

**A South African Diary:
Contested Identity, My Family - Our Story**

Part E:

1911 - 1974

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Caution in the use and interpretation of these data

This document consists of events data presented in chronological order. It is designed to give the reader an insight into the complex drivers at work over time, by showing how many events were occurring simultaneously. It is also designed to guide future research by serious scholars, who would verify all data independently as a matter of sound scholarship and never accept this as being valid in its own right. Read together, they indicate a trend, whereas read in isolation, they become sterile facts devoid of much meaning. Given that they are “facts”, their origin is generally not cited, as a fact belongs to nobody. On occasion where an interpretation is made, then the commentator’s name is cited as appropriate. Where similar information is shown for different dates, it is because some confusion exists on the exact detail of that event, so the reader must use caution when interpreting it, because a “fact” is something over which no alternate interpretation can be given. These events data are considered by the author to be relevant, based on his professional experience as a trained researcher. **Own judgement must be used at all times. All users are urged to verify these data independently.** The individual selection of data also represents the author’s bias, so **the dataset must not be regarded as being complete.** The reader is strongly urged to do additional research before drawing conclusions, using this dataset merely as a guide of some known events. Images used in this document are from the public domain, unless otherwise noted, so copyright is not being claimed by the author. Andrew Charles Turton, my younger brother, is thanked for his work in sourcing the Turton genealogical data used in this text.

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1911

- 1911 The racial split in the **Orange Free State** is 33% white and 62% black, changing from the 1904 levels of 37% white and 58% black (Welsh, 2000:366).
- 1911 The racial split in the Cape is 582,000 whites, 462,000 coloureds and 1,520,000 blacks, or 77% “non-white” (Welsh, 2000:367).
- 1911 The **Mines and Works Act** bars black people from skilled jobs in the mining industry (Meredith, 2007:522).
- 24/10/11 Pixley Seme writes an important piece in *Imvo* referring to “the demon of racialism, the aberrations of the Xhosa-Fingo [sic] feud, the animosity that exists between Zulus and the Tonga’s, between the Basotho and every other Native [which] must be buried and forgotten, [because] we are one people” (Welsh, 2000:376-7). This becomes the underlying philosophy of the **South African Native National Congress** (SANNC) to be founded in 1/1912.
- 13/2/11 **Turton Genealogy:** Jabez Turton (my Paternal Great-Grandfather) dies virtually penniless in Addington Hospital, Durban aged 75 after his patent (see 16/4/1892) fails to bring him any sustainable income. His address is listed as 110 Gordon Road, Durban.

1912

- 1912 James Barry Munik Hertzog is expelled from the ministry after a series of blistering attacks on a Cabinet colleague (Welsh, 2000:375). After this expulsion he joins forces with General de Wet and establishes the Nationalist Party (NP). This becomes the political platform from which **Afrikaner Nationalism** starts to grow. Dr. Daniel François Malan gives this new party a boost when he also joins, bringing with him the Cape newspaper *De Burger*.
- 1912 Barry Hertzog states that while he supports unity between Boer and Brit, he is determined that South Africa should develop a separate and independent identity within the British Empire. He makes it clear that he sees full equality between Afrikaner and English-speaker (Meredith, 2007:521).
- 1/12 The **South African Native National Congress** (SANNC) is founded in Bloemfontein with Pixley Seme playing a leading role (see 24/10/1911). This is the forerunner of the **African National Congress** (ANC) that became the first democratically elected government in 1994.
- 12/5/12 **Turton Genealogy:** Gert Johannes Jordaan (my Maternal Great-Great Grandfather) dies at an unknown location aged 91.
- 8/6/12 **Turton Genealogy:** Susanne Letitia Clarence (mother of my Paternal Grandfather) dies aged about 67 and is buried in the Maitland Cemetery, Cape Town.

1913

- 1913 The **Natives Land Act** is passed in South Africa demarcating land for blacks in the so-called Native Reserves. This is consistent with the **Lagden Commission** (see 1905). About 87% of the country is demarcated as white land. This causes a massive uprooting of black families living on white farms as tenant labourers (Meredith, 2007:522).
- 1913 Paramount Chief Griffith comes to power in Basotholand. He nominates 95 of the 100 members of the Basotho National Council (see 1910) and stays in power until 1939.
- 1913 Barry Hertzog is dropped from the Cabinet. He goes on a tour of many Afrikaner rural settlements in the **Orange Free State** promoting his cause and leaving behind a host of Afrikaner vigilance committees in his wake (Meredith, 2007:521).

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- 1913 A monument is erected in Bloemfontein to commemorate the thousands of Boer women and children who died in the **British Concentration Camps** during the **Second Anglo-Boer War**. (See **Emily Hobhouse** reference in 1926 and 2/1971).
- 20/6/13 Sol Plaatje writes in his book *Native Life in South Africa*, that awakening on this date, “the South African native found that he was not actually a slave, but a pariah in the land of his birth” (Meredith, 2007:523).
- 7/13 In the first strike action to take place in the Union of South Africa, Thomas Baines’ Transvaal Federation of Trades is recognized and dismissed strikers are reinstated in what is seen to be a victory for organized white labour (Welsh, 2000:382). Police action results in the death of 20 strikers.
- 25/7/13 **Turton Genealogy:** Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Theodor Pistorius (my Paternal Great-Great Grandfather) dies in Heidelberg, Transvaal.

1914

- 1914 The **First World War** breaks out and lasts until 1918. Many South Africans serve in this war, but the white population is divided as the result of living memories of the treatment of the Afrikaners by the British in the **Concentration Camps** of the **Second Anglo-Boer War**.
- 1914 The **Imperial Light Horse Regiment** parades through Van Brandis Street in Johannesburg in a show of force. This tactic is repeated during the **Armed Struggle** in an attempt to restore public confidence (see 5/10/86).
- 1914 Barry Hertzog forms the National Party on the belief that “the interests of the Union come before those of another country”. He opposes Botha and Smuts as they lead South Africa into the **First World War** as British allies. At the same time Christiaan de Wet and Koos de la Rey both try to foment a rebellion (Meredith, 2007:521).
- 1914 **Turton Genealogy:** Ethel Hendrina Cloete (my Maternal Grandmother) attends school at Turfontein.
- 1/14 A general strike is instigated by railwaymen, provoking General Jan Smuts, in his capacity as Minister of Defence, to declare martial law. In strike action at the Jagersfontein Diamond Mine, 16 black workers are killed by white workers (Welsh, 2000:383). The newly-established Union Defence Force (UDF) is called out and the strike is defeated in a reversal of the earlier victory by organized white labour (see 7/13). This action gives a major boost to the South African Parliamentary Labour Party.
- 7/14 Mahatma Ghandi leaves South Africa for India where he goes on to play a major role in the dependence of that country from Britain.
- 8/14 The **First World War** breaks out in Europe. This invokes bitter memories in the Union of South Africa as Afrikaners with living memory of the **British Concentration Camps** fail to see a logical reason why they should give support to Britain. Pro-German sentiments run high in many Afrikaner circles, remembering the support given to the **Transvaal** Government after the abortive **Jameson Raid** (see 30/12/1895).
- 8/9/14 The **1st Imperial Light Horse Regiment** is deployed into German South West Africa as part of the **First World War**. They remain operational until 1 August 1915.
- 1/10/14 Lt. Colonel W.F.T. Davies is appointed as the Commanding Officer of **2nd Imperial Light Horse Regiment**. He holds this post until 31 July 1915.
- 9/10/14 General Manie Maritz, a **Second Anglo-Boer War** veteran, is joined by General C.F. Beyers and General C.R. de Wet and together they lead a rebellion against the British. They are

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forcefully put down, becoming martyrs that inspire **Afrikaner Nationalists** in the coming years.

1915

- 1915 During a skirmish in the German South West African theatre of the **First World War**, the bridge outside Usakos on the line to Karabib is demolished.
- 7/15 The first issue of the Afrikaans newspaper *Die Burger* is published under the editorship of Dr. Daniel François Malan. This is a major step in the evolution of **Afrikaner Nationalism**.
- 9/7/15 The German resistance in South West Africa (SWA) ends when Dr. Theodor Seitz surrenders to South African forces between Otavi and Tsumeb. This subsequently brings SWA under South African control as a **League of Nations** mandated territory.
- 19/9/15 **Turton Genealogy:** Catharina Maria Grobler (wife of Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Theodor Pistorius (my Paternal Great-Great Grandfather)), dies in Heidelberg, Transvaal aged 79. It is probable that she participated in the **Great Trek** along with her immediate family, but exact details are unknown.
- 10/15 In a South African general election, Hertzog's Nationalist Party (NP) polls 27,000 votes against Louis Botha's 95,000, with the NP gaining 27 out of 130 seats, 16 of which were in the **Orange Free State**. A key issue is Afrikaner memories of the **British Concentration Camps** (Welsh, 2000:380).
- 10/15 The newly formed National Party (see 1914) wins 16 of the 17 Free State seats, 7 Cape seats and 4 Transvaal seats (Meredith, 2007:521).
- 22/10/15 **Turton Genealogy:** Maria Margaretha Van Der Merwe, wife of Gert Johannes Jordaan (my Maternal Great-Great Grandfather) dies at an unknown location aged 87.
- 1/11/15 Lt. Col. H.G.L. Panchaud assumes command of a component of the **Imperial Light Horse Regiment**. He holds this command until 30 April 1925.
- 12/15 Isaiah Bud-M'bele, the first black person to be accepted into the Cape Civil Service, is fired (Welsh, 2000:385).

1916

- 12/10/69 **Turton Genealogy:** Schalk Dietloff Jacobus Jordaan (my Maternal Great-Grandfather) dies in Victoria Hospital, Fort Victoria, Rhodesia aged 46. He is buried in Plot 123 Fort Victoria (Masvingo) Cemetery, Zimbabwe.

1917

- 1917 **Turton Genealogy:** Joachim Jan Hendrik (also known as John Henry) Cloete (my Maternal Great-Grandfather) volunteers for military service in the **First World War**, but fails to pass the medical examination, given his age (around 46).
- 7/17 A national meeting of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) is stormy. Sol Plaatje is offered the Presidency but he rejects it. John Dube and Selope Thema resign to be replaced by Sefako Makgatho (a moderate Methodist lay preacher) and Saul Msane, an outspoken Zulu opponent of Dube and also a lay preacher. Makgatho provides a lot of stability for the SANNC over the next few years (Welsh, 2000:385).
- 14/7/17 During the Somme Offensive of the **First World War**, Brigadier Henry Lukin, a veteran of the **Battle of Ulundi** (see 4/7/1879) leads the South African Brigade into battle with 121 officers and 3,032 men. A week later 5 officers and 750 men are left alive. This feeds into

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resentment between the Afrikaner and British when it is generally believed that the South Africans were simply regarded as cannon fodder.

1918

- 1918 The **Afrikaner Broederbond** is formed, partly in response to the growing “Poor White Problem” (Meredith, 2007:522). **Note:** This is the result of the **Scorched Earth Policy** implemented by Kitchener during the Second-Anglo Boer War that left destitute Afrikaners.

1919

- 1919 The **Afrikaner Broederbond** is formed with Dr. Daniel François Malan playing a key leadership role. This is a major step in the evolution of **Afrikaner Nationalism**.
- 5/19 During the **Versailles Peace Conference**, General Smuts warns the British by saying that he would hesitate to be signatory to a treaty that would ensure “the fires will be kept burning and the pot be kept boiling until it boils over, either in a new war, or in the breakdown of the European system under the onslaught of social and industrial anarchy” (Welsh, 2000:387). Smuts goes on to make an appeal to President Woodrow Wilson and Prime Minister Lloyd George saying that, “this treaty breathes a poisonous spirit of revenge, which may yet scorch the fair face – not of a corner of Europe, but of Europe” (Welsh, 2000:387). These insights are equally relevant to the **Treaty of Vereeniging** (see 31/5/1902) which was merely designed to give Britain access to the mineral wealth of the vanquished Boer Republics after the **Second Anglo-Boer War**.
- 8/19 General Louis Botha dies, resulting in General Jan Smuts becoming the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.
- 10/19 Police fire on a crowd in Port Elizabeth protesting against low wages, killing 23 people (Welsh, 2000:390).

1920

- 1920 The Smuts United Party government promulgates the **Native Affairs Act** placing the articulation of black political interests in the hands of the white electorate. This Act establishes the **Native Affairs Commission** and envisages a system of black councils with headquarters in Umtata, Transkei, where the **Bunga** had been functioning since its establishment in 1908 (Welsh, 2000:394).
- 1920 **Turton Genealogy:** Clarence Stanley Turton (I) becomes a tenant farmer on land belonging to his father in law in the Lindleyspoort area adjacent to the Kalahari. There is a belief that the farm has diamonds on it, but this later proves to be false, so he moves on to Hlabisa where he becomes Messenger of the Court.
- 2/20 Black miners go on strike, resulting in police action that ends up with the loss of life (Welsh, 2000:390). No exact numbers are available at the time of writing.
- 3/20 In a South African general election, Hertzog’s Nationalist Party (NP) wins 44 seats, Creswell’s Labour Party wins 21 seats and Smart’s Unionist Party wins 25 seats in Parliament (Welsh, 2000:388).

1921

- 1921 King Sobhuza II starts his reign in Swaziland. This lasts until 1982.
- 1921 Faced with labour-related limitations to economic growth, employer organizations announce their intention of ending the colour-bar in semi-skilled work. This prompts a backlash from the white supporters of the Nationalist Party, acting in sympathy with the Labour Party, who

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want to protect white labourers that might otherwise lose their jobs. After abortive negotiations, the Revolutionary Miner's Council of Action takes over (Welsh, 2000:391). In sympathy with these events, the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA) is formed (see 1922 for more details of the **Rand Miners Strike**).

