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SOUTH AFRICA: THE WHITE LAAGER

| <u>VIDEO</u>  | <u>FOOTAGE</u> | <u>AUDIO</u>   |
|---|----------------|--|
| MAP<br>SUPER TITLE:<br>SOUTH AFRICA:<br>THE WHITE LAAGER                          | 000            |  |
| RUGBY GAME  | 007            | <u>NARRATOR:</u><br>These people are Afrikaners, white South Africans of mixed Dutch, German and French descent. They have been called the lost white tribe of Africa. Their peculiar genius has been survival. Against all odds they have clung, doggedly, to the portion of Africa they claim as their own. Afrikaners will tell you that, unlike English-speaking South Africans, they have nowhere else to go. Their home and their destiny lie in South Africa. |
| SUPER TITLE:<br>POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA<br>20 MILLION NON-WHITE                |                |  |
| WHITE POPULATION<br>1.3 MILLION<br>ENGLISH SPEAKING,<br>2.6 MILLION<br>AFRIKANERS |                |  |
| PROFESSOR GERT OLIVIER<br>POLITICAL SCIENTIST<br>ON CAMERA                        | 025            | <u>PROFESSOR OLIVIER:</u><br>"We do not want to run any unnecessary risks. We as Afrikaners, as the most important decision-makers, must create the necessary safeguards that the society as it is, must be continued, that our existence as whites in Africa must be permanent."  |

IS RUGBY GAME 039 NARRATOR:  
Afrikaners say they are tough and pragmatic but they may in fact be the last romantics. To understand the present South African situation, Apartheid, white intransigence, it is necessary to know how the Afrikaner character developed and how this people came to power.

SUPER TITLE:  
ALL THE PEOPLE INTERVIEWED ARE AFRIKANERS 061

MAIN TITLE:  
LAAGER 068

VOORTREKKER MONUMENT 073 The Voortrekker Monument outside South Africa's capital, Pretoria, is a shrine to Afrikaner Nationalism, the Afrikaner's highly emotional sense of being a unique people, the "Volk", with a special destiny in Africa.

CU VOORTREKKER MONUMENT DETAIL:  
WOMEN AND CHILDREN 081 Afrikaners have a peculiar mythology derived from their uncompromising religious and racial beliefs, and a pioneering history. For them the past lives on, and dictates the decisions of the present.

VOORTREKKER MONUMENT  
DETAIL: COVERED WAGONS

090

The Voortrekker Monument is enclosed in a circle of covered wagons, known as a "laager". For Afrikaners, the central image in their historical memory is this laager, an armed camp surrounded by enemies, with guns poking out from behind the covered wagons. In the three centuries that the Afrikaner has been in Africa, this image of the laager has changed -- but it is still alive.

For the laager is above all a state of mind which sees enemies everywhere, and tries to protect against them.

PROFESSOR GERT OLIVIER  
POLITICAL SCIENTIST  
ON CAMERA

107

PROFESSOR OLIVIER:

"Numerically, of course, the Afrikaner constitutes a very small group, and secondly we feel as a group that we are being threatened by outside forces. We perceive the outside world, or we used to perceive the outside world as being hostile, in a sense, to us."

K  
SOUTH AFRICAN  
EPIC FILM:  
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE  
1652

121

NARRATOR:

The earliest form of the laager was a prickly hedge planted by the first Dutch settlers around their tiny settlement at the southwest tip of Africa to keep out Hottentots.

Thus, from the beginning, they established a racial barrier between those of European origin - the Boers - and native Africans, whom the Boers called "Kaffirs" -- "unbelievers."

In an age of slavery, the Boer farmer used slave labour. He became essentially an overseer, who shunned the manual work of his slaves.

STELLENBOSCH  
CHURCH

143

His rigid Calvinism told him that his mission in Africa was to protect white Christian civilization from the barbarian.

