Topic 4

Civil Resistance in South Africa in the 1970s and 1980s

What was the nature of civil-society resistance after 1960?

These slides give all the illustrations from Topic 4 of the Gr 12 History book, and they give them in colour whenever possible. However, the illustrations here are not given in exactly the same order as the illustrations in the book. The illustrations in the slides are ordered so that a teacher can follow a logical lecture format. The illustrations in the book are ordered to make an effective page layout, and often also so that the portraits accompany the first mention of a particular person.
By 1969, the SACP had inserted itself within a key organ of South Africa’s national liberation movement.
The three main organisations within the armed struggle from 1961, and their armed forces:

- **SACP** (non-racial organisation)
- **MK** (non-racial)
- **ANC** (Blacks-only organisation)
- **PAC** (African organisation)
- **Poqo/APLA** (anti-White)
John Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa (1966–1978) and State President of South Africa (1978–1979)
A Johannesburg street in 1970

Source: Collectie Stichting Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen, Wikimedia Commons.
While Black people formed the majority of the South African population, the areas allocated to them as homelands were relatively small.
Key figures of the ANC, MK, PAC and SACP: underground, in prison and in exile between 1964 and 1982
Oliver Tambo, President of the ANC
1967–1991
THE CHALLENGE OF BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS TO THE APARTHEID STATE
Durban boulevard in 1970

Steve Biko, President of SASO in 1969
Onkgopotse Tiro, SRC President at the University of the North (1972), SASO permanent organiser (1972) and teacher at Morris Isaacson High School (1972)
Police and students in the 1976 Soweto Uprising
Key organisations in the Black Consciousness Movement and some of the key figures associated with these organisations

Black People’s Convention (BPC)
- Mosibudi Mangena
- Winnie Kgware
- Mthuli Shezi
- Saths Cooper

South African Students Organisation (SASO)
- Steve Biko
- Barney Pityana
- Onkgopotse Tiro
- Mamphela Ramphele
- Aubrey Mokoena
- Mosiuoa Lekota
- Mosibudi Mangena

Black Community Programmes (BCP)
- Mamphela Ramphele
- Aubrey Mokoena
- Drake Koka

Black Allied Workers Union (BAWU)
- Drake Koka
- Strini Moodley

South African Students Movement (SASM)
- Tsietsi Mashinini
- Tebello Motapanyane
- Seth Mazibuko
- Khehla Mthembu
- Murphy Morobe
- Tokyo Sexwale

Union of Black Journalists (UBJ)
- Dumisani Kumalo
- Charles Nqakula

Black Parents Association (BPA)
- Winnie Madikizela-Mandela
- Aubrey Mokoape

See page 138
The statue of Tsietsi Mashinini
at Morris Isaacson High School
Tokyo Sexwale has been a political prisoner on Robben Island, the Gauteng Premier, and the ANC government's Minister of Human Settlements. He remains a successful businessman.

Murphy Morobe was a political prisoner on Robben Island, helped form the United Democratic Front (UDF), is Director on the board of Old Mutual South Africa, and is Chairman of the South African National Parks Board (SANP).

Seth Mazibuko became Chief Operating Officer of the Moral Regeneration Movement, Business Developer at MPine Media, and Chancellor of the June 16 Youth Foundation.
Cyril Ramaphosa became a lawyer, worked for CUSA, founded NUM, was Secretary General of COSATU, and became a successful businessman with Shanduka, Bidvest, MTN, Lonmin, Standard Bank and Mondi. Now, as part of the ANC, he is Deputy President of South Africa.

Winnie Madikizela-Mandela (previously Winnie Mandela) has been President of the ANC Women’s League and the ANC government’s Deputy Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology. She remains a member of parliament.

Barney Pityana became a human-rights lawyer and a Christian minister. He was Chairman of the South African Human Rights Commission and Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa (UNISA).
Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma (previously Nkosazana Dlamini) has held a number of positions in the ANC government: Minister of Health, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Home Affairs. She is now the Chairperson of the African Union Commission.

Itumeleng Mosala became President of AZAPO, Principal of Technikon North West and Member of Parliament for the ANC.

