

Documents file

Apartheid laws

1949. Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act No 55

http://psimg.jstor.org/fsi/img/pdf/t0/10.5555/al.sff.document.leg19490708.028.020.055_final.pdf

- × Prohibited marriage or a sexual relationship between White people and people of other race groups in South Africa

1950. Immorality Amendment Act No 21

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/immorality-amendment-act%2C-act-no-21-of-1950>

- × Extending the existing prohibition on sexual intercourse between white South Africans and black South Africans and other South Africans to prohibit all sex between "white people" and "non-white people"

1950. Population Registration Act No 30

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/population-registration-act%2C-act-no-30-of-1950>

- × Creation of a people register based on races
- × Law classifying people into three racial groups:
 - white (European)
 - “white person” means a person who in appearance obviously is, or who is generally accepted as a white person, but does not include a person who, although in appearance obviously a white person, is generally accepted as a coloured person.”
 - coloured (mixed race or Asian)
 - "coloured person" means a person who is not a white person or a native”
 - Native.

1950. Group Areas Act No 41

https://www.sahistory.org.za/sites/default/files/group_areas_act.pdf

- × Urban areas divided into racially segregated zones
- × Criminal offense for a member or one racial group to reside on a land established for another race
- × One could only buy property from people of the same race

1953. Bantu Education Act

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/bantu-education-act%2C-act-no-47-of-1953>

- × Enforcing racially separated education systems

1953. Public Safety Act No 3

- × Empowering the government to set aside all laws and to declare a state of emergency in any or every part of the country

1953. Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, Act No 49

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/reservation-of-separate-amenities-act%2C-act-no-49-of-1953>

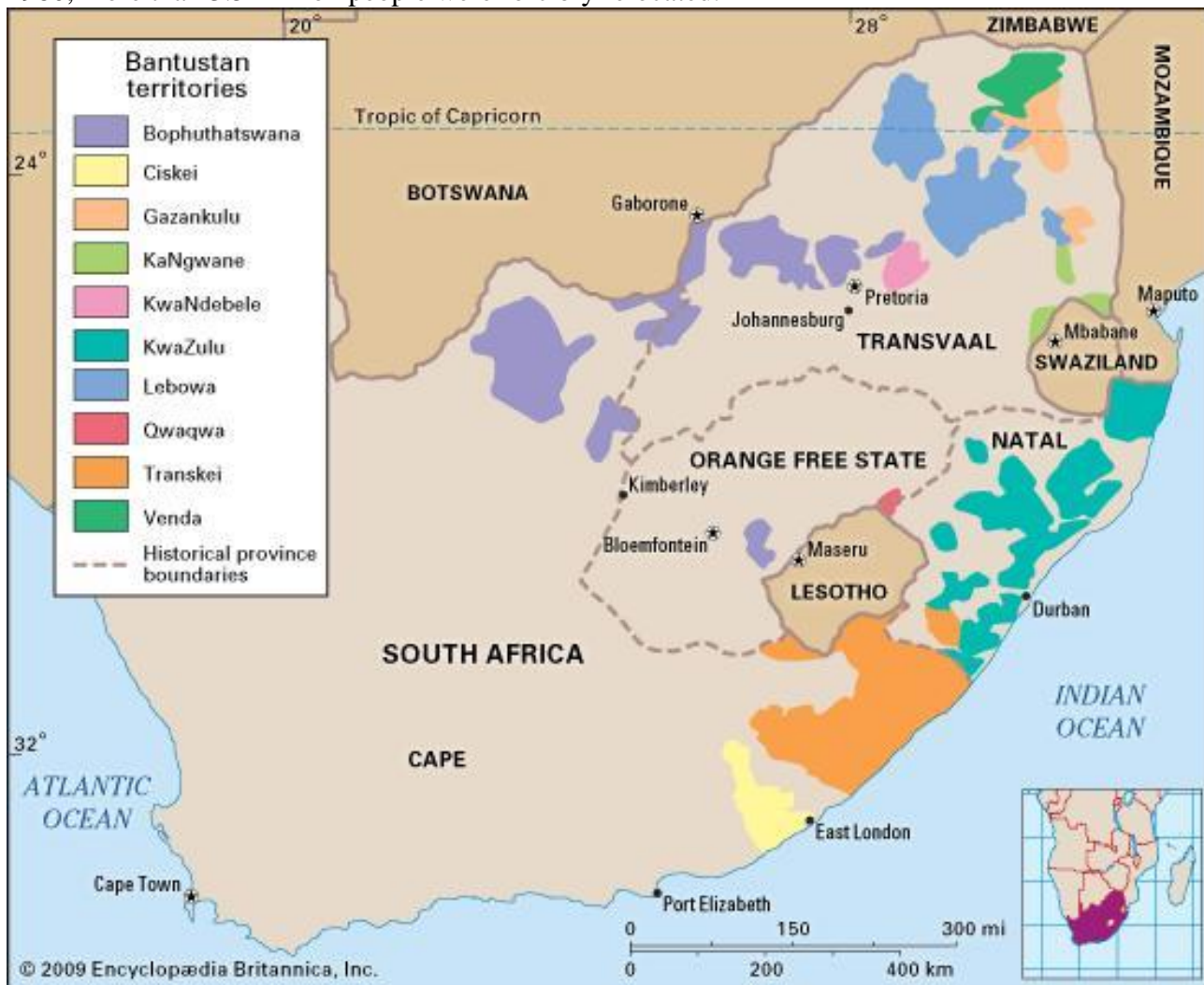
- × Legalized the racial segregation of public premises, vehicles and services. Only public roads and streets were excluded from the Act.
- × Section 3b stated that the facilities for different races did not need to be equal, while Section 3a made it legal not only to supply segregated facilities, but also to completely exclude people, based on their race, from public premises, vehicles or services.

