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SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE
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SECTION A

QUESTION 1: WHAT WERE THE POLITICAL CHALLENGES THAT PW BOTHA'S GOVERNMENT HAD TO CONTEND WITH IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE 1980s?

SOURCE 1A

The source below is an article from the book: *The Heart of Hope: South Africa's Transition from Apartheid to Democracy* by Padraig O'Malley. It explains the reason behind the formation of the Conservative Party in South Africa and was published by the Nelson Mandela Foundation.

By 1981 it was clear that the interpretation the National Party (NP) gave to the 1977 constitutional resolutions differed grammatically from that of the party's right-wing. By this stage a core group of ultra-right-wingers, siding with Treurnicht, had become clearly identifiable. This group held secret meetings to consolidate its position in the party. The event that led to the biggest split in the National Party in nearly a half a century was an article in the February 1982 issue of one of the party mouthpieces, *Nat80*, saying that a state could have only one government. Treurnicht attacked this notion by saying that it implied a mixed government with coloured and Indian ministers. PW Botha defended the article and elaborated on his notion of 'power sharing' as a political solution – the first time a National Party politician had explained this concept in the context of the NP's constitutional policy.

At a parliamentary caucus meeting on 24 February 1982, a motion was carried supporting PW Botha as leader and his interpretation of 'healthy power sharing'. When the votes had been counted, it transpired that 22 members of the caucus, 20 from Transvaal and two from the Cape, opposed the motion. The position of the renegades subsequently became intolerable. Treurnicht hoped he could retain the leadership of the NP in Transvaal. This would have been possible because the NP has a federal structure and each province thus functioned independently. But on 27 February 1982, an emergency meeting of the Transvaal executive committee of the NP was held and Botha's stand was re-affirmed.

Treurnicht and his only supporter in the NP Cabinet, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, resigned their seats on 1 March 1982.

[Source: *The Heart of Hope: South Africa's Transition from Apartheid to Democracy* by Padraig O'Malley.
Accessed on 12 December 2024]



SOURCE 1B

The source below is an extract from an article: 'Total Strategy Reforms: Labour – Workers Unite', published in 2004. It explains the formation of COSATU as a result of Botha's reforms of the 1980s.

As part of Botha's policy of reform, he made concessions in several areas. He hoped that by doing this, many blacks would be bought off and be satisfied with these so-called reforms. In this way, resistance would die down and whites would be able to hold on to power.

Under the umbrella of reform, the government recognised African trade unions in 1979. Until then, African trade unions had been legal but were not allowed to negotiate with employers over wages and working conditions.

Why did the government recognise African trade unions at this time? On the one hand, it was part of PW Botha's strategy of reform. But the government was also forced to respond to the growing militancy among workers. In 1973 nearly 60 000 workers embarked on a wave of strikes in Durban as a response to a sharp increase in food prices. The Durban strikes were a major turning point in the history of African trade unions. Inspired by the strikes, more African trade unions began to spring up and organise workers.

The recognition of African trade unions in 1979 made it easier for them to operate. They realized that they would have more power if they worked together. This led to the formation of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU) and other umbrella bodies. FOSATU supported the principle of non-racialism and believed that all workers should unite and fight for better conditions.

The push for unity continued and in 1985, FOSATU merged with other unions to form a new federation – the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU). COSATU, with nearly half a million members, was the largest trade union organisation ever formed in South Africa.

[Source: <https://www.apartheidmuseum.org>. Accessed on 16 December 2024]



SOURCE 1C

The source below is an extract from an article, 'The End of Conscription Campaign 1983 – 1988 A Study of Extra-Parliamentary Opposition to Apartheid' by Merran Willis Phillips. It was published in 2002 by the University of South Africa. It focuses on why the liberal whites were not comfortable with military conscription in South Africa during the 1980s.