PROFESSOR VAN JAARVELD:

PROFESSOR  
F.A. VAN JAARVELD  
ON CAMERA

149

"One should remember that the Afrikaners regarded themselves just like the Hebrews, as a Chosen People, you know. This is rooted in the Old Testament, in Protestant religion, Calvinism especially; and in the interior of South Africa they only had the Bible as literature, because of their isolation from the West and from the mother country, or rather, we were actually cut off from Holland. So that they got their ideas directly from the Bible, some ideas in regard even to the non-whites, which they regarded as Canaanites, and themselves as the Chosen People with a mission."

- NARRATOR: 7  
x
- BLACK WORKER WITH WHITE OVERSEER 170 The Afrikaner's dilemma has been this:  
He has needed black muscles to work the land for him; but he has always lived in fear that those same muscles would one day take the land from him. This created a "push-pull" effect - keep the Kaffir in his place; and his place is working for the white boss.
- MAP CAPE COLONY 183 In the nineteenth century, British Imperial X  
rule expanded to Southern Africa. They interfered very little with the frontier life of the Boers until 1834, when they ordered the abolition of slavery.
- AFRIKAANS EPIC FILM: THE GREAT TREK 191 For Afrikaners, this meant the ruin of their X  
economy, based on slave labour; and it was seen as a first step towards miscegenation, which would destroy them as a people, a "volk". In 1836, in an extraordinary gesture of self-reliance and courage, 2,000 Boers crossed the Orange River into the wilderness, cut of the bondage of British rule, searching for free land in which to form a republic.
- MAP 207 This movement northward is called "the Great Trek".
-

AFRIKAANS  
EPIC FILM:  
THE GREAT TREK

212

Not all the Boers trekked out. Most remained behind, under British rule. This split among Afrikaners was to persist for a century.

Those who trekked had to be tough to survive. Called the Voortrekkers, they have a romantic place in the hearts of Afrikaners.

FARMER:

FARMER  
ON CAMERA

225

"They were pioneers to the backbone, and it was - just rough going, they were tough men, coming down the mountains. My grandmother, when I was still a youngster, told me how her father and her grandfather told her how they came down the mountains, by stripping the wheels off and skidding the wagons down the Drakensberg, and where it was very steep, they used to put the two big wheels alongside the two small wheels, because the wagon has two small wheels in the front, and two big wheels at the back, and this is how they sort of balanced out. And they went over the Drakensberg in the same spirit, they were -- really opening up Africa, as a matter of fact."

NARRATOR:

AFRIKAANS  
EPIC FILM:  
AFRICAN WAR DANCE  
BOERS FIGHT  
FROM LAAGER

247

The Voortrekkers pushed into lands the Zulu considered theirs, and the many clashes are the fabric of Afrikaner mythology, in which the savagery and treachery of the Africans are contrasted with the heroism of the Voortrekkers.

BATTLE OF  
BLOOD RIVER

According to the Afrikaner version of history,<sup>x</sup>  
in 1838, a Boer party of 500 faced a Zulu  
army 10,000 strong. At the end of the  
battle, a nearby river ran red with the  
blood of 3,000 Zulus, slain by Boer cannon  
and muskets. The Boers, fighting from a  
laager, had not lost a single man.

RIOT 1976

272

Blood River showed what a small band of  
disciplined and well-armed men could  
accomplish. The lesson has not been  
forgotten. Today, the white man in  
South Africa rules because he has the guns  
and he's willing to use them.

GOVERNMENT  
BUILDING

281

In the wilderness, the Boers established  
their independent republics, the Orange  
Free State and the Transvaal, each with  
its elected president.

