



**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**SEPTEMBER 2023**

**HISTORY P2  
ADDENDUM**

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This addendum consists of 14 pages.

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**QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNION (COSATU) OPPOSE THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT DURING THE 1980s?**

**SOURCE 1A**

The source below explains the events that paved the way for the formation of COSATU in 1985.

The Labour Relations Act (LRA) of 1979 legalised black trade unions. Ironically, the legalisation of black trade unions had the opposite effect of what government anticipated (expected).

At its founding congress COSATU brought together 33 affiliated and unaffiliated unions. This launch represented a renewal of trade unionism along the lines of earlier progressive trade union organisations and federations that had been in existence prior to the foundation of COSATU. Significant among these were the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU), Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU), General and Allied Workers Union (GAWU), African Mineworkers Union, National Mineworkers Union, GNETU and South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU).

COSATU represented all the strains (tension) and traditions of our rich history of struggle. It drew on decades of mass struggles, of the ICU of the 1920s, the bitter struggles of mineworkers in the 1940s and the militant resistance of SACTU in the 1950s. It was a movement born in the midst of a state of emergency and of the challenge against apartheid. It continued a relentless (persistent) struggle for the basic rights of workers to be regarded as human beings both on the factory floor as well as in the land of their birth. Any attempt to divorce the link between the struggle for basic trade union rights on the factory floor from the broader struggle for human rights in society was not only undesirable but impossible in the South African context.

The 1980s will go down in history as the watershed (turning point) in our momentous (important) struggle against apartheid. A core feature of that heroic resistance was the tireless (determined) struggle by the working people of our land.

[From <https://omalley.nelsonmandela.org/index.php> site. Accessed on 22 January 2023.]

**SOURCE 1B**

The extract below explains the different campaigns launched by COSATU in the 1980s.

In 1988, COSATU had close ties with the African National Congress (ANC) and United Democratic Front (UDF). The power of workers was made possible through COSATU's continued call for "rolling mass action". Through strikes, boycotts and stay-aways, COSATU made it clear that it was a force to be reckoned with. COSATU is concerned about the economic and social welfare of all its members. Numerous stay-aways and strikes to protest against the state of emergency, elections and national days of commemoration among others, were launched by COSATU in co-operation with the UDF. COSATU also supported sanctions and disinvestment campaigns against South Africa.