Elements within the white community began to demonstrate their dissatisfaction at the state's conscription demands by withholding their labour. Some responded by avoidance. Non-registration and non-reporting accounted for some 3 904 and 4 622 respectively in the 1980s intake. Perhaps the most common form of resistance was not notifying the SADF of changes of address. Since the onus was on the SADF to prove a conscript had received his conscript call-up before he could be prosecuted for not serving, this carried very little risk. There was also an increase of around 8 000 exemption applications between 1974 and 1978, leading to SADF directive that the exemption board tighten its conditions. School leavers applying for passports had to seek authority of the SADF, those renouncing South African citizenship now had to provide documentary proof that they were leaving, and the SADF discovered a bribery scam designed to avoid service. Rising white emigration figures were further evidence of resistance to conscription.

Heavier conscription demands also undermined the morale of those who continued to serve. Among serving men, the SADF noted an increase in 'welfare' cases, which included social, economic and psychological problems exhibited by troops. The nature of the conflict meant that counterinsurgency units were continually in demand for camps, leading to complaints of unequal service. Moreover, manpower needs sometimes meant that units served three months camps instead of the prescribed 30 days, as Defence Minister General Magnus Malan claimed that if full credit was given the effective troop strength would decrease so rapidly and the SADF would be unable to undertake defense tasks. Numerous letters to the SADF identifying individuals or groups as avoiding service were thus not just evidence of personal vindictiveness and xenophobia, but also of a growing sense that national service was a burden, and anger when this was perceived to be unfairly shared.

[Source: bbc.co.uk. Accessed on 12 November 2024]



SOURCE 1D

The source below is a cartoon by Etta Hulme, titled 'Both Depends on Apartheid'. It appeared in the *Fort Worth Star Telegram* on 5 October 1986. It shows a man behind a desk talking to another one seated in his office holding a trash bag labeled 'Apartheid'.

"BOTH DEPENDS ON APARTHEID"



OCTOBER 5, 1986

[Source: Etta Hulme @1986, Fort Worth Star – Telegram. Accessed 22 December 2024]



QUESTION 2: WAS THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) SUCCESSFUL IN DEALING WITH THE ASSASSINATION CASE OF MLUNGISI GRIFFITHS MXENGE?

SOURCE 2A

The source below is an extraction from an article, 'Griffiths Mxenge', published in August 2017 by Wikipedia. It explains why and how Mxenge was assassinated.

Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge was born in KwaRayi, a rural settlement outside of King Williams Town, Eastern Cape. He was a civil rights lawyer, a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and a South African anti-apartheid activist.

In 1981 Mxenge was assassinated by the apartheid death squad, led by Dirk Coetzee, in Umlazi Township south of Durban. He was abducted before the death squad stabbed him 45 times, beat him with a hammer and slit his throat. His body was found near a soccer field in Umlazi. Four years after her husband's murder, Victoria Mxenge was shot to death in front of her children at their Umlazi home in Durban.

In 1989, Butana Almond Nofomela, a former member of Coetzee's death squad, confessed to his involvement in Mxenge's murder hours before he was scheduled to be executed for an unrelated non-political murder. Coetzee later confirmed Nofomela's story. On 4 November 1996, former Vlakplaas commander, Dirk Coetzee, testified about his involvement in the murder of Griffiths Mxenge. He also asked for amnesty from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Despite protest from the Mxenge family, Coetzee was granted amnesty.

Nofomela, who'd been granted a stay of execution in an unrelated murder case, later had his death sentence commuted (changed) to life in prison. He was released on parole in September 2009.

[Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/griffiths-mxenge>. Accessed on 26 December 2024]



SOURCE 2B

The following statement was issued by the Amnesty Committee of the TRC. It focuses on the reasons for the granting of amnesty to Dirk Coetzee, Almond Nofomela and David Tshikalange for the murder of Griffiths Mxenge.