1921 With the retirement of John Xavier Merriman, the liberal tradition that had been established in the Cape loses somewhat of its intellectual leadership. Under the liberal leadership of the Reverend James Aggrey however, the Joint Councils of Africans and Europeans is established. This goes on to become the South African Institute of Race Relations in 1929 (Welsh, 2000:394).

1921 In a snap general election in South Africa, Smut's enlarged South African Party (SAP) is able to secure a majority in Parliament of 24, with the Labour Party faring very badly (Welsh, 2000:389).

1921 **Turton Genealogy:** John Holland Turton, brother of Jabez Turton (my Paternal Great-Grandfather), baptized in St Peter's Church, Leeds Yorkshire on 4/1/1834, dies in Kokstad, East Griqualand aged 87.

25/1/21 **Turton Genealogy:** Clarence Stanley Turton (my father) is born at Lindleyspoort to his parents, Alice Hope Turton (née Pistorius) and his father Clarence Stanley Turton. He moves with his parents to Hlabisa, Zululand, where his father is Messenger of the Court. Clarence Stanley (II) (the boy in the centre of the picture) goes on to be given the name of *uMqangabhodwe* by the Zulu people, among whom he grows up learning isiZulu as a first language, there being no school at Hlabisa.



1922

1922 The **Rand Miners Strike** is forcefully put down by the Smuts Government and **Martial Law** is declared on 10/3/22. Around 153 strikers are killed. The **Imperial Light Horse Regiment** is involved in this action. Welsh (2000:391) reports 138 strikers and bystanders dead, 38 black people killed and around 50 government forces dead.

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1922 The **Stallard Commission** makes a series of recommendations that fuse Liberal thinking with racial segregation.

1923

1923 There is a purge in the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA) that shifts the focus away from the protection of white workers interests (Welsh, 2000:392).

1923 The United Party government promulgates the **Native Urban Areas Act**. This establishes the principle that towns are white areas in which blacks are permitted to reside only if they have permission to do so (Meredith, 2007:523).

4/23 As a result of the **Rand Miners Strike** of 1922, the United Front is formed between the Nationalist Party (NP), the Labour Party (LP) and the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA).

27/4/23 **Turton Genealogy:** Minerva Yvonne Turton is born to Clarence Stanley Turton (I) (my Paternal Grandfather) and Alice Hope Pistorius (my Paternal Grandmother). Minerva is named in honour of the tenacity of the English survivors of the ship **Minerva** wrecked off the Bluff on the night of 4 July 1850.

30/8/23 **Turton Genealogy:** Frans Cornelis Jacobus Cloete (my Maternal Great-Great Grandfather) dies at an unknown location. It is not known where he was born, but it is known that he married Hendrina Johanna Vilonel in 1872 in the **Orange Free State**, so he was presumably involved in the movement of settlers either during, or immediately after, the **Great Trek**. His mother, Aletta Geertruida Engelbrecht died after he was born (see 23/6/1818 and 19/7/1818) and his father Francois Cornelis Joachim Cloete remarried twice more (see 23/6/1818, 19/7/1818, 28/7/1821, 27/1/1822 and 11/5/1876).

1924

1924 Inkatha ka Zulu is founded on the symbolism of the “rope of grass”, a sacred coil representing Zulu unity (Welsh, 2000:411).

6/24 In a South African general election, Hertzog’s Nationalist Party (NP) wins 63 seats and their Labour Party (LP) allies win 18. This gives these two parties the majority of 28 seats in what becomes known as the **Pact Government** with James Barry Munik Hertzog as Prime Minister (Welsh, 2000:396). Jan Smuts loses his seat in parliament and retires temporarily from politics to write his book entitled *Holism and Evolution*. Hertzog goes on to be Prime Minister of successive South African governments from 6/1924 to 9/1939, a period of time longer than any British Prime Minister.

16/7/24 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Petrus Jordaan (my Maternal Grandfather) marries Ethel Hendrina Cloete (my Maternal Grandmother) in St Peters Church, Sabie.

1925

1925 Afrikaans replaces Dutch as an official language in South Africa. This is yet another significant step in the evolution of **Afrikaner Nationalism**.

1925 The Prince of Wales, grandson of Queen Victoria, visits South Africa. This inspires Zulu political ambitions when the **Anglo-Zulu War** is remembered when the Zulus receive the Prince with a 60,000 strong impi giving the royal salute of “*Bayete*” (Welsh, 2000:410). The Afrikaner community is less impressed however as the scars from the **British Concentration Camps** and **Scorched Earth Policy** are still raw for many.

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- 1925 The **Economic and Wage Commission** reports on the plight of the so-called **Poor White** problem arising from the devastation of the **Scorched Earth Policy** of the **Second Anglo-Boer War**. (See 1932 for details of the **Carnegie Commission**).
- 1925 The **Vissering-Kemmerer Committee** recommends that South Africa should return to the **Gold Standard**, which was abandoned temporarily during the **First World War** (Welsh, 2000:405).
- 1925 The South African Native National Congress (SANNC) reorganizes into the African National Congress (ANC) under the leadership of the Reverend Zaccheus Mahabane and adopts the colours of black, green and gold for its flag (Welsh, 2000:395).
- 26/6/25 **Turton Genealogy:** Frank Turton, brother of Jabez Turton (my Paternal Great-Grandfather), born in Dundee, Natal (see 1850 and 1855), dies in Hayfields, Dundee District after marrying Amy Elizabeth Marshall (daughter of John Marshall and Elizabeth Bonnar and grand-daughter of William Marshall and Sarah Beardsall) and producing seven children: Arthur Turton, Ernest Turton, Cecil Turton, Douglas Turton, Clara Turton, Joyce Turton and John Turton. The Marshall genealogy lists Frank Turton as being, "Farmer: Hayfields". This suggests that he lived his whole life in close proximity to the theatre of the **Anglo-Zulu War** of 1878 - 1879, but also the **Anglo-Boer War** (see the **Battle of Talana Hill** on 20/10/1899 and the **Battle of Elandsplaagte** on 21/10/1899).
- 5/1/25 **Turton Genealogy:** Cynthia Barbara Jordaan is born to Johannes Petrus Jordaan (my Maternal Grandfather) and Ethel Hendrina Cloete (my Maternal Grandmother).
- 28/3/25 **Turton Genealogy:** Joyce Olive Turton is born to Clarence Stanley Turton (I) (my Paternal Grandfather) and Alice Hope Pistorius (my Paternal Grandmother).
- 23/6/25 During the visit to South Africa by the Prince of Wales, the **Imperial Light Horse Regiment** fields a Guard of Honour at the Rand Club in Johannesburg.

1926

- 1926 The **Pact Government** promulgates the **Mines and Works Amendment Act**, rewarding the Labour Party with their desire to create a statutory colour bar to keep blacks from most of the better paid jobs, which were now held exclusively for white descendants of the **British Concentration Camps** (also known as **Poor Whites**).
- 1926 During the Imperial Conference in London, James Barry Munik Hertzog from South Africa and William Mackenzie King of Canada push for a definition of what "dominion status" actually means. This results in a definition of the mother country and dominions as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or internal affairs, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations" (Welsh, 2000:399). Hertzog claims this as a triumph for **Afrikaner Nationalism**. This definition leads to the creation of the Department of External Affairs in 1927.
- 1926 **Emily Hobhouse** dies and her ashes are spread at the foot of the Afrikaner Memorial erected in Bloemfontein in 1913. At the event **Jan Smuts** addresses a large crowd of mourners, saying: "We stood alone in the world, friendless among the peoples, the smallest nation ranged against the mightiest Empire on earth. At the darkest hour, when our race almost appeared doomed to extinction, she appeared as an angel, as a heaven-sent messenger. Strangest of all, she was an Englishwoman" (Meredith, 2007:536).
- 18/2/26 Negotiations take place between Britain and Portugal over the delimitation of the territorial boundary between South Africa and Mozambique.

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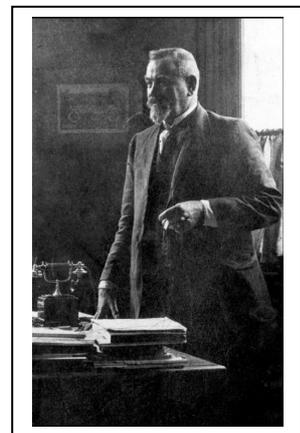
- 22/6/26 Negotiations take place between Britain and Portugal over the delimitation of the territorial boundary between the **League of Nations** Mandated Territory of South West Africa and Angola.
- 1/7/26 The Government of the **Union of South Africa** signs an *Agreement between South Africa and Portugal Regulating the Use of the Water of the Cunene [sic] River*. This lays the foundation for the future **Hydraulic Mission** that sees economic development and political stability being built upon a platform of hard infrastructure (dams, pipelines and inter-basin transfers) (see 21/1/69). This is also early evidence of the strategic significance of shared water resources in the context of a national economy that is water constrained. (See 7/75, 10/8/75, 20/10/75 and 7/88 for examples of military skirmishes at **Calueque**, which is created as a direct result of this 1926 Agreement; as well as **Operation Savannah** on 15/10/75 that was triggered by some of these events).

1927

- 1927 The **Pact Government** promulgates the **Immorality Act** that makes sexual relations across the colour bar illegal. They also promulgate the **Masters and Servants Act** to increase the power of employers, and the **Native Administration Act** to restrict black political activity in so-called "tribal areas" (Welsh, 2000:397-8).
- 1927 The **Pact Government** creates the Department of External Affairs (the Foreign Ministry) in response to the definition of dominion status agreed to during the Imperial Conference in London in 1926.
- 1927 Josiah Gumede visits Russia and returns with lots of enthusiasm for the lessons to be learned from the Bolshevik Revolution.
- 1927 **Turton Genealogy:** Rhona Jordaan, older sister of Heather Kathleen Turton *nee* Jordaan, dies at birth as a result of complications. Rhona's mother, Ethel Jordaan (my Maternal Grandmother) was allegedly unconscious at the time, because she was suffering from Blackwater Fever while accompanying her husband on a prospecting expedition in what is now known as the Copperbelt. Rhona is buried alongside another unknown person, in the second grave in what was to become the official cemetery at Luanshya (formerly Roan Antelope) in northern Zambia, close to the Congo. This incident describes how my Maternal Grandparents lived, and the circumstances into which my mother grew up.
- 1/27 A conference is held between government officials and leaders of the Indian community in South Africa in order to resolve the problems arising from restrictive trading conditions being imposed by the government (Welsh, 2000:402).
- 6/10/27 An agreement is reached between Britain and Portugal over the delimitation of parts of the border between the League of Nations Mandated Territory of South West Africa and Angola.

1928

- 1928 The Labour Party splits during their annual conference, reducing their representation in Parliament to 8 seats.
- 1928 The **Moscow Comintern** resolves that the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA) must work for an independent native South African republic as a stage towards a workers and peasants republic (Welsh, 2000:404). (See 4/30 for details of tensions within the ANC arising from this decision).
- 2/4/28 **Turton Genealogy:** Wilhelm Pieter Pistorius (my Paternal Great-Grandfather) dies at an unknown place at the age of 65. During his life he was an advocate and Mayor of Middelburg.



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30/11/28 **Turton Genealogy:** Heather Kathleen Jordaan (my mother) is born in Johannesburg, but is baptised a short while later in Windhoek where her father is working at the time. Her parents are Johannes Petrus Jordaan (a diamond drill operator and prospector) and Ethel Hendrina Jordaan (nee Cloete).

1929

- 1929 The **Wall Street Collapse** ushers in the **Great Depression**.
- 1929 The South African Institute of Race Relations is formed (see 1921).
- 1929 As a result of the split in the Labour Party in 1928, the Nationalist Party is returned with an overall majority. The **Riotous Assembly Act** is promulgated, giving the government the power to banish a suspect from a given district.
- 1929 The Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Organizations) is formed by the **Afrikaner Broederbond**. This is another major step in the evolution of **Afrikaner Nationalism**.
- 1929 The Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU) ceases to function as a coherent body as a result of internal tensions and leadership problems (Welsh, 2000:404).
- 2/29 The **Native Franchise Bills** are debated in Parliament and are rejected.
- 13/10/29 **Turton Genealogy:** Charles Turton, brother of Jabez Turton (my Paternal Great-Grandfather), born in Yorkshire in 1844, dies in Merebank, Durban aged 85 and is buried in Stellawood Cemetery, Durban.
- 29/10/29 The New York Stock Market collapses, triggering the **Great Depression**.

1930

- 1930 Trooper **George Mossop**, veteran of the **Anglo-Zulu War** and specifically the **Battle of Hlobane**, **Battle of Khambula** and **Battle of Ulundi**, dies. After the war he became a settler and hunter living in relative peace. (See 28/3/1879, 29/3/1879 and 4/7/1879).
- 1930 During the visit to South Africa by the Governor General, the **Imperial Light Horse Regiment** fields a Guard of Honour in Johannesburg.
- 4/30 As a result of growing tensions within the African National Congress (ANC) arising from the direction that the communist faction is being pushed by Moscow, Josiah Gumede is replaced by Pixley Seme, the original founder of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) as leader of the ANC (Welsh, 2000:404). (See 1927 for details of Gumede's visit to Russia and 1928 for details of the **Moscow Comintern**).

