mbuyisa Makhubu who was carrying her dying brother, Hector Pietersen. He was the first learner to be shot and killed during the Soweto Uprising in 1976.



**BRON 5D**

Dit is die voorblad van die *Daily Mail*, 'n Londense koerant, op 17 Junie 1976, die dag na die Soweto-Opstand begin het. Hierdie foto is ook deur Sam Nzima geneem. Dit toon ook Antoinette Pietersen, Mbuyisa Makhubu en Hector Pietersen.

Die Afrikaanse vertaling van die hoofopskrifte lui: 'n Suid-Afrikaanse skoolkind betaal die prys van protes. Klas van '76.

**Daily Mail**

**A South African school child pays the price of protest**

**CLASS OF '76**

THEY should have been in school. Instead, they graduated yesterday in terror and death and hatred on the streets of Soweto, their black township outside Johannesburg. The school they carried the body of another young pupil, the dead white South African pilot, opened fire on rioters at the gates of the Pretoria Junior Secondary School. Beside him, a schoolgirl runs screaming. The riots arose out of a demonstration by thousands of black high school pupils against being forced to some white jobs in Johannesburg — 40 miles from the language of oppression.

By last night, 4000 police in riot gear moved with tanks and tear gas struggled to

**Cabinet secrets leaked**

**Defected**

**PETER TRUNKUSHOV reports on the language war**

Page Four

retain the protesting mob, the British tank and rifle in use.

They were said to include two black schoolchildren and an elderly black man shot by the police, and two policemen and a white official killed by the rioters. It was South Africa's worst racial riot since 1963. Since 19 African demonstrators were shot dead by police in years since the Soweto riots.



MAILING: Daily Mail, 10-11, 22, Fleet Street, London EC4A 3DF, England. Telephone: 01-252 2222. Printed in Great Britain. Price: 10p. (Including postage). © 1976 by Daily Mail and General Publishing Co. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced without the prior written permission of the publishers.





**SOURCE 5D**

This was the front page of the *Daily Mail*, a London newspaper, on 17 June 1976, the day after the Soweto Uprising started. This photograph was also taken by Sam Nzima. It also shows Antoinette Pietersen, Mbuyisa Makhubu and Hector Pietersen.

**Daily Mail**  
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1976

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**A South African school child  
pays the price of protest**

**CLASS OF '76**

THEY should have been in school. Instead, they graduated yesterday in terror and death and hatred on the streets of Soweto, their black township outside Johannesburg. This schoolboy carries the body of another young boy, shot dead when South African police opened fire on rioters at the gates of the Phelani Junior Secondary School. Beside him, a school girl runs screaming. The riots broke out at a demonstration by thousands of black high school pupils against being taught in some subjects in Afrikaans — to them the language of oppression.

By last night, at least 500 police in riot gear armed with guns and tear gas struggled to contain the rioting and the death toll had risen to seven.

These were said to include two black schoolchildren and an elderly black man shot by the police, and two policemen and a white official killed by the rioters.

It was South Africa's worst racial confrontation since the African demonstrators were shot dead by police 14 years ago at Sharpeville.

**Cabinet secrets leaked**

... 100000 have been taken ...

**Defected**

... the ...

**PETER THUNDERBOLT reports on the Lagos riot**

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LONDON: Daily 7, Front 10-12, Ed 10-12, Theatre 10-12, FOCUS on Page 21, Property 24 to 27, Film 28-30, Bus 31-32  
 M. JAMES - LONDON 1976. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. REPRODUCTION BY ANY MEANS WITHOUT PERMISSION IS PROHIBITED.



**BRON 5E**

Dit is 'n uittreksel uit 'n onderhoud wat Clare O'Donoghue van die tydskrif, *Marie Claire*, met Sam Nzima op die ouderdom van 63 in 1998 gevoer het. Hy was 'n fotojoernalis van die koerant, *The World*, toe hy een van die eeu se kragtigste foto's geneem het. Hierdie onderhoud is 22 jaar na 16 Junie 1976 gevoer.

Die polisie is gelei deur 'n blanke man wat 'n stok begin rondswaai het en geskreeu het: 'Weg is julle. Ons gee julle drie minute.' Dit was baie gespanne. Ek het myself van die skare geskei en 'n 'pers'-armband aangesit om myself te identifiseer. Toe het die studente *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* begin sing.