Dumisani Kumalo went into exile in the USA, becoming Project Director of the American Committee on Africa. On his return he entered South Africa’s Department of Foreign Affairs and then became South Africa’s Permanent Representative to the United Nations.
Dr Mamphela Ramphele became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town (UCT), Managing Director of the World Bank, and also founded the political party Agang South Africa.

Khehla Mthembu became President of AZAPO, Chief Executive Officer of Old Mutual (SA) Gauteng, Chief Executive Officer of New Age Beverages (Pepsi) South Africa, and Chairman of Sun International.

Mosiuoa Lekota has been a political prisoner on Robben Island, a part of the leadership of the United Democratic Front (UDF), and the ANC government's Minister of Defence. He is now the leader of the political party Congress of the People (COPE).
CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s
P.W. Botha,
Prime Minister of South Africa
(1978–1984)
and State President of South Africa
A memory tool showing which race was represented by which house in the Tricameral Parliament.

- Coloured: REP (of Representatives)
- White: ASS (of Ministers)
- Indian: DE (of Delegates)

‘homeland citizens’
The structure of the government established by the 1983 'Tricameral Constitution'

State president

Ministers of state departments (appointed by the state president) as well as other ministers (also appointed by the state president)

Electoral college (88 members)

(ministers choose who and how many people make up the rest of the cabinet)

Chairman

Ministers’ Council for Coloured Affairs

House of Representatives (85 Coloured ministers)

Chairman

Ministers’ Council for White Affairs

House of Assembly (178 White ministers)

Chairman

Ministers’ Council for Indian Affairs

House of Delegates (45 Indian ministers)

Tricameral parliament

See page 143
President PW Botha and the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, inspecting the guard of honour.
A police Casspir used to protect security forces in urban areas
The way in which PW Botha restructured apartheid in an attempt to make it survive

LIMITED REFORMS AND CONTINUED REPRESSION

- More money spent on Black schools
- Black ‘Community Councils’ in Black urban areas
- Blacks have to vote in ‘homelands’
- Tricameral system
- Communism banned
- More money spent on the military
- State schools segregated
- Power centralised in state president
- Residential areas segregated
- States of Emergency
- Racial classification
- Job reservation
- Banning of interracial sex and marriage
- Banning of Black trade unions
- Segregation of public facilities
- Segregation of private schools
- Pass Laws
Desmond Tutu,
Bishop of Lesotho
(1976–1978),
General Secretary of the South
African Council of Churches
(1978–1984),
Bishop of Johannesburg
(1985–1986),
Archbishop of Cape Town
(1986–1996)

Ebrahim Rasool,
a leader of the Call of Islam,
who later became the ANC
premier for the Western Cape
(2004–2008)
Reverend Allan Boesak of the Dutch Reformed Church was President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (1982–1991).

Trevor Manuel, a member of the UDF’s National Executive Council, a member of the ANC from 1994, and later South Africa’s Minister of Finance (1996–2009).
Civics, trade unions, and student and youth protest organisations supported each other during the 1980s.

- **Student and youth protest organisations** supported civics through calls for better education and facilities.
- Civics supported trade unions through consumer boycotts and pressure against ‘scab labour’.
- Trade unions supported student and youth protest organisations through rent boycotts and the transferral of organisational skills.
- Student and youth protest organisations supported civics through help with civic projects.
- Civics supported student and youth protest organisations through calls for co-ordinated stayaways.

See page 147 for more information.
An anti-apartheid protest during the 1980s
Beyers Naudé was a reverend in the Dutch Reformed Church and then a reverend of the Reformed Church in Africa, the leader of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa (1963–1977), the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches (1984–1986) and a member of the UDF.

Frank Chicane, a reverend of the Apostolic Faith Mission, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches (1987–1994) and a member of the UDF.
There were 33 trade unions that founded COSATU. The five most important are shown as parts of this drill:

- National Union of Mineworkers (NUM)
- Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union (SFAWU)
- Food and Canning Workers Union (FCWU)
- Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU)
- South African Railways and Harbour Workers Union (SARHWU).

