

- 1 Boksburg
- 2 Brits
- 3 Cape Town
- 4 Carletonville
- 5 Coffee Bay
- 6 Colesburg
- 7 de Kol
- 8 de Wildt
- 9 Die Hel
- 10 Durban
- 11 Elim
- 12 Flagstaff
- 13 Fochville
- 14 Germiston
- 15 Hartbeespoort
- 16 Johannesburg
- 17 Nietverdiend
- 18 Op-die-Berg
- 19 Oudtshoorn
- 20 Paarl
- 21 Phuthaditjhaba
- 22 Pretoria
- 23 Randfontein
- 24 Robben Island
- 25 Roodepoort
- 26 Rustenberg
- 27 Senekal
- 28 Soweto
- 29 Springs
- 30 Stellenbosch
- 31 Tzaneen
- 32 Uitenhage
- 33 Umgungundlovu
- 34 Ventersdorp
- 35 Verwoerdburg
- 36 Vryburg
- 37 Welkom

The provincial and homeland names and borders used in this exhibition are those that applied during most of the years of Goldblatt's photography and before South Africa's transition to democratic government in 1994.
© Courtesy of Edicions Bellaterra

ing the National Party to power in 1948 and keeping it there for more than 40 years.

pass laws Laws controlling the movements and residential rights of Africans, principally by means of a "pass" or pass book, signed by an official or employer. First imposed on slaves and Khoikhoi in the Cape in the 18th century. See *dompas* and *influx control*.
plot A small-holding.

Reef A name for the Rand or Witwatersrand; it referred to the gold reefs that lay under its 100 km length from the town of Springs in the east to Randfontein in the west.

Robben Island An island about 10 kilometres off Cape Town and almost 8 km², long used for the banishment of political prisoners and until 1931 for the isolation of lepers and the insane. It contained major defence installations during the Second World War. From 1961 until 1990, Blacks convicted of political offences against the apartheid regime were imprisoned there. Now a nature reserve and museum.

Republic Day Annual public holiday on 31 May commemorating the creation of the Republic of South Africa in 1961.

Russians A gang of blanketed Sotho men who terrorized Johannesburg townships from the 1940s.

Security Police Section of the South African Police that dealt with political matters. Also known as the Special Branch.

shaftsinking The process of digging the hole which will form a mine-shaft, and lining it with the equipment necessary for ventilation and the movement of men and ore.

sinker A category of miner skilled in shaftsinking.

slimes dump A heap of tailings, the residue after the extraction of gold from crushed rock, rendered as a mud which gradually dries out to form a solidified pile.

shebeen An informal place for the drinking of liquor, illegal until 1980.

Soweto From "South Western Townships", Johannesburg's "location", the extensive series of townships in which African residents of Johannesburg were required to live in terms of segregation laws regulating African access to urban areas.

stage A multi-storied steel structure suspended on ropes from the surface, which hangs above the shaft bottom during shaftsinking and on which work the men who line the shaft with concrete and equip it for mining.

Strijdom, J. H. (1893-1958) Uncompromising proponent of White and particularly Afrikaner hegemony and supremacy. Leader of the National Party and Prime Minister 1954-1958. **SWAPO** South West Africa People's Organisation.

Tant Afrikaans. Aunt, also a term of affection for an older woman.
total onslaught Term used by the National Party government to describe what they perceived as an all-out offensive using every weapon at their disposal, by foreign governments and the liberation movement to undermine and ultimately destroy the South African state.

township A segregated residential area for Africans or Coloureds, a location.

Verwoerd, H. F. (1901 - 1966) The principal architect of apartheid particularly in regard to geographical segregation and the massive social engineering required for its achievement. Prime Minister from 1958 until his assassination in 1966.

volk Afrikaans. A people or nation. In Afrikaner Christian-Nationalism, the Afrikaner *volk* is an organic whole greater than the sum of its individuals, created and chosen by God as a divine instrument.

voorkamer Afrikaans *voor* = front + *kamer* = room. Front room, parlour.