AFRICAN BOY  
HERDING SHEEP

287

The constitution of the Transvaal stated<sup>x</sup>  
that: "The people desire no equality  
between the coloured people and the  
white inhabitants, either in Church or  
State." But, the Boers' farm economy  
continued to depend on black labour.

|                                      |     |   |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---|
| PAN OF GOLD<br>RANS                  | 298 | It was the Boers' misfortune that the Transvaal contained the richest gold deposits in the world, the Rand.   |
| BOER WITH<br>OX-WAGON                | 303 | The Boers had trekked over half of southern Africa to get away from the British. Now the British coveted the gold-rich Transvaal. The Boers could either capitulate or fight.           |
| STATUE OF A BOER                     | 309 | They chose to fight the foremost imperialist power in the world to keep their republic.   |
| STILL PHOTOS<br>OF BOER<br>COMMANDOS | 312 | The Boers knew the terrain, were highly mobile, tough and resourcesful. Above all, they were fighting for their homeland. Against bands of commandos who probably totalled no more than |
| NEWSREEL OF<br>BOER WAR              | 322 | 40,000 at any one time, the British sent a quarter of a million troops.<br><br>The British waged an incompetent and bungling campaign, and stumbled their way to victory.               |



STILLS:  
AFTERMATH OF WAR  
CONCENTRATION CAMPS

328 Frustration at the Commandos' success drove the British to burn the Boer farms, the source of the guerrillas' food supplies. They herded the homeless women and children into concentration camps. Only 5,000 Boers died in battle; but in the camps, in appalling conditions, 5,000 adults died and 20,000 children.

BOER WAR  
CEMETERY

341 For Afrikaners, the laager, the armed camp, is the symbol of invincibility: the concentration camp - the symbol of their degradation.

NEWSREEL FOOTAGE  
UNVEILING OF  
MONUMENT

353 In 1902, in order to survive as a "volk", the Boers had to surrender. Over half a century later, Afrikaners erected a memorial to their defeat. A fallen warrior lies with a dagger in his heart. But from the heart springs a powerful "spirit of steel," a gleaming sword in his hand, representing the rise of a new, triumphant Afrikaner nation.

OPENING OF  
PARLIAMENT  
CEREMONY

365

In victory, the British imposed a parliamentary system on South Africa, excluding most non-whites. But Afrikaners outnumbered those of British origin.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING  
CU DETAIL: EENDRAGHT  
MAAKT MAGT

371

They might win by the ballot what they had lost by the bullet -- if they could apply the motto of their lost Republic: "Unity makes strength."

NEWSREEL AND  
STILL FOOTAGE  
NATIONAL PARTY  
DEMONSTRATION

377

In 1914, the National party was formed to built Afrikaner unity against continuing British domination. Its leader was General Hertzog, whose slogan was "South Africa First." Hertzog had said: "Only one person has the right to be boss in South Africa, namely the Afrikaner... The people feel their own power, they have reached nation manhood, and they feel that Afrikaners and not strangers rule the country."

GENERAL HERTZOG  
NATIONALIST  
DEMONSTRATION

NEWSREEL FOOTAGE  
OF OUR FARMERS

396

The devastation of the Anglo-Boer war had created a class of poor whites, who scraped subsistence from the soil. Destitute, virtually their one remaining possession was their white skin.

7

AN OF EARLY  
JOHANNESBURG

410

During the early decades of this country, drought and soil erosion drove these poor white Afrikaners off their land into the cities they looked upon as the Devil's own, seeking the very manual jobs they had despised as fit only for blacks. This mass migration became known as the Second Great Trek. But in the cities, Afrikaners were strangers in their own country.

x

MINING OPERATION

420

South Africa's economic strength lay in her mines: diamonds, gold, coal, iron ore. And the mines were British-owned. White workers, called "civilized labour", had all the best jobs.

1

The myth of racial superiority paid off in hard cash. But in 1921, the price of gold fell. Mine owners said they had to cut costs by employing cheaper blacks in jobs reserved for whites only.

NEWSREEL FOOTAGE  
WHITE WORKERS  
PROTEST, SOLDIERS,  
EXPLOSIONS

448

The white miners, terrified by what they called the "Black Peril" seized the British mines. Their slogan was "Workers of the world unite, to keep South Africa white." The Government crushed the revolt. The strikers were bombed, shelled, and machine-gunned into submission. More than 200 whites died. Four of the rebellion's leaders went to the gallows singing "The Red Flag."

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN  
GENERAL HERTZOG

467

The white miners had been broken. But within two years, white workers voted General Hertzog into power. Hertzog promised protection against both British capitalists and competition from blacks.