1931

- 1931 A massive drought hits the American West, specifically devastating the Great Plains that had recently been settled by farmers (see 14/4/1935). This feeds into the despair caused by the **Great Depression** as banks foreclose on farmland and farmers become refugees.
- 1931 The worst drought in living memory leaves crops to wither on the fields in South Africa. As the drought worsens, animals start to die, exacerbating the hardships being experienced by farmers. The rains fail totally for the 1931 and 1932 season. This feeds the **Poor White** problem.

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- 2/31 As a result of the **Great Depression**, South African products face reduced demand abroad, so the currency is devalued in order to promote foreign trade.
- 29/4/31 The Government of the Union of South Africa reaches an agreement with Portugal formally entitled the *Exchange of Notes Respecting the Boundary between the Mandated Territory of South Africa and Angola*. This provides for infrastructural development to bring water to the arid areas of Owamboland. This later becomes the theatre of military operations known as **Sector 10** (see 6/79, 1/85, 10/12/87 and 26/6/88), establishing a link between water resource development and the **Armed Struggle**.
- 16/8/31 An agreement is reached between Britain and Portugal over aspects of the border between Northern Rhodesia and the **Caprivi Strip**.
- 26/9/31 Britain abandons the Gold Standard leading to a series of crises that eventually impact South Africa as the **Great Depression** sets in. The **Pact Government** decides that this is an excellent chance for South Africa to assert its independence and decides not to follow the British example by adhering to the **Gold Standard** (Welsh, 2000:405).

1932

- 1932 The worst drought in living memory enters its second year causing devastation to the farming communities. This becomes a key driver of the **Poor White** problem.
- 1932 The **Carnegie Commission** reports that 300,000 of 1,800,000 whites, almost all of which are Afrikaner descendents of the survivors of the **British Concentration Camps** and **Scorched Earth Policy** of the **Second Anglo-Boer War**, can be classified as “very poor” (Welsh, 2000:401-2). This is the so-called **Poor White** problem around which **Afrikaner Nationalism** starts to focus its political energies. (See 1925 for details of the **Economic and Wage Commission** report).
- 11/32 **Turton Genealogy**: Clarence Stanley Turton (I) signs a last will and testament at Hlabisa, Zululand.
- 12/32 As a result of the decision to adhere to the **Gold Standard** (see 26/9/31), South African currency is over-valued, causing pressure on the mining industry and the loss of jobs. Faced with these realities, the **Pact Government** decides to abandon the **Gold Standard**. Gold shares are immediately rejuvenated and marginal mines can once again operate (Welsh, 2000:405).

1933

- 1933 Colonel Denys Reitz, a famous Boer commander, is appointed as Colonel-in-Chief of the **Imperial Light Horse Regiment**, in an act of reconciliation for the human suffering caused by the **Second Anglo-Boer War**. This indicates a historic trend in South Africa towards reconciliation after periods of bitter and divisive conflict.
- 1933 The first Afrikaans Bible is published. This feeds into notions of Afrikaner cultural unity and individuality as a distinct “Volk” and is thus a key element of **Afrikaner Nationalism**.
- 1933 During the annual meeting of the African National Congress (ANC), Pixley Seme’s leadership style is a key issue. Seme packs the delegation with his own supporters so the meeting degenerates into farce, heralding the decline of the ANC (see 2/36 for details of the revival) (Walsh, 2000:407).
- 1933 The Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR) plant comes into production for the first time. This is a major watershed event, because it heralds the transition from purely a mining-based economy, to an early industrial economy in South Africa. This expanding economy goes on to create 500,000 new jobs between 1933 and 1939.

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- 3/33 In an attempt to reunite the deeply divided Afrikaner Volk, Dr. James Barry Munik Hertzog staves off an internal attempt to unseat him by offering Jan Smuts a coalition between the Nationalist Party (NP) and the South African Party (SAP). After serious debate this offer is accepted and preparation is begun to fight a national election from this new platform.
- 5/33 In a South African general election, with the coalition between the Nationalist Party (NP) and the South African Party (SAP) being endorsed overwhelmingly, the NP wins 25 seats and the SAP wins 61 out of a total of 158 seats in parliament (Welsh, 2000:406). This is called the **Fusion Government**. The NP has internal divisions however, with Dr. Daniel Francois Malan forming what he calls the "Purified" Nationalist Party as a result. These are called the Malanites in some circles and they are ardently republican. Colonel Stallard forms the Dominion Party to counter the growing republican sentiments (Welsh, 2000:407). The **Fusion Government** stabilizes the country during uncertain times and economic growth starts to happen. From 1933 to 1938 the GNP grows by 70% (Welsh, 2000:411).
- 4/7/33 The Government of the Union of South Africa signs an agreement known as the *Exchange of Notes between the Union of South Africa and Northern Rhodesia Regarding the Eastern Boundary between the Caprivi Strip and Northern Rhodesia and the Grant of Privileges to Northern Rhodesian Natives [sic] on the Caprivi Islands*. This sets the border in an area that becomes a military combat zone during the **Armed Struggle** (see 5/76).

1935

- 14/4/35 As a result of the great drought in the American mid-west (see 1931), a massive dust storm occurs. This is known as Black Sunday and feeds into the prevailing misery caused by the **Great Depression**.

- 29/6/35 **Turton Genealogy:** A travel permit (No. 29435) is issued by the Magistrate in Benoni granting permission to Johannes Petrus Jordaan (my Maternal Grandfather) and his wife Ethel Hendrina Jordaan (nee Cloete) (my Maternal Grandmother) to travel with two unnamed children to the territories of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland and Portuguese East



Africa. This permit lists Johannes Petrus Jordaan's home address as 137 (139?) Woburn Avenue, Benoni. The two unnamed children are (Heather Kathleen Jordaan) (my Mother then aged 7) and Cynthia Barbara Jordaan (aged 10). This permit is for work purposes where Johannes Petrus Jordaan is drilling for the rock core samples used for prospecting and assay purposes. An official stamp on the top left corner dated 5/7/1935 indicates that the border was crossed at Ressano Garcia into what is now known as Mozambique. This gives some indication of the movements of Johannes Petrus Jordaan at this time as he goes from drill site to drill site plying his trade as a diamond driller and prospector.

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1936

1936 The British government in the **Bechuanaland Protectorate** starts to change to a more colonial form of administration, during which time the Dikgosi lose much of their traditional power.

1836 The **Representation of Natives Act** removes the franchise from Cape blacks (Meredith, 2007:524).

20/1/36 King Edward VII becomes the Colonel-in-Chief of the **Imperial Light Horse Regiment**. He holds this post until 12 May 1937.

2/36 The **Fusion Government** debates the issue of Native Representation, watering down earlier proposals. While this is taking place, the African National Congress (ANC) is in crisis, with membership down to less than 400 as a result of Pixley Seme's leadership (see 1933). A revival begins within the ANC as a result of the debate over Native Representation, with the election of the Reverend James Calata to the post of Secretary General of the ANC, with Zaccheus Mahabane becoming President (Welsh, 2000:408).

31/7/36 **Turton Genealogy:** Joachim Jan Hendrik (also known as John Henry) Cloete (my Maternal Great-Grandfather) dies in Pilgrims Rest where he is a miner. He made and lost two fortunes, first from the **Diamond Rush**, and later from the **Gold Rush**. He has a reputation for being a gambler, allegedly playing cards on the bare bellies of loose women. Renowned for his horsemanship, he trained race horses and he owned a famous horse called Rebel that used to take him home at night after drinking too much, and used to toss him over the front gate of his home. On his death, his daughters Ethel Hendrina Jordaan (my Maternal Grandmother) and



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Doris Kathleen Evans travel to Pilgrims Rest for the funeral. They decide to bring his bereaved wife Sarah Catharina Jordaan (nee Viljoen), back to New Kleinfontein mine in Benoni, where Doris's husband (Wilfred Vaughn Evans) is Underground Manager).

23/8/36 **Turton Genealogy:** Sarah Catharina Viljoen (wife of Joachim Jan Hendrik (also known as John Henry Cloete) (my Maternal Great-Grandfather)), dies in Benoni aged about 56. Apparently she never recovered from the death of her husband and took to her bed after his death. On the day of her passing, no apparent cause of death is evident so it is concluded that she died of a broken heart. She dies at the home of Doris Evans, her daughter, on the New Kleinfontein mine in Benoni.



1937

1937 The **Natives Reprehensive Council** is formed. This is a largely symbolic organization with no real political power or authority (see 26/11/1947).

1937 The **Fusion Government** promulgates the **Native Laws Amendment Bill** that reinforces white control over the migration of black people into urban areas.

6/37 Jan Hofmeyr, founder in 1878 of the **Boeren Beschermings Vereeniging** (BBV), resigns his position in the South African Party (SAP) over a Bill being promoted by the Hertzog/Smuts coalition to deny Indians the right to freehold land outside of specifically designated areas. Hofmeyr starts the Liberal Party as a result.

25/10/37 **Turton Genealogy:** Clara Turton, sister of Jabez Turton (my Paternal Great-Grandfather), born on the ship **Hebrides** in January 1850 *en route* to Natal, dies at the Hillcrest Chronic Sick Hospital in Durban aged 87.

1938

1938 The **Centenary Celebrations of the Great Trek** sees an upsurge in **Afrikaner Nationalism**. The **Ossewa Brandwag** (OB) is formed. This later becomes a pro-Nazi fascist movement. A cairn of stones is laid at the memorial site of the **Battle of Blood River** as part of the **Centenary Celebrations of the Great Trek**.

1938 In a general election, Dr. Daniel Francois Malan leads the newly "purified" National Party to a slightly enlarged political impact when they capture 27 seats. One of the elected Members of Parliament under the Purified National Party banner is Hans Strydom.

1938 In the 5 years since the **Fusion Government** came to power (1933), the GNP grew by 70% (Welsh, 2000:411), driven mainly by the gold price.

23/7/38 **Turton Genealogy:** Etienne Dietloff Jordaan is born at Benoni to Johannes Petrus Jordaan (my Maternal Grandfather) and Ethel Hendrina Cloete (my Maternal Grandmother). The probable home address is 137 (139?) Woburn Avenue, Benoni (see 29/6/1935).

16/12/38 The foundation stone of the Voortrekker Monument is laid before an audience of 100,000, becoming a key event in the emergence of **Afrikaner Nationalism**.

1939

1939 Since the creation of the Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR) in 1933, the diversified South African economy has created 500,000 new jobs, 80% of which are taken up by black workers (Welsh, 2000:411).

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1939 The **Imperial Light Horse Regiment** is deployed into the Western Desert as part of the Allied 8th Army during the **Second World War**.

1939 The National Institute for Christian Education and Instruction is formed as part of the growing ideology of **Afrikaner Nationalism**.

1939 Paramount Chief Griffith, who came to power in Basotholand in 1913, ends his reign during the same year that the first high school is opened in the country. The death of Griffith creates a succession battle, sparking off a series of killings known as the **Diretlo Murders** when his son, Bereng, resorts to witchcraft (Welsh, 2000:438). Bereng is later arrested, put on trial and executed for his actions.

2/39 The **Ossewa Brandwag** (OB) is formed along the same lines as the Nazi movement in Germany. Feeding into the ideology of this movement is the bitter experience of the **British Concentration Camps** and Kitchener's **Scorched Earth Policy** during the **Second Anglo-Boer War** (known in **Afrikaner Nationalism** circles as the **Second War of Independence**).



4/3/39 **Turton Genealogy:** Barbara Christina Jacoba Botha (wife of my Maternal Great-Grandfather Schalk Dietloff Jacobus Jordaan) dies in Pretoria aged 66 and is buried at the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) Church in Pretoria West. She is related to **General Louis Botha**.

6/9/39 The South African Cabinet debates the entry of SA into the war against Germany. This is bitterly argued and the pro-war Smuts faction wins a narrow victory over the anti-war Hertzog faction (80 votes for and 67 votes against declaring war). Smuts becomes Prime Minister and declares war on Germany. This provokes retaliation from the **Ossewa Brandwag** and gives them new energy as they mobilize over this issue. In the first mobilization of South African troops, Valentine Cloete (son of John Henry Cloete and Sarah Viljoen – see photo in text box taken in Tel Aviv, Palestine on 28/6/1942 after the Gazalla Gallop and before the Battle of Al Alamein) joins the 3rd Transvaal Scottish Regiment, becoming one of the first to see action. He is wounded and returned to South Africa, and then joins the Air Force as an air gunner. He goes on to see two tours of active duty, first as an infantryman and later as an air gunner.



8/11/39 Lt. Col. G. Rennie is given command of the **2nd Imperial Light Horse Regiment**. He holds this post until 1 June 1940.

1940

1940 Dr. Alfred Xuma is elected to the Presidency of the ANC. He gains support for the subsequent lobbying of the United Nations for the South-West Africa territory (captured from the Germans during the First World War) to be held as UN mandated territory, without being incorporated into the Union of South Africa as was currently the case.

1/6/40 Lt. Col. W.J. Grose assumes command of the **Imperial Light Horse Regiment**. He holds this command until 5 June 1942.

11/40 During the National Party Congress, Hertzog's policy proposal is that post-war national unity should be sought based on equal rights of the Afrikaners and English-speaking populations, underscored by the mutual recognition of one another's heritage. This is opposed by Malan so the party is split.

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1941

- 1941 Rains return to the American mid-west after the start of the drought in 1931, ending the **Dust Bowl** and feeding into growing public confidence after the **Great Depression**.

