

APARTHEIDMUSEUM

From Apartheid to Democracy - the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa



▲ A negotiated settlement and peaceful transfer of power - the past, the present and the future presidents of South Africa, FW de Klerk, Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki - join hands in celebration of the birth of a free and democratic nation.

The first democratic elections in South Africa

On 27 April 1994, all South Africans were allowed to cast their vote in the first free and democratic elections in the country. It was a profound moment. For the majority of South Africans it had been a long walk to freedom in which black South Africans had struggled for many years, against enormous odds. After years of humiliating apartheid laws, and ongoing struggle against repression and violence, the South African people had triumphed.

Celebrating ten years of democracy

On 27 April 2004, South Africa celebrated its first ten years of democracy. Although in its infancy, the new South Africa has much to celebrate. It has broken free from the shackles of institutionalised racial discrimination and inequality, and has moved towards a society which is just, democratic and free.



▲ The whole country, and indeed the whole world, celebrated when Nelson Mandela was inaugurated as the first democratically elected president of South Africa on 10 May 1994 at the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

Democracy, Freedom, Reconciliation, Responsibility,
Diversity, Respect, Equality

In 1996, the most progressive constitution in the world was signed into law. The Constitution of South Africa is justly celebrated because of the guarantees of rights of equality that it contains:

The state may not unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on one or more grounds, including race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth.

Extract from the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996



APARTHEIDMUSEUM

Commissioned by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of South Africa

Produced by the Apartheid Museum, Johannesburg, South Africa

Tel + 27 11 309 4700 Fax + 27 11 309 4726

info@apartheidmuseum.org

www.apartheidmuseum.org

Introduction of Apartheid Freedoms denied

1940s - 1950s



© National Archives of South Africa

▲ The pass laws were an attempt to control the movement of Africans. The arrest of hundreds of thousands of ordinary Africans for pass law offences had the effect of criminalising the majority of South Africans.

Institutionalised racial discrimination

In 1948, the National Party, under the leadership of DF Malan, was voted into power on the election ticket of apartheid. Apartheid was a deliberate policy to deprive black South Africans of their freedoms. Apartheid was not a wholly new initiative. Since the mineral discoveries in the late 19th century, Africans had been increasingly deprived of their rights, and segregationist policies had been applied. However, with the implementation of apartheid, black people faced a more determined and systematic onslaught on their freedoms.

Apartheid laws

Between 1948 and 1953, the government institutionalised racial discrimination by passing a series of apartheid laws. Under these laws:

¥ All South Africans were to be classified according to race.

¥ Race determined where a person was born, educated, lived and was buried.

 African education was vastly inferior to white education.

¥ Different racial groups were not allowed to marry, nor were they allowed to have sexual relations.

¥ Blacks were not allowed to live in the same areas as whites. The pass laws were strengthened, making it even more difficult for Africans to enter the so-called white cities.

¥ Blacks were not allowed to make use of the same public facilities as whites.



Museum Africa

▲ Dr DF Malan's first cabinet was made up of men who believed ardently in Afrikaner nationalism and the protection of the Afrikaner race at all costs. Their answer to white people's fears of being swamped by blacks was the complete separation of races through apartheid.



© National Archives of South Africa

▲ Sophiatown was a freehold township in Johannesburg where a multi-racial community thrived. Under the Group Areas Act, all blacks living in so-called white areas had to be removed. In the 1950s, the people of Sophiatown were removed to Meadowlands, an area of Soweto set aside for African occupation only.



AP Photo

▲ Sexual relations between blacks and whites were forbidden under the Immorality Act. In order to prosecute people successfully under this law, it was necessary to establish firm proof of sexual relations. Here a magistrate peers through a bedroom window to check whether Professor Blacking and Dr Zurena Desai were having sex.

▲ Dr Desai (left) and Professor Blacking (centre) were forced to emigrate to Britain after being found guilty under the Immorality Act. Others were not so lucky and spent time in prison.

Protest and Defiance

1950s

Peaceful protest

In the 1950s, there was a groundswell of resistance as black South Africans responded to the loss of their freedoms through a series of campaigns and protests. The African National Congress (ANC) had carried the banner of protest for black people against unjust laws and racial discrimination since 1912. Until this point, the ANC had adopted a moderate stance against the government's segregationist policies, protesting through petitions and deputations. Now they promoted active campaigns of non-violent confrontation against the government.

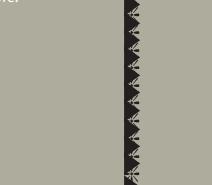
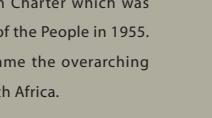
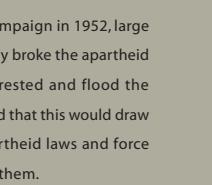


Resistance campaigns in the 1950s

In 1952, the ANC, under the leadership of Albert Luthuli, launched the Defiance Campaign, where people deliberately broke the unjust laws of apartheid.

In 1955, the ANC, working together with other anti-apartheid organisations, including white liberal and radical organisations (the Congress Alliance), held the Congress of the People at Kliptown. Here the famous Freedom Charter was launched. Subsequently, 156 members of the Congress Alliance were charged with treason.

In 1956, when the government decided to extend passes to African women, 20 000 women marched to Pretoria in protest. The government responded to these non-violent protests with unchecked violence and increased repression.



▼ The government regarded the Freedom Charter as a treasonable document, believing that the Congress Alliance was planning to overthrow the state. They charged 156 members of the Congress Alliance with treason. The Treason Trial lasted from 1956 to 1961, but the state failed to prove treason, and eventually all were acquitted.



▲ In 1956, the government extended passes to African women who, until that point, did not have to carry passes. Women protested strongly against such controls being placed upon them. 20 000 women marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria and handed over letters of protest to the prime minister.



► Whites also protested against the unjust laws of apartheid. The Black Sash consisted of a group of white, mainly middle class women, who protested against the pass laws and other apartheid restrictions. They wore black sashes to mourn the end of constitutional law after the government abolished the coloured vote in 1953.

The Freedom Charter

We, the people of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know:

That South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people.

The people shall govern.

All national groups shall have equal rights.

The people shall share in the nation's wealth.

The land shall be shared among those who work it.

All shall be equal before the law.

All shall enjoy equal human rights.

There shall be work and security for all.

The doors of learning and culture shall be opened.

There shall be houses, security and comfort.

There shall be peace and friendship.

Confrontation and Collision

Late 1950s - early 1960s



Courtesy of Africorp History Archive

▲ Robert Sobukwe (centre) was the founder of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC). He broke away from the ANC because he opposed the ANC's co-operation with anti-apartheid whites and Indians. As an Africanist he believed firmly that only Africans should oppose apartheid. After Sharpeville, Sobukwe was jailed for three years. In 1963, a special law was passed by the South African government which allowed it to extend Robert Sobukwe's imprisonment beyond the end of his three-year sentence.

The Sharpeville Massacre

In 1959, some members of the ANC broke away to form the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC). In 1960, the PAC organised a peaceful protest against the pass laws at Sharpeville. The police responded violently, killing 69 people and wounding 180.

The aftermath of Sharpeville

Sharpeville marked a significant turning point in the struggle against apartheid. There was a massive outcry, both nationally and internationally, about the actions of the police. The government responded to this protest by declaring a state of emergency and banning the ANC and the PAC. This forced these movements underground.