Bantustan map

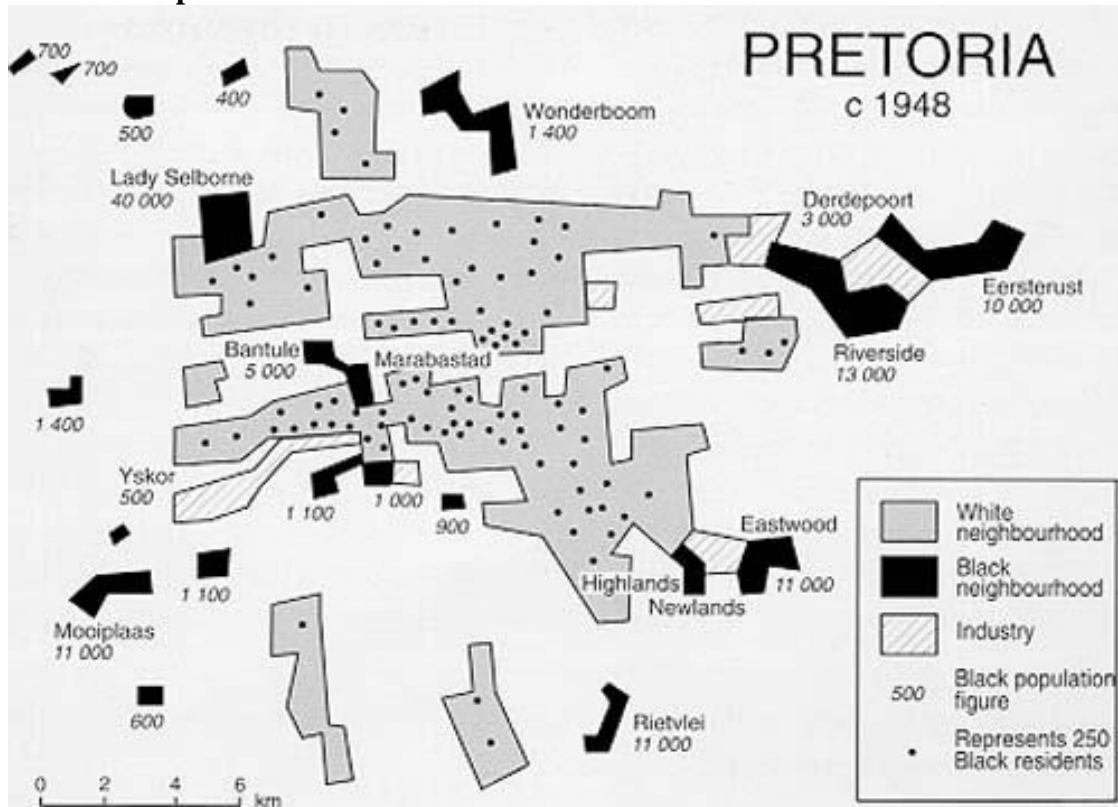
Bantustans or homelands – “self-governing homelands for the African population” 1953

African population was divided into eight peoples, defined according to language groups, that would have separate nation-states in areas unilaterally demarcated by the white regime. Each black "nation" was then provided with a Commissioner-General who was entrusted with the development of its assigned Homeland into a fully self-governing state. Blacks were expected to exercise their political rights in these Homeland enclave states, not in the remainder of South Africa where white supremacy would continue and Afrikaner (Dutch-white) nationalism would be expressed.