'Ons gaan skiet', het hy gesê, en sy handgeweer uitgehaal. Hy het dit direk op die studente gerig en twee skote gevuur. Toe was die duiwel los. Hy het die teken gegee en ander polisiemanne het begin skiet. Studente het in alle rigtings gehardloop. Ek kan nie onthou hoe ek uit die vuurlinie en in iemand se huis gekom het nie, maar ek onthou dat ek omgedraai het en Hector Pietersen sien val het. Hy was die eerste een. Ek het gesien dat Mbuyisa Makhubu hom optel en in my rigting begin beweeg het met Hector se suster, Antoinette, wat langs hom gehardloop het. Mbuyisa, met 'n gesig verwronge van vrees, het ons bestuurder se motor gesien en wou Hector by die hospitaal kry. Soos hulle in die pad afbeweeg het, het ek ses foto's geneem, insluitende die beroemde foto. In 'n toestand van skok het ek gewerk sonder om te dink. Mense het sedertdien gevra hoekom ek nie gestop het om Hector te help nie, maar ek was 'n joernalis, ek was daar om aan te teken wat gebeur het.

Mbuyisa het Hector in die motor gesit, en hulle het na die kliniek aan die oorkant van die pad gery. Ek het 'n ander student gesien uit wie se skouer bloed gestroom het. Hy is ook geskiet. Een van die studente het gehoor hoe die dokter Hector by sy aankoms as dood sertifiseer en het na die ander gehardloop om hulle te vertel. Hulle was woedend en baie het klippe na die polisie begin gooi; ander het motors en geboue aan die brand gesteek en drankwinkels geplunder. Paniek het versprei.

Ek het my film opgerol en dit aan die bestuurder gegee om dit na die drukker te neem voordat die polisie daarop beslag lê. Ek het nie geweet watter impak dit sou hê nie...

**BRON VERVOLG OP VOLGENDE BLADSY**



**SOURCE 5E**

This is an extract from the interview which Clare O'Donoghue from the magazine, *Marie Claire*, had with Sam Nzima at the age of 63 in 1998. He was a photo-journalist for *The World* newspaper when he took one of the century's most powerful photographs. This interview was done 22 years after 16 June 1976.

The police was headed by a white man who began waving a stick and screaming: 'Weg is julle. Ons gee julle drie minute.' (Translation: Away with you. We give you three minutes.) It was very tense. I separated myself from the crowd and put on a 'press' armband to identify myself. Then the students started singing *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika*.

'We're going to shoot' he said, and pulled out his handgun. He pointed it directly at the students and fired two shots. All hell broke loose. He signalled and other policemen started shooting. Students ran in all directions. I don't remember how I got out of the firing range and into somebody's house, but I remember turning and seeing Hector Pietersen fall. He was the first one. I watched Mbuyisa Makhubu pick him up and start moving towards me, with Hector's sister Antoinette running beside him. Mbuyisa, his face twisted in agony, had seen our driver's car and wanted to get Hector to hospital. As they came down the road, I took six pics, including the famous photograph. In shock, I found myself working without thinking. People have since asked why I didn't stop to help Hector, but I was a journalist, I was there to register what happened.

Mbuyisa put Hector in the car, and they drove to the clinic across the road. I saw another student with blood streaming from his shoulder - he too had been shot. One of the students heard the doctor certify Hector dead on arrival and ran to tell the others. They were outraged and many began throwing stones at the police; others burned cars and buildings and looted bottle stores. Panic spread.

I rolled up my film and gave it to the driver to rush it to press before the police confiscated it. I never knew what impact it would have...

By 3 o'clock that day, my picture of Hector Pietersen was on the front page of every newspaper, here and overseas. People were shocked. The police called the editor of *The World* and told him to send me to John Vorster Square. They said I'd painted an unfavourable image of South Africa overseas, telling the world that they were killing children. I never went; I didn't want to fall from a tenth floor window.

**SOURCE CONTINUES OVER THE PAGE**



**BRON 5E VERVOLG**

Teen drie-uur daardie dag, was my foto van Hector Pietersen op die voorblad van elke koerant, hier en oorsee. Mense was geskok. Die polisie het die redakteur van *The World* geskakel en vir hom gesê om vir my na John Vorster-Plein te stuur. Hulle het gesê dat ek 'n ongunstige beeld van Suid-Afrika oorsee geskets het en die wêreld vertel het dat hulle kinders doodmaak. Ek het nooit gegaan nie; ek wou nie uit 'n venster op die tiende verdieping val nie.

Dae later is aan my gesê dat ek nie huis toe moes gaan nie, want die polisie het vir my gesoek, daarom het ek vir 'n week weggebly. My lewe was in gevaar, ek het toe by die koerant bedank. Die volgende jaar het my foto die Beste Nuisberig van die Jaar-Toekenning gewen.