The launch of the armed struggle

The ANC and PAC, spurred on by the popular protest against apartheid laws (such as the events at Cato Manor), changed tactics and took up arms against the white South African regime. The armed struggle was launched.

In 1963, the headquarters in Rivonia of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the armed wing of the ANC, were raided. The entire leadership of MK was arrested and tried for treason in what became known as the Rivonia Trial. Seven of the eight trialists, including Nelson Mandela, were found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. They were to spend many long years in prison on Robben Island, just off the coast of Cape Town.



Courtesy of Africorp History Archive

▲ A large crowd marched on the Sharpeville police station with the intention of handing in their passes and offering themselves up for arrest. The police fired on the unarmed crowd, killing 69 people and wounding 180. Most of the people killed or wounded were shot in the back.



◀ In 1959, women protested non-violently against police raids which had shut down their shebeens at Cato Manor, near Durban. Beer brewing was their only means of making a living, and thus their entire livelihood was at risk. The women of Cato Manor were brutally attacked by the police, which demonstrated that women were not exempt from police violence.

► After the banning of the ANC and the PAC, both organisations adopted the policy of armed struggle. Between 1961 and 1963, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the military wing of the ANC, carried out about 200 acts of sabotage. These were directed against government installations, such as pylons, and not against human targets.



Courtesy of Africorp History Archive



◀ At the Rivonia Trial (1963-1964), Mandela made his famous speech from the dock. He said: I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.

A Decade of Extremes

1960s



Eric Miller/Alamy Stock Photo

▲ The myriad of apartheid laws which ensured the separation of races in South Africa was often called petty apartheid. This was to distinguish it from grand apartheid which referred to the creation of the homelands. Petty apartheid laws, like the Separate Amenities Act, which forbade blacks from using the same public facilities as whites, were deeply humiliating and dehumanising.

Harsher security legislation

The arrest of the ANC leadership in the 1960s had left the liberation movement in tatters. The government tightened its grip through the introduction of even harsher security legislation. Police were given unlimited power. Detention without trial was introduced and became common. People were arrested and held, first for 90 days and then for 180 days, without being charged for an offence and were often tortured. In 1963, Solwandle Ngudli died in detention. His death was but the first of more than a hundred to follow. Resistance was at its lowest ebb.

Economic prosperity for whites

For white South Africans, the 1960s were a time of unprecedented prosperity. Foreign investment flowed in and the economy boomed. A small measure of this prosperity trickled downwards and there was the growth of a tiny African elite. But for the most part, black South Africans continued to struggle against poverty, hardship and repression.

▼ Migrant mine workers lived in miserable conditions in tightly controlled single sex compounds. They were forced to work on short-term labour contracts and were separated from their families who remained behind in the rural areas.



Bettmann/CORBIS/REDFERNS/National Archives

► White people in South Africa enjoyed one of the highest standards of living in the world, in contrast to the majority of the population who lived in abject poverty. Almost the only point of contact that white families had with blacks was through their female domestic servants.



Betty Nkomo/ANC/REDFERNS/National Archives



► As the rural areas faced crushing poverty, more and more people moved into the urban areas, seeking work and a place to stay. This was precisely what the government wanted to avoid. Thousands of Africans were arrested because they did not have the necessary pass.



Robert Doisneau/Gamma-Keystone

► Most political executions in South Africa took place in the 1960s as the state crushed armed resistance. From 1963 to 1990, more than a hundred people died in detention. Official causes of death included suicide by hanging, brain injuries, being kicked and beaten by police after arrest and even death by slipping on a piece of soap.

Grand Apartheid

1970s

Separate development

When Dr Verwoerd became prime minister in 1958, he set about further limiting the freedoms of African people by refining and extending the policy of apartheid into separate development. The government tried to turn the African reserves into separate countries or homelands. In these homelands, Africans would be given fake freedoms.

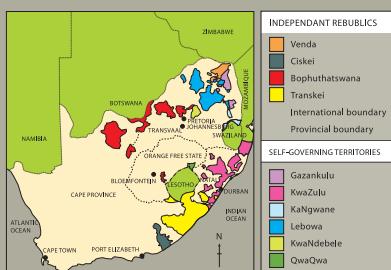
To conform with the process of decolonisation in Africa, Africans would be given their independence in their own homelands where they would have political rights. In this way, the government extended the myth of South Africa as a democratic nation, living alongside separate countries which would also enjoy full democracy. In reality, the majority of South Africans were stripped of their citizenship and their urban rights.

Forced removals

In order to implement this policy, the government forcibly removed over three and a half million people into the poverty-stricken homelands which had no facilities, nor any possibilities for making a living. Outside of the Soviet Union, these were the largest forced removals in the world.

Protest against the homelands policy

Not all white South Africans bought into the illusion of separate development. Protest came from within the churches, the universities and the trade unions. And Helen Suzman raised a lone voice of protest within parliament.



► Ten homelands were created out of the former African reserves, which had been set aside for African occupation in 1913. They consisted of 13% of the land — for over 87% of the population. The homelands tried to entrench ethnicity and division, as each ethnic group was allocated a separate homeland.

► People living in black spots were forcibly removed to the homelands where they endured lives of unspeakable hardship. Black spots were areas where blacks lived and owned land but were now designated as white areas.



▲ The government insisted that there were measureless and limitless opportunities for the Bantu in the homelands. In reality, the homelands were overcrowded, infertile pieces of fragmented land with no facilities, no employment opportunities and little possibility of survival.



▲ Among the few individuals who stood up to defend the rights of political prisoners was Helen Suzman, lone Progressive Party member of parliament from 1959 to 1974. Helen Suzman visited Robben Island on several occasions to investigate the treatment of political prisoners. She was responsible for significant improvements in the conditions of prisoners.

► Rev Beyers Naud was an Afrikaner and a member of the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC), which actively supported and promoted apartheid for 22 years. He then suffered a crisis of conscience. He broke away from the DRC and became an active opponent of apartheid. He was banned for many years and continually subject to police harassment. Here Rev Naud (on the right) and Rev Kotze examine the wreckage of a progressive church in Cape Town that was burnt down by the apartheid state.



The Youth take Charge

1970s



Alia Mamini, Safety & Motion Picture Archive

▲ The teaching of subjects in Afrikaans, the language of the oppressor, was the burning issue of the Soweto uprisings. But behind these protests lay deeper discontents. Overcrowded schools, poverty, prospects of unemployment and hopelessness were the lot of young black South Africans.

The rise of Black Consciousness

Out of the quiescence of the 1960s, a new resistance movement began to take hold. Black Consciousness, led by the charismatic leader Steve Biko, argued that blacks should develop pride in being black, and they should lead the struggle against apartheid.

The ideas of Black Consciousness began to appeal to African youth in schools who were angry at the poor quality of education for young Africans. Many of them also faced the prospect of unemployment and a life of hardship when they finished school.

The Soweto uprising

The major turning point came in 1976, when the government decided to force African students to learn half of their subjects in Afrikaans. This decision sparked off the Soweto uprising of 1976.

As the uprisings spread from Soweto to the rest of the country, the government clamped down on opposition leaders. Thousands of young people fled into exile. The Soweto uprising was a landmark event leading the government down the road to greater repression and limited reform.

