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PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

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HISTORY

SECOND PAPER

ADDENDUM

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GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

HISTORY
(Second Paper)

QUESTION 1

HOW DID STEVE BIKO AND THE BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT CHALLENGE THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT IN THE 1970s?

SOURCE 1A

The following source outlines the ideas of Steve Biko and the Black Consciousness Movement.

Biko and his young comrades promoted the philosophy of Black Consciousness, which urged black people to free themselves from the chains of oppression and for all blacks (including Africans, Coloureds and Indians) to work towards liberation. Biko urged Black people to take the responsibility for their own struggle and not to rely on white liberals. To do this, it was necessary for black people to free themselves from the feelings of inferiority that had been instilled in them after 300 years of oppression. Rather, black people were to develop a pride in being black, and develop the self-confidence to determine their own future.

The Black Consciousness Movement challenged the entire white structure that existed in South Africa by developing alternative structures. The students established the *Black People's Convention* (BPC), which was an umbrella organisation to co-ordinate all Black Consciousness activities. It encouraged self-reliance through the creation of Black Community Programmes.

Black Consciousness played an important role in inspiring the Soweto youth to action in 1976. Its philosophy filled them with the self-confidence to address their own harsh circumstances. The South African Student's Movement (SASM) was a Black Consciousness organisation of high school students.

[From: *http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/* Accessed on 19 May 2017]

SOURCE 1B

The following article was written for the South African history archives and it explains the imprisonment and death of Steve Biko in September 1977.

In the wake of the urban revolt of 1976, with prospects of a national revolution becoming apparent, security police detained Biko, the outspoken student leader, on August 18th. He was thirty years old and was reportedly extremely fit when arrested. He was detained in Port Elizabeth and on 11 September 1977, he was moved to Pretoria Central Prison, Transvaal (now Gauteng). On 12 September he died in detention – the 20th person to have died in the preceding eighteen months.

A post-mortem (medical examination after death) was conducted the day after Biko's death, at which his family was present. The explanation given by the Minister of Justice and Police, Jimmy Kruger, was that Biko died while on a hunger strike. This explanation was not sufficient for observers and people close to Biko. The medical reports received by Minister Kruger were not made public.