STEEL MILL 475 During the Twenties and Thirties, the Government established powerful state monopolies like ISCOR, the Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa, to break the British monopoly of economic power.

KRAUSE:

OTTO KRAUSE 481 "After all, Afrikaners, have essentially JOURNALIST over the period of the century since ON CAMERA the Boer War, run a revolution against British dominance in South Africa. It's even a continuing revolution."

NARRATOR:

NEWSREEL 490 The colour bar, for the first time, got FOOTAGE the backing of law: it became illegal WHITE WORKER LAYING BRICKS for a black man to lay a brick.

VOORTREKKER 493 By the end of the Thirties, Afrikaners RALLY were finally reaching the unity which would guarantee them full political power in South Africa when Britain declared war on Germany.

STILL: NEWSPAPER 498 HEADLINE "WAR DECLARED" 1939

|  |     |   |
|--|-----|---|
| NEWSREEL FOOTAGE<br>GENERAL SMUTS                          | 500 | <u>MARAIS - VOICE OVER:</u><br>"And the opportunity was there, in 1939,<br>to remain neutral. But Smuts, with a<br>very small parliamentary majority, decided<br>that we should side with Britain and help<br>to fight her wars again, against a nation,<br>Germany against which we had nothing.   |
| SMUTS CABINET<br>MEETING                                   |     |   |
| SOLDIERS ON PARADE<br>SOLDIERS PASSING<br>GUNS             |     |   |
| KOWIE MARAIS<br>FORMER SUPREME<br>COURT JUDGE<br>ON CAMERA | 511 | We simply said that we should have<br>stayed out of the war as the Irish<br>Republic had done, that this was re-<br>petition of the completely mistaken<br>attitude taken up by the Government<br>in 1914. And we young people, I and<br>thousands of others, more than 200,000<br>Afrikaners, formed the "Ossewabrandwag",<br>and we resisted the Government. We<br>embarked on subversive schemes, in<br>order to hold within South Africa a<br>large part of the military forces that<br>Smuts could whip up. We were successful<br>in many respects, but of course, many<br>of us were caught, many prominent people<br>now in politics in South Africa, including<br>the Prime Minister and myself, for<br>instance, were caught, and we were<br>interned, and we were kept in internment<br>during the entire course of the War." |
| NEWSREEL FOOTAGE<br>SMUTS MEETING<br>DIGNITARIES           | 547 | <u>NARRATOR:</u><br>Smuts, the Prime Minister, aware of the<br>danger of an uprising, confiscated all<br>privately owned weapons, and interned<br>hundreds of Afrikaners under an Emergency<br>Law.   |

JUDGE KOWIE MARAIS  
ON CAMERA

556

MARAIS:

"Oh, yes, we were bent on revolution. We were waiting for the time when Britain would be conquered, be invaded, and would loose the war. We would seize that opportunity in order to call out a republic in South Africa, and to divest ourselves completely from the bonds with the British Empire."

NEWSREEL FOOTAGE  
MILITARY PARADE  
BOMBS ON CRANE  
TROOPSHIP

568

NARRATOR:

Afrikaners were divided once more, The Nationalist Leader, Dr. Malan, denounced Smuts, saying he had turned South Africa into a "Jewish-imperialistic war machine". Yet a majority of South Africa's fighting troops were Afrikaners.

NEWSREEL FOOTAGE:  
WORLD WAR II  
WORKERS WITH CORN  
DOCKS  
WORKERS IN DOCKS  
FACTORIES  
AFRICAN BUILDING WORKERS  
AFRICAN SHANTY TOWNS

581

Ironically, this war, opposed so bitterly by many Afrikaners, gave the final thrust to Afrikaner Nationalism. In the massive effort to feed and equip the Allies, South Africa went through a boom period. There was plenty of work, and the influx of Afrikaners to the towns increased.

Blacks also flocked to the towns, and took jobs previously closed to them. By 1946, there were as many blacks as whites in the towns.