► Steve Biko very quickly became a threat to the security police because of his ability to inspire township youth with his message of black pride and action. In 1977 Steve Biko was detained and, after being severely tortured, died at the hands of the security police. South Africa had lost a great leader.



▲ Susan Shabangu, a student activist in the 1976 uprising and now a member of Cabinet: "When our parents accepted Bantu Education, they said, 'Half a loaf is better than nothing'. We were saying, we don't want any half loaf. We either have a full loaf or nothing at all. That became our slogan."



Gavin Baker Collection



UNICORN Negative Archive

▲ The world was shocked by the images of violence that began to appear in the international press. Security forces randomly gunned down hundreds of young children and detained thousands more.

► After June 1976, South Africa lost many of its brightest sons and daughters to exile. Thousands fled to the neighbouring countries of Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, as well as Tanzania and Angola. Some went in search of a better education. Many joined the ranks of Umkhonto we Sizwe, entering the military camps for training as guerrilla fighters.



UNICORN Negative Archive

Total Strategy - Reform and Repression

1980s



▲ PW Botha, the former minister of defence, became prime minister in 1978. His promises to reform apartheid echoed hollowly in the wake of intensified repression and unprecedented government spending on the military.

Total strategy

The Soweto uprising had unleashed the anger of the people. In the 1980s, Prime Minister PW Botha referred to the pressures on the government as a 'total onslaught'. His response was 'total strategy', with its twin pillars of reform and repression.

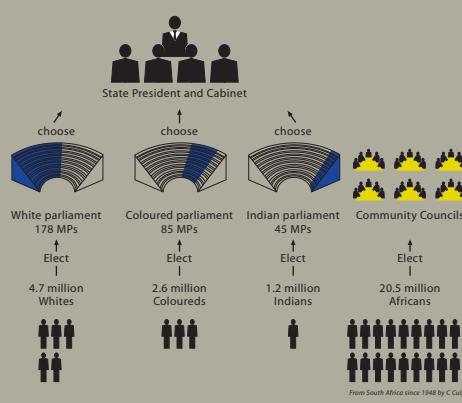
Introducing reforms

The government tried to appease sections of the black population by making concessions in a number of areas. In 1983, Indians and coloureds were given some representation in a tricameral parliament but Africans continued to be excluded from government on the grounds that they could vote for their own local community councils. PW Botha's new constitution was nothing short of a sham democracy.

Under the umbrella of reform, the government also recognised African trade unions and acknowledged the reality of the urban African population by giving urban Africans permanent urban rights, while attempting to block new African arrivals from the countryside into the towns. The process of giving African homelands political independence was accelerated in the hope of satisfying African political aspirations.

Intensifying repression

At the same time, the government increased its military expenditure substantially and intensified the forces of repression. Organisations were banned and thousands of political activists were detained and tortured. The number of deaths in detention rose significantly.

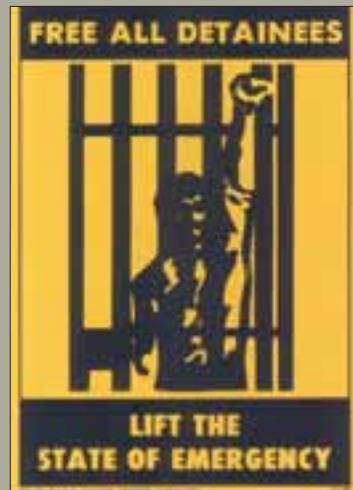


► The Tricameral Parliament consisted of three separate houses, one each for whites, coloureds and Indians. The state president had the power of veto over all decisions. The Tricameral Parliament was denied any legitimacy as the majority of people responded to a call for a boycott from the newly formed United Democratic Front.

► In the military crackdown of the 1980s, young men recruited into the army and police found themselves carrying out acts of extreme violence. While many actively supported the system and did not question the orders they were given, there were white soldiers and policemen who were horrified at the events unfolding before their eyes.



► The Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) was formed in response to the wave of detentions in the early 1980s. It brought parents and family members of detainees together and offered them a support system. It also publicised the plight of detainees.



► In response to ongoing resistance in the townships, PW Botha declared a state of emergency in 1985 and the army was mobilised to crush opposition. Casspirs and an armed military presence became a permanent feature of South African townships.



People's Power!

1980s



▲ The Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) was formed in 1989. It was made up of an alliance of the UDF, COSATU and other organisations opposed to apartheid. The MDM embarked on new acts of resistance, such as the Defiance Campaign, in which activists deliberately defied apartheid legislation. Increasingly, the government was unable to counter such challenges to its authority.

The formation of the United Democratic Front

In order to give the illusion of respectability to his new reforms, P W Botha unintentionally opened up spaces for real democratic structures and opposition to emerge. Many anti-apartheid groups and trade unions came together to form the United Democratic Front (UDF). Both the UDF and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) mobilised thousands upon thousands of people in an active struggle against apartheid.

"Making the townships ungovernable"

From exile, Oliver Tambo, the president of the ANC, called on the people "to make the townships ungovernable". Unemployed youth responded enthusiastically to the calls from the UDF and the ANC. These 'comrades' determined the pace of political resistance in the townships, toyi-toyi-ing defiantly against the casspirs and police. Despite the states of emergency in 1985, and then again in 1986, the government was unable to stem the tide of resistance.

The first steps to freedom

In 1989, the government finally realised that it could no longer ignore the demands of blacks for political rights. In 1990, under the leadership of FW de Klerk, Nelson Mandela and his comrades were released from jail, the ANC, PAC and the South African Communist Party (SACP) were unbanned and apartheid laws were abolished. Responding to mass resistance and increasing international pressure, the white South African government had taken its first steps to freedom.



▲ The UDF, launched in 1983 as a protest against PW Botha's new constitution, became the leading force in mobilising people against apartheid. It brought together over 500 anti-apartheid organisations under the umbrella of non-racialism.



▲ The legal recognition of African trade unions opened up spaces for trade unions to conduct political protests against the government. In 1985, the largest federation of trade unions was formed with the launch of COSATU, representing more than half a million workers. Trade unions filled the gap created by the banning of many political organisations.



▲ In 1984, the Vaal Triangle, an area of black townships to the south of Johannesburg, exploded in violence triggered by repeated increases in rent of municipal houses. The remarkable thing about the uprising is that it was led by young children. Despite a massive police and army presence, the state never regained full control of the townships.



▲ As the government sent more and more troops to occupy the townships, many young white South African men became increasingly unhappy with having to perform their military service. The End Conscription Campaign was formed in 1983 to oppose the conscription of white men into the South African Defence Force.

Exile and International Solidarity

1960s - 1980s

The ANC in exile

After Sharpeville, a new chapter was opened in the South African struggle for freedom as a number of activists moved into exile. Oliver Tambo, then deputy president of the ANC, was sent to London in 1960 to develop an external wing of the ANC.

Many African countries such as Egypt, Algeria, Ghana and Tanzania offered bases and military training. In 1963, the OAU Liberation Committee declared its support for the efforts of the ANC and PAC to overthrow white rule by military and other means.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement

In 1960, the Anti-Apartheid Movement was set up by South African exiles and local sympathisers in Britain and Sweden. Starting in 1963, the efforts of these escalating pressure groups led to the imposition of the UN arms embargo on South Africa, a mounting disinvestment campaign and an increasingly comprehensive sport and cultural boycott.