Dit maak my gelukkig om te sien dat my werk regoor die wêreld bewonder word. 'n Vergrote kopie hang by die Verenigde Volke en is gebruik om 'n standbeeld in Londen te maak. Daardie foto het die oomblik vasgevang: dit vertel die storie van 16 Junie, maar ek het nie veel geld daarvoor gekry nie. In sommige gevalle, soos in *Time* tydskrif, is al wat gesê is dat dit met die goedgeunstige toestemming van *The World* gebruik word. Tog is ek trots dat ek geskiedenis gemaak het. Dit het iets van my gemaak.



**SOURCE 5E CONTINUES**

Days later, I was told that I shouldn't go home as the police were looking for me, so I stayed away for a week. My life was in danger, so I resigned from the press. The following year, my photograph won the Best News Feature of the Year Award.

It makes me happy to see my work admired all over the world. An enlarged copy hangs in the United Nations and it's been used to sculpt a statue in London. That picture captured the moment: it tells the story of June 16th, but it didn't take me to the bank [it didn't make me rich]. In some cases, like in *Time* magazine, all it said was courtesy of *The World*. Still, I'm proud I made history. It made me something.



**VRAAG 6: DIE PERIODE 1976 TOT 1994****6.1 P W BOTHA SE HERVORMINGSBELEID****BRON 6A**

By 'n vergadering in Durban op 15 Augustus 1979 het P W Botha verduidelik hoekom hy 'n hervormingsbeleid ingestel het.

Die wêreld bly nie dieselfde nie en as ons as 'n regering in die beste belang van die land in 'n veranderende wêreld wil optree, dan moet ons bereid wees om ons beleid aan te pas waar aanpassings noodsaaklik is, andersins sal ons sterf.

**BRON 6B**

Aggrey Klaaste, redakteur van *The Sowetan*, skryf die volgende rakende P W Botha se hervormingsbeleid in die koerant (datum onbekend).

Die nuwe Botha-administrasie het so begin om apartheid te verander. Dit het regte aan swart vakbonde gegee en het belangrike voorregte aan die stedelike swart arbeidsmag gegee, maar dit was die regering se poging om 'n swart middelklas te skep wat 'n invloed op Soweto gehad het. Die regering het gehoop dat hierdie klas swartmense te veel sou verloor as hulle die massa in die vryheidstryd help. Sentraal in die regering se hervormingsinisiatief was die herinstelling van die 99 jaar-huurpag. Sowetenaars is weereens toegelaat om nuutgeboude huise sowel as die ouer vuurhoutjeboksie-huisies te koop, eerder as om te huur.



**QUESTION 6: THE PERIOD 1976 TO 1994****6.1 PW BOTHA'S POLICY OF REFORM****SOURCE 6A**

At a meeting in Durban on 15 August 1979 P W Botha explained why he introduced a policy of reform.

The world does not remain the same, and if we as a government want to act in the best interests of the country in a changing world, then we have to be prepared to adapt our policy to those that make adjustment necessary, otherwise we die.