Voortrekkers Afrikaans *voor* = ahead + *trek* = migrate. Afrikaner farmers who migrated from the Cape into the interior in wag-

ons after 1834 to escape British domination. Also the Afrikaner youth movement.

Whites A collective term for light-skinned people predominantly of European stock.

Witwatersrand Afrikaans *Wit* = white + *waters* = waters + *rand* = ridge. Geographical east-west formation at between 1500 and 1830 metres (5000 to 6000 feet) elevation, on which lies South Africa's largest conurbation. See Reef.

Xhosas An Nguni African people who live mainly along the southeastern rain belt.

Zulus An Nguni African people who live mainly in KwaZulu-Natal.

ACTIVITIES AROUND THE EXHIBITION

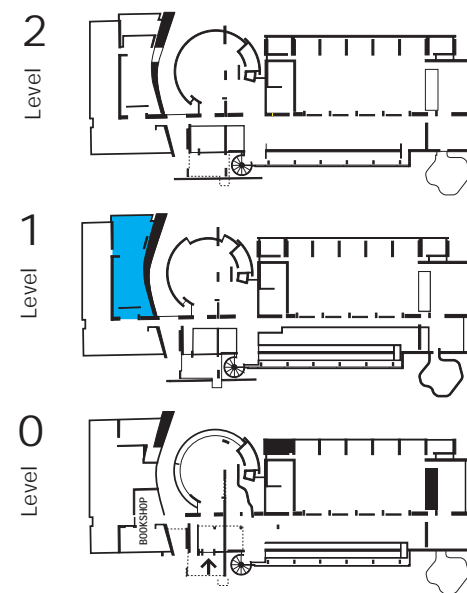
ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

FRIDAY 8 FEBRUARY AT 7.30 PM

The photographer **David Goldblatt**, **Pepe Baeza**, journalist and lecturer at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, and **Alfred Bosch**, professor of African History at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra, will discuss Goldblatt's work and the South African historical and cultural context.

Auditorium.
Limited number of seats.

For further information:
Tel. 93 412 14 13
servcult@macba.es



PLEASE DON'T TOUCH THE WORKS OF ART
HELP US PRESERVE THEM FOR TOMORROW'S VISITORS

Museu d'Art Contemporani de Barcelona

Plaça dels Angels, 1
08001 Barcelona
Tel.: 93 412 08 10
Fax: 93 412 46 02
www.macba.es

Museum hours
11 am to 7:30 pm daily
10 am to 8 pm Saturday
10 am to 3 pm Sunday and holidays
Closed Tuesday



