

WSP/201/2008/26

publication:



STRUIK PUBLISHERS

(Pty) Ltd

A member of The Struik Publishing Group

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Company Reg. No: 63/00203/07

1992-10-01

25 September 1992

Dear Mr Sisulu

APOLOGY: STRUIK PUBLISHERS

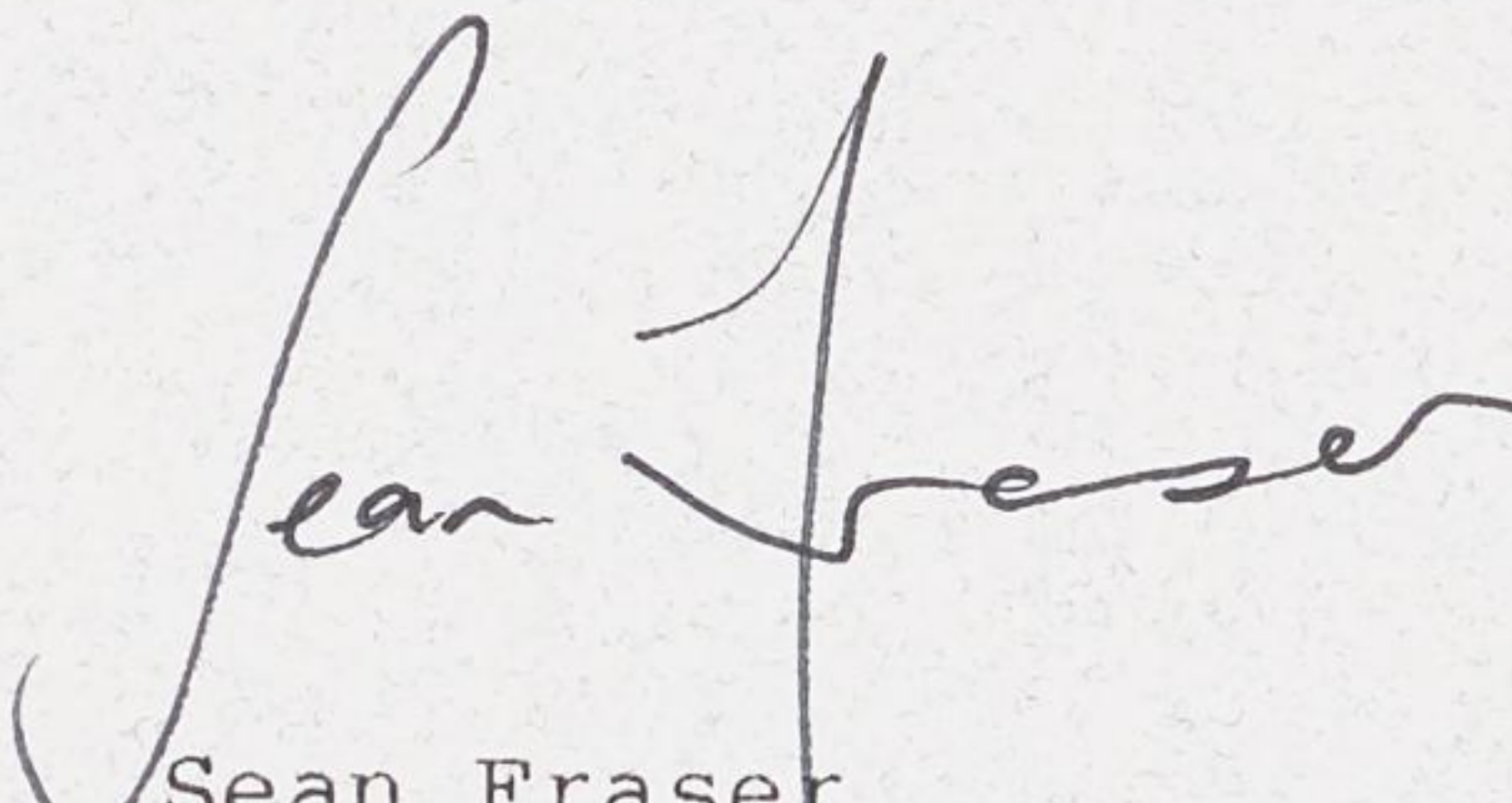
Enclosed please find a copy of page 46 of our new children's title, All About South Africa which has recently been published and is currently on the shelves.