The Amnesty Committee of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission today granted amnesty to Dirk Coetzee, David Tshikalange and Butana Almond Nofomela in respect of the murder of Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, in November 1981. The Committee said that while 'there may be some doubt' about the identity of those who ordered or advised Coetzee to kill Mxenge, there was no doubt that Coetzee had acted on 'the advice', command or order of one or more senior members of the Security Branch of the South African Police.

The Committee placed on record its 'strong disapproval' of the conduct of the police in 'arranging for the assassination of an attorney who was doing no more than his duty in providing adequate representation for persons facing criminal charges'. In its findings, the Committee said: "On the evidence before us we are satisfied that none of the applicants knew the deceased, Mxenge, or had any reason to wish to bring about his death before they were ordered to do so. We are satisfied that they did what they did because they regarded it as their duty as policemen who were engaged in the struggle against the ANC and other liberation movements".

"It is, we think, clear that they relied on their superiors to have accurately and fairly considered the question as to whether the assassination was necessary or whether other steps could have been taken ... The three amnesty applicants were convicted of Mr Mxenge's murder during a trial in Durban after their amnesty application had been heard. As a result of the granting of amnesty, it will not be necessary for the trial court to proceed with the question of sentence".

[Source: www.info.gov.za/speeches/1997/08050w13297.html. Accessed on 26 December 2024]



SOURCE 2C

The source below is a cartoon by Zapiro titled: 'Dirk Coetzee Fire'. It was published on 11 March 2013 by Zanews. The cartoon humorously depicts what happened to Dirk Coetzee when he died on the 7 March 2013.



[Source: <https://Saha.org.za>. Accessed on 28 December 2024]



SOURCE 2D

The source below is an article from *The Daily Maverick* newspaper titled, 'Defend Truth: Griffiths Mxenge' by Victoria O'Regan, and published on 13 May 2024.

On Tuesday, Lamola also announced the inquest into the deaths of anti-apartheid activist and UDF and ANC members Mxenge and civic leader Mantyi to be opened.

Mxenge was found dead on a sport field in Umlazi, Kwa-Zulu-Natal on 19 November 1981.

"In the wake of his death, an inquest in 1983, conducted under the apartheid regime, failed to identify the perpetrators, despite clear signs of foul play – including evidence of surveillance on Mxenge's office and the poisoning of his dogs", Phiri said.

He said "a thorough investigation was not done" into Mxenge's death.

The Harms Commission and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) later revealed that orders to kill Mxenge came from Vlakplaas – the covert apartheid police unit headed by Dirk Coetzee. Coetzee and his accomplices were granted amnesty for Mxenge's murder.

"There is new evidence that certain critical information was not presented to the TRC and the initial inquest – although the perpetrators were clearly identified. Minister Lamola accepts that it is necessary and in the interest of justice to approach the Judge President of the High Court in the KwaZulu-Natal Division to reopen the inquest into the death of Mxenge", Phiri said.

[Source: *The Daily Maverick*. 13 May 2024. Accessed on 26 December 2024]



QUESTION 3: HOW DOES FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IMPACT THE GLOBALISED WORLD IN THE 21st CENTURY?

SOURCE 3A

The source below is an extract from an article: 'Food Security', published by Food Security Information Network (FSIN) on 24 December 2024. It explains the meaning of food security.

Food security is the state of having reliable food access to sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food. The availability of food for any class and state, gender or religion is another element of food security considered to exist when all the members of a family, at all times, have access to enough food for an active, healthy life. Individuals who are food-secure do not live in hunger or fear of starvation. Food security includes resilience to future disruptions of food supply. Such a disruption could occur due to various risk factors such as droughts and floods, shipping disruptions, fuel shortages, economic instability, and wars. Food insecurity is the opposite of food security: a state where there is only limited or uncertain availability of suitable food.

The concept of food security has evolved over time. The four pillars of food security include availability, access, utilisation and stability. In addition, there are two more dimensions that are important: urgency and sustainability. These six dimensions of food security are reinforced in conceptual and legal understandings of the right of food. The World Food Summit in 1996 declared that 'food should not be used as an instrument for political and economic pressure'.