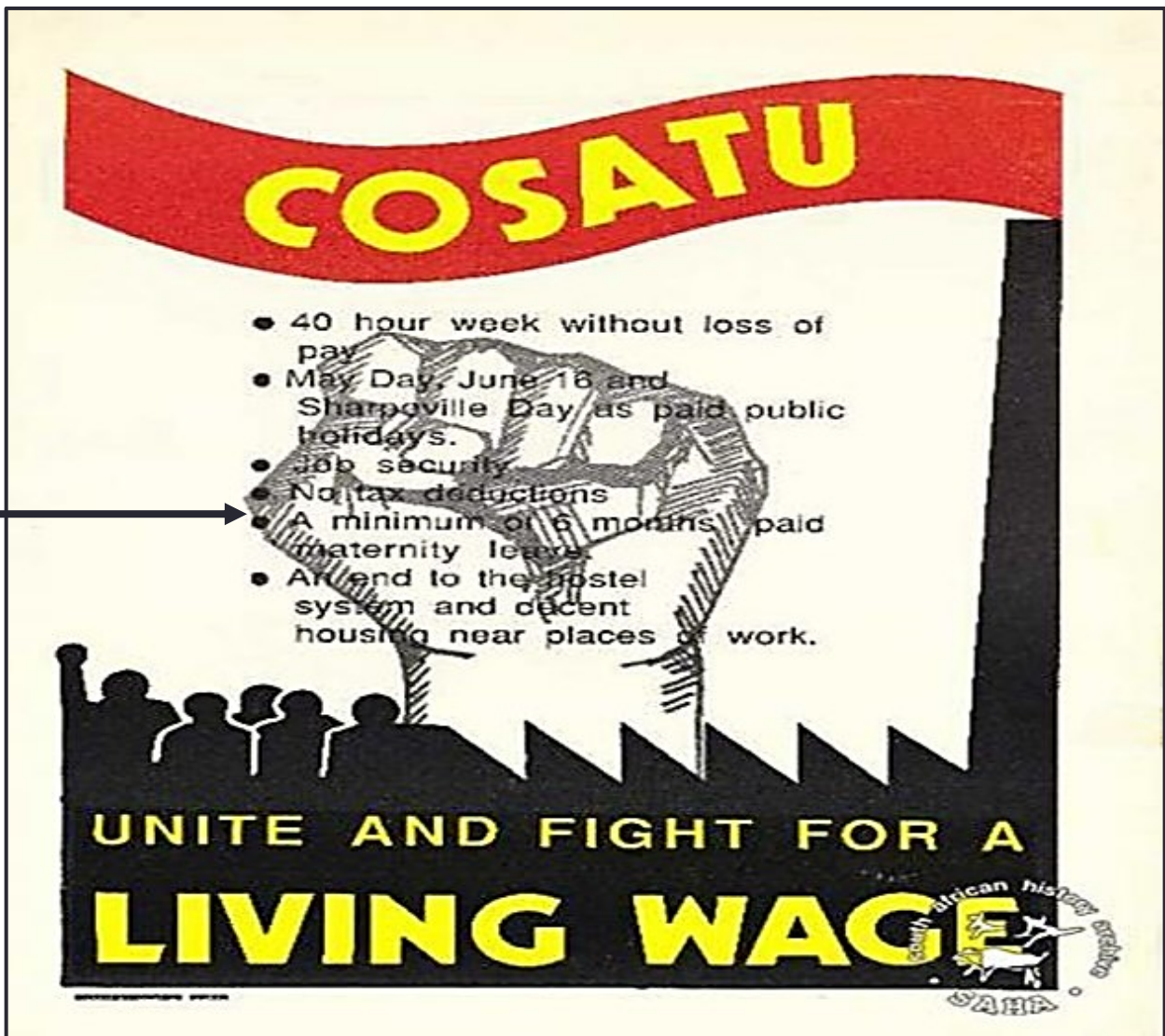
Two important campaigns were initiated by COSATU. It launched the 'Living Wage Campaign'. During 1987, COSATU members were the only workers to win wage increases above inflation rate. This was not based on the goodwill of employers, but based on the struggles of our members. This campaign remains relevant as we attempt to eliminate the wage gap between senior management and workers, men and women, and between skilled and unskilled workers – the majority of whom are black or women.

**May Day is ours** – On 1 May 1886, American workers organised by the International Workers of the World marched in support of an eight-hour day. This started an international tradition of observing a workers' holiday that continues to this day. By 1986, the tradition had been observed for 100 years. While COSATU was barely six months old, May Day celebrations in South Africa that year were the biggest ever, with huge rallies all over the country. South African workers had embraced the day as their own. The fact that it is today part of our public holidays, is due to COSATU members. 1,5 million workers observed the call, joined many thousands that included school pupils, students, taxi drivers, hawkers, shopkeepers, domestic workers, self-employed and unemployed people.

[From <https://mediadon.co.za/formationof COSATU>. Accessed on 22 January 2023.]

## SOURCE 1C

This poster was designed for the 'Living Wage Campaign' by a Cosatu worker, Eve Hedrew in 1987.



[From [saha.org.za/workers/cosatuniteandfightforalivingwage.htm](http://saha.org.za/workers/cosatuniteandfightforalivingwage.htm). Accessed on 22 January 2023.]

- 40 hours week without loss of pay
- May Day, June 16 and Sharpeville Day as paid public holidays
- Job security
- No tax deductions
- A minimum of 6 months paid maternity leave
- An end to the hostel system and decent housing near places of work

**SOURCE 1D**

The source below explains the reaction of the National Party government towards COSATU in the 1980s.

The state, for its part, declared a second state of emergency, and mounted a vicious (fierce) campaign of detentions and crackdowns. Many unionists were arrested or harassed, including Jay Naidoo, whose house was raided by plain-clothes security police on the first night of the emergency, 12 June 1986. In the first six weeks of the emergency, 2700 unionist were detained, the majority of them from COSATU. COSATU's headquarters in Johannesburg, was barricaded by the South African Defence Force (SADF), who monitored all movements in and out of the building.