In compiling this publication, we included a double-page spread on the history of Black nationalism in South Africa. Unfortunately, despite a sincere attempt to verify the textual content with Mr Pete Roussos at your Johannesburg offices, we have discovered that an error has managed to slip through. The labels to the illustrations of yourself and Mr Albert Luthuli included in the information box on page 46, entitled Some Black activist Leaders, have inadvertently been switched. Please allow me to take this opportunity to apologise for this unfortunate mishap and for any inconvenience this may cause, both for you and the African National Congress.

As the editor on this title, I must take full responsibility for this error and must stress that neither the illustrator nor Mr Roussos could have predicted nor pre-empted this mistake. Please accept my sincerest apology. I trust that this will not detract too much from the content of either the individual entry or the book as a whole.

Many thanks for your understanding.

Regards



Sean Fraser
Children's Editor



THE FREEDOM CHARTER

At a meeting at Kliptown outside Johannesburg in June 1955, 3 000 people adopted the Freedom Charter. It urged the establishment of a democracy that would represent *everyone* and in which there should be equal rights and equal job and educational opportunities. The Freedom Charter was signed by political organizations, black, coloured, Indian and white, but the government banned the publication of the document until 1984.

Black Nationalism

To the original inhabitants of southern Africa, the 19th century had meant a series of bitter wars. They had lost much of their land and in many places their traditional tribal system had collapsed. Since they belonged to Africa, they wanted a share in the running of their country. But the terms of the Peace of Vereeniging, drawn up by British and Boer leaders in May 1902, made no allowances for blacks to be represented in parliament.

The Beginnings of the ANC

On 31 May 1910, the Union of South Africa came into being. Again, the blacks were denied the right to vote. Only the Cape allowed the coloured people, and certain qualified blacks, to remain on the voters' roll.

Black leaders felt that something positive needed to be done. In January 1912, the South African Natives National Congress (SANNC) was formed at a meeting in Bloemfontein. Its aim was to achieve justice for blacks and to work in peace and freedom. Its members believed that the 'perseverance, patience, reasonable-



The SANNC was to become known as the ANC.

ness, the gentlemanly tendencies of Africans and the justice of their demands' would break down colour-prejudice. The SANNC did not approve of violence.

In 1923, the SANNC changed its name to the African National Congress (ANC), an organization that was banned in South Africa until 1990, but remained very active in exile.



Winnie Mandela at the Rivonia Trial.

THE SABOTAGE TRIAL

The **Rivonia trial** where eight leaders of the ANC were sentenced to life imprisonment was also known as 'The Sabotage Trial'. The trial took place during the first half of 1964 before Mr Justice Quartus de Wet. The charges against these men were sabotage and preparing for guerrilla warfare and armed incursion. All those convicted and sentenced have now been released.



BOOKS TO READ

Cry, *The Beloved Country* by Alan Paton (Penguin)

Some Black Activist Leaders



John Dube (1871-1946) Zulu clergyman and teacher, first president of the SANNC.

Clements Kadalie (1896-1951) Founder of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa – the biggest trade union in South Africa in the 1920s.

Albert Luthuli (1898-1967) Became president of the ANC in 1952. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1961.

Robert Sobukwe (1924-78) The Founder of the Pan- Africanist Congress.

Steve Biko (1946-1977) Founder and president of the South African Students' Organization and 'father' of the black consciousness movement in South Africa. He died in police custody in 1977.

Nelson Mandela (born 1918) A qualified lawyer who joined the ANC in 1944 and became one of its

most active members. He was sentenced to life imprisonment after being found guilty of 200 acts of sabotage at the Rivonia Trial in 1963. He was released in February 1990.

Walter Sisulu (born 1912) An active member of the ANC from 1940, he was found guilty of sabotage and sentenced to life imprisonment at the Rivonia Trial in 1963. He was released in October 1989.

Oliver Tambo (born 1917) Acting president of the ANC at the time, he left the country when the organization was banned in 1960. He continued to lead it in exile but returned to South Africa in 1990.

Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi (born 1928) Chief Minister of KwaZulu, he is the founder and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP). He is a prince of the Royal Zulu House.