Many southern African countries paid a high price for their support of the ANC and the PAC as South Africa conducted cross-border raids, and continued to apply economic pressure on these economically-dependent states.

► New life was injected into the exile movement when thousands of young people left South Africa and took up military training in MK in the wake of the Soweto uprisings.



©V&A/Mary Evans Archive



► Assassinations of high profile anti-apartheid activists in exile were commonplace. Dulcie September was shot five times and killed as she was opening the ANC office in Paris in 1988. This poster was used by the ANC in the first democratic election of 1994 to remind the electorate of the high cost of freedom.

"Without solidarity from the international community, South Africa would not be where it is today. We won an extraordinary victory against one of the most abominable systems the world has seen. We want the world to know how much we owe them and how grateful we are for their help."

Archbishop Desmond Tutu



Simon Groom

► The Anti-Apartheid Movement called on the British government to impose a trade boycott on South Africa and for disinvestments in South African companies. It had no support from its own government, but thousands of ordinary people joined protest marches in solidarity with the ANC.

► After Sharpeville, Oliver Tambo (second from the left) went into exile to continue the struggle abroad. He was central in keeping the ANC alive and gaining support from African leaders in the fight against apartheid. Here he is pictured in the mid-1980s with Samora Machel, Eduardo Dos Santos and Julius Nyerere.



Simon Groom



► Apartheid was equally applied in sporting activities and South Africa was banned from the Olympics in 1960. The Anti-Apartheid Movement played a role in preventing South African sports teams from playing abroad. Sporting isolation hit keen South African sports fans almost more than any other sanctions.

Madiba Magic!

1960s - 1990s



Courtesy William South Photographs

► On 11 February 1990, Nelson Mandela took his first steps of freedom as he walked out of the gates of the Victor Verster prison. As he raised his right fist in the victory salute of the ANC, the whole of South Africa cheered. For Mandela and South Africa, "life was beginning anew". By now Mandela was increasingly being referred to by his Xhosa name 'Madiba'.



Jürgen Götschalg



► As one of the young lions of the ANC Youth League, Mandela had called for a change of tactics against government oppression. As a result, in the 1950s, non-violent confrontation replaced the moderate tactics of petitions and delegations. Here Mandela makes a show of burning his pass in an act of non-violent confrontation.



Peter Magubane, Bailey Africa/Contrasto/Corbis

► After Sharpeville and the banning of the political organisations, Mandela helped organise a mass stay-at-home in May 1961. This only served to generate more tension with the police. Mandela came to see that the only way forward was to take up arms. He said in a television interview in 1961: "If the government reaction is to crush by naked force our non-violent struggle, we will have to reconsider our tactics. In my mind we are closing a chapter on this question of non-violent policy." The ANC established a military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) or MK, in 1961.

► In jail, Mandela was a symbol of continuing resistance, and the sacrifices that so many people had made in the name of the struggle against apartheid. As a free man, Mandela became a symbol of the spirit of forgiveness and reconciliation that was to shape the new South Africa. Nelson Mandela has inspired the world with his moral integrity and goodness, and has become the icon of the 20th century. In 1998, Mandela married Graça Machel, after divorcing Winnie Mandela a few years before.



Peter Magubane, Bailey Africa/Contrasto/Corbis

On the Brink

1990 - 1994



Convention for a Democratic South Africa

In 1991, negotiations for a new South Africa began at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA). At these talks Mandela and de Klerk negotiated the way forward. Unfortunately the negotiations took place against a backdrop of intense violence. There were clashes between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) who supported Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Massacres of people at Boipatong and Bisho threatened to derail the negotiations.

Talks break down

Mandela accused De Klerk of treachery – of deliberately promoting the ongoing violence through the 'Third Force' and there certainly was strong evidence of such complicity. White right-wing extremists also responded to the idea of a new South Africa with violence, and it was during this period that Chris Hani, the leader of the South African Communist Party, was assassinated. Both Chief Buthelezi and the Conservative Party walked out of the talks. The fragile unity achieved by Mandela's release seemed poised to collapse into civil war.

A compromise is reached

However, despite the terrible violence, the process of negotiations continued in fits and starts. It was only on the basis of a compromise that a date was set for the first democratic elections - 27 April 1994.



▲ Negotiations at CODESA were a long, drawn out process with no easy victories. The ANC wanted a simple democracy based on one-person-one-vote, while De Klerk pushed for some form of ethnic power-sharing. Finally a compromise was reached – power-sharing for the first five years, and then majority rule.



▲ Inkatha had a strong support base among Zulu migrants living in hostels. Brandishing weapons that asserted their Zulu identity, Inkatha impis vowed to crush ANC supporters. Much of the antagonism and violence between Inkatha and ANC supporters was fuelled by the police.



▲ In April 1993, Chris Hani, the well-loved leader of the South African Communist Party, was assassinated by a right-wing fanatic, Janusz Walus. This heightened tensions in the country and threatened to derail the negotiation process.



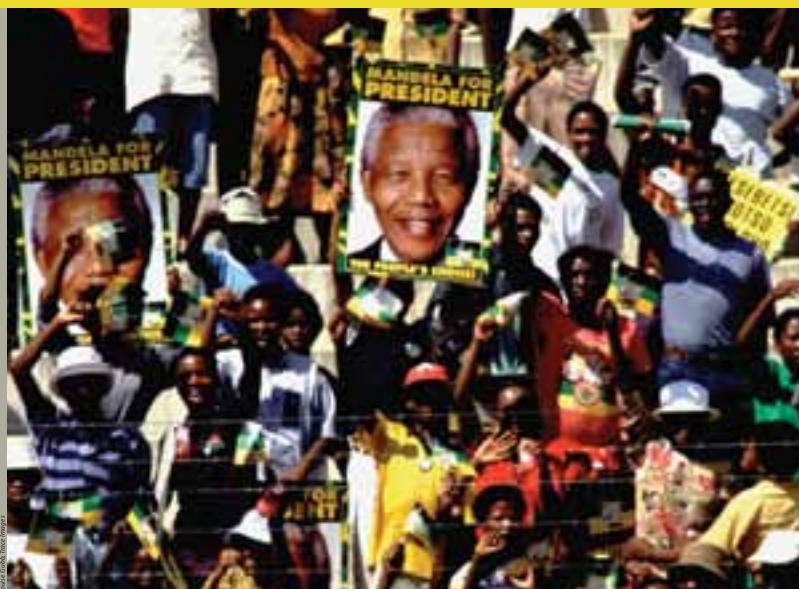
▲ In the run-up to the 1994 elections, the white right-wing sent armed soldiers to support the black homeland leader of Bophuthatswana, who was facing a popular uprising. Some of these white soldiers were shot execution-style in the violence that followed.



▲ In a climate of tense negotiations and spiralling violence, things were made worse when unarmed ANC supporters were fired upon in Bisho in September 1992. The march was a protest against Brigadier Gqozo, ruler of the Ciskei homeland and a perceived puppet of the apartheid regime. Gqozo ordered his troops to open fire, killing 28 people and wounding 200.

Freedom at last!