David Goldblatt

Fifty-one years

8 February - 14 April 2002

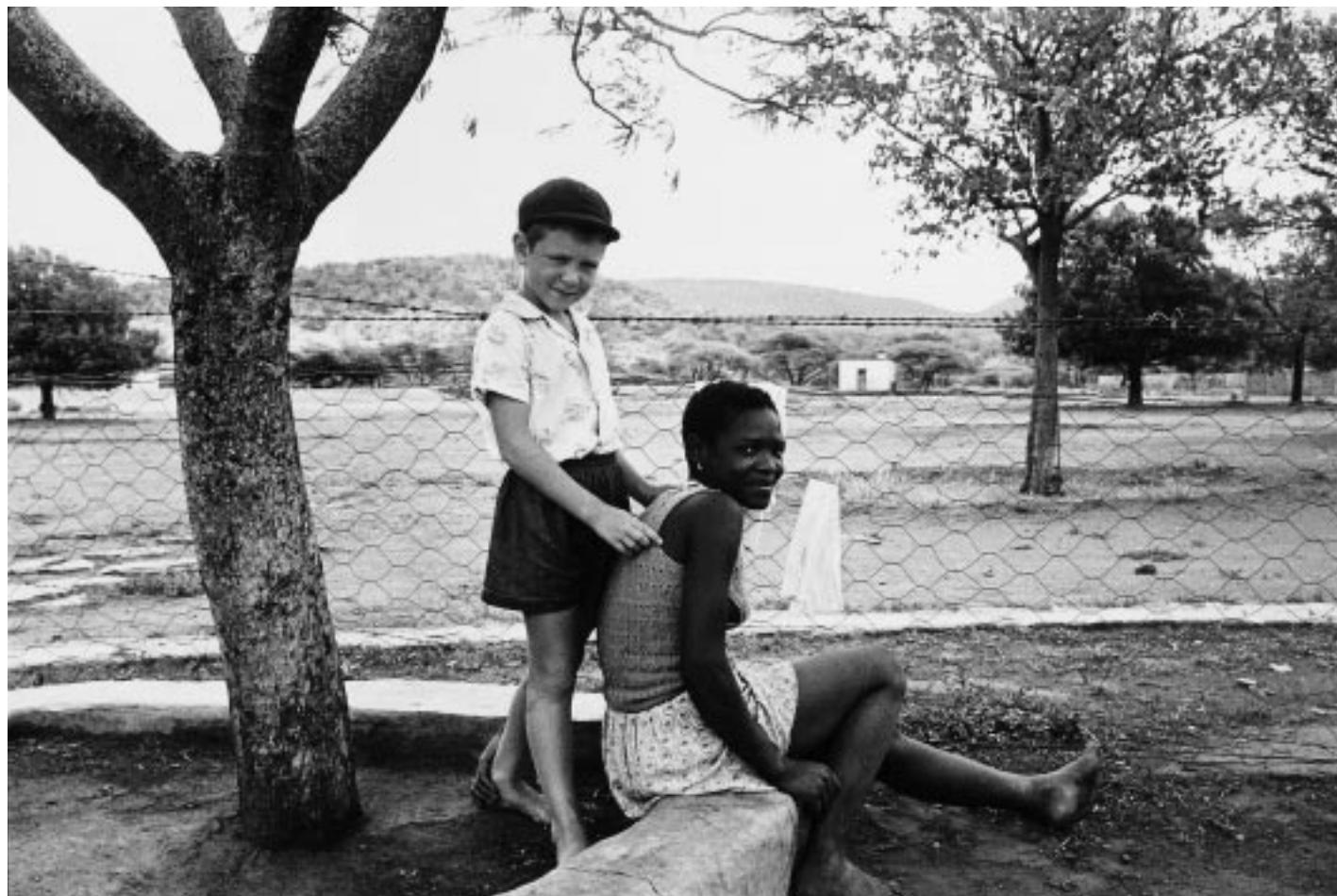


On Eloff Street, 1967. © David Goldblatt, 2002

David Goldblatt was born in 1930 in Randfontein, a gold mining town near Johannesburg in South Africa. His grandparents were Lithuanian immigrants who fled the persecution of Jews in the late nineteenth century. As a child, Goldblatt was raised in a family that emphasized racial tolerance. But he grew up in the broader social climate of racial segregation which, beginning in the early 1950s, was institutionalized into apartheid.

As a citizen and as a photographer and witness to apartheid's penetration of every aspect of life in South Africa, Goldblatt became an explorer of values and "...far more engaged by the states of being that lead to events, by the conditions of society rather than by the climactic outcomes of those conditions."





A farmer's son with his nursemaid, Heimweeberg, Nietverdiend, Western Transvaal, 1964.
© David Goldblatt, 2002

Over the years his probings have led to a number of photographic essays from which the present exhibition is drawn.

Some of these essays have covered short periods of time and specific places, others have spanned decades and great geographical expanse. This exhibition traces Goldblatt's major themes, among them his work on the gold mines among which he grew up, the homeland transport of segregated people, life in a small-town white community, the portrayal of Afrikaner people, architecture as an expression of values, and recurring from time to time throughout his working life, aspects of Johannesburg, the city in which he lives.