1942

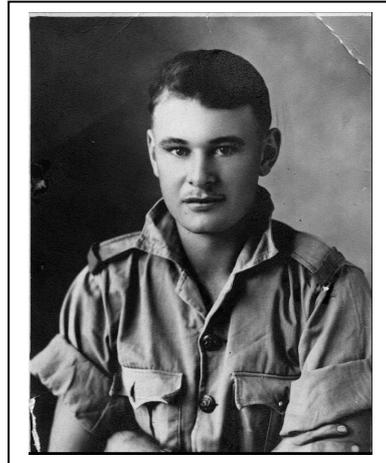
- 1942 A group of 10,000 Batswana people join the Allies and go on to see action against the Axis forces in North Africa, Palestine and Italy.

- 1942 B.J. Vorster, the future Prime Minister of South Africa, is arrested and placed in detention camp for his pro-Nazi activities as a leader of the **Ossewa Brandwag**. While in detention this group of people start to plot the overthrowal of Jan Smuts and his South African Party (SAP). Vorster claims that "Christian Nationalism is an ally of National Socialism" (Welsh, 2000:464).

- 26/5/42 The **Battle of Gazalla** commences in the Western Desert. It ends on 14 June 1942. South Africans plays a major role in this including Gunner Clarence Stanley Turton, my father, who later relates this incident to me using the words "Gazalla Gallop".

- 1/7/42 Panic in the streets of Cairo results in the burning of masses of official documents in fear that they might fall into German hands. This becomes known as **Ash Wednesday** because of the soot that fell from the sky due to the large number of fires.

- 1/7/42 The **Defence of the Alamein Line** commences until 9 July.



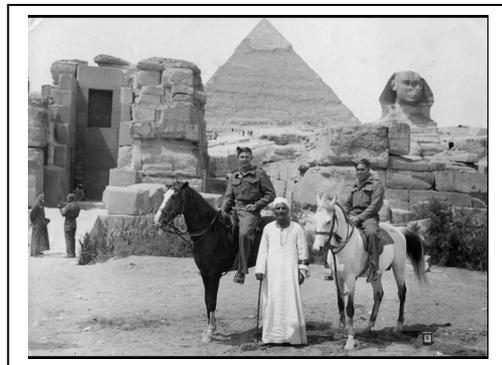
- 23/10/42 The **Battle of Al Alamein** takes place ending on 4 November. The **Imperial Light Horse** plays a significant role in this event. Gunner Clarence Stanley Turton (my father) is a soldier during this battle.

- 12/11/42 Tobruk is recaptured.

1943

- 1943 In a general election, the United Party wins 110 seats with Malan's "purified" Nationalist Party reduced to 43 seats in parliament. This election victory places the United Party in a dominant position and shows up weaknesses in Afrikaner political ranks.

- 23/1/43 **Turton Genealogy:** Clarence Stanley Turton (II) (left in photo) returns home from Egypt on leave from his first tour of active service with the **Allied Eighth Army** where he served in the **Abyssinian Campaign** and in the **Western Desert** fighting Rommel's Afrika Korps.



- 23/1/43 Tripoli falls to the Allies.

- 17/3/43 The Government of the Union of South Africa enters into a formal agreement with Portugal over the boundary between South West Africa and Angola.

- 7/5/43 Tunis falls to the Allies as the war in the Western Desert winds down.

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4/11/43 **Turton Genealogy:** Clarence Stanley Turton (II) receives an honourable discharge from the army after completing his second tour of combat duty with the **Allied Eighth Army** under Montgomery.

1944

1944 The ANC Youth League (ANCYL) is formed with Anton Lembede playing a key role in defining its vision.

1944 **Turton Genealogy:** Heather Kathleen Jordaan (my mother) joins the Union Defence Force (UDF) in late 1944. While on a weekend pass she goes home to find that two family weddings are taking place on the same day. The first is Val Cloete (brother of my maternal grandmother), who had returned from his first tour of duty (North African campaign) as a wounded infantryman and had been discharged from the army, only to re-enlist as an air gunner in the South African Air Force. Before his second tour of combat duty into Europe, he married Wilma Reid in Benoni. Her sister, Ethel Hendrina Cloete (my maternal grandmother) attended this wedding with her husband, Johannes Petrus Jordaan, and her daughter, Heather Kathleen Jordaan (my mother). When the issue of the second family wedding (held in Pretoria on the same day) came up, Ethel Hendrina Cloete said that Val Cloete was her brother so she owed it to him to stay for his entire wedding. This left Johannes Petrus Jordaan and my mother to attend the Pretoria wedding, because the relative concerned was from his side of the family. Given that Heather Kathleen Jordaan was only home on a weekend pass and about to return to her base in Roberts Heights immediately after the second wedding, she went in her army uniform. On arrival at the second wedding, the host was indignant because that branch of the family was closely associated with the **Ossewa Brandwag** and as such was deeply opposed to South African involvement in what to them was a "British" war in Europe. The situation got ugly, so to avoid an escalation into a major incident, my grandfather leaves with his daughter, who then returned to her military base. This incident gives some insight into the sentiments of the time, and in particular the way that Afrikaner families were divided by the sentiments arising from the **British Concentration Camps** and **Scorched Earth Policy**. It also shows how deep the division was between the Smuts supporters and the Nationalists.



3/3/44 **Turton Genealogy:** Clarence Stanley Turton (II) (my father) qualifies for a blasting certificate in fiery mines.

15/8/44 South African paratroopers take part in **Operation Anvil / Dragoon**, an airborne invasion by the Allied forces of southern France. The unit is British 2 Independent Parachute Brigade Group and the outcome is a success (Volker, 2010:322).

12/10/44 South African paratroopers take part in **Operation Manna**, an airborne assault by the Allied forces of Megara Airfield in Greece. The unit is British 2 Independent Parachute Brigade Group and the outcome is a success (Volker, 2010:322).

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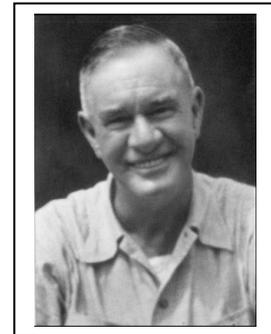
- 11/44 South African paratroopers take part in heavy urban fighting in Athens, Greece. The unit is British 2 Independent Parachute Brigade Group and the outcome is a success (Volker, 2010:322).

1945

- 1945 The **Sixth Pan Africanist Congress** meets in Manchester. This is attended by African leaders like Kwame Nkrumah from Gold Coast, Jomo Kenyatta from Kenya, and Peter Abrahams from South Africa. This is later regarded as a watershed year in African liberation.
- 1945 The Transvaal ANC introduces a motion banning communists, most of whom are white, from membership. This motion is defeated at the national level of the ANC and thus does not become official policy of the movement.

1946

- 1946 The **Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill** becomes an attempt to seek compromise between the desires to restrict Indian ownership of land while stilling allowing for some representation of Indian interests in the affairs of government.
- 1946 Census figures show that as many Black South Africans live in urban areas as Whites, drawn in by the economic boom resulting from the **Second World War**. Since 1910 the White population has increased by little more than a million to 2.4 million, whereas the Black population has grown by 4.5 million to 9 million (Meredith, 2007:525). This census becomes the pivotal data on which future decisions are taken, because it becomes clear that Black population growth is outstripping that of Whites, so in a purely numbers game, White insecurity is likely to grow. This becomes the foundation for the **Swart Gevaar** that takes root so vehemently in the 1948 general election.
- 1946 J.B. Marks and Moses Kotane, both committed communists since 1929 having been trained in Moscow, join the ANC National Executive Committee. This strengthens the communist ties that are to become important as the **Armed Struggle** evolves in the next decade.
- 8/1/46 **Turton Genealogy:** Clarence Stanley Turton (I) (my Paternal Grandfather) dies at Addington Hospital in Durban at the age of 53.
- 3/46 **Churchill** makes his **Iron Curtain Speech** at Westminster College, Missouri in the USA.
- 4/6/46 **Turton Genealogy:** Heather Kathleen Jordaan (my mother) is given an honourable discharge from the Union Defence Force where she served as a court stenographer during the Second World War.



1947

- 1947 Kwame Nkrumah returns to the Gold Coast from London, where he had been formulating his beliefs in **Pan Africanism**. This has a major impact on the liberation movements subsequently, particularly the PAC.
- 1947 Anton Lembede, a founding leader of the ANC Youth League (ANCYL), dies. This leaves Walter Sisulu, Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela to play a leading role in the ANCYL as the young Turks start to challenge the old guard of the ANC.

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- 1947 J.B. Marks leads the newly-established Council of Non-European Trade Unions on a strike, during which 70,000 miners down tools, in the biggest industrial action yet to be experienced in South Africa.
- 1947 The first granite statue of an ox wagon made by Coert Steynberg is unveiled at the monument to the **Battle of Blood River** (see 16/12/1838).
- 2/47 King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, make an official visit to South Africa. This stirs Afrikaner sentiments by re-invoking memories of the **British Concentration Camps**.
- 3/47 In an act known as the **Doctors Pact**, Dr. G.M. Naicker of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), Dr. Yusuf Dadoo of the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) and Dr. Alfred Xuma of the African National Congress (ANC), agree to collaborate in their mutual desire to secure the franchise and end all racially-based restrictions in South Africa. This becomes an important moment in the history of the **Armed Struggle**, because the various Congress movements start to cooperate in a concerted way.
- 8/11/47 **Turton Genealogy:** Clarence Stanley Turton (II) marries Heather Kathleen Jordaan at St Mary and St John's Church in Vereeniging.
- 26/11/47 The Native Representative Council (see 1937) decides to resign *en masse* as a demonstration over their political impotence during the Council of Non-European Trade Unions Strike led by J.B. Marks.

1948

- 1948 The University of Potchefstroom articulates the notion of "Christian National Education" as the foundation for the new Afrikaner-led government policy. This fuses together notions of Christianity with notions of nationalism and becomes a powerful mobilizing force in the years to come as Apartheid ideology starts to translate into government policy.
- 1948 Alan Paton publishes his book *Cry the Beloved Country*.
- 6/48 The National Party (NP) comes to power in South Africa led by DF Malan. This is a major shock that is unanticipated by Jan Smuts and his supporters. Technically the United Party attracts 60% of the total votes polled, but the weighting given to rural seats advantages the Afrikaner voter, enabling the NP to take 79 seats, leaving 74 seats to a coalition of opposition parties (65 to the United Party, 6 to the Labour Party and 3 to Native representatives) (Welsh, 2000:428). Smuts loses his seat in something of a personal humiliation and within six months two former UP heavyweights – van der Bijl and Jan Hofmeyr – are dead, leaving the party in confused disarray.
- 3/9/48 **Turton Genealogy:** Patricia Anne Turton (my sister) is born in Vereeniging to Clarence Stanley Turton (II) and Heather Kathleen Turton (nee Jordaan).
- 21/11/48 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Petrus Jordaan (my Maternal Grandfather) dies in Vereeniging at the age of 50. He has lived a tough life as a driller in many remote parts of Africa, often spending months away from his family living in tents and sometimes on ox-wagons. A story told by children who knew him, was that he was a practical man. This



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was demonstrated when the children would get a puppy that would need its tail to be docked for whatever reasons. The story goes that the children would take the puppy to Johannes Petrus Jordaan, who would do the docking swiftly and with minimal distress to the animal by biting off the tail with his teeth (story related by Jackie Arneson on 29/12/07 after the funeral of Cynthia Barbara McDonald nee Jordaan). From this story one gets the impression that life in the remote bush causes one to become practical in the quest for solutions to mundane problems.

1949

- 1949 Kwame Nkrumah forms the Convention People's Party (CPP) in Gold Coast and actively agitates for independence. He launches a **Positive Action Campaign**.
- 1949 The NP government passes the **Citizenship Bill** in order to restrict British influence in the affairs of South Africa.
- 1949 The **Mixed Marriages Act** is passed restricting marriage between race groups.
- 1949 The ANC has a membership of 2,755 members with limited financial resources (see 26/6/52) (Welsh, 2000:431). The 1949 Congress sees the election of 6 ANC Youth League (ANCYL) members to the National Executive Committee (including Oliver Tambo) and Dr. Xuma being replaced as President by Dr. James Moraka. Walter Sisulu is elected as Secretary General to replace the Reverend James Calata.
- 1949 Riots break out in Durban when Blacks attack members of the Indian community, leaving a total of 142 people dead (Welsh, 2000:431). This increases tensions between the Black and Indian communities considerably, creating a platform for the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) and the African National Congress (ANC) to call for calm and try to work together.

1950

- 1950 The NP government introduces the **Group Areas Act**. This leads to the targeting of various "Black-spots" for resettlement.
- 1950 The **Population Registration Act** is passed mandating registration of each individual in terms of a system of rigidly-defined racial criteria.
- 1950 The **Suppression of Communism Act** is promulgated by the NP government, driving all communist activities underground and leaving the ANC as the sole representative of black opinion (Welsh, 2000:431).
- 1950 The **Immorality Act** is passed, making it a criminal offence to have sexual relations across the colour line in South Africa.
- 1950 H.F. Verwoerd is appointed to the Senate to become Minister of Native Affairs. He holds this post between 1950 and 1958. It is in this post that Verwoerd develops his detailed planning for **Grand Apartheid**, which he implements with such enthusiasm when he becomes Prime Minister in 9/1958.
- 1950 Jan Smuts dies.
- 1950 Kwame Nkrumah is jailed by British authorities for his role in the **Positive Action Campaign**. This earns him the title of *Osagyefo* meaning the Redeemer, and makes him enormously popular with the masses.
- 26/6/50 The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) and African National Congress (ANC) decide to make this a day of protest in order to demonstrate their capacity to jointly mobilize their constituencies in a focussed action. (See 26/6/52).