But workers also retaliated. Hundreds went on strike to protest against detentions. When five National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) regional leaders were arrested in Kimberly, 2 000 workers at four mines went on strike, one of many such incidents. COSATU's president Elijah Barayi, who was also the NUM's vice president, was also detained and the union initiated a national consumer boycott of liquor stores, bars and concession (business) stores.

COSATU was prohibited (forbidden) from meeting outdoors and other restrictions disrupted normal union processes – with the result that even business began to complain to the government that with union leaders in prison they were forced to negotiate with 'mobs.'

[From [sahistory.org.za/article/congress-south Africa-trade-unions-cosatu](https://sahistory.org.za/article/congress-south-Africa-trade-unions-cosatu). Accessed on 22 January 2023.]

**QUESTION 2: HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) IN BRINGING ABOUT RECONCILIATION AND HEALING TO SOUTH AFRICANS?**

**SOURCE 2A**

The source below by Sandy Shaw, author of *South Africa's Transition to Democracy* explains the reasons for the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 1996.

After winning the 1994 elections, the ANC had a huge task of building a truly non-racial and democratic South Africa, without forgetting its past. As Mandela stated, "There was no evil which has been so condemned (rejected) by the world as apartheid", and therefore had to find a way to forgive the perpetrators of the system of apartheid without forgetting the crimes against humanity. The ANC's solution to "forgiving without forgetting" was the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 1996.

The objectives of the TRC were to establish a complete picture as possible of the causes, nature and extent of the gross violation of human rights. It also had to facilitate the granting of amnesty to persons who made full disclosure of all the relevant facts related to acts of violence. The TRC was also charged with making known the fate of victims and restoring their human and civil dignity of such victims, by granting them the opportunity to tell their stories, by recommending reparation measures and providing them with compensation. The TRC also had to make recommendations on how to develop a political culture in South Africa that would be respected of the human rights of all citizens.

[From *South Africa's Transition to Democracy* by S. Shaw]

**SOURCE 2B**

The source below focuses on the testimony of Riefaat Hattas, an ANC and UDF supporter given at the TRC hearing on 22 May 1997 in Athlone, Cape Town.

CHAIRPERSON: Riefaat, I am going to ask Mrs Burton to administer the oath, but I just want to say thank you very much to you for coming, not only to speak about yourself, but to speak about the people who you call your forgotten Comrades. It is very important that someone speaks on behalf of those people and we are very grateful for you, to you for preparing a submission for us in that regard. Mrs Burton will swear you in and Glenda will then facilitate your evidence.

MR HATTAS: Honourable Commissioners, I beg you not to put me through an interrogation (questioning) all over again. I am attending the trauma centre every Thursday.

MS WILDSCHUT (TRC COMMISSIONER): Riefaat, just take your time. If you feel it is too tough just take as much time as you need, okay, and Viola is next to you and she will be encouraging you, okay.

MR HATTAS: I am severely stressed, depressed, angry, frustrated. I have no confidence in myself; I am sometimes suicidal. I do not know whether I can carry myself alone. I am messed up because of what I went through during my high school years. I would not like to focus on myself, but I would like to focus on the story of my forgotten Comrades. Those students whose days compromised meetings, protest marches, facing rubber bullets and often live ammunition, but this was part of the daily struggle against an unjust enemy. Our primary objective was to make the country ungovernable so that our leaders could return and lead us to a true democracy.

These are some of the recommendations that myself and our Comrades thought I should list in front of the TRC. I first would like to say that many of our Comrades who are messed up are still unemployed today. We should be financially compensated for all the emotional and psychological trauma we are still enduring. Memorials should be erected in all provinces to signify the significant role students and children, youth as well as others played. The Government should take the responsibility to accommodate us in terms of all relevant support we would need. The TRC should make sure that the National Party does not walk away unpunished for the crimes they committed against the people of South Africa. The National Party should take responsibility for destroying and ruining our lives. That is all.