STILL:  
DR. D.F. MALAN

597 Dr. Malan expressed his people's shock:

"In that new Blood River," he said,  
"black and white meet together in much  
closer contact and a much more binding  
struggle than when 100 years ago the  
circle of wagons protected the laager,  
and musket clashed with spear. Today,  
black and white jostle together in the  
same labour market."

BLACK AND WHITE  
WORKERS IN VARIOUS  
INDUSTRIES

601

This resurgence of the Black Peril gave  
the National Party the formula for victory  
in the first post-war election, the  
"Apartheid Election" of 1948.

ELECTION MEETING  
SMUTS ADDRESSING  
POLITICAL MEETING

620 To Afrikaners, it seemed that Smuts had  
not only sold out to Britain, but had  
gone soft on the blacks. While many  
young Afrikaners had been willing to  
fight in Smuts' British wars, none wanted  
their racial dominance undermined in any  
way. This threat finally united Afriksner



NATIONAL PARTY  
RALLY  
SPEAKERS

634

The Nationalist' platform said: "If  
we reject the master-race principle, and  
the non-Europeans are given the vote, how  
can the European remain boss?"

The European must retain the right to  
rule the country and keep it a white  
man's country."

CABINET OF  
DR. MALAN

640

Dr. Malan's cabinet, the first composed  
purely of Afrikaners, began to implement  
the final answer to the Black Peril:  
Apartheid, the complete separation of  
blacks from the white laager.

STREET SCENES  
"WHITES ONLY" SIGNS

650

Discrimination had always existed in  
South Africa, whatever white group was  
in power. But the Nationalists now  
institutionalized it, depriving non-  
whites of any expectation of ever  
achieving equality with whites.

X

PROFESSOR GERT OLIVIER 657  
POLITICAL SCIENTIST  
ON CAMERA

PROFESSOR OLIVIER:

"Of course, given the situation, the situation as we find it here in South Africa, we had to exploit alternative means to solve the problems or to re-structure society without endangering the future of the whites, I mean basically one way dither about it, but it is a matter of white survival I mean, and in that phrase I include very strongly Afrikaner survival."

X

VOORTREKKER MONUMENT 678  
BLACK AND WHITE  
FOOTAGE:  
VOORTREKKER  
CELEBRATIONS  
FOLK DANCING

NARRATOR:

The emotional strength of Afrikaner Nationalism was evident in 1949, when 250,000 Afrikaners made a triumphal pilgrimage to the Voortrekker Monument. Now united, the "Volk" would decide South Africa's destiny.

The years of division, of second-class citizenship, had conditioned Afrikaners to thinking of themselves as a people besieged. Built like a fortress, the Voortrekker Monument symbolized not just a people, but the state, as laager.

REEL FOOTAGE:  
VISIT OF  
ROYAL FAMILY

700

South Africa was an independent country within the British Commonwealth. But it was still subject to the Crown--a figurehead hated by Nationalists, whose memory stretched back to the Anglo-Boer War, the concentration camps, and the lost republics. Yet Afrikaners in their thousands welcomed the Royal Family. While the British connection was there, Afrikaner loyalties would remain divided.

POLITICAL RALLY,  
ANGRY PROTESTS,  
SCUFFLES

715

So in 1960, the Nationalists held a referendum on whether South Africa should become a republic, no longer tied to Britain.

English South Africans felt that this was the first step towards complete isolation from the rest of the world, and the bitter debate split the country, English versus Afrikaans. The Nationalists carried the day.

The Anglo-Boer War was finally won, sixty years later, by the Boers.

VISIT OF BRITISH  
PRIME MINISTER  
MACMILLAN, 1960

733 That same year, 1960, British Prime  
Minister Macmillan spoke before Parliament  
in Cape Town at the end of an African  
tour. He warned that Black nationalism  
was sweeping Africa.

MACMILLAN-VOICE OVER:

741 "...and the most striking of all the  
impressions that I have formed since I  
left London a month ago is of the strength  
of this African National consciousness...  
The wind of change is blowing through  
this continent and whether we like it  
or not, this growth of national conscious-  
ness is a political fact..."