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2/7/50 **Turton Genealogy:** Clarence Stanley Turton (III) (my brother) is born in Viljoensdrift to Clarence Stanley Turton (II) and Heather Kathleen Turton (nee Jordaan).

1951

1951 The NP government passes the **Illegal Squatters Act** in order to have a legal basis for the removal of people deemed to be “surplus” in a given area. This paves the way for what becomes known as **Forced Removals**. In order to facilitate this process of eviction, the **Abolition of Passes Act** requires all black men to carry identity documents at all times.

1951 Three members of the ANC old guard die – Pixley Seme, Clements Kadalie and Sefako Makgatho – leaving a leadership vacuum that is quickly filled by the emerging young Turks as the era of the politics of persuasion gives way to the new era of the politics of confrontation (Welsh, 2000:431).

1951 The Gold Coast starts its transition to independence (see 1957) as Ghana, creating a lot of interest in the liberation movements of Africa as a voice is given to the oppressed in the UN system.

12/8/51 **Turton Genealogy:** Clarence Stanley Turton (III) (my brother) dies of diphtheria at the age of 1.

1952

1952 As self-rule in Lesotho approaches, two political parties are formed. The first is the Basotholand National Congress (BNC) with close alliances to the South African ANC. The second is the more conservative Basotho National Party (BNP) under the leadership of Chief Leabua Jonathan, a great-grandson of Moshoeshe (Welsh, 2000:438).

26/6/52 The **Defiance Campaign** is launched (see 26/6/50), but soon runs out of steam as the **Suppression of Communism Act** is used to arrest the leadership. A total of 8,500 demonstrators are finally arrested, evoking a vigorous response from outside South Africa, so while it fails internally it becomes a major external success. One of the consequences of this series of events is a reinvigorated ANC with a membership four times greater than in 1949.

8/52 The **Mau Mau Uprising** starts in Kenya. This has a terror foundation and makes use of oath-taking to bind perpetrators together in blood ties that are resilient. Lessons learned from this process rapidly spill over into liberation movements active in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia (Welsh, 2000:433).

3/9/52 **Turton Genealogy:** Anna Sophia Mynhardt Weeber (wife to Wilhelm Pieter Pistorius my Paternal Great-Grandfather) dies aged about 79 at an unknown location.

21/10/52 Jomo Kenyatta is arrested for his role in the **Mau Mau Uprising**.

12/52 Albert Luthuli becomes a formal leader of the ANC, replacing Dr. James Moroka, who is seen to be too willing to work within the old system of the politics of negotiation and persuasion. The politics of confrontation become more institutionalized as a result.

1953

1953 The freehold area of **Sophiatown** is scheduled for forced removal by the NP government. The ANC protests this and launches an 18 month campaign against it.

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- 1953 Mangosuthu Buthelezi, a great-grandson of the Zulu **King Cetshwayo**, becomes the Chief of the Buthelezi Clan. Buthelezi starts to revive the Inkatha Movement, having fallen into decline since its original founding as Inkatha ka Zulu (rope of grass) in the 1920's.
- 1953 The **Bantu Education Bill** is promulgated under the enthusiastic leadership of Dr. H.F. Verwoerd in his capacity as Minister of Bantu Education. This new law defines Bantu education and prevents the intellectual growth of the majority of South African citizens in the belief that an educated black population will pose a future threat to white hegemony. This law places enormous pressure on missionary schools, which immediately go into decline. My own school, St Martin's, becomes a victim of this law in my lifetime (see Joubert, 1998).
- 15/11/53 The NP Government purges 14 of the senior army officers that served as volunteers in the Second World War in what became known as the **Midnight Ride**, because letters are sent to them by dispatch rider informing them that their careers had been terminated. **Note:** This is driven by the deep-seated resentment and rivalry still in existence as a result of the **Hensopper, Joiner** and **Bittereinder** factions within the Afrikaner nation. (See 12/1900, 4/1902, 28/4/1902, 15/5/1902, 10/1902 and 1/1903 for more insight.)

1954

- 23/6/54 **Turton Genealogy:** Anthony Richard Turton is born in Newcastle, Natal, to Clarence Stanley Turton (II) (who is a mine captain at Natal Colliery) and Heather Kathleen Turton (nee Jordaan).
- 11/54 Dr. Malan retires as Prime Minister at the age of 80 to be succeeded by Hans Strydom, the leader of the Transvaal NP. Strydom is not a popular man in many circles. Strydom sets to work creating his own vision of a racially divided state.



1955

- 1955 At the **Bandung Conference** the **Non Aligned Movement (NAM)** is founded. Kwame Nkrumah attends this event representing **Pan Africanism** and the country of Ghana, even though the latter had not yet received its independence.
- 1955 **Sophiatown** is raided by police and the people are forcibly removed to Meadowlands. The initial resistance crumbled the first night of the removals. The NP government bulldozes all but 5 buildings and renames **Sophiatown** as Triomf in a symbol of racial victory. Triomf is resettled with Whites. Triomf means "triumph" in Afrikaans and is seen to be insensitive and inflammatory.
- 6/55 At the **Congress of the People**, held in Kliptown, the **Freedom Charter** is adopted. This is the first significant sign that the various Congress movements have been able to set aside their differences and cooperate in a coherent and coordinated manner. The **Congress of the People** becomes a watershed event in the **Liberation Struggle**. (See 2008 and 2009 for the formation of a new political party – COPE – based on this historic event).
- 11/10/55 Work commissioned for the Government of Basotholand by the Director of Public Works under Terms of Reference 1290/W30 starts an investigation into the feasibility of using water in the Lesotho Highlands for the development of the Goldfields of the **Orange Free State**. This is part of the **Hydraulic Mission** that seeks to gain hydrological security as a foundation for future economic growth and political stability. This study focuses on what becomes known initially as the **Oxbow Scheme**.

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1956

- 1956 The **Tomlinson Commission** publishes its findings. This becomes the blueprint for Separate Development, also known as Apartheid. The report notes that the existing reserves contained enough land to sustain the 1951 Bantu population, but that more land would need to be acquired if the policy was to become viable (Welsh, 2000:450).
- 1956 The all-white **Women's Defence of the Constitution League** start their protests at the erosion of Black civil liberties by standing in silence wearing a black sash. They become known as the **Black Sash**.
- 1956 The *Report on the Regional Development of the Water Resources of Basotholand* is presented to the Government of Basotholand by Ninham Shand, a consulting engineer. This report lays out the feasibility of the **Oxbow Scheme**, which eventually becomes the **Lesotho Highlands Water Project**.
- 1956 Around 50% of the male population of Basotholand is working in South Africa and remitting money back home (Welsh, 2000:437). This is the single source of foreign earnings for that country.
- 1956 The **Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola** (MPLA) is formed when the *Partido da Luta dos Africanos de Angola* (PLUA) and the **Communist Party of Angola** are amalgamated.
- 8/58 A group of 20,000 women protest outside the Union Buildings in Pretoria.
- 11/56 The United Party leadership changes when J.G.N. Strauss resigns and is replaced by Sir de Villiers Graaf.
- 12/56 The NP Government arrests 150 of the most prominent political activists and launches a trial designed to become a showpiece of power and control. This is dubbed the **Treason Trial** and lasts for 5 years when a verdict of not guilty is handed down in 3/1961. During this trial the internal unity of the ANC suffers, because Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu are seen as being too sympathetic with capitalism and insufficiently committed to the emerging cause of **Pan Africanism**. This sentiment feeds into the emerging split between the ANC and PAC.

1957

- 1957 The **Alexandra Bus Boycott** is launched. This feeds into the **Passive Resistance Campaign** which spreads nation-wide. This becomes a key debating issue driving the ANC/PAC split later on.
- 1957 The **Defence Act** makes it illegal to refuse to serve in the SA Armed Forces.
- 1957 The **Nursing Amendment Act** introduces racial criteria into the nursing profession. The **Black Sash** takes up the protest at this new law.
- 1957 A Soviet strategist and expert on economic warfare by the name of Major General A.N. Lagovsky, formulates what becomes known as the "weak link principle". In terms of this thinking, the Western powers such as the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) and its allies, are seen to be entirely dependent on a wide range of strategic minerals that are imported from countries in the developing world. By contrast, the Warsaw Pact countries are more-or-less self-sufficient in those strategic resources. This prompts General Alexander Haig to conclude, in a presentation to the US House of Representatives in 1980, that the era of the "resource war" had arrived. This is significant in the context of the **Armed Struggle** because it fed into the **Total Onslaught** threat perception that drove many of the strategic decisions after the watershed event of the **Sharpeville Massacre**. Specifically this becomes

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relevant in the future as it gets mediated *via* the South African **Hydraulic Mission** and converted into the carrot and stick policy of regional development.

6/3/57 Ghana becomes the first African colony to gain independence (see 1951). This landmark event feeds into liberation movement circles and informs the debate leading to the founding of the PAC. Kwame Nkrumah becomes the first Ghanaian President.

1958

1958 The Owamboland People's Congress is formed in Cape Town by Herman ya Toiva, Andries Shipanga, Jac Simmons and Ben Turok. This is the origin of what is later to become the South West Africa People's Party (SWAPO) (see 1960) (Nortje, 2003:5).

9/58 After the death in office of Hans Strydom, H.F. Verwoerd becomes Prime Minister. Under Verwoerd's leadership Grand Apartheid is implemented with vigour and enthusiasm.

1959

1959 The ANC splits to form PAC on the issue of passivity.

1959 The **Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act** is promulgated into law. This becomes the legal foundation for the Bantustans and a key piece of Apartheid legislation, based on the myth that each tribally-defined ethnic grouping wanted to live separately in their own territory or "homeland".

1959 The **Extension of University Education Bill** becomes law. This establishes Black "tribal" Universities and is a central piece of Apartheid legislation that perpetuates the myth of tribal and ethnic identity.

1959 Sam Nujoma becomes the president of the Owamboland People's Congress when Herman ya Toiva is arrested (see 1958) (Nortje, 2003:5).

1959 **Turton Genealogy:** Anthony Richard Turton attends King Edward VII Preparatory school until 1965.

1960

1960 The campaign to resist pass laws begins.

1960 Recognizing the role of international public opinion, Oliver Tambo and Joe Slovo establish the London Office of the ANC/SACP. All international affairs are handled from London until the establishment of the Lusaka office in 1964.

1960 The Owamboland People's Party established in 1958 becomes the South West Africa People's Party (SWAPO) (Nortje, 2003:5).

20/1/60 Elections are held in Basotholand while still a British Protectorate. The Basotholand Congress Party (BCP) wins the majority of the seats. This party is aligned with the other "Congress" parties including the ANC, making it a potential threat to South Africa. The second strongest party is the Basotholand National Party, which is a potential ally of South Africa.

3/2/60 Harold **Macmillan** makes his **Winds of Change** speech. This sets the tone for a period of rapid decolonization and political instability in Africa.

21/3/60 The **Sharpeville Massacre** leaves 69 dead and becomes a major watershed event. The issue of passive resistance is now firmly settled and in effect the **Armed Struggle** is born on this

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day, but still lacks a military formation to support it. This event is one of the first being driven by the PAC in open hostility towards the ANC.

- 30/3/60 A **State of Emergency** is proclaimed in response to the **Sharpeville Massacre**.
- 4/60 The South African government is censured by the UN as a result of the **Sharpeville Massacre** and subsequent banning of the liberation movements.
- 8/4/60 The ANC and PAC are banned in terms of the **Unlawful Organizations Act**.
- 9/4/60 An attempted assassination is launched against H.F. Verwoerd by David Pratt. The assassination fails and Pratt is arrested.
- 7/60 Katanga secedes from the Congo under the leadership of Moise Tshombe. This unleashes bloody fighting as the government attempts to re-take the province.
- 5/9/60 With the failure to re-take Katanga by force, Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu dismisses Patrice Lumumba as Prime Minister.
- 14/9/60 Kasavubu is overthrown in a military *coup d'état* by Colonel Joseph Désiré Mobutu, starting a long and violent dictatorship.
- 10/60 A referendum is held in South Africa. **Note:** This is one of the author's earliest political memories of parliamentary democracy as voters are urged to support independence from Britain. The referendum yields a split result with a narrow margin in favour of independence (52% in support versus 47% against the motion).
- 8/12/60 South African paratroopers take part in **Operation Swivel** to quell unrest in Pondoland, Transkei. The unit is 2 Mobile Watch and the outcome is a success. This is the first ever airborne trooping operation in South Africa using helicopters, so it is a historic event in the evolution of **SADF SF** (Volker, 2010:322).

1961

- 1961 Katanga, under Moise Tshombe, secedes from the Congo.
- 1961 The FNLA launch a low intensity guerrilla war against the settler farmers in Angola, using principles of Negritude that had been developed by Franz Fanon (see 1968).
- 1961 A general election in South Africa confirms the NP majority when they secure 105 seats in Parliament after polling 63% of the votes. The United Party is reduced to 49 seats and the Progressive Party to only 1 seat in Parliament.
- 2/61 During the Commonwealth Conference, H.F. Verwoerd is harshly criticized, so he withdraws the South African application for admission to the British Commonwealth. The journey towards international political isolation begins and a more determined NP government, now seemingly unfettered by the constraints of international public opinion, starts to entrench their position of authority.
- 4/2/61 The MPLA launches its **Armed Struggle** in Angola with an attack on targets in Luanda.
- 4/2/61 Jonas Savimbi joins up with Holden Roberto and is appointed Secretary General of the *Uniao dos Povos de Angola* (UPA).
- 3/61 At a meeting in Pietermaritzburg, Nelson Mandela is elected as the head of the newly created **National Action Council**.