MS BURTON: You have taken a courageous step in coming. I hope it will be a step forward, also, in your own healing and self-forgiveness.

[From <https://www.justice.gov.za/trc/special/children/hattas/htm>. Accessed on 24 January 2023.]

**SOURCE 2C**

The extract below describes how the South African government, in 2000, was criticised for the non-payment of compensation to victims.

The South African government came under attack on Wednesday for 'spitting in the face' of people who had been oppressed, impoverished and tortured by the apartheid regime by resisting paying them promised reparations.

The charge was made at a two-day conference in Cape Town entitled, "The Unfinished Business of the TRC", referring to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission which probed (investigated) human rights abuses under apartheid and recommended reparations for victims. Judge Dumisa Ntsebeza, a former TRC commissioner, said the government was ignoring international precedents (examples) that provided for money to be paid to, for example, victims of the Holocaust. "We have billions (of rands) for corvettes (armed navy ships) and such armaments (weapons), "We must have billions for the victims", he said, referring to the government's recent decision to buy military equipment worth R30 billion (\$4 billion).

The commission in 1998, after three years of hearing victims' testimony of suffering, recommended that 17 000 people each be paid between R17 000 and R22 000 a year for six years in reparations. Some of this money is available, but President Thabo Mbeki's government has in recent months questioned the justness of paying money to individuals for suffering, saying that activists did not struggle against apartheid for money. This had drawn a bitter response from TRC officials and victims.

Former activist Riefaat Hattas told some 100 conference delegates, mostly academics and human rights activists: "We did not fight for money, but money can put something meaningful into my life. "I have been tortured, I have nightmares, I could pay for counselling", he said. Hattas is one of some 3 000 victims who have been paid urgent interim reparations of a few thousand rand each.

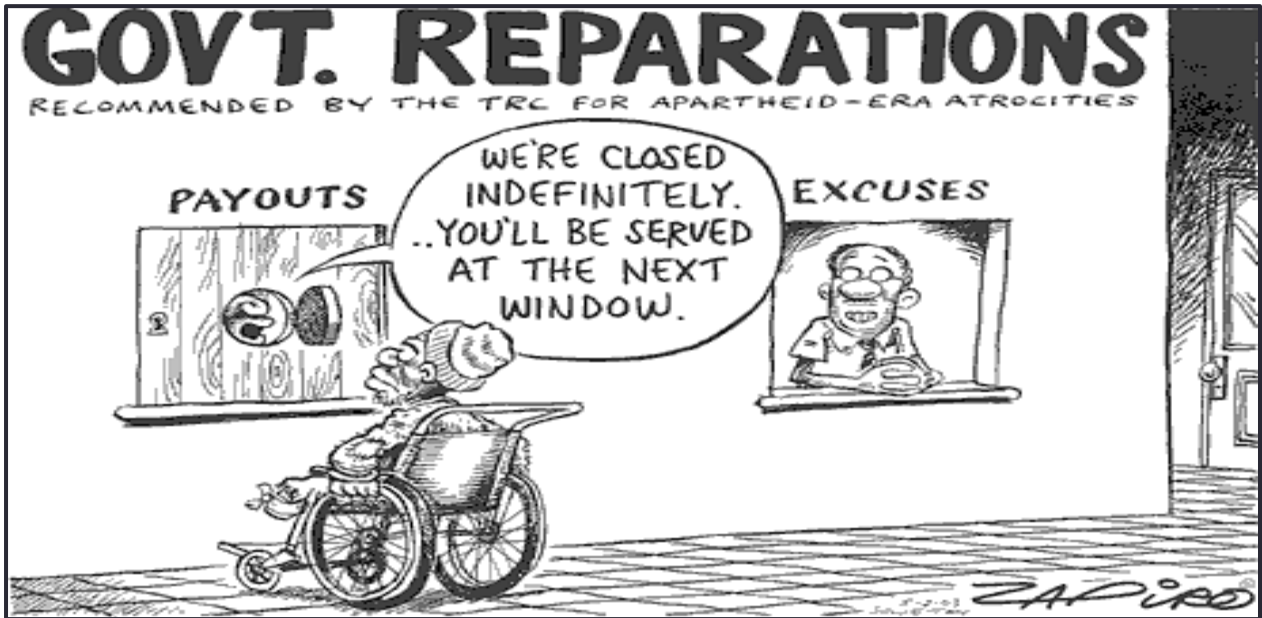
[From [https://www.news 24.com/govt-slammed-for-not-paying-apartheid-victims-20001004](https://www.news24.com/govt-slammed-for-not-paying-apartheid-victims-20001004). Accessed on 24 January 2023.]