1994 - 1999



The first democratic elections in South Africa

The first democratic elections in South Africa were preceded by much uncertainty. Fears of violence gripped the country. Would the hostile right-wing opposition commit acts of sabotage? Would Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's non-involvement in the elections provoke further clashes between Inkatha and the ANC? Would the former leaders of the homelands react violently to their re-incorporation? The Conservative Party finally agreed to stand, and at the last minute, Chief Buthelezi agreed to co-operate. The IFP had to be added hurriedly to the election list.

Mandela's inauguration

On 10 May 1994, Nelson Mandela was inaugurated as the first democratically elected president of South Africa. Almost immediately, the government addressed the issue of a democratic constitution, and in 1996, the most progressive constitution in the world was signed into law.

Challenges facing the new government

One of the major obstacles confronting the new democratic government was how to reduce the extremes of poverty and inequality in South Africa. The government introduced the Reconstruction and Development Programme, and began the task of providing jobs, housing, water, education and electricity to the poor.



13
APARTHEID MUSEUM



▲ On 27 April 1994, voters began arriving at the polling stations from early in the day. Twenty million people - black and white - stood together in the long queues, waiting patiently in the hot sun to cast their vote for freedom. It was a joyous day, filled with hope and optimism as South Africans embraced a new future.

► The election day was largely peaceful. The ANC won 63%, the National Party 20% and the IFP 11%. These parties then formed a Government of National Unity.



◀ Mandala's ability to strike just the right note and effect reconciliation through his actions is highlighted by his wearing of the Springbok rugby captain's jersey on the day of the World Cup Final in 1995. When Mandela joined the team on the field, he earned the love and respect of many Afrikaners who had traditionally seen rugby as their sport.



► The first priority of the Reconstruction and Development Programme was to improve the quality of life of all South Africans by meeting the basic needs of the people. This involved tackling poverty among the urban and rural poor. Millions of people have been given access to key services such as electricity, water and sanitation. And over 2.3 million subsidies have been approved for new houses.



◀ Bantu Education had succeeded in creating an unequal education system in which black education lagged far behind. Racial separation had resulted in eighteen separate education departments. Massive advances have been made since 1994 in combining these departments and evening out education delivery.



◀ When looking at this photograph, it becomes clear just how far South Africa has journeyed from 1948. The all-white, all-male cabinet of Dr DF Malan has been transformed into a Constituent Assembly of men, women, blacks and whites. This photograph underlines the progress that South Africa has made in building a constitutional democracy where all people are free and equal.

13
APARTHEID MUSEUM

Truth and Reconciliation Commission

1996 - 1998



▲ Archbishop Desmond Tutu, chairperson of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, pictured here with Alex Boraine, the deputy chairperson. Tutu's deep and abiding compassion and his call for reconciliation in the spirit of *ubuntu* enabled the Commission to become an instrument of healing.

The terms of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

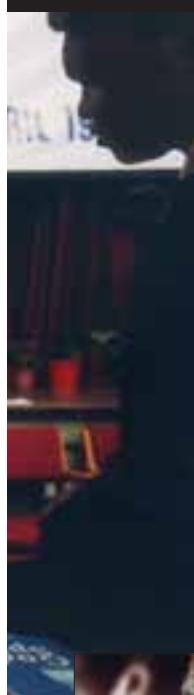
The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) emerged as part of a deal reached at the CODESA negotiations. This deal involved granting amnesty for politically motivated human rights abuses, provided the perpetrators confessed to their crimes. The TRC's role was to discover the truth about South Africa's tortured past by giving voice to apartheid's victims. Past injustices were to be addressed "on the basis that there is a need for further understanding but not for vengeance, a need for reparation but not for retaliation".

The painful road to reconciliation

The emphasis was on truth-telling. Thousands of victims and survivors came forward to the TRC to tell their stories. Perpetrators of apartheid crimes who made a full disclosure were granted amnesty. Those who failed to do so now face prosecution for their crimes against humanity. And for the victims, there will be some form of reparations.

The TRC's public hearings exposed the violence and barbarity of apartheid to many whites for the first time. Only once they were able to acknowledge that these atrocities had taken place, could the process of reconciliation begin.

"History does not wipe away the memories of the past", concluded the TRC. "It understands the vital importance of learning from and redressing past violations for the sake of our shared present and our children's future ... Reconciliation requires a commitment - especially by those who have benefited and continue to benefit from past discrimination - to the transformation of unjust inequalities and dehumanising poverty."



▲ Archbishop Desmond Tutu watches with great joy as Nelson Mandela and President F W de Klerk are jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 for their efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement in South Africa. Tutu himself was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984.

► Mandela's remarkable ability to forgive was displayed by such actions as visiting the widow of Hendrik Verwoerd, the grand architect of apartheid, and lunching with the man who had prosecuted him in the Rivonia Trial.



◀ Daniel Sebolai, 64, who lost his wife and son in the Boipatong Massacre in 1992, holds back the tears during a workshop on issues related to the TRC in 1998.

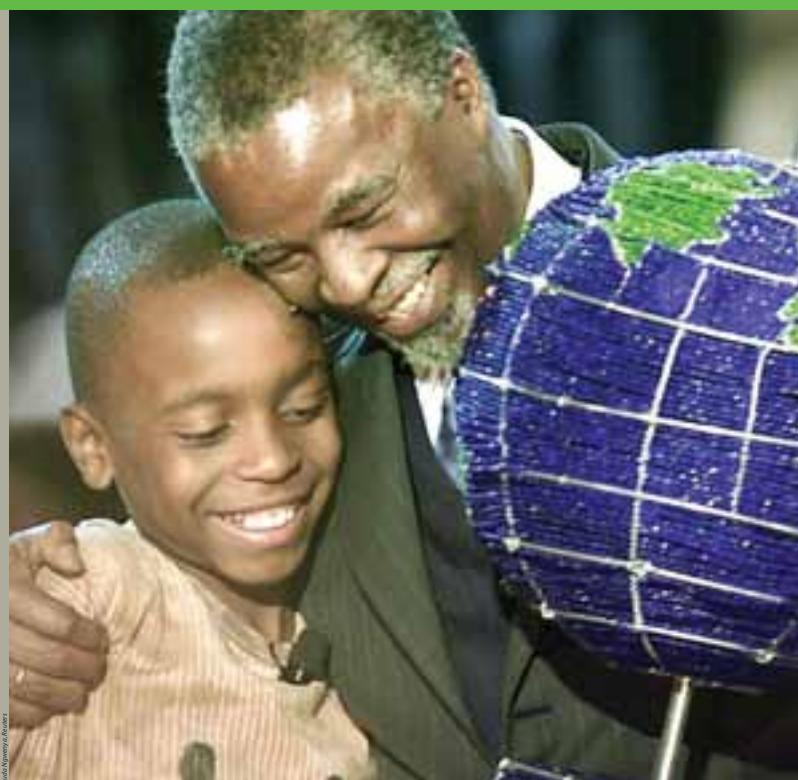


▼ A special ceremony was held in Pretoria in 1998 to mark the hand-over of the final report of the TRC by its chairperson Archbishop Desmond Tutu to Nelson Mandela, who was president at the time. It may be considered testimony to the impartiality of the TRC that sections of the leadership of both the National Party and the ANC objected to certain of its findings.