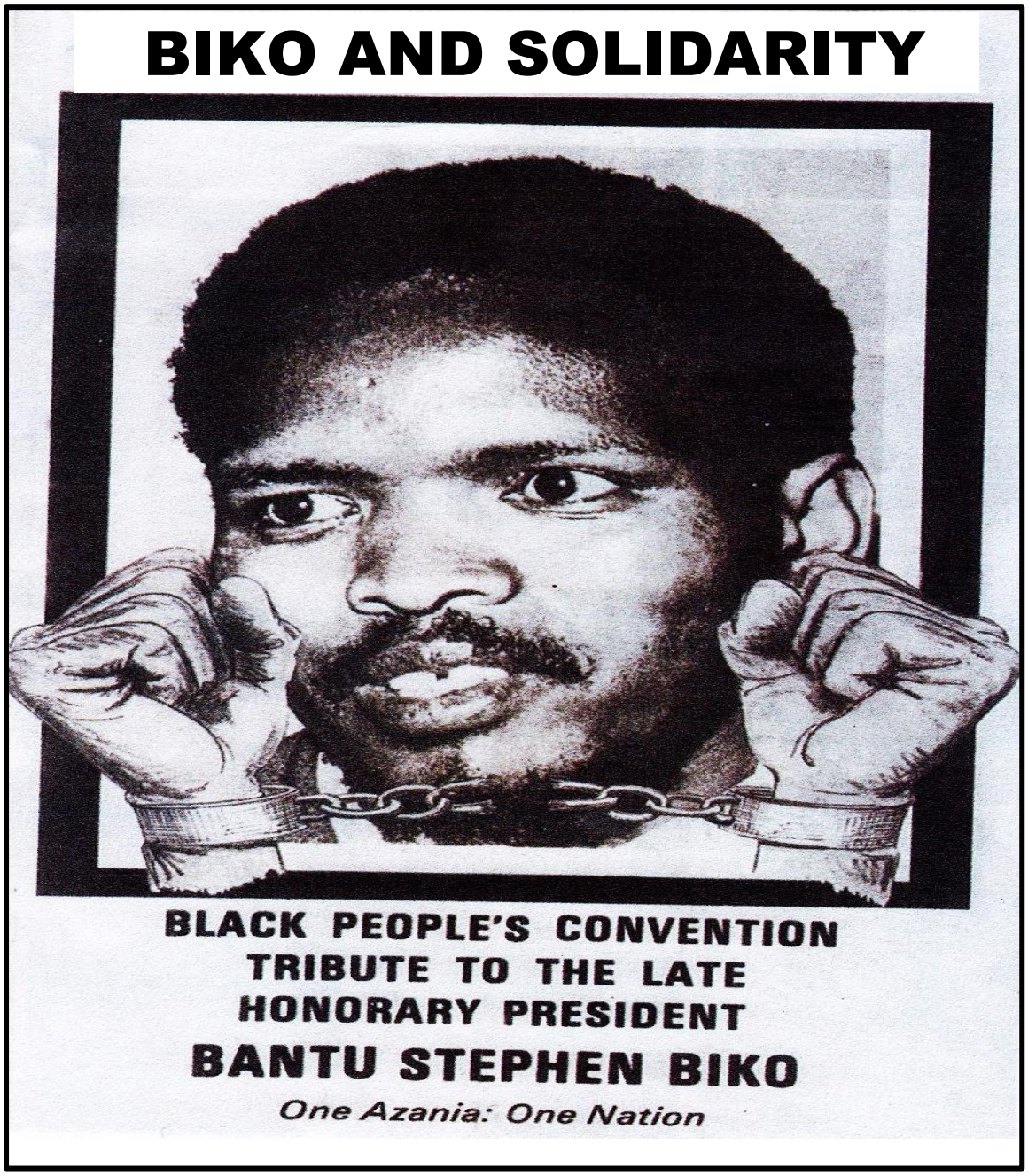
As Biko was the twentieth person to die in police custody, a number of newspapers did their own private investigations and learned that Biko died from head injuries. Their investigation also revealed that Biko was assaulted before he was transported to Pretoria without any medical attention. Three South African newspapers carried reports that Biko did not die as a result of a hunger strike.

Kruger took one of these papers, *The Rand Daily Mail* to the South African Press Council to lodge a complaint after it had published a front-page story claiming that Steve Biko had suffered extensive brain damage. *The Star*, another daily press, came out in support of the *Rand Daily Mail* and pointed out that newspapers would continue to write about the circumstances surrounding Biko's death because the police were found to be responsible.

[From: *http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/bikos-imprisonment-death* Accessed on 2 June 2017]

SOURCE 1C

The source below is a poster from the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO). It was used at Steve Biko's funeral in 1977 to pay tribute to Biko's contribution to the liberation movement in South Africa.



[From: Biko, *The Quest For A True Humanity* by The Steve Biko Foundation]

SOURCE 1D

The following source is an extract from a report written for *South African History Online* and it explains how the apartheid government reacted to the death of Biko.

Many incidents were reported of police disruption during and before the funeral. As the funeral received widespread international coverage, the funeral was also an opportunity to voice protest to a large audience. The South African government mobilised its riot police to break up groups of mourners in anticipation of the protest, and people who were involved in the organisation of Biko's funeral were arrested, detained or banned. People travelling to King William's Town for the funeral were also arrested for not carrying their pass books, to prevent them from attending the funeral.

However, according to *The World Newspaper*, which was later banned, the biggest incidence of police interference occurred in the Dube Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), in Soweto. Mourners had gathered at the YWCA to hold a night vigil prior to their departure by bus. The Black People's Convention had decided to go ahead with the funeral arrangements even though the police had refused to give the two buses permits. Therefore while the buses were loading people, the riot police arrived and began to smash windows and *sjambok* (whip) people on the bus. Police officers also fired teargas canisters into the hall where the mourners were praying.

[From: *https:v1.sahistory.org.za/pages/governance-projects/bc* Accessed on 3 June 2017]

QUESTION 2

HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) IN UNCOVERING THE TRUTH ABOUT THIRD FORCE ACTIVITIES?