NARRATOR:

NEWSREEL FOOTAGE  
SHARPEVILLE

764 Macmillan's speech was prophetic. Within  
two months - Sharpeville.



SCENES OF  
NATIONALIST RALLY

807

In addition, the Nationalists have packed all branches of government with their supporters. The civil service, the police, military leadership, judgeships, prison warders, the secret police, are overwhelmingly Afrikaner.

Out of a small white population of 4 million, there are over a million more Afrikaners than English-speakers.

With their ability to mobilize the Afrikaner vote, and to a large degree mold public opinion, the Nationalists increased their share of the popular vote throughout the Sixties. They rendered all other parties impotent, and even outlawed some.

X

Once in power, the National Party controlled the law-making process. Immediately it began to manipulate the law, making it the major weapon of the laager. Every aspect of human activity -- sport, sex, education, politics was controlled. With every law enacted, the freedom of the individual was whittled away.

The one standard the Nationalists have set for themselves, by which everything is judged, is the security of the state, and since 1948, the state has meant the Afrikaner volk.

KRUGER:

MINISTER OF JUSTICE,  
J. KRUGER, SPEAKING  
AT POLITICAL MEETING

850

"That is the sole responsibility of the governing party, and the people that govern. Because they know everything that is going on, they have been placed there by the people, and they have to see that the safety of the people, which is to them a holy matter, placed in their hands, must not be in jeopardy. And therefore, it is their full responsibility to decide at what stage the ordinary rights of the individual should and can and must be curtailed."

|  |     |  |
|--|-----|--|
| PROTEST<br>DEMONSTRATIONS                              | 871 | <u>NARRATOR:</u><br>There was protest after protest by black<br>and white South Africans; but even protest<br>became, in many ways, equated with treason.  |
| POLICE OFFICER<br>WITH BULL-HORN                       | 876 | <u>POLICE OFFICER:</u><br>"Unless you disperse immediately, I<br>shall have to use force to disperse<br>you."  |
| POLICE BEATING<br>PROTESTERS<br>BLACKS UNDER<br>ARREST | 881 | <u>NARRATOR:</u><br>Despite their own experience as revolution-<br>aries, the Afrikaner Nationalists felt<br>no sympathy for black nationalists:<br>they saw them as rivals for political<br>power, to be suppressed at all costs.       |
| POLICE CHECKING<br>PASSES                              | 894 | Foremost among the National Party's<br>measures to quell opposition was the<br>Suppression of Communism Act of 1950.<br>By this Act, Communism was defined so<br>broadly as to include anything or anyone<br>advocating racial equality. |
| POLICE LINE-UP<br>OF AFRICANS<br>AFRICANS HANDCUFFED   |     |  |



X

DR. BEYERS NAUDE  
ON CARCERA

904

DR. NAUDE:

"And therefore, any concept, even a Christian concept, where on the basis of one's Christian belief, you withstand the policy of Separate Development could be seen, you know, to be an offense under the Suppression of Communism Act."

POLICE ARRESTING  
AFRICAN

913

NARRATOR:

In December, 1956, in a nationwide roundup, the South African Government arrested 156 persons, of all races, on charges of treason. The accused had called for equal rights for all citizens, black and white. The prosecution argued that this was incitement to violence, for, by Afrikaner logic, racial equality in South Africa could only be achieved by violence.

AFRICAN PROTEST  
MASSED POLICE

MASS ARRESTS

The laager would allow for change in no other way.

|   |     |   |
|---|-----|---|
| JUDGE ROWEE MARAIS<br>ON CAMERA             | 931 | <u>MARAIS:</u><br>"...an Act of intimidation to scare away anybody who might toy with the idea of using Communist or Communist ideology or tactics in order to subvert the state. The courts by and large view and interpret the definition of Communism in the light of the possible dangers that might arise if persons pursue the line of conduct that they are charged with." |
| STUDENT<br>DEMONSTRATIONS                   | 948 | <u>NARRATOR:</u><br>For Afrikaners, Communism is the anti-Christ, and liberal thinking will lead to the destruction of the race. Afrikaners have a term for those outside the laager: "volksvyand", an Enemy of the People.   |
| PRIME MINISTER<br>VORSTER WAVES TO<br>CROWD | 963 | A volksvyand need commit no crime. Suspicion that he has thought or done something the authorities do not like is enough.   |