Beyond the Miracle - President Mbeki's first term

1999 - 2004



Stabilising the economy

After the euphoria of the transition years, Thabo Mbeki's presidency had to ensure that South Africa's 44 million residents would begin to reap the fruits of democracy. South Africa had inherited a massive apartheid debt, and the inequalities of apartheid were still sharply apparent. President Mbeki has stabilised the domestic economy and re-integrated South Africa into the global economy in a masterly fashion. Black economic empowerment has gone some way to redress a racially imbalanced economy and the government has continued major spending programmes on social services.

New Partnership for Africa's Development

Mbeki has placed his own personal stamp on the presidency with his vision of an African Renaissance and has put South Africa at the centre of African affairs through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Challenges facing Mbeki's government

There are still major challenges facing the ANC government elected to its third term with an increased majority in April 2004. These include unemployment, violent crime, and a high rate of HIV/AIDS infection. These issues are of great concern to many people and are the topic of energetic debates in South Africa. But there is no doubt that South Africa has already overcome incredible obstacles, and that efforts to address poverty and inequality continue. South Africa is building a robust and democratic society, which is beginning to deliver a better life for all.



▲ Mbeki at a news conference with South Africa's first black Reserve Bank Governor, Tito Mboweni. The economy has grown since 1994, at an average rate of 2.8%. The budget deficit fell from 9.5% in 1993 to 1% in 2003. However, unemployment is high, and much of the government's current attention is focused on job creation.



▲ Millions of people have benefited from improved service delivery. Subsidised houses have been provided to 1.53 million households. Piped water has been brought to 9 million people, and electricity connections have been made to 3.8 million households. The government has also expanded social security, with over 7 million people now receiving government grants on a monthly basis.

► South Africa faces major health problems with one in five adults infected with HIV/AIDS. The government is now in the process of providing appropriate medication to HIV sufferers, although there has been criticism that the government's response to the AIDS pandemic has been too slow. There are also other health challenges including tuberculosis and malaria.



▲ South Africa is now a sturdy democracy with a free press, and strong civic organisations such as trade unions and non-governmental organisations. As a result, the government has been brought much closer to the people.

South Africa's achievements

1994-2004

"During the first decade, we have made great progress towards the achievement of the goals we enunciated as we took the first steps as a newborn child. We also laid a strong foundation to score even greater advances during the exciting and challenging second decade ahead of us, as a people united to build a better South Africa and a better world."

President Thabo Mbeki, State of the Nation Address, 6 February 2004

OUTPUT OF GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL PROGRAMMES			
	From department reports	www.gov.za	Delivery since 1994
Water	People gaining access via community programmes	9,1 million	
Electricity	Grid connections	3,8 million	
Housing	Subsidised houses built or under construction	1,53 million	
Land redistribution	Hectares redistributed	1,56 million	
Land restitution	Hectares restored	799 479	
Social grants	To all who qualify	4,4 million	
Healthcare	Women and children under six Expenditure on HIV/AIDS (from R30 million in 1994)	Free R3,5 billion	

South Africans and the world

South Africa is a relatively small country with a short history of democracy. And yet, in the last ten years, South Africans from all walks of life have excelled in every sphere. Here we pay tribute to a selection of South Africans who have achieved recognition on the world stage since 1994 in the fields of social activism, sport, science and the arts. Out of the ashes of apartheid, South Africans are building a better society and are pursuing greatness in many fields of endeavour.

Social activism



Mamphela Ramphele played a key role as an anti-apartheid activist in the 1970s and 1980s. She also worked as a medical doctor and an academic. When apartheid ended, Ramphele was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town. After successfully leading the University, she was appointed to her current position in Washington DC as a Managing Director of the World Bank.



Nkosi Johnson was probably the world's youngest AIDS activist and a great symbol of courage. He was born HIV-positive and died of AIDS in 2001 at the age of 12. Nkosi and his adoptive mother, Gail Johnson, began actively campaigning against AIDS discrimination when he was refused permission to attend a local school because he was HIV-positive. He was given a hero's burial when he died, and was posthumously awarded the World's Children's Prize in 2002.



Záchie Achmat was a prominent youth activist during the anti-apartheid struggle. Achmat helped establish the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) to fight for free medication for HIV sufferers. In 1998, Achmat disclosed his own HIV-positive status, vowing that he would not take anti-retroviral medication until it was freely available in state hospitals. In 2003, he was awarded the Jonathan Mann Award for Global Health and Human Rights. Achmat and the TAC have been nominated for the 2004 Nobel Prize for Peace.



Swimmer Penny Heyns won two Olympic Gold medals at Atlanta in 1996. She broke the world record for the 100 metre breaststroke in 1996, and for the 200 metre breaststroke in 1999. She is probably the greatest female breaststroke swimmer of all time.



Ernie Els started playing golf at the age of nine and had won the World Under-14 title by the time he was 13. He has become one of the world's greatest golfers, winning the US Open in 1994 and 1997, and the British Open in 2002. He led South Africa to victory in the 1997 Dunhill Cup. Els topped the European Order of Merit in 2002, and has won the World Matchplay Championship a record five times.



Lucas Radebe is considered to be one of the greatest defenders in the game of soccer. He was captain of the national team and key to its successes. He was also captain of the English team Leeds United, leading the side to important victories. He was honoured with the Fifa Fair Play Award for working to rid soccer of racism.



Professor Emeritus, Phillip Tobias, is a world expert on human evolution, as well as a champion of human rights. He has played a key role in demonstrating the path of human evolution through the fossil record. His work on the human brain and the origins of spoken language is internationally recognised. Tobias is one of the most renowned South African scientists and probably the most highly honoured, having received numerous international awards, as well as 16 honorary degrees. Tobias was an active campaigner against apartheid.



Professor Ron Clarke, together with his two assistants, Steven Motsumi and Nkwaniso Motlevi, have made a number of exciting fossil discoveries at Sterkfontein Caves in the Cradle of Humankind, a World Heritage Site near Johannesburg. Their most important find is the near complete skeleton known as Little Foot, which helped to confirm the existence of early hominids in South Africa as far back as 4,17 million years ago.



Mark Shuttleworth, who had dreamt of space travel since he was a child, proved that dreams do come true, when he became the first African citizen in space. Shuttleworth became a billionaire through his internet-based business, and is actively involved in promoting science education in South Africa.



Professor George Ellis, one of the University of Cape Town's leading scientists, has been awarded the 2004 Templeton Prize for his work on the links between science and religion. A professor of Applied Mathematics, Ellis specialises in general relativity theory. His most recent investigations question whether there was a start to the universe and if there is only one universe or many.



Professor William Makgoba is an internationally recognised molecular immunologist and is currently the President of the Medical Research Council of South Africa. He is also leader of the South African AIDS Initiative. Makgoba is a distinguished academic, having received many honours, including the United Kingdom Department of Health's National Health Service Distinction and Meritorious Award. The British National Museum of Science and Industry selected his work in 1994 for a permanent display.



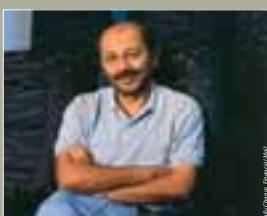
South African actress Charlize Theron has won numerous international awards for her role as leading actress in the film *Monster*, which she also produced. She won the 2004 Golden Globe award, as well as the Academy Award (Oscar) for Best Female Actress. Prior to *Monster*, Theron starred in many successful movies and has worked with some of the world's top directors.