**SOURCE 2D**

This cartoon by Zapiro reflects the government's attitude regarding the payment of reparations to victims of apartheid.

\*Zapiro – A well-known South African cartoon artist.



[From <https://www.iol.co.za/news/politics/apartheid-victims-angry- about-reparation-wait->. Accessed on 22 January 2023.]

**QUESTION 3: WHAT IMPACT DID MULTI-NATIONAL CORPORATIONS (MNC) HAVE ON THE GLOBAL MARKET?****SOURCE 3A**

This extract focuses on the influence of globalisation on the global market.

We now communicate and share each other's cultures through travel and trade, transporting products around the world in hours or days. We are in a huge global economy where something that happens in one area can have knock on effects worldwide. This process is called globalisation.

Globalisation has made the world to become increasingly interconnected as a result of massively increased trade and cultural exchange. Globalisation has increased the production of goods and services. The biggest companies are no longer national firms, but multi-national corporations with subsidiaries (companies) in many countries. Globalisation has been taking place for hundreds of years but has speeded up enormously over the last half-century.

Globalisation has resulted in increased international trade in companies operating in more than one country with greater dependence on the global economy, free movement of capital, goods and services. Examples of multi-national corporations are, McDonalds, Starbucks and Nike.

Although globalisation is probably helping to create more wealth in developing countries it is not helping to close the gap between the world's poorest countries and the world's richest.

[From <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/globalisation>. Accessed on 1 February 2023.]

**SOURCE 3B**

The source below by N. Harris, an American lawyer and politician, describes the power that multi-national organisations have on countries around the world.

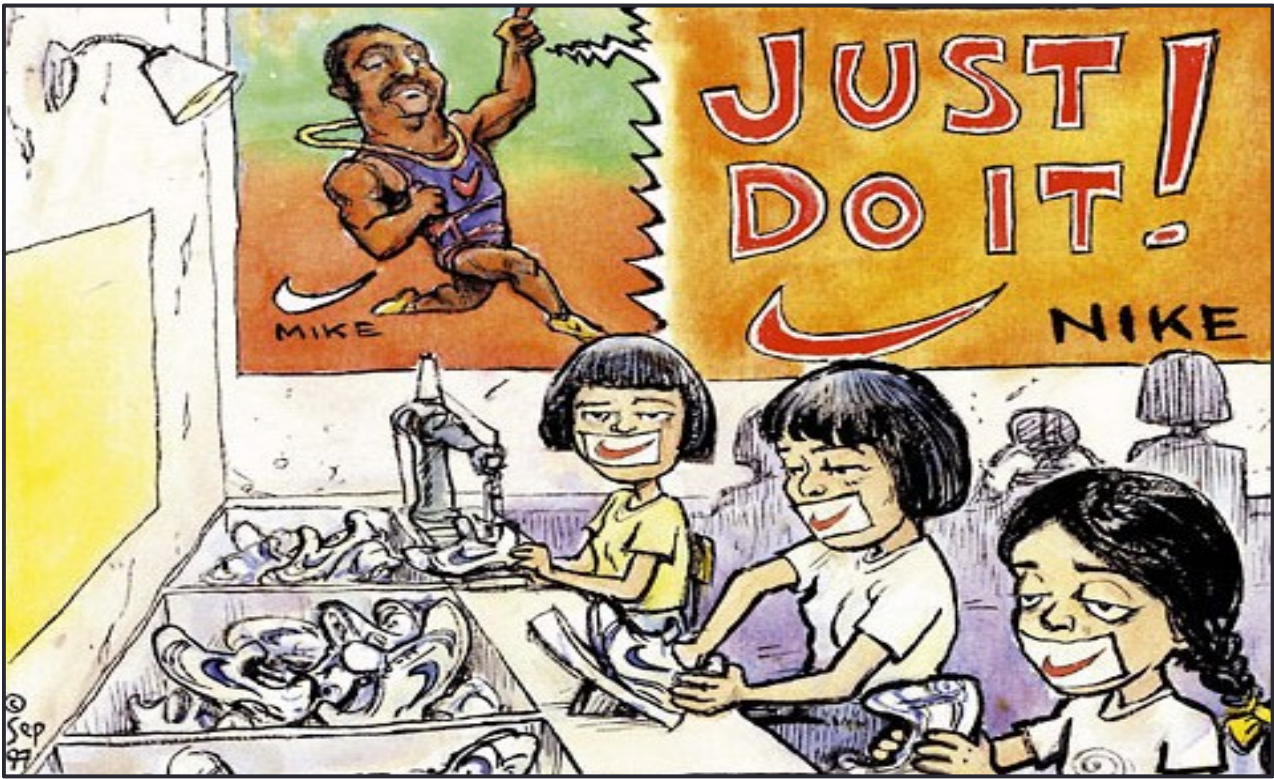
All states find it hard to control an organisation with many branches that are beyond its frontiers and not subject to its laws. If the multi-national is a major investor and employer, the possibility that it will withdraw its operations and relocate to a different country is likely to alarm any government. For this reason, governments may be easily persuaded to lower the rate of taxation on the multi-national's profits or relax labour laws to make it easier for the multi-national to control its workforce. Another way of interpreting the situation is to see Western governments and multi-nationals as allies (partners), working towards the same goal in the globalisation project.