**SOURCE 6B**

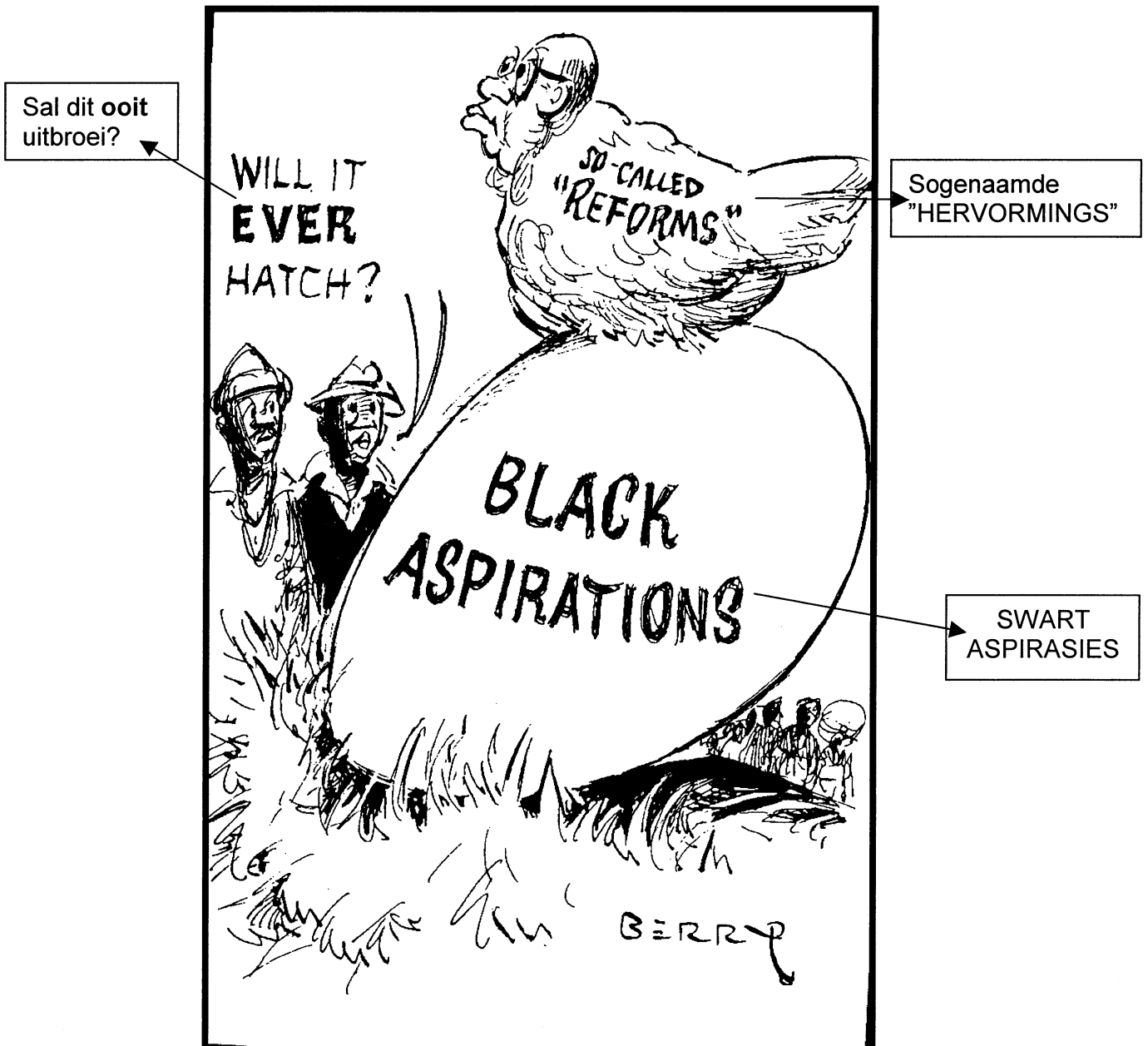
Aggrey Klaaste, editor of *The Sowetan*, wrote the following in the newspaper (date unknown) regarding P W Botha's policy of reform.

The new Botha administration thus began to transform apartheid. It granted rights to African trade unions and allowed important privileges for the urban African workforce, but it was the government's attempts to create a black middle class which impacted on Soweto. The government hoped that this class of black people would have too much to lose to help the masses in the struggle for liberation. Central to the government's reform initiative was the re-introduction of 99-year leaseholds. Sowetans were once-again allowed to buy, rather than rent, newly built houses as well as the older matchbox houses.



**BRON 6C**

Dit is 'n spotprent deur Abe Berry wat in die *City Press* verskyn het. Dit toon swart Suid-Afrikaners wat op die beloftes van "hervormings" wag.



Sogenaamde "HERVORMINGS"

