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

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; it was the site of a major prison for political offenders and lepers before South Africa's transition to democratic government in 1994. 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.

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 the mine-shaft, and lining it with the equipment necessary for shaftsinking until 1980.

Shebeen An informal place for the drinking of liquor, illegal until 1990.

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.

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.


SWAPO South West Africa Peoples Organisation. Tant Afrikans, 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.


White A collective term for light-skinned people predomi-
nantly of European stock.


Glossary

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

ass egal Spear
baas skap Afrikaans. Baas = master + skap = ship. White domination.
black A collective term for dark-skinned people. In the apartheid years, those discriminated against because they were not white, i.e., Afrikaners, Coloureds, Indians, Malay and Chinese.
black spot A farm 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.
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 in 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 shaft sinking.
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 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 man worked.
comrades Young activists, mostly supporters of the UDF and ANC.
concession store A shop catering especially to African mineworkers situated 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 1970s and 80s, in search of work and in defiance of influx Control regulations prohibiting their presence there.
dak A headcart.
dompa Afrikaans. dom = stupid + pas = pass. Popular term among Africans for the hated pass. See pass laws and influx control.
Dutch Reformed Church See Nederduits 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 Afrikaners 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.
kerm 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 Towns.
Khoi, Khoikhoi Popularly and sometimes offensively known as Hottentots. 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 shaft sinking and to move men and equipment between shaft bottom and surface.
lash The 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 (MOTHA) 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 United National Party formed in 1918; it governed the country from 1948 until 1994 and was responsible for the introduction of apartheid.
Nederduits 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, admis sion to the ministry was barred to whites. The ideological basis of apartheid was largely propounded by the theologians of the Afrikaner Protestant Churches, these churches also closely linked with and exerted powerful influence on the National Party government.
Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika The Dutch Reformed Churches’ mission to Africans.
Nederduits Gereformeerde Sending Kerk The Dutch Reformed Church’s mission to Coloureds.
Ossewa-trek Afrikaans. O = wagon Trek. The central celebration of the Great Trek and the Battle of Blood River, in which, in 1938, 12 wagons traveled widely through Southern Africa, to the acclaim in 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 Voortrekkers Monument at Pretoria. The ardour and unity generated among Afrikaners by the 1938 trek were material in sweep...