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- 3/61 A **State of Emergency** is declared in South Africa in response to the anniversary of the **Sharpeville Massacre** and the banning of the ANC and PAC.
- 3/61 After a 5 year legal wrangle known as the **Treason Trial** (see 12/1956), Justice Rumpff hands down a verdict of not-guilty. This gives some indication into the independence of the judiciary, because the trial was largely a political affair designed to be a showcase of the new policy of Apartheid.
- 15/3/61 UPA launch an attack from the Congo into Angola targeting whites, *mestizos* and MPLA supporters. At one action in Quitexi 42 Portuguese men, women and children are murdered, some being sent through a large saw mill while still alive. Estimates of deaths vary ranging from 2,000 to 20,000.
- 4/61 In a pivotal moment, the Dutch Reformed Church holds the **Cottesloe Conference** during which it adopts a motion stating that almost every aspect of Apartheid is un-scriptural and therefore un-Christian. This poses a moral crisis for the NP as it becomes apparent that the church might join the opposition movement.
- 11/5/61 **Turton Genealogy:** Andrew Charles Turton (my brother) is born in Johannesburg to Clarence Stanley Turton (II) and Heather Kathleen Turton (nee Jordaan).
- 31/5/61 South Africa becomes a Republic after being denied membership of the British Commonwealth. Some **Afrikaner Nationalists** see this as final vindication of the defeat and humiliation caused by the **British Concentration Camp** and **Scorched Earth Policy** of the **Second Anglo-Boer War** (see reference to **Emily Hobhouse** on 6/1901). South Africa is divided and isolated as a result, but **Afrikaner Nationalists** see this as their moment in historic time to shape their own future and destiny.
- 6/61 **Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK)** is established by the ANC as their military wing.
- 9/61 **POQO** is established by the PAC. The **Armed Struggle** is now a military reality in South Africa.
- 9/61 The PAC launch its armed wing, initially called **POQO**, which is a Xhosa word meaning "pure" (Volker, 2010:766). This is later changed to the Azanian People's Liberation Army (**APLA**).
- 12/61 Albert Luthuli receives the **Nobel Peace Prize**, internationalizing the politics underpinning the **Armed Struggle**. He is temporarily released from his restriction order to travel to Stockholm.
- 16/12/61 The ANC launch a sabotage campaign with incidents around Johannesburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth. This signals the birth of the armed wing **MK** and coincides with Dingane's Day, a public holiday important to the Afrikaner people and thus politically significant (Volker, 2010:765).
- 12/61 Nelson Mandela announces a campaign of sabotage against government buildings.

1962

- 1962 Julius Nyerere becomes President of the Republic of Tanganyika.
- 1962 The **Rhodesian Bush War** (see 3/5/1895 for details of the origin) starts with minor skirmishes. First members of ZANU receive military training in China. This is the **Second War of Chimurenga** (see 6/1896 for details of the **First War of Chimurenga**, and also Frederikse, 1982).

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- 1962 The **Moremi Wildlife Reserve** is proclaimed in the north-eastern part of the Okavango Delta in Botswana.
- 1962 SWAPO is purely a political movement until now (see 1958). In late 1962 the first cadres are sent for foreign military training (Nortje, 2003:5).
- 3/62 UPA merges with the Democratic Party of Angola to become the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). Their support base is mainly the Baconga tribe with strong ethnic ties to the former Belgian Congo.
- 5/4/62 The **Revolutionary Angolan Government in Exile** (GRAE) joins the FNLA with Holden Roberto as its President. The **OAU** recognize GRAE as the only legitimate nationalist movement in Angola calling on it to absorb the MPLA.
- 8/4/62 The PAC plan to launch what they call a **Night of Death**, during which members from 150 clandestine cells will be ordered to carry out the indiscriminate killing of any white men, women and children. The targets are to be racially defined. The action is prevented when a SAP operation in Maseru yields documents from the PAC office. The key PAC member at the centre of this is Potlako Leballo (Lebello?). All border crossings are immediately placed under SAP surveillance and Leballo's secretary and another woman are trailed as they cross into the Free State. Leballo's briefcase is confiscated revealing the entire **POQO** network, some 3,000 in total, all of whom are arrested in a nation-wide operation. This is a setback from which the PAC is unable to recover, leaving the ANC/SACP as the firm front runner among the competing liberation movements at the time. This action also caused the ANC/SACP to postpone the launch of **Operation Mayibuye** (Volker, 2010:766).
- 5/8/62 Nelson Mandela is arrested after returning from a trip to Ethiopia where he learned about guerrilla warfare and weapons.
- 11/62 Nelson Mandela is sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment for inciting unrest.
- 22/11/62 A **POQO** attack is launched from the Mbekweni township at Paarl chanting death threats to all whites. Frans Richard and Renica Vermeulen are hacked to death by a mob armed with pangas and three other whites are injured (Volker, 2010:767).

1963

- 1963 The Zanzibar insurrection brings political tension with Tanganyika.
- 1963 The **Organization of African Unity (OAU)** is founded under the driving force of Kwame Nkrumah with the enthusiastic support of Julius Nyerere and other African leaders seen to be liberation heroes.
- 1963 SWAPO sends their first cadres for formal military training at the Kongwa base in Tanzania. Selected cadres are also sent to Egypt, North Korea, Yugoslavia, Ghana, Algeria and China (Nortje, 2003:5).
- 1963 Nelson Mandela is imprisoned for life.
- 1963 The **Habeas Corpus Act** is abolished and detention without trial for a period of 90 days becomes accepted as a political and legal fact of life in South Africa. This is later extended to 180 days of detention without trial.
- 1963 Harold Wolpe and Arthur Goldreich, imprisoned with various ANC/SACP activists, escape from custody and make their way to London.
- 1963 The Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) comes to power in the Transkei under the leadership of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. This entrenches traditional leadership and

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is not democratic in a western sense of that concept. The Transkei becomes a self-governing territory.

- 1963 A **Campaign of Positive Action** is launched by Potlako Lebello of the PAC. One element of this is the murder of 5 whites, including two girls and a woman camping near the Bashee River Bridge near Umtata in the Transkei. This campaign has elements of the **Mau Mau Uprising** in it (see 1952).
- 1962 The PAC launch **Operation Rattlesnake**, the planned assassination of Prime Minister HF Verwoerd, his Minister of Justice BJ Vorster, and his Minister of Finance Dönges. The operation fails (Volker, 2010:767).
- 2/2/63 **POQO** cadres not arrested in the nation-wide crackdown arising from the interception of details of the **Night of Death** planned by the PAC for 8/4/62, murder five white civilians near the Bashee River Bridge in Transkei. Given that the PAC leader Robert Sobukwe is in prison at the time, the orders are given by his second in command Potlako Lebello, who is running **POQO** from Maseru in Lesotho. This triggers a major crackdown once again with the PAC being labelled a terrorist organization (Volker, 2010:766 & 767). **Note:** The many actions launched by **APLA** in the 1990s all resemble this fundamental *modus operandi*, with few military targets being hit and a penchant for soft civilian targets selected only because of racial identity. See **Operation Great Storm** in 1991.
- 3/63 **MK** (ANC armed wing) and **POQO** (PAC armed wing) are banned, driving them underground.
- 4/63 **POQO** plan to launch what is known as the **Great Revolution** which is designed to specifically hit military targets sand senior political figures.
- 6/63 The ANC launch **Operation Mayibuye**, earlier postponed because of the capture of PAC documents associated with the **Night of Death** (see 8/4/62), to enable the return of Africa to the masses. This is formulated by the SACP Central Committee and newly formed MK high command. It is exposed when 8 Ethiopian-trained MK cadres are intercepted by Rhodesian Security Forces. This provides the intelligence for the subsequent raid on Lilliesleaf Farm in Rivonia during July 1963 (Volker, 2010:765).
- 10/63 The **Rivonia Trial** begins after an MK safe house at Lilliesleaf Farm in Rivonia is raided and found to contain bomb-making equipment and plans to detonate explosive devices on 16/12/1961 (**Dingane's Day** or **Day of the Covenant** and the anniversary of the **Battle of Blood River** which took place on 16/12/1838). On the basis of this evidence Nelson Mandela and others are placed on trial.
- 11/63 SWAPO is exiled to Tanzania and the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (**PLAN**) is formally created as their armed wing (Nortje, 2003:5).
- 12/63 The USA and Great Britain agree on the imposition of an **Arms Embargo** designed to cut off the flow of weapons into South Africa for use by government forces. This stimulates the desire for national-self-sufficiency and the South African arms industry is born.

1964

- 1964 Zanzibar joins Tanganyika and changes to Tanzania under the Presidency of Julius Nyerere. From this position of authority, Julius Nyerere becomes a tireless supporter of African Liberation, championing all known causes including the liberation struggles in Mozambique, Rhodesia, South Africa, South West Africa and Angola. This makes Tanzania a target for intelligence operations from a South African perspective.

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- 1964 The ANC establishes an office in Tanzania, and when Zambia becomes independent, also establish an office in Lusaka. Both become immediate targets for South African intelligence operations.
- 1964 The **Odendaal Commission** recommends the application of Apartheid-styled policies in South West Africa.
- 19/1/64 The Tanganyikan Army mutinies. This triggers off a revolution that eventually results in the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar into a new country called Tanzania under the leadership of Julius Nyerere.
- 6/64 The **Rivonia Trial** ends when Nelson Mandela and others are sentenced to life imprisonment because of the undisputed evidence of sabotage yielded by the raid on Lilliesleaf Farm (see10/63).
- 7/64 John Harris of the African Resistance Movement (ARM) detonates a bomb at the Johannesburg Railway Station, killing a woman and badly mutilating a young girl.
- 7/64 Jonas Savimbi breaks away from the FNLA to form the **National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola** (UNITA).
- 10/64 First FRELIMO infiltrations occur into Mozambique starting the **War of Liberation**.
- 13/10/64 The Government of South Africa signs an *Agreement between the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Portugal in Regard to Rivers of Mutual Interest and the Cunene [sic] River Scheme*. This agreement lays the foundation for major infrastructural developments in both the Kunene and Zambezi River systems, both of which become war zones in the future. In the Kunene, the **Ruacana Hydropower Scheme** and **Calueque** grew from this agreement, whereas in the Zambezi the **Cahora Bassa Project** became the outcome (see 1/4/67 and 21/1/69).
- 16/10/64 The Government of South Africa agrees to an *Exchange of Notes with UK* regarding the territorial boundaries of South Africa, South West Africa, Angola and Northern Rhodesia. This is driven by the strategic thinking with respect to the **Ruacana Hydropower Scheme**.

1965

- 1965 In pre-independence elections in Botswana, the Botswana Democratic (BDP) under the leadership of Sir Seretse Khama, win 28 of the 31 seats in the House of Assembly. The ANC is alarmed by this development and the OAU wants to recognize the defeated opposition party. An **MK** detachment is deployed into Botswana by the ANC, but they are all arrested when smoking cannabis under a tree (Welsh, 2000:441). (See 1967 for more details).
- 2/1/65 **Turton Genealogy:** Alice Hope Pistorius (my Paternal Grandmother) dies at Vereeniging aged 68.
- 27/1/65 Basotholand has pre-independence elections. The South African government decides to give its support to the BNP (see 1952) in order to prevent the Basotholand Congress Party (BCP) (formerly the BNP – see 1952) from gaining control. The BNP wins the election after polling 41.6% of the votes against the 39.7% of the votes gained by the BCP (Welsh, 2000:438).
- 7/5/65 Sekhonyana Maseribane of the BNP is sworn in as the first Prime Minister of independent Lesotho. There is immediately a power struggle within. Chief Leabua Jonathan attracts covert South African support because of his anti-communist rhetoric.
- 5/11/65 The power struggle inside Lesotho sees Chief Leabua Jonathan become the Prime Minister.



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11/11/65 Ian Smith declares independence from Britain unilaterally (UDI). This takes the **Rhodesian Bush War** to a new phase of **Armed Struggle**. Both ZANU and ZAPU begin externally-supported military incursions into Rhodesia and the Bush War really takes hold.

1966

1966 Kwame Nkrumah is ousted in a military *coup d'état* while on a state visit to China. Nkrumah goes into exile where he becomes the voice of **Pan Africanism** with a dream of building a United States of Africa.

1966 The **Bechuanaland Protectorate** gains its independence as the **Republic of Botswana** with Sir Seretse Khama (great-grandson of **Segkoma** who came to power 131 years earlier) as the President. Botswana is one of the poorest countries in the world at independence, with only 40 graduates, 1 doctor to every 22,000 people and no capital city (Mafeking in South Africa was the administrative capital until then) (Welsh, 2000:440).

1966 South Africa deploys security forces along the **Caprivi Strip** in what becomes known as the South West African Counter Insurgency (COIN) War. Initially these are paramilitary police, but over time this changes. The stated objective is one of “containment” rather than “neutralization”.

1966 The South West Africa People’s Organization (SWAPO), an ally of the ANC, starts to infiltrate guerrilla fighters into Namibia from Zambia.

1966 The first SADF presence in Angola is felt as the SWAPO (**PLAN**) mobilization starts to make an impact (Nortje, 2003:5). **Note:** This presence is technically illegal because no formal authorization is given by Parliament.

1966 **Turton Genealogy:** Anthony Richard Turton attends King Edward VII High School.

3/66 In a South African general election the NP win 126 seats, leaving the United Party with 39 and the Progressive Party with only 1 seat in Parliament.