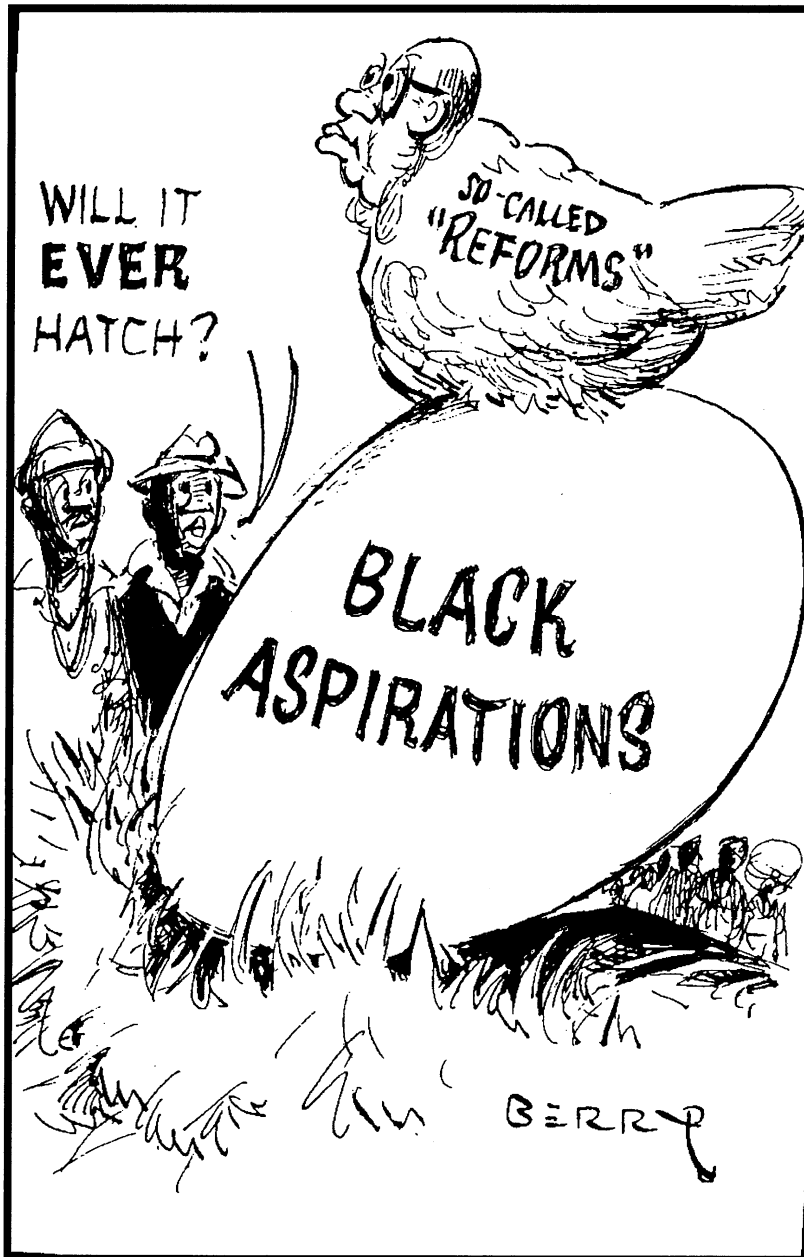
SWART ASPIRASIES





**SOURCE 6C**

This is a cartoon by Abe Berry published in the *City Press* which portrays black South Africans awaiting promises of "reforms".



**BRON 6D**

Dit is 'n uittreksel uit *My Traitor's Heart* deur Rian Malan wat sy vader se reaksie op Botha se hervormingsmaatreëls beskryf.

Hy sou saans in sy gemakstoel sit, met 'n whiskey in die hand en die dag se koerant op sy skoot oopgemaak en my aandag op al die dinge wat verander het of wat binnekort gaan verander, vestig. President Botha het die beperking op liefde en huwelike tussen rasse verwyder. President Botha het vryheid aan politieke gevangenes gebied wat geweld afgesweer het. President Botha het 'regverdige en vreedsame' oplossings vir die land se probleme belowe. 'Teen die tyd dat Nelson Mandela uit die tronk kom', het my vader gesê, 'sal daar niks vir hom wees om te doen nie...' Soos 'n Amerikaner, het my vader gedink dat om apartheid af te takel meestal 'n kwessie was om swartes toe te laat om na die voorkant van die bus te skuif, om drinkwaterfonteine te gebruik, en om saam met blankes by bedieningstoonbanke te sit. Hy het nie gesnap dat mag die enigste kwessie was nie.

**BRON 6E**

Dit is deel van 'n onderhoud tussen Oliver Tambo, leier van die ANC tydens sy ballingskap, en 'n Mosambiekse verslaggewer in Julie 1983.

VERSLAGGEWER: Wat dink jy van P W Botha se 'hervormings'...?

TAMBO: Hierdie hervormings spruit nie uit 'n verandering van die hart nie...Dit is miskien hervormings in vorm...maar in wese is daar geen verandering nie. Tog, die feit dat Botha vordering in die swart gemeenskap moet maak, en die Indiërs en die sogenaamde kleurlinge se guns moet probeer wen, beteken dat hy desperaat hulle ondersteuning nodig het. Die situasie het teen hom gedraai...

VERSLAGGEWER: Apartheid kan dus basies nie hervorm word nie?

TAMBO: Dit is nie moontlik nie. Jy het apartheid of jy het dit nie. Jy kan dit nie van bo af verander nie.



**SOURCE 6D**

This is an excerpt from *My Traitor's Heart* by Rian Malan which describes his father's reaction to Botha's reform measures.

