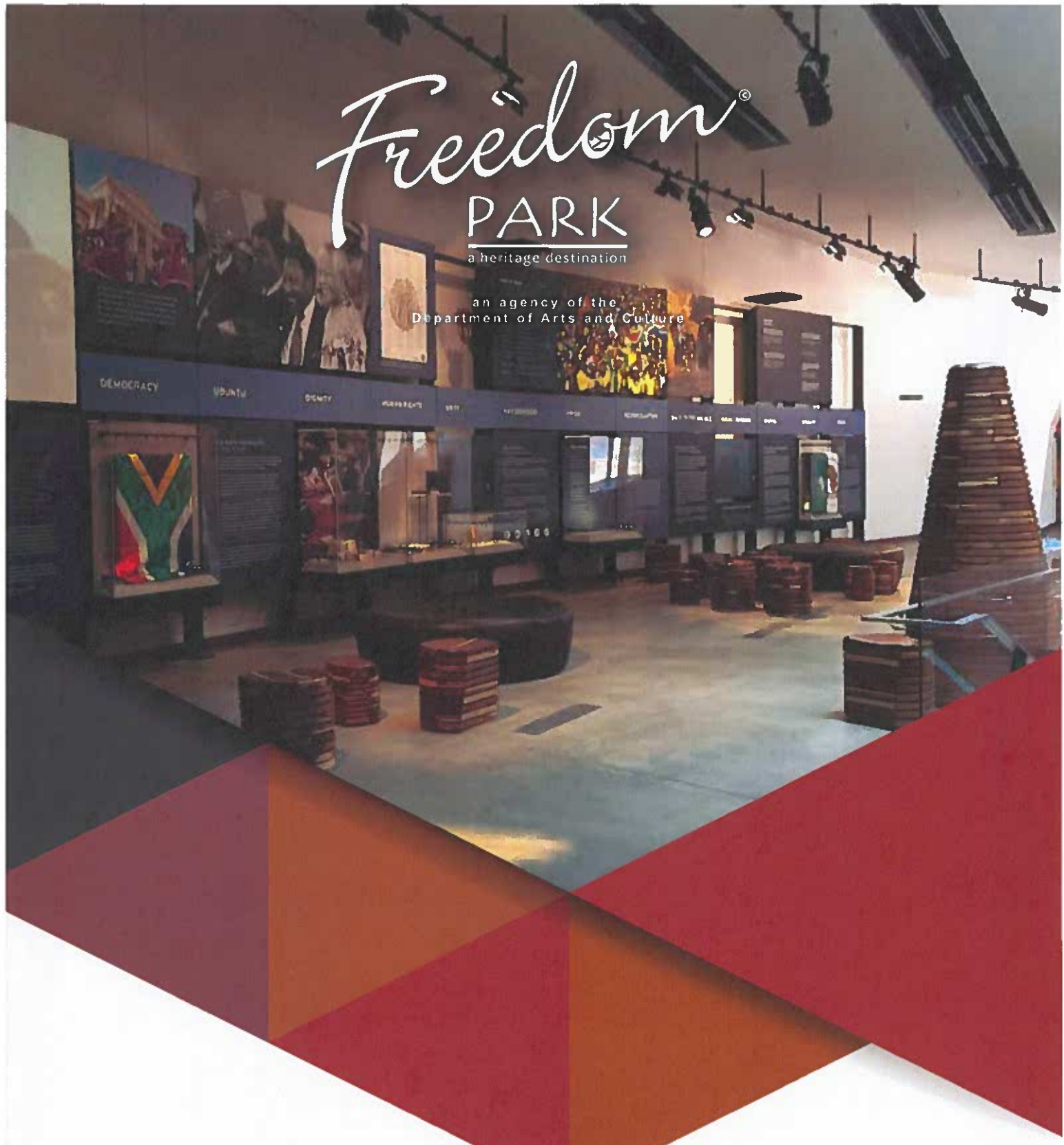


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THE ROAD TO DEMOCRACY:

"The Rocky Road of Negotiations"

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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 all the people;

that our people have been robbed of their

that our country will never be prosperous or

that only a democratic state, based on the will of

all the people, can secure to all their birthright
without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief;

And therefore, we, the people of South Africa,
black and white together—equals, countrymen
and brothers—adopt this Freedom Charter. And
we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing
neither strength nor courage, until the democratic
changes here set out have been won.