Sibongile Khumalo has delighted audiences all over South Africa and throughout the world with her soulful singing. Comfortable in a variety of genres, from opera to jazz, she infuses her songs with a particular South African flavour. She has performed at the Royal Albert Hall in London in a concert honouring Nelson Mandela, as well as with the late Lord Yehudi Menuhin. She received the national Performing Arts Award in 2001.



J M Coetzze won the Nobel Prize for literature in 2003. He is the first author ever to win the Booker Prize twice, first in 1983 with his book *The Life and Times of Michael K*, and then again in 1999 for his novel, *Disgrace*. Coetzze spent many years teaching English at the University of Cape Town.



Anant Singh, South Africa's first black film producer, is recognised as a pioneer in the movie industry in South Africa. He is the first South African producer to be invited to become a member of the prestigious Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In 1998, he won an American award for his commitment to cinema and social justice. In 2001, the World Economic Forum awarded him its prestigious Crystal Award.



John Kani and Antjie Krog jointly won the Hiroshima Prize in 2000 for their contributions to peace. John Kani is a world-renowned stage actor who won Tony Awards for his performances in *The Island* and *Sizwe Banzi is Dead*. His latest play *Nothing But the Truth* examines the effects of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.



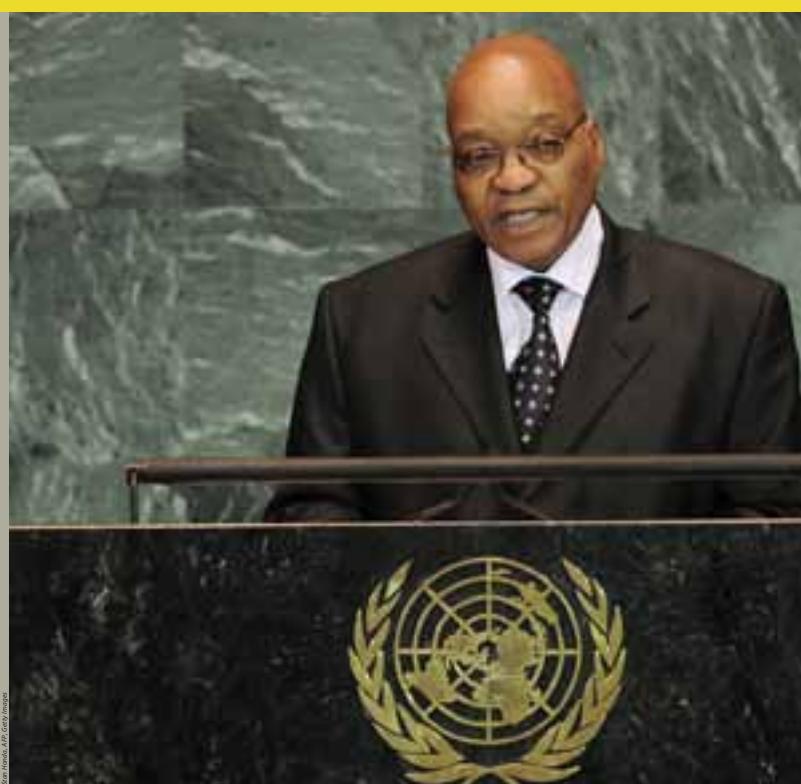
Antjie Krog and John Kani jointly won the Hiroshima Prize in 2000 for their contributions to peace. Antjie Krog, an acclaimed journalist, chronicled the experiences and work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in her moving and often harrowing book, *Country of My Skull*.



William Kentridge is a versatile artist, working in film, animation, puppetry, drawings and sculpture. A comprehensive retrospective of his work was presented in 1998 by the Palais des Beaux-Arts in Brussels. His work has been exhibited in famous galleries throughout the world, and in 2003 he was awarded the internationally renowned Goslar Kaiserring.

Jacob Zuma at the Helm

2007 - 2010



Turbulent Times

Thabo Mbeki served two terms as president. However, during the course of his second term, he faced a challenge to his leadership. At the ANC's Conference in December 2007, Mbeki stood for re-election as president of the ANC. At the time, Jacob Zuma, his great political rival, also stood for election. Zuma won the contest, becoming president of the ANC. Then, in September 2008, the ANC recalled Mbeki, asking him to step down as president of the country. National elections were held soon afterwards in 2009. The ANC won a landslide victory and Jacob Zuma became president of the country.

The changeover from Mbeki to Zuma was a turbulent time for the country. Jacob Zuma emerged as a popular leader, representing the aspirations of the majority of people, and especially poor people. However, he was also a controversial figure. As president, Zuma has promoted unity and development, and committed the government to a far-reaching agenda.

2010 and Beyond

Since then the country has enjoyed stability and a measure of success. The South African economy has weathered the recession relatively well, although unemployment remains high. Service delivery has improved in some areas, such as better management of HIV/AIDS.

In June/July 2010 South Africa hosted a highly successful Fifa Soccer World Cup. The international community praised South Africa for its excellent infrastructure, smooth organisation and vibrant atmosphere. South Africans once again felt proud and united, ready to face the future and all its challenges.



▲ The South African government is committed to addressing the needs of all South Africans, especially the poor. There have been some notable successes in this regard, such as the provision of social grants for the elderly, the disabled and children at risk. However, there is much more to be done. In recent years there have been numerous protests by communities demanding better services. The Zuma government has committed itself to improving service delivery at all levels, and to fighting crime and corruption.

◀ Jacob Zuma, President of South Africa, speaking during the United Nations General Assembly on 23 September 2009 at the UN headquarters in New York.



▲ The South African economy has continued to develop. In 2009 the economy contracted by 1.8%, but returned to growth in 2010, partly as a result of a government-funded infrastructure programme. However, unemployment is still very high at 25%. Though South Africa faces substantial challenges in addressing poverty, inequality and unemployment, it remains the largest economy in Africa and is key to the future of the continent.



▲ The 2010 Fifa World Cup was an opportunity for South Africans to reflect on the progress we have made in the last twenty years. The entire nation was focused on the success of the event, and there was great excitement throughout the country. Despite the pain of our past, we have built a shared society that can stand proudly on the world stage.

Tsotsi: Post-Apartheid Culture Comes of Age

Best foreign film

"In *Tsotsi*'s dark eyes," says the director Gavin Hood, "we should, in the end, see ourselves."

In 2006, the South African movie *Tsotsi* directed by Gavin Hood won an Academy Award in the category of "Best Foreign Film". The film was based on playwright Athol Fugard's only novel, originally written in the early 1960s but published in 1980. While Fugard was famous for depicting the lives of black South Africans under the oppressive apartheid regime, Hood chose to set his adaptation in post-apartheid South Africa.

Gangster with a heart

The movie tells the story of a hardened teenage thug or *tsotsi*. The word means "gangster" in South African township slang. In the film adaptation, *Tsotsi*, played by Presley Chweneyagae, steals a car from a wealthy suburban home. To his dismay, he discovers a baby lying on its backseat. Instead of abandoning the baby whose mother he has shot and injured, *Tsotsi* takes the child back to the sprawling shantytown where he lives.