He would sit in his armchair on an evening with a whiskey in hand and the day's newspaper spread out on his lap, drawing my attention to all that had changed or was about to change. President Botha had removed the ban on interracial love and marriage. President Botha had offered freedom to political prisoners who renounced violence. President Botha had promised 'just and peaceful' solutions to the country's problems. 'By the time Nelson Mandela gets out of jail,' said my father, 'there'll be nothing left for him to do...' Like an American, my father thought that dismantling apartheid was mostly a question of allowing blacks to move to the front of the bus, use the drinking fountains, and sit alongside whites at lunch counters. He didn't grasp that the only issue was power.

**SOURCE 6E**

This is part of an interview between Oliver Tambo, leader of the ANC in exile, and a Mozambican reporter in July 1983.

REPORTER: What is your assessment of P W Botha's 'reforms'...?

TAMBO: These reforms do not arise from a change of heart... They are reforms maybe in form...but in substance there is no change. Still, the fact that Botha has to get results from the black community, and try and win over the Indians and the so-called coloureds, means that he is in desperate need of their support. The situation has changed against him...

REPORTER: Basically, then, apartheid cannot be reformed?

TAMBO: It is not possible. You either have apartheid or you don't. You can't amend it from the top.



## 6.2 DIE UITWERKING VAN WERKERMILITANTHEID OP DIE STRYD OM DEMOKRASIE

### BRON 6F

Hierdie uittreksel het in die *Independent Socialist* koerant van Oktober 1985 verskyn.

In die vroeë ure van 28 Augustus het die Suid-Afrikaanse veiligheidsmagte John Gomomo en sy vriende gearresteer. Gomomo was die vakbondvertrouensman (vakbondvertegenwoordiger) by die Volkswagen motorfabriek in Uitenhage en vise-president van die National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (NAAWU) wat 20 000 lede sterk was.

Gomomo is deur die veiligheidsmagte ondervra. Dit is wat hy gesê het 'Ons moes vir hulle sê dat ons nie enige vrae oor ons vakbond kon beantwoord sonder die mandaat van ons lede nie...Toe het hulle gesê dat hulle ons vir 'n paar weke sal moet opsluit.'

Intussen het een van Gomomo se bure, ook 'n Volkswagen-werker, die nuus by die aanleg versprei oor die arrestasie van die vakbondamptenare. In reaksie daarop het die 3 000-sterk swart werksmag hulle gereedskap neergesit en vir 'n massavergadering na buite gegaan. Hulle het die bestuur ingelig dat hulle nie na die werk sou terugkeer voordat die opgesluite vakbondleiers vrygelaat is nie.

By die polisiehoofkwartier het die aangehoue vakbondlede 'n gesprek tussen die offisiere en die Volkswagen uitvoerende beamptes gehoor. Die ystervuis van die Suid-Afrikaanse regstelsel is kort daarna verslap en Gomomo en sy kollegas het om 9:30 vm by 'n juigende skare by die fabriek aangesluit – minder as ses ure nadat hulle gearresteer is.



**6.2 THE IMPACT OF WORKER MILITANCY ON THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY****SOURCE 6F**

This extract is from the *Independent Socialist* newspaper published in October 1985.

In the early hours of August 28 South African security forces arrested John Gomomo and his friends. Gomomo was the shop steward (trade union representative) at Volkswagen auto factory in Uitenhage and vice president of the 20 000 member National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (NAAWU).

Gomomo was questioned by the security forces. This is what he said 'We had to tell them that we couldn't answer any questions about our union without a mandate from our members... So they said they would have to keep us locked up for a few weeks.'

Meanwhile, one of Gomomo's neighbours, also a Volkswagen worker, spread the word at the plant about the arrest of the union officials. In response, the 3 000 strong black work force put down their tools and went outside for a mass meeting. They would not return to work, they told management, until the imprisoned union leaders were released.

At police headquarters the detained unionists overheard a conversation between officers and Volkswagen executives. The iron fist of the South African legal system relaxed shortly afterwards and Gomomo and his colleagues joined a cheering crowd at the factory at 9:30 am – less than six hours after they had been arrested.



## BRON 6G

Dit is 'n plakkaat wat versprei is toe die Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) in 1985 gestig is. Die Afrikaanse vertaling verskyn in die tabel langs die plakkaat.