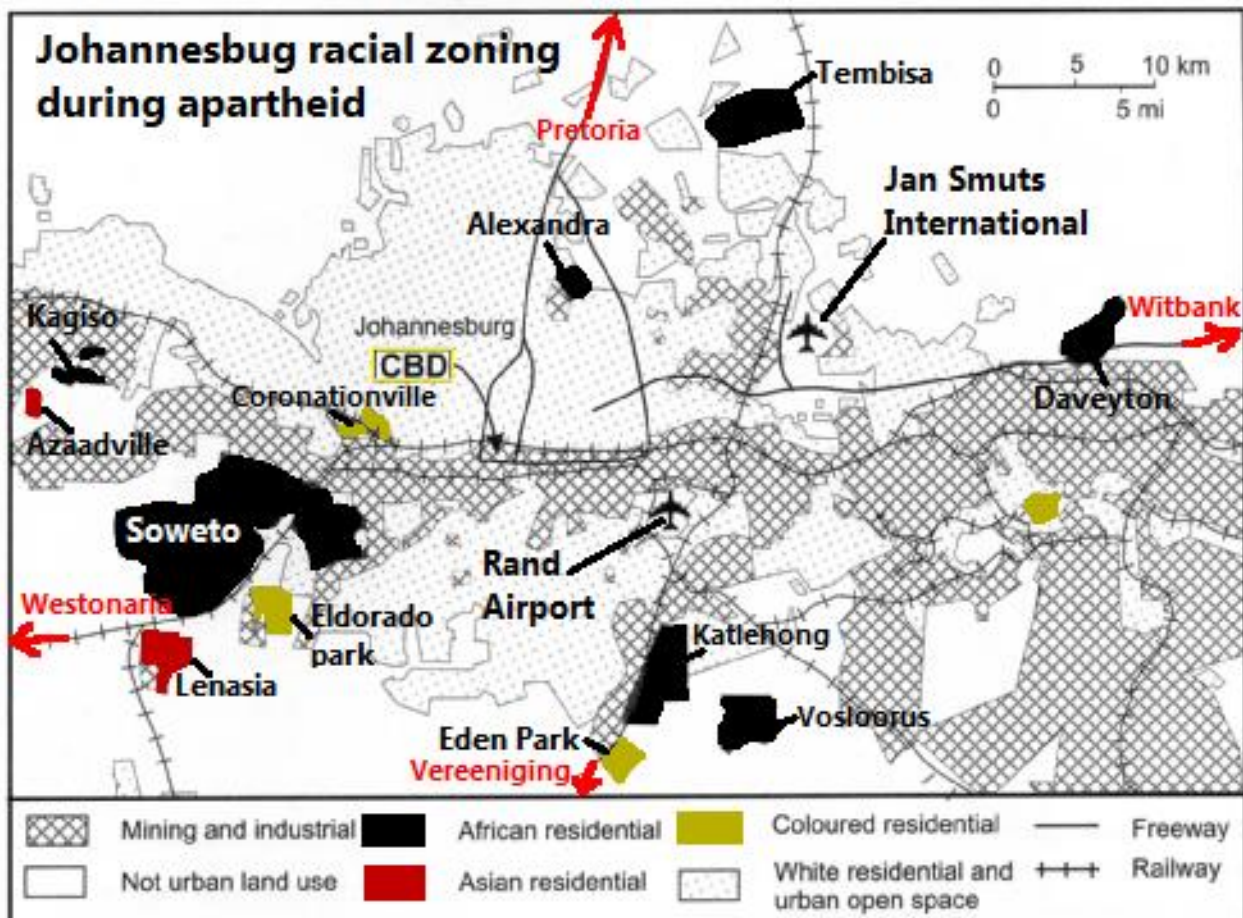
This legislation led to the removing of millions of Black South Africans to these entities. Between 1960 and 1980, more than 3.5 million people were forcibly relocated.



Pretoria Map - 1948



Racial zoning in Johannesburg during the Apartheid



Townships

Township: legally referring to residential or industrial site in urban area. Created by the land act of 1913 and reinforced by the Group Areas Act of 1950, it forced people to live separately according to their race.

In South Africa the first ‘locations’ were in Port Elizabeth in 1902-03. Most large townships were built after 1950 by the apartheid government. The entire non-white urban population was forced to live in townships through the enforcement of the Group Areas Act of 1950 and other pieces of town planning legislation which determined the strict separation of race groups by stipulating, for example, that:

- ✦ Each race group should have its own consolidated residential area.
- ✦ Each residential group area should be separated by a strong physical “buffer” such as a river or ridge or by use of a buffer such as an industrial or commercial area.

Townships for South African residents were areas of exclusion and control and containment of all aspects of life of the residents. Most townships were linked to the city centre and industrial areas by a single road and possibly one railway line that could easily be blocked in cases of social unrest.