Let all who love their people and their country now say, as we say here: "Till we

THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN

There shall be a new constitution for South Africa based on the will of all the people.

All power shall be vested in the people or their representatives.

The national government shall be elected by the people.

All higher executive, administrative, legislative and judicial powers shall be vested in the national government.

ALL NATIONAL GROUPS SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS

There shall be a new constitution for South Africa based on the will of all the people.

All people shall have equal rights in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres.

All national groups shall have equal rights in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres.

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THE PEOPLE SHALL SHARE IN THE COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT

The national wealth of the country shall be distributed as fairly as possible to the people.


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Time Line of Events:



1990	Nelson Mandela released from prison
1991	Inkathagate
1991	CODESA begins
1992	Whites Only Referendum
1992	Boipatong Massacre
1993	Chris Hani Assassinated
1993	St. James Massacre
1994	AWB invades Bophuthatswana
1994	First Democratic Elections

1990

The unbanning of political organizations and release of political prisoners



Nelson Mandela walks to freedom with Winnie Mandela by her side – February 11, 1990



Political prisoners arrive in Cape Town after release from Robben Island, February 1990

Names of political parties that were unbanned, and their leaders:

26 March 1990

First official 'talks about talks' delayed when police attack and kill defenceless protestors in Sebokeng.



Mourners at the mass funeral of Sebokeng massacre victims

According to witness accounts after the massacre and at TRC, who attacked the residents of Sebokeng?

4 May 1990

The African national Congress (ANC) and the National Party (NP) meet and sign the Groote Schuur Minute. They commit to resolving the existing climate of violence and to a process of negotiations



GROOTE SCHUUR MINUTE 4TH MAY 1990

- First direct public negotiations between Apartheid Government and ANC (“talks about talks”)
- Common commitment towards ending a climate of violence and intimidation as well as a commitment to stability and to a peaceful process of negotiations.
- Definition of Political Offences
- Establishment effective channels of communication.



Nelson Mandela announces the Groote Schuur Minute at Tuynhuys, Cape Town, alongside a delegation of ANC and NP representatives, May 1990

In early August, the ANC and NP meet again and sign the Pretoria Minute where by the ANC agrees to suspend the armed struggle and the NP to the further release of political prisoners on 1 September

PRETORIA MINUTE, AUG 6TH 1990

- Establishment of Working Groups
- Prisoners
- Violence
- Review of Security Legislation
- Unilateral Suspension of the Armed Struggle

What was the impact of the two documents on the progress of negotiations?

July 1990

The police uncover Operation Vula, an underground plan by the ANC and the SACP to seize power if negotiations fail. This angers the government.

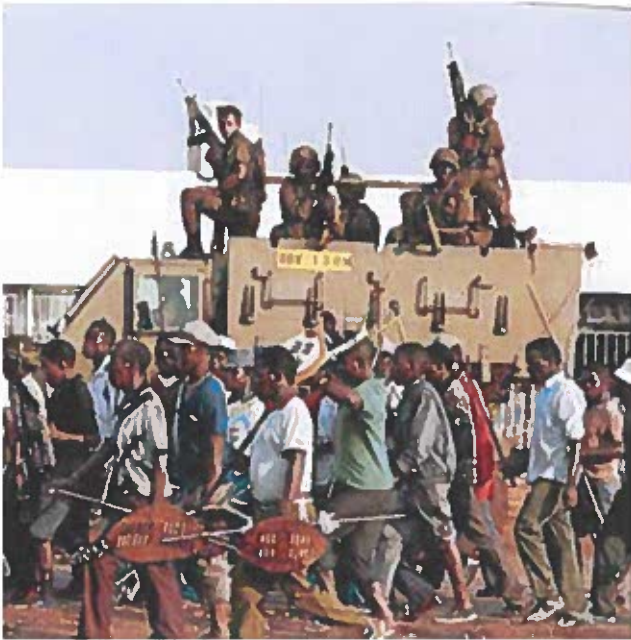
Who initiated the project and became its leader?