As his contemporary, the South African writer Nadine Gordimer has observed, "these photographs have an unstated political significance that goes beyond the obvious images – they reveal the violence against human beings repeated, endlessly, in the continuity of daily life. They are 'evidence for historical occurrences' whose devastation mounts as one opens oneself to the quiet, inescapable force of what Goldblatt's photographs of dispossession, material and of human dignity, mean. The *recognition* that is the photographer's form of inspiration is an epiphany David Goldblatt reveals to us in the meaning of human lives, their time, their place."

GLOSSARY

The following glossary of terms is helpful for the understanding of the texts accompanying the photographs, as well as the context in which these photographs were taken. *A Dictionary of South African English on Historical Principles* Oxford, 1996, was extensively used in compiling this glossary.

abakwetha Xhosas who undergo rites of passage into manhood which include circumcision and isolation from other people.

Africans Dark-skinned people indigenous to Africa.

Afrikaans A much altered form of Dutch which developed from the need of White officials and farmers of the early settlement at the Cape, whose language was Dutch, to communicate with Asian and African slaves and with the indigenous Khoikhoi. It has many words of Malay and Khoi origin. It became the language of the Coloureds and of the Afrikaners. Particularly through attempts by Britain to suppress the use of Dutch and Afrikaans and to anglicise the Boers, Afrikaans became vital to Afrikaner group consciousness and to the growth of Afrikaner Nationalism.

Afrikaners Afrikaans-speaking Whites descended principally but not exclusively from Dutch, German and Huguenot settlers of the 17th and 18th centuries and the lighter-skinned descendants of their unions with their slaves and servants.

Apartheid Afrikaans. Separateness. The policy of rigid racial segregation applied by means of drastic social engineering and a multiplicity of laws by the National Party government. Claimed by its proponents to be in conformity with Christian ethics, apartheid proposed that each ethnic group would enjoy full rights of citizenship within its own designated geographical area. Blacks, who constituted more than two-thirds of the population, were to be given 13% of South Africa's land in the form of fragmented and economically unviable "homelands". Whites would have the rest. **Apostolic Multiracial Church in Zion of SA** One of some 5000 to 7000 African Independent Churches in South Africa, many of them with only 30 or 40 adherents, but together constituting about 9 million or 47% of Black Christians.

assegai Spear.

baasskap Afrikaans. *Baas* = master + *skap* = ship. White domination.

Blacks A collective term for dark-skinned people. In the apartheid years, those discriminated against because they were not White, i.e., Africans, Coloureds, Indians, Malays and Chinese.

black spot A farm or piece of land owned and occupied by Black people surrounded by White-owned farms or land and therefore contrary to apartheid. Many such farms were expropriated by the state, sold to Whites, and their Black owners and occupants forcibly removed, mostly to closer settlement camps.

Boer Afrikaans. A farmer. A rural Afrikaner. An Afrikaner. Now sometimes derogatory.

boss-boy An African man in charge of a team of mineworkers and, until the dismantling of discriminatory regulations, the highest rank to which a Black could rise in the mining hierarchy. In the 1970s, as racist terminology came to be regarded as "inappropriate" by mining house managers, the term "team leader" was introduced for this rank of worker.

boy An insulting term for an African man of any age.

cactus grab A mechanical jaw used for lifting broken rock off the shaft bottom and dumping it into kibbles during shaftsinking.

café-de-move-on Mobile canteen catering mainly to Black workers, usually made from scrap materials; "movable" to enable avoidance of the authorities who declared them illegal and arrested their owners.