Source: <http://ccs.ukzn.ac.za/files/Bond%20Townships.pdf>

Alexandra Township



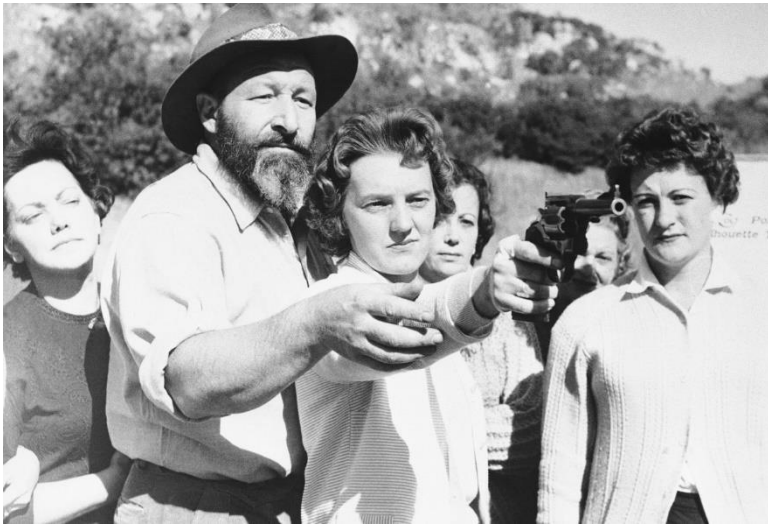
Soweto Match box houses 1976

With the increase in the Gold price in 1932, the opportunity arose to build a new African township in the centre of modern Soweto and Orlando was born. The first houses were completed in October 1931. The two or three bed-roomed houses were identical, packed together and cheaply built and the term “matchbox houses” was used by the residents. Sewage was on a bucket system and the area was not electrified.



White life





Many white women learnt how to use a weapon to defend themselves after the independence of South Africa in 1961.





Cricket team



Rugby match

Black life

30% of the black schools did not have electricity, 25% no running water and less than half had plumbing. Black teachers' salaries in 1953 were extremely low and resulted in a dramatic drop of trainee teachers. Only one third of the black teachers were qualified. Teaching was to take place in the students' native tongue, though the syllabus included classes in English and Afrikaans. Instruction was mandated in needlework (for girls), handcraft, planting, and soil conservation as well as in arithmetic, social studies, and Christian religion. The education was aimed at training the children for the manual labour and menial jobs that the government deemed suitable for those of their race, and it was explicitly intended to inculcate the idea that black people were to accept being subservient to white South Africans



Hostel in which black working had to live



Table of the diet to be given to prisoners on Robben Island, South Africa, 1970.

ITEM DAILY	WHITES	COLOUREDS/ ASIANS	AFRICANS
Miele meal or miele rice or samp	4 ounces ¹	14 ounces	12 ounces
Mieles	-	-	8 ounces
Bread	20 ounces	8 ounces	-
Meat or fish	7 ounces	6 ounces (4 x weekly)	5 ounces (4 x weekly)
Dried beans	-	4 ounces (meatless days)	4 ounces (meatless days)
Vegetables	16 ounces	8 ounces	8 ounces
Soup/Protone /gravy powder	1 ounce	$\frac{4}{5}$ ounce	$\frac{4}{5}$ ounce
Fat	1 ounce	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Milk	3 ounces	-	-
Coffee or tea	Twice daily	Twice daily	Once daily
Puzamandla ²	-	-	$1\frac{7}{9}$ ounces
Salt	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Sugar	2 ounces	2 ounces	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces

¹ One ounce is equal to approximately 28 grams

² A type of porridge – basically breadcrumbs mixed with water

Anyone disobeying these laws will be imprisoned, fined, and/or whipped:

All Africans over the age of 16 must produce a passbook on demand by a policeman.

Under no circumstances may an employer pay Africans the same rates as white persons even if they do the same work and work the same hours.

No African may strike for any reason whatsoever.

Any African who takes a job outside his town, even if he has lived there for 20 years, must leave that town within 72 hours.

Unless they have obtained a special permit to do so, a white person and a non-white person may not under any circumstances drink a cup of tea together in a cafe.

No white person may have sexual relations with an African, Coloured or Indian person. And vice versa.

No African may attend a birthday party if the number attending could make the gathering undesirable.

An African in an urban area who is out of work must take work offered to him by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner or be removed from the area.

No African may buy land, or own property, anywhere in the Republic.

Under no circumstances may a non-white person use facilities set aside for the use of white persons.

No white man may teach an African servant to read.

By order of the South African Ministry of Justice.

Issued in the interests of justice by the
Anti-Apartheid Movement,
89 Charlotte Street, London W1.
Tel: 01-580 5311