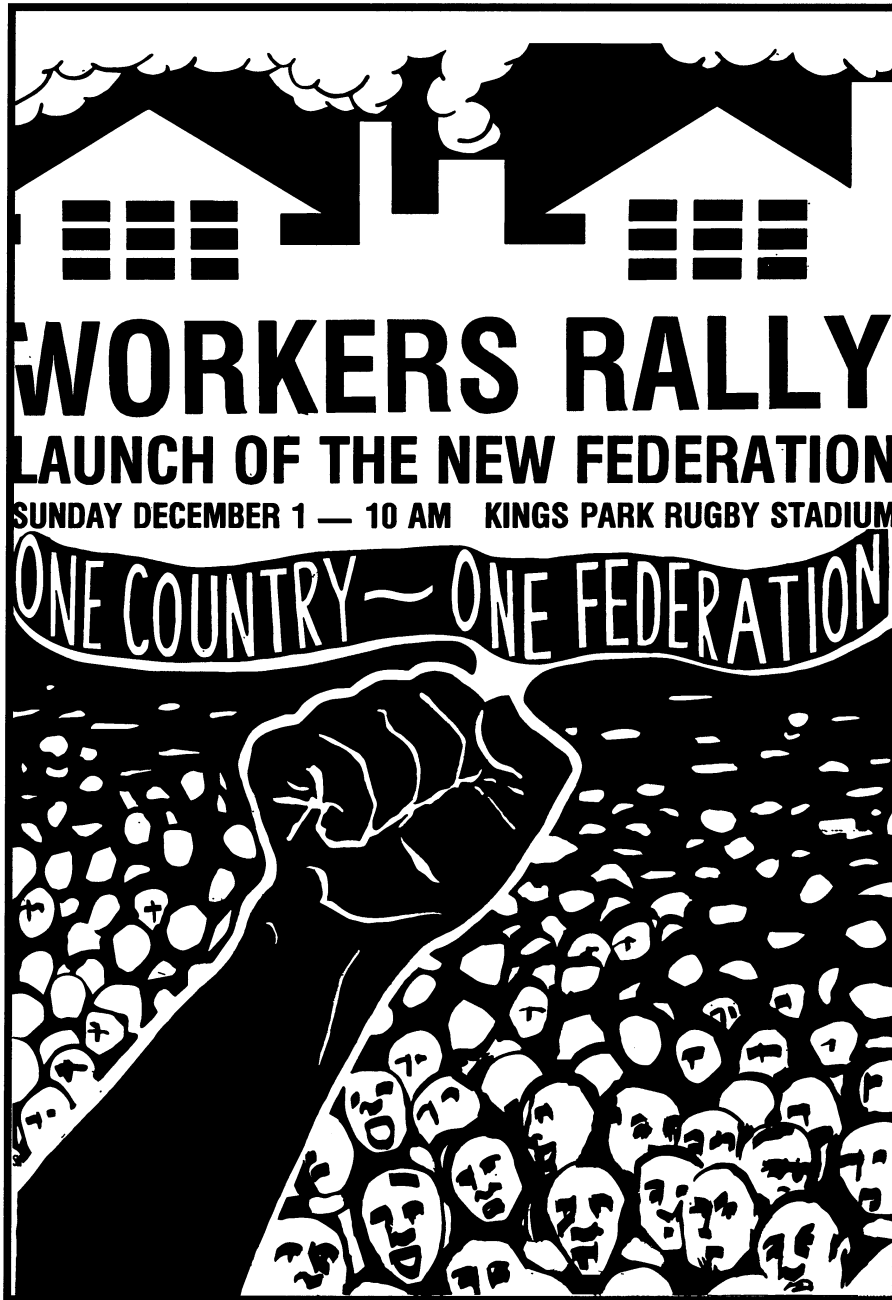


SAAMTREK VAN WERKERS  
STIGTING VAN DIE NUWE FEDERASIE  
Sondag Desember 1 – 10 vm Kingspark  
Rugbystadion  
EEN LAND – EEN FEDERASIE



**SOURCE 6G**

This is a poster that was distributed when the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) was launched in 1985.



**BRON 6H**

Dit is 'n pamflet wat deur die United Democratic Front (UDF) gedurende die verbruikersboikotte in die 1980's versprei is. Die Afrikaanse vertaling van die pamflet verskyn in die tabel langs die pamflet.

**The CONSUMER BOYCOTT  
off all shops owned by  
WHITE & COLLABORATORS  
must continue!**

Destructive rumours have been spread that the devastating consumer boycott of white-owned businesses is over. BUT we cannot and must not stop now ....

**WHY?**

- Our mothers and sisters are raped ...
- Seven, eight and nine-year old children in prisons go crying to sleep every night ...
- Parents, teachers and students ñ male & female ñ tortured every minute in prison ...
- Informers from our community are daily putting our 7-year-old children, our parents & students into prison
- The sanctity of our churches & mosques are regularly violated by police & troops ...
- Killer troops continue to terrorize our people in our townships

The perpetrators of these crimes need our money to maintain WHITE superiority (they call it law & order!)