What was the purpose of the operation? Why did the ANC play a double game of negotiations and armed operation?

June 1991

The 'Inkathagate Scandal' reveals that the government has been secretly funding the Inkatha Freedom Park (IFP) and fuelling its attacks on ANC. The ANC accuses De Klerk of having a double agenda and suspends all bilateral meetings with the government





IFP march Sebokeng under the watchful eye of SADF

Declaration of Intent. The Conservative Party (CP), Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) do not attend



SACP delegation at CODESA: Joe Slovo, Chris Hani and Raymond Mhlaba

Explain what Inkathagate was.

Why was the SADF supporting the IFP and supplying it with arms, as revealed in 'Inkathagate'?

Who was the leader of the IFP at the time of the low intensity war?



Apartheid government and NP delegation



ANC delegation, Cyril Ramaphosa, Nelson Mandela and Jacob Zuma

29 November 1991

The Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) begins, paving the way for negotiations after almost two years of preliminary talks. At the meeting which follows on 20 – 21 December delegates from 19 political parties pledge their commitment to multiparty negotiations and sign a

The PAC, AZAPO and the CP boycotted the negotiations. What was the reason of each party for not attending?

March 1992

In a 'whites only' referendum the majority vote in favour of negotiations and reform.



Posters for the 'Whites Only' referendum

15 – 16 May 1992

CODESA 2 begins. Many issues are unresolved and there is a deadlock. The ANC are intent on 'one person, one vote' while the NP proposes special veto powers for minority parties.

Explain the following concepts:
One Man One Vote

Special Veto powers for minority rights

According to you, why was the ANC insisting on the "One Man One Vote" principle, and the NP insisting on the minority rights veto?

Did each get their wish in the final settlement? Explain

17 June 1992

IFP supporters massacre more than 40 people at Boipatong.



Mourners of the Boipatong Massacre victims, June 1992



Police pick up bodies of people murdered during the previous night in Thokoza

23 June 1992

Believing that the SADF was involved in the massacre at Boipatong, the ANC break off negotiations, but De Klerk denies any involvement and refuses to commit to majority rule



Boipatong residents protesting de Klerk's visit after the massacre



War Zone



Stand-off between hostel dwelling IFP supporters and township ANC supporters

TRC REPORTS ON BOIPATONG

- The 17 June 1992 Boipatong massacre was allegedly launched from the KwaMadala hostel in the Vaal by a group of more than 200 men armed with knives, pangas and guns, leaving at least forty-five people dead and twenty-two injured.
- Victims included at least nine children, two babies and seventeen women, one of whom was pregnant.
- Residents were raped, hacked, stabbed, shot, beaten and disembowelled. Hundreds of homes were attacked and looted.
- Victims say they have been attacked by white men in security force uniform and black men with red and white head bands speaking Zulu and chanting Zulu slogans.

Explain the low intensity civil war that taking place during this time, and name the protagonists in this war.

4 – 5 March 1993

At the Negotiations Planning Conference 26 different parties and organisations agree to a Multi-Party Negotiating Forum.

1 April 1993

The Multi-Party Negotiations Forum, consisting of 26 political parties including the PAC, Conservative Party (CP), the Afrikaner Volksunie (AVU) and traditional leaders, meets for the first time.

10 April 1993

Chris Hani, leader of the SACP, is brutally assassinated and anger in the country threatens to derail negotiations. Mandela steps in as the de facto leader and calls for calm



Chris Hani and Peter Mokaba at a rally

Who murdered Chris Hani?

What were the reasons they put forward for the murder?

What impact did his murder have on the negotiations?

22 April 1993

The Tripartite Alliance meets and demands that the Transitional Executive Council (TEC)

be installed and that all armed formations be placed under immediate joint multi-party control. The ANC also calls for the negotiations to move faster.