SOURCE 2A

This source focuses on the reasons for the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 1995. It is taken from *South African History Online*.

The main objective of the TRC is to establish as complete a picture as possible about gross human rights violations between March 1960, the month of the Sharpeville massacre and subsequent beginning of the armed liberation struggle, and 10 May 1994, the date of Nelson Mandela's inauguration as first democratic State President.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission shall investigate gross human rights violations related to the past political conflicts in South Africa inside and outside the Republic, irrespective of whether they were committed by the government's security forces or the liberation movements. A gross violation of human rights is defined by the TRC Act as 'the killing, abduction, torture or the severe ill-treatment of a person'. As a consequence, the legalised injustices of apartheid, like forced removals or prolonged detention, were excluded from the scope of the TRC. Investigations of the Commission had to focus on the excesses of the apartheid system while the inherent (in-built) criminality of the apartheid legal order remained largely untouched. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission is assisted by three sub-committees: The Human Rights Violation Committee, the Amnesty Committee and the Reparation and Rehabilitation Committee.

[From: *Common Past, Divided Truth: The Truth And Reconciliation Commission in South African Public Opinion* by G Theissen]

SOURCE 2B

This extract was written by Padraig O' Malley (Professor of political studies at the University of Western Cape) and appeared in the submission of the National Party to the TRC in 1997. It focuses on De Klerk's testimony to the TRC.

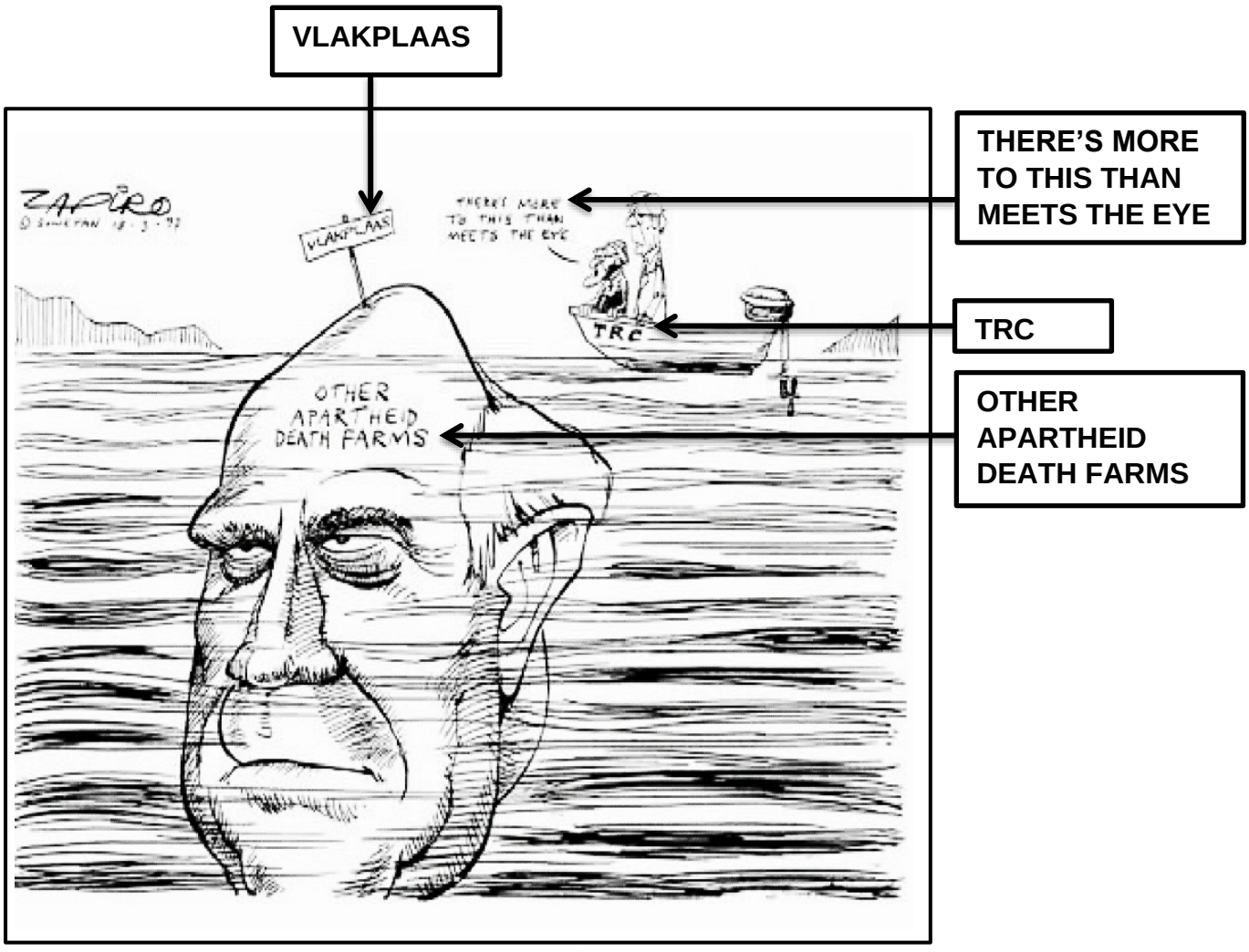
Millions of supporters of the National Party who enthusiastically (with excitement) welcomed the new South Africa, who voted for reform policies in 1987, 1989 and in the referendum of 1992, are now beginning to feel alienated (estranged) and victimised. It is just as important to recognise the role played by the National Party and a wide variety of South Africans in creating the new South Africans as it is to identify those who were responsible for the abuses of human rights that were perpetrated by all sides in the conflict. The Commission is becoming increasingly involved in the party political process. Some of the Commission's actions and statements, such as its press conference on 16 January 1997, have created the impression that it has adopted a partisan (in favour of a party) stance against our Party and its leaders …