3/66 The US Congress hears testimony on the situation in South Africa. The ANC delegation includes Gladstone Ntlabati, who gives credible evidence that serves to sway American opinion in favour of the ANC cause.

23/8/66 The SAP detects a large guerrilla base near **Ongulumbashe**. They are not trained in the skills needed to neutralize such a large force. A hasty compromise results in **SADF SF** being deputized as policemen and deployed as a minority in a largely police combat team. The result is a shambles, but serves to illustrate shortcomings with a purely SAP deployment as well as command and control issues that would need attention in the future. This is the first engagement of the SAP in its new COIN role and also the first time that SADF troops had gone into battle since the **Second World War**.

26/8/66 **SADF SF** (1-Para) in support of the SAP and supported by the SAAF, launch **Operation Blouwildebees (Blue Wildebeest)**. This is a rapid deployment covert action to curtail the suspected build-up of SWAPO activity in Owamboland at a place called Ongulumbashe; and is the first official action against SWAPO in SWA. This is also the first helicopter assault by the **SADF SF** and is later known as the **Battle of Ongulumbashe** (Volker, 2010:322).

6/9/66 **Hendrik Verwoerd** is assassinated and the country is gripped by a wave of apprehension. He is succeeded by B.J. Vorster, former Minister of Justice, as Prime Minister.

27/9/66 A SWAPO force attacks Oshikango on the SWA/Angolan border. The operation is led by Johannes Nankudhu who was a survivor of the abortive action at **Ongulumbashe**.

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12/66 A SWAPO force attacks a farm known as Maroelaboom.

1967

1967 The UN Security Council terminates South Africa's mandate to administer South-West Africa (Namibia).

1967 Swaziland gains its independence.

1967 **MK** infiltrates a small unit into Botswana under the command of Chris Hani (see 1965), but they are compromised and arrested (Welsh, 2000:441).

1967 **MK** infiltrates the **Luthuli Detachment** into Rhodesia where they join forces with ZIPRA. They are brought to contact and neutralized by Rhodesian Security Forces in **Operation Nickel** and **Operation Cauldron**. Chris Hani is a survivor of this action, which brings SADF support into the **Rhodesian Bush War**. Some call this the **Battle of Hwange** where around 70 guerrillas are killed and the rest are imprisoned in Rhodesia where they are interrogated and debriefed, bringing South African intelligence officers into the loop where they learn how the Rhodesian Security Forces have been building major intelligence databases this way. This means that the SADF does not have to learn from trial and error, but can immediately benefit from the experience already gained by the Rhodesians. This is the only significant attempt by **MK** to ever launch a large-scale guerrilla war, largely because of the effectiveness of the intelligence systems put in place, changing tactics in favour of small-scale infiltrations and attacks on isolated but specifically designated targets instead.

1967 The **Groenewald Committee** rejects the ballot system in South Africa. This becomes the foundation for the compulsory call-up of all white male citizens above the age of 18 to do National Service.

1967 SADF (Eastern Province Command and 6 SAI) engage in **Exercise Spandau**, but no further details are known (Volker, 2010:372).

1/67 John Vorster has a meeting with Chief Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho at the start of is D tente initiative. The carrot of cooperation is offered in the form of joint development projects only if safe bases are denied to ANC and PAC guerrilla forces. The potential of the **Oxbow Scheme** is discussed – this later becomes the **Lesotho Highlands Water Project** (see 24/10/86).

1/4/67 The South African Government signs an *Agreement between South Africa and Portugal Relating to Hydropower Development on the Zambezi River*. This is part of the South African **Hydraulic Mission** and establishes the foundation for the **Cahora Bassa Project** (see 2/5/84).

8/67 **MK** guerrillas attached to a ZIPRA force are engaged by Rhodesian security forces. Known as **Operation Nickel**, this brings South African forces into the **Rhodesian Bush War**, surreptitiously at first, but growing over time.

8/67 **SADF SF** (1-Para) in support of the SAP launch **Operation Chinaman**. This is a COIN operation in Rhodesia to support the Rhodesian security forces against ZANLA and ZIPRA forces. The operation is a success (Volker, 2010:322). **Note:** Probably the biggest lesson learned from this operation is the need for sophisticated intelligence processes. The Rhodesians have developed a simple but robust intelligence system designed to identify and track all known guerrillas through the various phases of their training, so that when they are captured and interrogated, this information is used against them in a way that enables them to be "turned". This evolves into **Pseudo Operations** with the **Selous Scouts** becoming the experts in this specific *modus operandi*. This intelligence system is imported into South Africa and applied from this moment onwards, effectively fast tracking the evolution of our

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own intelligence systems without having to go through the early learning phases. One evolution of this is the so-called Askari unit at Vlakplaas, but there are many others.

12/67 **SADF SF** (B Coy, 1-Para) plans **Operation Dikmelk (Thick Milk)** in Windhoek, SWA. This is an air-landed assault to protect the city against SWAPO and allied UN forces (yes, the UN was seen as the enemy at the time!). The operation is scheduled to last until 23/12/67 but it is aborted after it becomes apparent that the UN forces are not going to invade (Volker, 2010:323).

1968

- 1968 The FNLA escalate their low intensity guerrilla war when they open a second front in the east by crossing the Cassai River from a base at Nzilo II, near the Katangese mining town of Kolwezi. This move establishes an FNLA presence in the Lunda Province of Angola from where they move east, west and south (see 1961) (Nortje, 2003:2).
- 1968 SADF (Eastern Province Command and 6 SAI) engage in **Exercise De Akker**, but no further details are known (Volker, 2010:372).
- 1968 **POQO** becomes the **Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (APLA)** under the command of Bapelo Phama (Volker, 2010:766).
- 1968 The **Prohibition of Political Interference Act** is promulgated in South Africa.
- 1968 The American Government shifts again to the Republican Party under Nixon/Ford, relaxing UN Security Council pressure on South Africa to relinquish its control over South-West Africa (Namibia). The US veto is applied to relieve pressure against South Africa when appropriate. The Americans become increasingly embroiled in the **Vietnam War** during the Nixon/Ford administration, feeding into **Cold War** threat perceptions in Africa.
- 1968 **Turton Genealogy:** Anthony Richard Turton attends St Martin's High School in Rosettenville, Johannesburg.
- 24/10/68 **SADF SF** (A & B Coy, 1-Para) launch **Operation Crackerbox**. This is a COIN operation in the Caprivi Strip and it lasts until 8/69 (Volker, 2010:323).

1969

- 1969 The first guerrilla incursion into South West Africa (SWA) is noted after a concerted recruitment drive the previous three years (Nortje, 2003:5).
- 1969 The Government of South Africa signs an *Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of South Africa and Portugal Relative to the Cahora Bassa [sic] Bassa Project*. This establishes the **Cahora Bassa Project** in Mozambique as part of the South African **Hydraulic Mission**.
- 1969 Arising from the decimation of the **Luthuli Detachment** during the **Battle of Hwange** (see 1967), the ANC engage in a period of self-examination. The ANC decides to embark on a **Peoples War** under the command of a **Revolutionary Council** subject to an increasing communist influence. Oliver Tambo, a nationalist, starts to lose control of this process as a result (Welsh, 2000:466).
- 1969 The ANC plans **Operation J** to transport MK cadres to the Transkei by ship. This is not executed (Volker, 2010:765).
- 1969 **SADF SF** under the command of Jan Breytenbach, launch **Operation Pelican**. This is described as being a logistical and military training support mission to Biafra. The SADF

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team is small, consisting only of 4 SF soldiers plus Jan Breytenbach (rank unknown at that time). The operation lasts until 1/70 and is described as being diplomatically successful but militarily unsuccessful (Volker, 2010:567).

- 1969 SADF (Eastern Province Command and 6 SAI) engage in **Exercise Enterprise**, but no further details are known (Volker, 2010:372).
- 21/1/69 The Government of South Africa signs an *Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Portugal in Regard to the First Phase of Development of the Water Resource of the Cunene [sic] River Basin*. This is part of the **Hydraulic Mission** that seeks to bring economic prosperity and political stability *via* the harnessing of the scarce but shared water resources of the region. This specific agreement establishes **Calueque** and the **Ruacana Hydropower Scheme**. (See 7/75, 8/8/75, 10/8/75, 20/10/75 and 7/88 for examples of military skirmishes at **Calueque**).
- 7/69 **SADF SF** (1-Para) participate in **Operation Flamingo** that lasts until 12/69. No details of this classified operation are known (Volker, 2010:323). **Note:** This is most probably covert support given to Israel during the **War of Attrition** that was launched by Nasser along the Suez Canal from 8/3/69 to 8/70. The reason this is most probable is because the author later worked with a former paratrooper who claimed to have been involved in an action of this description. This is further supported by the fact that South Africa and Israel had strong military ties at that time, and Jan Breytenbach was known to have been hungry for operational exposure for “his” paratroopers. The author’s informant noted specifically that Jan Breytenbach commanded them during an operational deployment to Israel, and his national service training was in 1969, so he would have been in 1-Para at the right time, making this the most probable explanation. This needs to be independently verified as this conclusion is speculation based on logic and the application of known but previously unconnected facts.
- 8/69 **Operation Crackerbox** launched by **SADF SF** (A & C Coy, 1-Para) on 24/10/68, comes to an end. This is a COIN operation in the Caprivi Strip (Volker, 2010:323).
- 8/69 **SADF SF** (A & B Coy, 1-Para) launch **Operation Bombay**. This is a COIN operation in the Caprivi Strip and it lasts until 6/70 (Volker, 2010:323).
- 20/9/69 **Turton Genealogy:** Anthony Richard Turton is confirmed at St Peters Church, Rosettenville, Johannesburg.

1970

- 1/70 **Operation Pelican**, launched in 1969, comes to an end. This is described as being a logistical and military training support mission to Biafra. The SADF team is small, consisting only of 4 SF soldiers plus Jan Breytenbach (rank unknown at that time). The operation is described as being diplomatically successful but militarily unsuccessful (Volker, 2010:567). **Note:** This is the genesis of **SADF SF** and lessons learned here are later applied with great success as Jan Breytenbach starts to exert his influence during **Operation Savannah** and subsequent events.
- 6/70 **Operation Bombay** launched by **SADF SF** (A & B Coy, 1-Para) in 8/69, comes to an end. This is a COIN operation in the Caprivi Strip (Volker, 2010:323).
- 7/70 **SADF SF** (A, B & C Coy, 1-Para) launch **Operation Baruta**. This is a COIN operation in the Caprivi Strip and it lasts until 6/73 (Volker, 2010:323).
- 7/70 SADF gets its first submarine, called the *SAS Maria van Riebeeck*.

1971

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- 1971 FRELIMO murder 55 uncooperative Chiefs in Tete Province.
- 1971 In the wake of the loss of investor confidence arising from the **Sharpeville Massacre**, the **Orange River Project** is conceived along the same lines as the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in the USA. It is designed specifically to bring economic development to the Transkei/Ciskei area, as this is the home of the **Armed Struggle**, in the belief that it is economic stagnation that is driving the recruitment of cadres into the armed wings of the ANC and PAC. The first dam in this project is completed in 1977 and given the name of the H.F. Verwoerd Dam. This is the first manifestation of subsequent thinking about the use of major development projects as an inducement to key strategic actors to desist from providing support to guerrilla fighters of the various liberation movements and grew from the South African **Hydraulic Mission**.
- 1971 A state visit by Dr. Hastings Banda cements ties between South Africa and Malawi. This brings pressure onto the Banda regime by members of the OAU.
- 1971 **SADF SF** (Recce) launch **Operation Dingo** at Fort Doppies in the Caprivi Strip. This involves the training of Zambian dissidents from the Barotse Floodplain area of the Zambezi River. These are described as being “Mushala’s men” and this operation is later incorrectly referred to as **Operation Plathond** by the TRC according to Volker (2010:567). This results in the successful training of 100 dissidents to act as a counter measure to the support then being given by the Zambian government to SWAPO and the ANC. Volker (2010:567) notes that these dissidents are later “forced back across the Zambezi River by BOSS agents in support of Vorster’s détente initiative” where all were allegedly killed by the 5th Zambian Rifles regiment. **Note:** BOSS was closely involved with the détente initiative, so it is probable that they put pressure on **SADF SF** to end **Operation Dingo**, simply because it could risk the entire initiative if it became known that while talking diplomacy the military was actively destabilizing the very country that was central to Vorster’s initiative. Whether this amounts to BOSS “forcing” the dissidents back across the river is a moot point. In fact, knowing the sheer tenacity of Jan Breytenbach, he was not a man to be forced into anything he did not want to do. It is therefore unlikely that Volker’s interpretation of events is 100% accurate in this specific case. (See Turton, 2010 for more details of BOSS at that time).
- 2/71 SADF gets its second submarine called *SAS Emily Hobhouse* (see reference to **Emily Hobhouse** on 6/1901 and 1926).
- 22/5/71 A SAP vehicle detonates a landmine near Katima Mulilo in the **Caprivi Strip** killing the two occupants (Constables Henning and Dobbin) and wounding 11 other occupants. **Note:** This is the start of a military campaign that is based on bombing and the use of land mines, with no desire on behalf of the guerrilla forces to stand and fight. This is a hit and run tactic that cannot be adequately countered by the prevailing security force deployment.
- 5/71 General de Arriaga launches a major military initiative in Mozambique involving 50,000 troops called **Operation Gordian Knot** designed to cut FRELIMO off from its rear bases in Tanzania. This fails.
- 8/71 SADF gets its third submarine called *SAS Johanna van der Merwe*.
- 4/10/71 A SAP vehicle detonates a landmine near Katima Mulilo injuring four policemen.
- 5/10/71 A concealed anti personnel landmine kills Captain van Eeden while investigating the incident that occurred the day before. This is the first evidence that mine incidents are being booby-trapped as well in a deliberate effort to destroy forces investigating those incidents. This focuses Security Force attention on Zambia as a source of the guerrilla incursions, because *spoor* indicates that the guerrillas are withdrawing there after planting the explosive devices, knowing that the SAP is not mandated to do cross border operations.