For all their supposed lack of nationality, the great majority of multi-nationals have their headquarters in the most economically powerful countries (especially the USA, Germany and Japan). Another alleged result of globalisation is that the states are losing control over their own destinies. Capital, goods, services and technologies now flow uncontrolled and in huge quantities across frontiers, locating and relocating in different parts of the world. These are said to limit the state's control of economic activity within its borders and even to prevent it from setting the value of its currency.

[From *Globalisation: Ethical Debates* by N. Harris]

**SOURCE 3C**

The cartoon depicts the conditions under which workers produce goods for multi-national companies such as Nike.



[From [www.google.co.za/search?q=cartoons+on+protest+against+globalisation&sa](http://www.google.co.za/search?q=cartoons+on+protest+against+globalisation&sa). Accessed on 1 February 2023.]

**SOURCE 3D**

The extract below describes how civil society protested against the multi-national company, Nike in 1998 in different countries around the world.

Nike, a leading sportswear manufacturer, is one of the business world's shining examples of how to clean up an image. While they bring much needed foreign investment to developing countries, these companies often put profits before the rights of workers or the countries in which they are located. In the 1990s, the company was plagued (troubled) by reports that it used sweatshops (crowded workplace) and child labour. Pressure grew until 1998, when Nike co-founder Phil Knight publicly committed to changing the company's practices and Nike spent the next decade doing just that.

Now, Nike's sweatshop problem is threatening a comeback. On July 29, students and activists around the world participated in a day of protest against Nike, organised by United Students Against Sweatshops (USAS).

The demonstrations, in cities such as Boston, Washington DC, Bangalore and San Pedro Sula in Honduras, represented an escalation (growth) of allegations (accusations) against Nike that have been slowly bubbling (boiling) up.

Among them are claims that workers at a Nike factory in Hanoi, Vietnam, suffered wage theft and verbal abuse and laboured for hours in temperatures well over the legal limit of 90 degrees, to the point that they would collapse at their sewing machines. Nike is also accused of cutting jobs at the Hanoi factory and pulling production from a factory in Honduras with a strong union presence, resulting in hundreds of workers losing vital jobs. The company has also allegedly denied the independent monitoring group Worker Rights Consortium (WRC) access to inspect its contract factories.

[From <https://qz.com/1042298/nike-is-facing-a-new-wave-of-ant-sweatshop-protests>. Accessed on 1 February 2023.]

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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