Coloureds People of colour of mixed descent.

compound Enclosed single sex living quarters in which migrant miners lived for the duration of their contracts. Later known as a hostel. Compounds were invariably situated on the proclaimed mining property of the company for which the men worked.

comrades Young activists, mostly supporters of the UDF and ANC.

concession store A shop catering especially to African mineworkers sited near their compound. Since trading was forbidden on proclaimed mining ground, a fee based on the number of men living in the adjacent compound was payable for this concession.

Crossroads A squatter camp near Cape Town, settled by tens of thousands of Africans who poured into the Western Cape in the 70s and 80s, in search of work and in defiance of Influx Control regulations prohibiting their presence there.

doek A headscarf.

dompas Afrikaans. *dom* = stupid + *pas* = pass. Popular term among Africans for the hated pass. See pass laws and influx control.

Dutch Reformed Church See Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk.

Fietas Adjacent Johannesburg suburbs of Pageview and Vrededorp, known to their residents by this name.

general dealer A shop in which a wide variety of goods is stocked.

Group Areas Act One of the principal statutes of the apartheid system. It provided for separate residential and business areas for defined ethnic groups.

Highveld The grasslands of the interior of Southern Africa.

homeland A quasi-autonomous region, one for each of the ten African ethnic groups recognized under the apartheid plan, which provided that each such region would become a self-governing and eventually independent state funded by South Africa. Only in these regions could South African born Africans claim citizenship and permanent residence.

Indians People indigenous to India who settled in South Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries and their descendants.

Influx Control System used during apartheid years to limit Africans' access to and residence in urban areas. Greatly extended the reach of the old pass laws.

kerk Afrikaans. Church.

Khayelitsha ["Our New Home"] Township for Africans among the sand dunes of the Cape Flats, outside Cape Town, established by the government in 1983 in an attempt to deflect and control the influx of Africans, who were pouring into squatter camps around Cape Town.

Khoi, Khoikhoi Popularly and sometimes offensively known as Hottentot. An African people, nomadic pastoralists, the first indigenous inhabitants of the Cape encountered by the early European settlers.

kibble A steel bucket used to lift rock and water from the shaft bottom during shaftsinking and to move men and equipment between shaft bottom and surface.

lash To load.

location The segregated area, usually on the outskirts of a town, in which Africans or Coloureds were required to live. Later known as a township.

Memorable Order of Tin Hats (MOTHs) Founded in 1927 in Durban, South Africa, an international organization of ex-servicemen and women.

mining house A corporation which controls and manages a number of mines.

misfire A residue of explosives which did not ignite with the rest of the charge during mining operations and a potential source of a serious accident if a miner should now drill into that residue.

National Party The Afrikaner political party which grew out of the Purified National Party formed in 1933; it governed the country from 1948 until 1994 and was responsible for the introduction of apartheid.

Native An African person. Polite term until early 20th century, then offensive.

Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk Dutch Reformed Church, the largest of the Afrikaner Protestant churches and the "mother" body from which the others split. Its first parish was founded in Cape Town in 1665. The language of the Church was Dutch and later Afrikaans. After 1857, when some White members of the Dutch Reformed Church objected to sharing the communion cup with Coloureds, admission to services in most parishes was restricted to Whites. The ideological basis of apartheid was largely propounded by theologians of the Afrikaner Protestant Churches. These churches had close links with and exerted powerful influence on the National Party government.

Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika The Dutch Reformed Church's mission to Africans.

Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sending Kerk The Dutch Reformed Church's mission to Coloureds.

Ossewa-trek Afrikaans. Ox-wagon Trek, the centennial celebration of the Great Trek and the Battle of Blood River, in which, in 1938, 12 wagons traveled widely through South Africa, to the acclaim *en route* of thousands of Afrikaner patriots, and converged on Blood River and Pretoria where, on 16 December 1938, huge crowds commemorated these events and witnessed the dedication of a monument at Blood River and the laying of the foundation stone of the Voortrekker Monument at Pretoria. The ardour and unity generated among Afrikaners by the 1938 *trek* were material in sweep-