There are many causes of food insecurity. The most important ones are high food prices and disruptions in global food supplies, for example due to war. There is also climate change, water scarcity, land degradation, agricultural diseases, pandemics and disease outbreaks that can all lead to food insecurity.

[Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/food-security>. Accessed on 26 December 2024]



SOURCE 3B

The source below is a report on the Global Food Security Summit held on 20 November 2023. It focuses on the deepening food security crisis and efforts by world leaders to end world hunger.

The United Kingdom (UK) will host the Global Food Security Summit on 20 November 2023, where leading experts will come together to 'tackle the causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, including through cutting edge UK-funded science and technology' and couldn't be happening at a more crucial time. In the UK and abroad, food insecurity is on the rise.

In 2022, there were 4,7 million people, or 7% of the UK population, in food poverty. Right now, one in every 10 people on earth is unsure where their next meal will come from and an estimated 345 million people are facing acute hunger and starvation, a rise of 119% since 2019.

Yet less than 12% of the UK's military budget could end hunger worldwide for a year.

While the World Food Programme (WFP) was able to raise a record-breaking 14 billion dollars in 2022, it was still way short of the 40 billion dollars it needs annually to feed the world's hungry.

If the last year has shown us anything, it's that a butterfly's wings flapping on one side of the world is capable of driving hunger on the other.

The biggest factor driving hunger is conflict. 70% of the world's hungry live in areas experiencing conflict and violence. Putin's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 caused a ripple (domino) effect around the world, raising the prices of wheat, grain, and fertilisers, as the ongoing war has limited or entirely disrupted access to these vital food-producing essentials for the rest of the world.

The climate crisis is the second biggest driver of hunger in the world, undermining (reducing) people's ability to feed themselves and their families through the destruction of lives, crops, and livelihoods.

The Global Food Security Summit will take place against this backdrop in London and will focus on new approaches to tackle preventable deaths of children, building climate resilient (strong) and sustainable (renewable) food systems, supporting early action to prevent and reduce the impact of humanitarian crises, and using science and technology to boost food security for people in the hardest-hit countries.

[Source: <https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/uk-global-food-summit-world-hunger>. Accessed on 28 December 2024]



SOURCE 3C

The source below was taken from an article titled: Food Security Update/World Bank Solutions to Food Insecurity' and updated on 16 December 2024. It explains how the World Bank addresses food insecurity.

Our food and nutrition security portfolio now spans across 90 countries. It includes both short term interventions such as expanding social protection, also longer-term resilience such as boosting productivity and climate smart agriculture. The Bank's interventions are expected to benefit 296 million people ...

In May 2022, the World Bank Group and the G7 Presidency co-convened the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS), which aims to catalyse (to speed up a process) an immediate and concerted response to the unfolding global hunger crisis. The Alliance has developed the publicly accessible Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard, which provides timely information for global and local decision-makers to help improve coordination of the policy and financial response to the food crisis.