**SO THINK BEFORE YOU SPEND!!**

Boycott all white shops and shops owned by collaborators!  
An appeal to all oppressed people committed to the struggle:

**ENFORCE THE CONSUMER BOYCOTT BY ALL MEANS POSSIBLE!!!**

We owe this sacrifice to our parents, children, teachers, students and workers languishing in prison!

**VICTORY IS CERTAIN!!!**

**Die VERBRUIKERSBOIKOT  
van alle winkels wat deur  
BLANKES & MEDEWERKERS  
besit word, moet voortduur!**

Destructiewe gerugte is versprei dat die verpletterende verbruikersboikot van besighede van blankes verby is. MAAR ons kan nie en moet nie nou stop nie...

**HOEKOM?**

- Ons moeders en susters word verkrag
- Sewe-, agt- en nege-jarige kinders is in tronke en gaan elke aand huilend slaap
- Ouers, onderwysers en studente – manlik & vroulik word elke minuut in die tronk gemartel...
- Informante uit ons gemeenskappe veroorsaak daagliks dat ons 7-jaar-oue kinders, ons ouers & studente in tronke gestop word
- Die heiligheid van ons kerke en moskees word gereeld deur polisie en troepe geskend...
- Moordtroepe hou aan om ons mense in die 'townships' te terroriseer

**Die mense wat hierdie misdade pleeg het ons geld nodig om BLANKE oorheersing te handhaaf (hulle noem dit wet & orde!)**

**SO DINK VOOR JY SPANDEER!!**

**Boikot alle winkels van blankes en winkels van medewerkers!**

'n Beroep word op alle onderdrukte mense gedoen wat verbind is tot die stryd:

**HOU TEN ALLE KOSTE VOL MET DIE VERBRUIKERSBOIKOT!!!**

Ons skuld hierdie opoffering aan ons ouers, kinders, onderwysers, studente en werkers wat in tronke wegwyn!

**OORWINNING IS SEKER!!!**





**SOURCE 6H**

This is a pamphlet that was distributed by the United Democratic Front (UDF) during the consumer boycotts in the 1980s.

**The CONSUMER BOYCOTT  
off all shops owned by  
WHITE & COLLABORATORS  
must continue!**

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Behalwe in gevalle waar spesifiek aangedui is, is alle materiaal in hierdie addendum vertalings van oorspronklike bronnemateriaal uit Engels.

## ERKENNINGS

Uittreksels en visuele bronne wat in hierdie addendum gebruik is, kom onder andere uit die volgende publikasies:

- ANC. n.d. *What Can I Do? – A Guide to Action Against Apartheid* ([Amsterdam]: World Assembly of Youth)
- Beinart, W. 1994 *Twentieth Century South Africa* (Oxford: University Press)
- Berry, A. 1989 *Act by Act – 40 Years of Nationalist Rule in South Africa* (Johannesburg: Lowry)
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- Brickhill, J. 1991 *South Africa – The End of Apartheid?* (London: Aladdin)
- Callinicos, L. 1993 *A Place in the City – The Rand on the Eve of Apartheid*, (Cape Town: Ravan & Maskew Miller Longman)
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- Du Toit, D. 1981 *Capital and Labour in South Africa* (London: Kegan Paul)
- Fenwick, J and C. Rosenhain. 1991 *South Africa; From Settlement to Self-Determination* (Melbourne: Oxford University Press)
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- Govender, S.P. et al 2000 *New Generation History Study Guide Grade 12* (Musgrave: New Generation)
- Govender, S.P. et al 1999 *New Generation History Standard 10* (Musgrave: New Generation)
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- Kerfoot, C. (ed.) *We Came to Town* (Johannesburg: Ravan)
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- Muller, C.F.J. (ed.) 1980 *500 Jaar Suid-Afrikaanse Geskiedenis* (Pretoria: Academica)
- Nuttal, T. et al *From Apartheid to Democracy* (Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter)
- O'Donoghue, C. June 16, 1976: The Day that Shaped a Nation (*Marie Claire*, June 1998)
- Pampallis, J. 1997 *Foundations of the New South Africa* (Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman)
- Pape, J. et al 1998 *Making History Standard 10 Grade 12* (Johannesburg: Heinemann)
- Pike, H.R. 1985 *A History of Communism in South Africa* (Pretoria; Sigma)
- Roberts, M. 1993 *A History of South Africa* (Essex: Longman)
- Seleti, Y. (series ed.) *Looking into the Past Grade 12* (Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman)
- The Poster Book Collective: South African History Archive. 1991 *Images of Defiance* (Johannesburg: Raven Press)



**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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