Minister of Parliament for Communications (1994–1999),
and currently Chairperson of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
COSATU (represented by the drill) demanded better conditions and wages for workers, and a democratic South Africa.
The United Democratic Front (UDF)

Some women’s organisations such as FEDSAW
Some religious organisations such as SACC
Some youth organisations such as SAYCO
Some student organisations such as COSAS
Some civic organisations such as Vaal Civic Association
Some issue-specific organisations such as ECC
Some labour organisations such as CUSA
Some racially based organisations within the Congress Movement such as NIC & TIC

UDF
(1983 → )
Some women’s organisations such as FEDSAW
Some religious organisations such as SACC
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UDF (1983 → )

MDM (1989 → )
The Liberation Movement against the National Party

ANC / SACP alliance

Members of the armed struggle

UDF
(1983 → )

MDM
(1989 → )

Liberation

PAC incorporating APLA
ANC incorporating MK
SACP
COSATU incorporating NUM
Some women’s organisations such as FEDSAW
Some religious organisations such as SACC
Some youth organisations such as SAYCO
Some student organisations such as COSAS
Some civic organisations such as Vaal Civic Association
Some issue-specific organisations such as ECC
Some labour organisations such as CUSA
Some racially based organisations within the Congress Movement such as NIC & TIC
16 key anti-apartheid organisations of the 1980s

- PAC incorporating APLA
- ANC incorporating MK
- SACHP
- COSATU incorporating NUM
- Some women’s organisations such as FEDSAW
- Some religious organisations such as SACC
- Some youth organisations such as SAYCO
- Some student organisations such as COSAS
- Some civic organisations such as Vaal Civic Association
- Some issue-specific organisations such as ECC
- Some labour organisations such as CUSA
- Some racially based organisations within the Congress Movement such as NIC & TIC
- Black Sash
- PFP
- Some pro-democracy ‘homeland’ administrations such as Transkei
- Dutch Reformed Church

ANC / SACP alliance

UDF (1983 → )

Members of the armed struggle

MDM (1989 → )

Independent non-governmental organisation

Opposition within Tricameral parliament

Opposition within ‘homeland’ system

Key church that changed its position

Liberation

Opposition to apartheid

www.theanswer.co.za
When trying to remember what kinds of civil-protest organisation belonged to the UDF, remember the acronym ‘WRY SCILR’.

16 key anti-apartheid organisations of the 1980s

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- SACP
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- Some student organisations such as COSAS
- Some civic organisations such as Vaal Civic Association
- Some issue-specific organisations such as ECC
- Some labour organisations such as CLUSA
- Some racially based organisations within the Congress Movement such as NIC & TIC
- Black Sash
- PFP
- Some pro-democracy ‘homeland’ administrations such as Transkei
- Dutch Reformed Church
- ANC / SACP alliance
- UDF (1983 → )
- MDM (1989 → )

Liberation

Opposition to apartheid

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A statue of Moses Kotane in Moscow

Kader Asmal, a law lecturer at Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, and a South African member of parliament (1994–2008)
Father Trevor Huddleston in Tanzania
An anti-apartheid protest in London, the capital city of the UK
How the international community targeted apartheid by targeting South Africa's ties with Western governments.

- **UN's 1962 request that no arms be sold to South Africa.**
- **UK's limited economic sanctions from 1988.**
- **USA's banning of investment into South Africa from 1986.**
- **UN's 1977 mandatory arms embargo.**
- **UK USA West Germany Israel.**
- **APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA.**
- **AAM marches & rallies, which reached up to 250 000 people in 1988.**
- **South Africa denied entry to the Olympics from 1964.**
- **South African rugby team isolated from 1985.**
- **Equity's cultural boycott in the 1980s.**
- **USA's banning of investment into South Africa from 1986.**
- **UK's limited economic sanctions from 1988.**
- **UN's 1977 mandatory arms embargo.**
- **UK USA West Germany Israel.**
- **APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA.**
TOPIC 4 QUESTIONS
AFRIKAANS MUST BE ABOLISHED!

[From: Through My Lens: A Photographic Memoir by A. Kumalo]