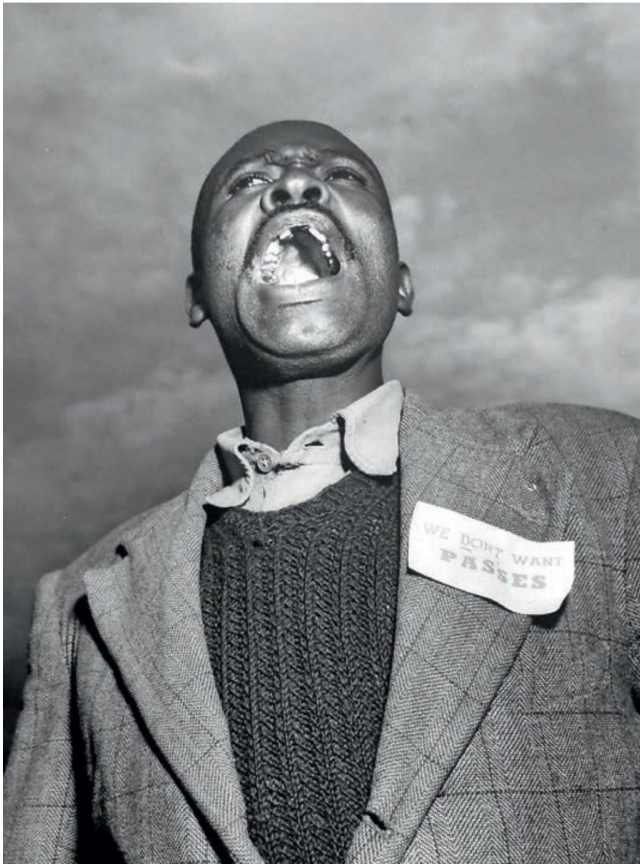# ② Fighting Apartheid with a Camera

Has photography helped to make a change in South Africa?

Native carpenter Phillip Mbhele,
Margaret Bourke-White (American), 1950

1 "We don't want passes!" 📄

A. Observe the photograph. Describe it briefly, focusing on the man's attitude.
B. Imagine what the man is protesting against.
C. Read the article on Worksheet n°27 to find out about the historical and social context.
D. Have your say. What strikes you about this picture? Do you think that such pictures can help to fight inequalities?

2 Show me your pass 💬

A. Read the *Cultural fact*, then observe the photograph below and guess what is happening.
B. What angle is used by the photographer? What impression does it create? Justify.
C. Have your say. Compare the two photographs, with the help of both captions. Which one is more powerful in your opinion? Why?

Cultural fact

Pass laws were designed to control the movement of Africans under apartheid. […] In 1952, the government enacted an even more rigid law that required all African males over the age of 16 to carry a "reference book" […] containing personal information and employment history. Africans often were compelled to violate the pass laws to find work to support their families, so harassment, fines, and arrests under the pass laws were a constant threat to many urban Africans. […] In the 1970s and 1980s, many Africans found in violation of pass laws were stripped of citizenship and deported to poverty-stricken rural "homelands." By the time the increasingly expensive and ineffective pass laws were repealed in 1986, they had led to more than 17 million arrests.

overcomingapartheid.msu.edu.

Showing the pass, **Ernest Cole (South African), circa 1960**

HELP!

Frame
- wide view: *vue large*
- close-up: *gros plan*
- high-angle: *plongée*
- low-angle: *contre-plongée*

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