1 June 1993

The date for South Africa's first ever non-racial elections is set for April 1994. The drafting of an Interim Constitution is initiated

25 June 1993

Troops of the right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) storm the World Trade Centre where negotiations are taking place, smashing through the window with an armoured car



Members of the AWB occupy the conference floor at CODESA after disrupting the proceedings.

Who was the AWB, and what did they stand for?

Why did they invade the venue for negotiations? What did they want or didn't want?

Who was the leader of the AWB? What has since happen to him?

25 July 1993

The Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) opens fire on a service in St James Church in Cape Town, wounding many and killing 11 congregants



Bodies lying on the floor after an attack by APLA at St. James Church

Who is APLA/ To which organization did it belong?

The attack took place in 1993, towards the end of the negotiations. Why did APLA engage in violence even when the period for a negotiated settlement was near?

18 November 1993

The Interim Constitution is ratified.

Dec 1993

The Freedom Alliance, including the AWB and allies and the IFP threaten to boycott elections
Why was there a threat to boycott the elections by the IFP? What was their demand?

Did they eventually get what they wanted?

10 March 1994

Members of the AWB invade Bophuthatswana in support of the homeland that had come under attack for refusing to take part in the elections. A Bophuthatswana constable shoots and kills three AWB men at point blank range.



AWB member begs for his life while his colleagues lie dead after being shot

Why did the AWB invade Bophuthatswana?

What was Bophuthatswana?

Who was the leader of Bophuthatswana?

What happened to the AWB in Bop? Was their incursion successful?

19 April 1994

The IFP agrees to participate in the elections after the ANC agrees to the party's demand for more regional power being written into the Constitution

27 April 1994

South Africa holds its first free and fair democratic elections.



Millions of South Africans stood in long queues to vote for the first time in their lives.



Cyril Ramaphosa holds up the Constitution with Nelson Mandela looking on.

Chapter Two of the Constitution, The Bill of Rights, guarantees all our rights as citizens of the Republic.



RSA



1994

These parties have already been registered
 and will be competing for a majority
 in the 1994 general elections.
 They will also be competing for seats in the
 National Assembly and the Provincial
 Legislatures.

These are the parties that are registered
 and will be competing for seats in the
 National Assembly and the Provincial
 Legislatures.

RSA 1994

FEDERATION OF ALCONGRESS OF AZANIA		FAC		
SPONGE COLLECTION FOR COLLECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND EQUAL RIGHTS		SOCCER		
THE DEEP BY STRAIGHT AND SIMPLE PARTY		USS		
FRYHEIDFRONT - FREEDOM FRONT		FF		
WOMEN'S RIGHTS PEACE PARTY		WRPP		
WORKERS' LIST PARTY		WLP		
XHOKO PROGRESSIVE PARTY		XPP		
AFRICA MUSLIM PARTY		AMP		
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP		
AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		ADM		
AFRICAN MODERATES CONGRESS PARTY		AMCP		
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC		
DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEMOKRATIESE PARTY		DP		
DIBWANWETLA PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA		DPSA		
FEDERAL PARTY		FP		
LUSO - SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY		LUSAP		
RIGHTY FRONT		RF		
NATIONAL PARTY - NATIONALE PARTY		NP		
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY - ISINKATHU LENKATHA YENKALUNEDO		IFP		

This Freedom Is Not Free

How many have died on foreign soil
How many have disappeared
How many unmarked graves
How many scared bodies and minds
How many lives destroyed?
How many on wheel chairs
How many parents without children
How many children without parents
No, this Freedom isn't free!

Look ... the poverty in rural areas
Look ... the struggles in squatter camps
Look ... child headed families
Look ... drug addicted African child
Look ... no hope, no future, and no life
No, this Freedom isn't free!

The broken old man once a fighter, but no longer
The old lady burdened with years of tears and suffering
The parents still working like slaves, Why Africa?
The students still fighting for education, #Fees Must Fall!
The miners still fighting for a better life, Oh Marikana!
No, this Freedom still isn't free!

This booklet is developed for History learners in Grade 12, and complements the section on The Coming of Democracy in South Africa section in the curriculum. The emphasis is on key moments that either pushed forward the negotiations or derailed them.