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- 7/10/71 SWAPO announces that guerrilla incursions are not taking place from Zambia, claiming to have been launched from inside SWA.
- 8/10/71 Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda calls for an emergency session of the **UN Security Council** citing incidents of violation of Zambian sovereignty by South African forces.
- 12/10/71 The **UN Security Council** adopts a resolution calling on SA to respect Zambian sovereignty.
- 11/71 South Africa is forced to devalue the Rand and suspend foreign currency trading as a result of an outflow of capital driven by the deteriorating security climate.
- 24/11/71 The South African Government signs the *Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Portugal in Regard to Rivers of Mutual Interest, 1964 Massingir Dam*. This is part of the South African **Hydraulic Mission** and sets in motion a series of infrastructural development projects in the Limpopo River basin.

1972

- 1972 A dramatic upsurge in the number of landmine incidents in the **Caprivi Strip** marks the end of the period of containment by the South African Security Forces. A link is established between these incidents and the ongoing **Rhodesian Bush War**. Intelligence operations establish that these actions are being coordinated out of the USSR Embassy in Lusaka. The **Cold War** is firmly established in Southern Africa from this time onwards and starts to become hot as retaliation is planned. **Special Force (SF)** units in the SADF start with clandestine cross border operations, but these are not authorized by the Cabinet, because the SAP is mandated for the overall security task, but is not allowed to go cross border.
- 1972 **Operation Hurricane** is launched in the **Rhodesian Bush War**.
- 1972 **SADF SF** launch a raid against selected targets in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, using the *SAS Emily Hobhouse*. Target selection is left to the operators on the ground, which results in the foolish placement of a demolition charge on the engine block of a car belonging to the British High Commission. This raid results in a number of citations being given but also highlights flaws in target selection during offensive operations, indicating the need to bring tighter control over SF operations in future.
- 1972 A six man team of Recce's are inserted by the SAN into Dar es Salaam harbour, where they successfully sabotage a bridge, some power lines and a vehicle belonging to the British High Commission (Volker, 2010:576).
- 1972 Relationships between SA, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland become tense as a result of a growing monetary crisis in the Rand Monetary Area.
- 1972 The **Security Intelligence and State Security Council Act** establishes the **State Security Council (SSC)** as a statutory body under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.
- 1972 FW de Klerk is elected to Parliament for the first time.
- 1972 Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Lebowa move towards self-governing status.
- 31/3/72 KwaZulu becomes a self-governing territory under the leadership of Mangosuthu Buthelezi.
- 4/72 Afonso Dhlakama, having been conscripted into the Portuguese Army some time before, deserts from FRELIMO. He later goes on to become the RENAMO Second in Command, and later Commander after André Matangaidze is killed in action on 17/10/79.

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1/10/72 **1 Reconnaissance Commando** (1-Recce) is established as a SF unit in South Africa based at Fort Doppies in the **Caprivi Strip**. This goes on to become the premiere cross border offensive unit, but is not authorized for this role at the time.

14/10/72 Ian Smith meets with Marcello Caetano (Portuguese Prime Minister) to discuss the deteriorating situation in Mozambique.

1973

1973 The Soviet Union suspends military support to the MPLA because of serious factionalism within that movement.

1973 **Turton Genealogy:** Anthony Richard Turton does his National Service at 1 Special Service Battalion (1 SSB) and School of Armour at Tempe, Bloemfontein.

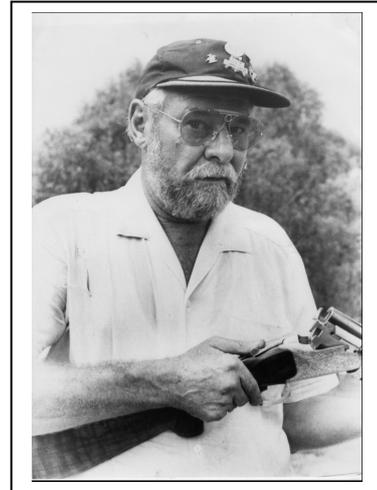
1973 Venda and Gazankulu move towards self-governing status.

5/73 The Government of Lesotho claims lands back from South Africa. This increases tension between the two governments.

6/73 **Operation Baruta** launched by **SADF SF** (A, B & C Coy, 1-Para) in 6/70, comes to an end. This is a COIN operation in the Caprivi Strip (Volker, 2010:323).

7/73 **SADF SF** (A, B, C & D Coy, 1-Para) launch **Operation Focus**. This is a COIN operation in the Caprivi Strip in support of 1 Military Area and it lasts until 9/75 with the target shifting from PLAN to FAPLA over time (Volker, 2010:323).

31/12/73 **Turton Genealogy:** Clarence Stanley Turton (II) (the author's Father) dies and his ashes are later spread in a forest on the banks of the Amatshamyama River (Black Rock River, a tributary of the Black Mfolozi River) at Hlabisa where he spent his childhood and where he learned to love the Zulu people with such passion. (Photo: Clarence Stanley Turton before his death).



1974

1974 Portugal is spending around 50% of its national budget on various **Wars of Liberation** in Lusophone Africa, with a reported inflation figure around 23%. This situation drives discontent inside Portugal.

1974 SWAPO establishes its first military bases in Angola after the withdrawal of the Portuguese forces (Nortje, 2003:5).

1974 Tension mounts between SA and Lesotho over the transit of BCP cadres to Zambia across South African soil.

1974 QwaQwa, KaNgwane and KwaNdebele move towards self-governing status.

1974 Prime Minister John Vorster makes a speech in which he speaks about a “power block of states” in Southern Africa. This is the origin of the thinking around the **Constellation of Southern African States (CONSAS)**, which starts to feed into the growing threat perception of the time.

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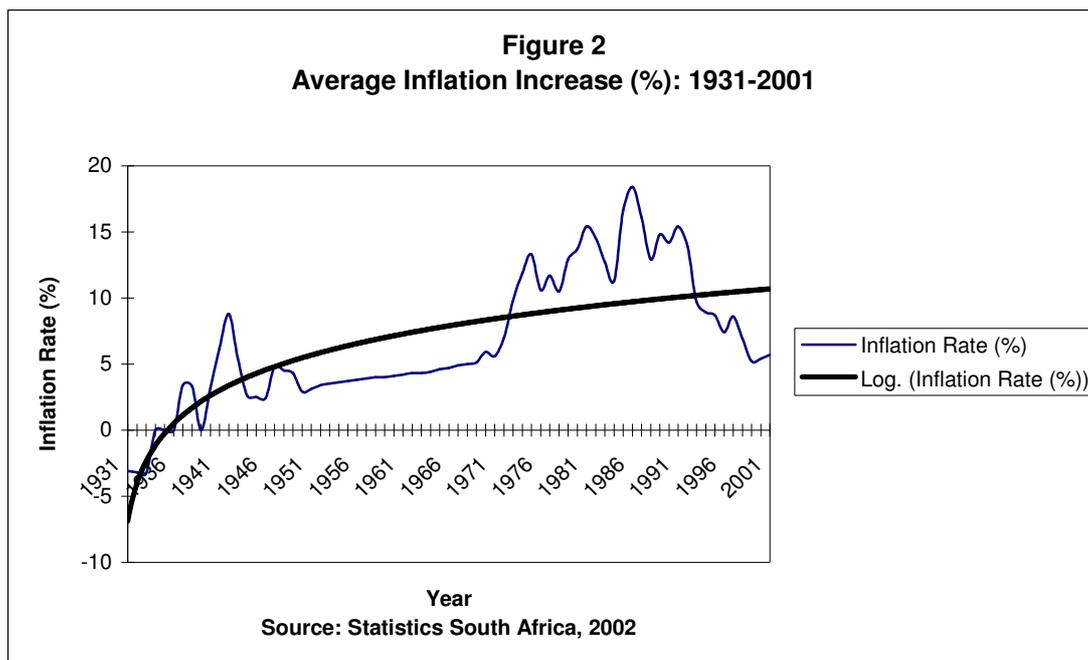
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- 16/2/74 Bruce Ludon of the BBC flights a program that blows the cover of secret talks between Mozambique and FRELIMO. This hastens Portuguese desires to exit from Mozambique without leaving a period of joint control to stabilize the volatile situation.
- 4/74 General Gomes announces that all warring parties in Angola will be accepted as legitimate parties to the forthcoming peace talks on condition that they enter into a cease fire agreement.
- 1/4/74 The SADF assumes operational responsibility in the **Caprivi Strip**, changing the security doctrine from a police objective of containment to a military strategy of active engagement and neutralization.
- 19/4/74 The Portuguese Army is confined to barracks in Angola.
- 25/4/74 A military *coup d'état* led by General António de Spínola ends Portugal's involvement in the various **Wars of Liberation** in Lusophone Africa when Marcello Caetano and his regime are toppled. This alters the strategic landscape across the entire Southern African sub-continent because almost overnight a second front is opened in the various **Wars of Liberation** in countries adjacent to former Portuguese Colonies.
- 4/6/74 **SADF SF** (A & B Coy, 1-Para) engage in a parachute deployed follow-up operation at Bwabwata and Kongola in the Caprivi area. This is the first parachute operation, so it is historically relevant to the evolution of SADF SF tactics (Volker, 2010:323).
- 23/6/74 **SADF SF** has its first KIA in the **Caprivi Strip** (Lt. Fred Zielie), after a hot pursuit operation was initiated inside Angola. Cross-border actions start in earnest at this time. Before this such raids were clandestine affairs and often not officially sanctioned by the Cabinet.
- 23/6/74 **SADF SF** (1-Recce) engages in follow up operations against **PLAN** in the eastern Caprivi Strip when, after a contact at a waterhole, Lt. Freddie Zeelie is KIA. This is the first engagement with **PLAN** by **SADF SF** and it is also the first KIA for **SADF SF** (Volker, 2010:567). **Note:** Volker spells Zeelie's name with a double "e".
- 17/6/74 UNITA accepts the cease fire terms offered by General Gomes. This is condemned by the FNLA and MPLA. The MPLA is deeply divided however, with three distinct factions. The die is cast for **Civil War** in Angola.
- 7/74 The National Conference of the **South African Council of Churches (SACC)** accepts a motion supporting conscientious objection to compulsory military service in the SADF.
- 7/74 The political situation in Angola is chaotic with the mushrooming of more than fifty political parties. There is no central authority and anarchy becomes the order of the day in Angola. The Portuguese Government proposes that all parties should be allowed a place at the negotiating tables.
- 27/7/74 General Spínola announces that Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau will be granted independence.
- 1/8/74 The MPLA announces the establishment of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) (Nortje, 2003:2).
- 31/8/74 The leaders of the three respective MPLA factions are invited to a summit by the Presidents of Zambia, Congo-Brazzaville, Zaire and Tanzania. The MPLA factions are: Agostinho Neto's "True MPLA"; Daniel Chipenda's "Easter Rebellion MPLA"; and Mario de Andrade's "Active Rebellion Group of the MPLA". This fails so a second attempt is launched a month later, which stitches together a dodgy agreement at unity within the MPLA.

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- 8/74 A group of around 120 Red Chinese instructors start to train FNLA soldiers in Kinshasa.
- 9/74 The SADF starts to train Bushman refugees that had supported the Portuguese Army in Angola. They are housed in a secret base in the Caprivi Strip (Nortje, 2003:17).
- 6/9/74 Riots break out in Lourenço Marques after a man drags a Portuguese flag through the streets in protest at Portugal's perceived capitulation that would leave white Portuguese nationals stranded in Mozambique.
- 7/9/74 Large crowds gather outside the South African Consulate requesting South African intervention in the rapidly deteriorating situation. Elsewhere in Lourenço Marques a radio station is seized and dubbed "Radio Free Mozambique". This becomes known as the **7 September Revolution**.
- 7/9/74 The **Lusaka Accords** are signed by the Government of Portugal and FRELIMO, allowing Portugal to withdraw from the country. This amounts to total capitulation without any period of joint rule. The date of transfer of power is set for 25 June 1975.
- 8/9/74 Large crowds of civilians form up in front of the captured radio station to discourage Portuguese Army retaliation.
- 9/9/74 The Portuguese Army deploys in Lourenço Marques taking back strategic targets like the airport and radio station. The death toll is high with figures ranging from 3,500 to 9,500. There is a mass exodus of white Portuguese citizens to South Africa, afraid to return to Portugal because of the change in regime that they perceived would not receive them with tolerance.
- 21/10/74 The MPLA under Agostinho Neto signs a peace agreement with the Portuguese Government.
- 11/74 John Vorster urges Ian Smith to use restraint in support of his Détente initiative.
- 12/74 The UN Security Council demands that South Africa should leave South-West Africa (Namibia) because of its "illegal occupation" (see 1967).



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Inflation trends in South Africa track political instability (Turton *et al.*, 2004:74). During periods when inflation was above average there were periods of acute political conflict (1938 – 1945 and 1975 – 1994). Periods of below average inflation coincided with relative stability. The “Midas Touch” or “Long Economic Boom” period is visible as a below average inflation period from the early 1950’s to 1975. (Source: Turton, 2009).

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