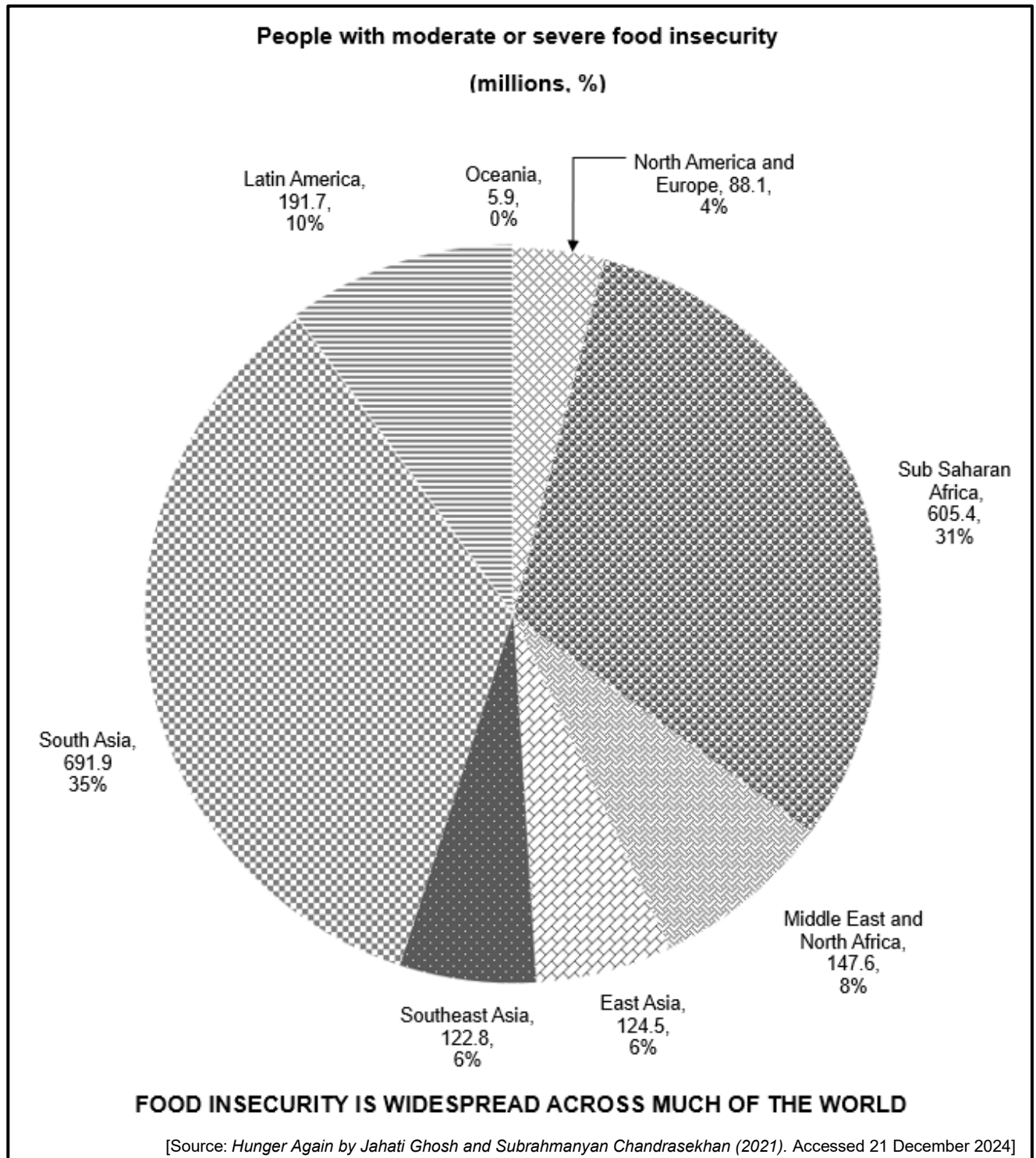
The Heads of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank Group, World Food Programme (WFP), and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) released a Third Joint Statement on 8 February 2023. The statement calls to prevent a worsening of the food and nutrition security crisis, further urgent actions are required to (i) rescue hunger hotspots, (ii) facilitate trade, improve the functioning of markets, and enhance the role of the private sector, and (iii) reform and repurpose harmful subsidies with careful targeting and efficiency. Countries should balance short-term urgent interventions with longer-term resilience efforts as they respond to the crisis.

[Source: www.worldbank.org. Accessed on 28 December 2024]



SOURCE 3D

The source below is a graph taken from an article by Jahati Ghosh and Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhan, 'Hunger Again' which was published in February 2021. The article shows how food insecurity is spread across the world.





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

- Jahati Ghosh and Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhan, *Hunger Again* (2021)
- Etta Hulme @1986 Fort Worth Star – Telegram
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