Concerns are being expressed that the Commission may be misused by the ANC to the detriment (damage) of all other political parties in the run-up to the 1999 elections. We have recently seen an example of this: A leading member of the ANC, himself an applicant for amnesty, has on the basis of testimony brought before the TRC, accused me as leader of our Party of having known about political assassinations, apparently committed by the security forces during my presidency. This led a leading newspaper to publish a headline proclaiming De Klerk's death farms – as though this was a matter of proven fact. All this occurred despite the lack of any supporting evidence whatsoever and categorical (unconditional) denials from me that I had ever been aware of such developments. Such accusations, arising from the Commission's public activities are not only grossly unfair – they are undermining the ability of a legitimate political party to participate on an equal basis in the democratic process.

[From: *https://www.nelsonmandela.org>site* Accessed on 9 February 2017]

SOURCE 2C

The following cartoon by Zapiro highlights FW De Klerk's knowledge about Vlakplaas and other apartheid death farms. It shows that De Klerk did not give full disclosure about what happened in these death farms.



[From: *Sowetan*, 27 March 2000]

SOURCE 2D

The following source focuses on the TRC's findings about Mr FW De Klerk's testimony to the TRC. This extract was taken from the *Daily Maverick* on 4 February 1995.

FW De Klerk stated that neither he nor his colleagues in cabinet and the State Security Council authorised or instructed the commission of unlawful acts. Given the centrality of the former State President to the transformation of South African politics and his role in the 1990 – 1994 period, the Commission has made the following findings:

The Commission finds that, when Mr De Klerk testified before the Commission on 21 August 1996 and 14 May 1997, he knew and had been informed by his Minister of Law and Order as well as the Commissioner of Police that they had been authorised by former State President PW Botha to bomb Khotso House.

The commission finds that the bombing of Khotso House constitutes a gross human rights violation. The Commission finds that former State President FW De Klerk displayed a lack of candour (truth) in that he omitted to take the Commission into his confidence and/or to inform the Commission of what he knew, despite being under a duty to do so. The Commission finds that Mr De Klerk failed to make full disclosure of gross violations of human rights committed by senior members of government and senior members of the South African Police, despite being given the opportunity to do so. The Commission finds that his failure to do so constitutes material non-disclosure rendering him an accessory (guilty) to the commission of gross violations of human rights.