Here he forces Miriam, a recently widowed single mother played by Terry Pheto, to breastfeed the baby. This surprising turn of events sets in motion an inner journey for *Tsotsi*.

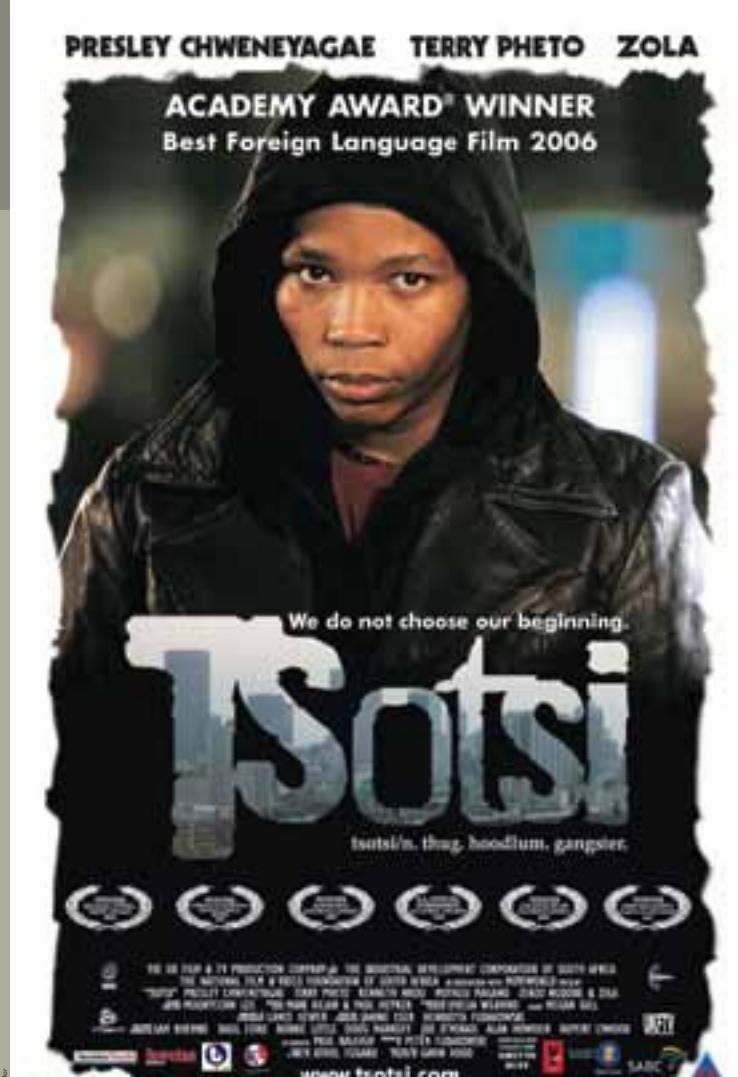
Crime in contemporary South Africa

Tsotsi, says its director, aimed to transport audiences into "the diverse landscape of South Africa – skyscrapers and shacks, wealth and poverty, violent anger and gentle compassion".

Indeed, local audiences were riveted by a plot that resonated with some of the most pressing concerns of the new democracy. Movie-goers debated their own experiences of violent crime in contemporary South Africa.

Economic rifts have widened in South Africa – despite the social policies of successive post-apartheid governments. *Tsotsi*'s casual brutality plays itself out against the backdrop of urban slums and informal settlements where the struggle for scarce resources – food, water, electricity, employment – continues to be a major challenge.

Yet for all the sombre realities it highlights, *Tsotsi* is a work of exuberant creativity. It offers a compelling perspective on the manner in which contemporary South Africans understand the complex realities in which they are enmeshed.



▲ Publicity poster for the movie *Tsotsi*

APARTHEIDMUSEUM

"To be free is not merely to cast off one's chains but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others."

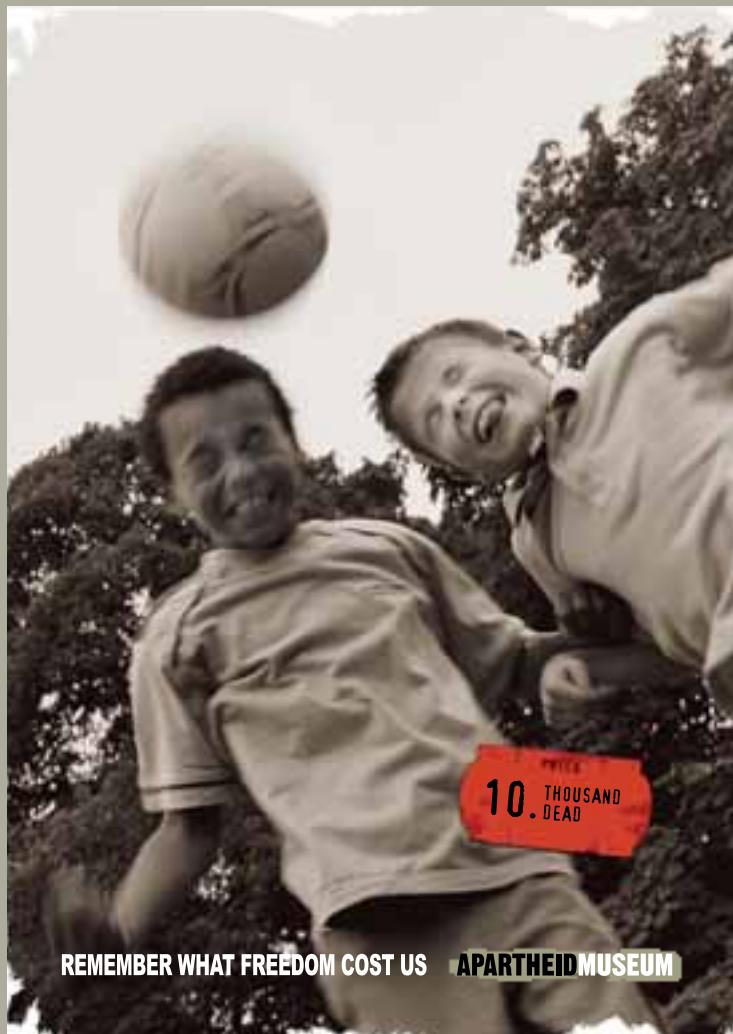
Nelson Mandela

The Apartheid Museum is an independent organisation registered as a section 21 company not for gain. It is dependent on funding raised from the private and public sectors to finance its activities and educational programmes.

The museum conveys a universal message of the perilous consequences of racism and discrimination, and the peaceful resolution of conflict through dialogue, negotiation and reconciliation. This message is one which the world needs to be reminded of, never to forget.

Should you wish to support the museum in its work through a financial contribution, or if you are interested in receiving exhibition material, please contact the museum.

Racism should remain where it belongs - in a museum. Witness the triumph of the human spirit over adversity, and walk away free!



REMEMBER WHAT FREEDOM COST US APARTHEIDMUSEUM

APARTHEIDMUSEUM



APARTHEIDMUSEUM

Corner Northern Parkway and Gold Reef Road, Ormonde, 2001
P O Box 82283, Southdale, 2135
Johannesburg, South Africa

Tel + 27 11 309 4700 Fax + 27 11 309 4726

info@apartheidmuseum.org
www.apartheidmuseum.org

APARTHEID MUSEUM