[From: *www.politicsweb.co.za* Accessed on 9 February 2017]

QUESTION 3

HOW DID GLOBALISATION AFFECT THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA?

SOURCE 3A

The source below is an extract taken from a website for globalisation and it explains the concept of globalisation.

Globalisation is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology.

This current wave of globalisation has been driven by policies that have opened economies domestically and internationally. In the years since the Second World War, and especially during the past two decades, many governments have adopted free-market economic systems, vastly increasing their own productive potential and creating countless new opportunities for international trade and investment. Governments have also negotiated dramatic reductions in barriers to commerce and have established international agreements to promote trade in goods, services, and investment. Taking advantage of new opportunities in foreign markets, corporations have built foreign factories and established production and marketing arrangements with foreign partners. A defining feature of globalization, therefore, is an international industrial and financial business structure.

Globalisation is deeply controversial, however. Proponents of globalization argue that it allows poor countries and their citizens to develop economically and raise their standards of living, while opponents of globalisation claim that the creation of an unrestricted international free market has benefited multinational corporations in the Western world at the expense of local enterprises, local cultures, and common people.

[From: *http://www.globalization101.org/what-is-globalization* Accessed on 26 May 2017]

SOURCE 3B

The source below focuses on the social effects that the textile industry had on women in South Africa.

Many clothing workers in developing countries would not have an income in the formal sector were it not for the clothing industry …

When identifying those more exposed to trade-related shocks, … Clothing workers fall into the livelihood groups 'urban industrial workers' and 'rural industrial workers', categories characterised by low entry barriers (e.g. skills), low wages and high levels of drudgery (tedious work) ... Some 86 percent of the workers in the South African clothing industry are women, which fits the worldwide trend. Women are regarded as particularly 'suitable' workers for the clothing industry because of their perceived capacity for long periods of physical immobility, patience, dexterity (skill) and for their 'docility' (obey instructions) ...

Livelihood strategies for retrenched clothing workers are limited by the dearth (shortage) of economic opportunities in communities which are already under stress and under-resourced. First, prior to employment loss these workers were low wage earners…As jobs in other sectors were lost, which has meant that after these workers' employment loss such households have been pushed into poverty. Second, these workers cannot find alternative employment due to limited economic diversification and the low rate of job creation and, hence, labour absorption in South Africa.

[From: *http://www.tips.org.za/files/trade_vanderwesthuizen.pdf* Accessed on 24 May 2017]

SOURCE 3C

This cartoon portrays the effects of globalisation on the South African textile industry.



[From: *www.obami.com* Accessed on 28 May 2017]

SOURCE 3D

The following source explains Cosatu's reaction to globalisation and its impact on the textile industry in South Africa.

Johannesburg – The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) said in a statement on Monday that it joined its partners the South African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (SACTWU) in welcoming the announcement that quotas on clothing and textile imports from China were gazetted (recorded) by the government on September 1, 2006.

"We particularly welcome the SACTWU general secretary's prediction that, if properly implemented, the agreement on quotas could help to create more than 55 000 new jobs in the local clothing and textile industry."

"In just four years, this industry has lost around 67 000 jobs, largely because of the surge in Chinese imports. Since 2002, clothing imports from that country have risen 480%. As a result, at the end of 2005, our trade balance with China was a shortage of R23bn."

Cosatu said that retailers – "the five biggest of which have made R18.1bn in pre-tax profits over those four years' – were reportedly complaining that these quotas would raise prices for the consumer.

"These quotas should make us all better off. Jobs will be saved and created. An industry that faced collapse can be revived. Meanwhile consumers will be able to buy Proudly South African goods of excellent quality and value. The trade balance with China will move from deficit towards surplus and the whole economy will benefit from a strong and expanding clothing and textile sector."

[From: *http://www.fin24.com/Economy-20060904* Accessed on 2 June 2017.]

END

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

Biko, S. *The Quest For A True Humanity* (The Steve Biko Foundation, Issue 2: January 2012)

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http://www.tips.org.za/files/trade _vanderwesthuizen.pdf

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Sowetan, 27 March 2000

The Daily Maverick, FW De Klerk and the TRC – NEWS ANALYSIS…www.politicsweb.co.za.

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