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MINISTER OF JUSTICE  
CRUGER ADDRESSING  
MALLY

968

For "enemies of the people," the Nationalists introduced a unique punishment - banning - a form of excommunication. No trial, no appeal to the courts. One man makes the decision, the Minister of Justice.

DR. NAUDE:

DR. BEYERS NAUDE  
ON CAMERA

977

"Banning is a term which is used under the Suppression of Communism Act whereby a person is prohibited from seeing more than one individual at a time. He is prohibited from entering any building where educational material is being prepared or printed or published or distributed. He is prevented from entering any building where a trade union is registered, he is prevented from entering any area which is prohibited to him, like for instance an African township. He is not allowed to attend any gatherings, including social and political gatherings. He is forced into a situation of spiritual and mental and emotional isolation. He has to live on his own inner resources. He feels that he is rejected by society, and therefore as a result of that, he simply feels that he withdraws into himself, and is not able to live as a normal human being. In fact it becomes a subhuman existence."

END PART ONE

BEGINNING PART TWO

NEWSREEL FOOTAGE  
PYLON ON ITS SIDE

004

NARRATOR:

As Afrikaners during the Second World War had resorted to sabotage against the legitimate government, so did those who opposed the Government in the early Sixties. Because lawful protest seemed closed to them, young English and Jewish South Africans committed a number of acts of sabotage which were used by the government to further justify suppression of dissent.

STILL PHOTOS OF  
NELSON MANDELA AND  
BRAM FISCHER

013

The next wave of active resistance was ideologically different, involving black and white leaders, like Nelson Mandela, and Bram Fischer, who turned out to be the head of the South African Communist Party.

PROFESSOR ANDRE BRINK  
ON CAMERA

022

PROFESSOR BRINK:

"But they sat down beforehand and calculated very carefully the risks involved, the line of action to be taken, weighed the pros and cons of every possible situation that could evolve, and acted accordingly, and when they were caught, there was an incredible sense of dignity about the whole proceeding, they not for a moment contemplate denying what they had done. They made it very clear that there were no other courses of action open to them in the circumstances. South Africa was heading downhill in an absolutely destructive, negative enforcement of rigid apartheid, and the only way in which they found or thought that they could change society was through violent measures."

BLACK AND WHITE FILM  
OF BRAM FISCHER

053

NARRATOR:

For Afrikaners, the most important figure in this group of revolutionaries was Bram Fischer. He was one of Afrikanerdom's brilliant men: grandson of a leading statesman, son of a Judge-President, himself a former leader of the Johannesburg Bar -- for this man to be head of the Communist Party of South Africa was a treacherous fault in the laager.

|                               |     |  |
|-------------------------------|-----|--|
| DR. BEYERS NAUDE<br>ON CAMERA | 067 | <u>DR. NAUDE:</u><br>"I think it would be correct to say that Fischer is regarded by the vast majority of Afrikaners as a traitor not only to the Afrikaans cause, but also to the Christian faith." |
| BRAM FISHER                   | 075 | <u>NARRATOR:</u><br>At his trial, Fischer quoted the words of Paul Kruger, the Boer leader in the struggle against the British:  |
| STATUE OF<br>PAUL KRUGER      | 077 | "With confidence we lay our case before the whole world. Whether we win or die, freedom will rise in Africa, like the sun from the morning clouds."  |
| AFRICAN FACES                 | 087 | President Kruger had been talking of freedom for the white Afrikaner; Fischer was talking about freedom for the black African.   |
| STILL OF<br>FISCHER           | 089 | Fischer was given a life sentence. He contracted cancer, and after lengthy petitioning by his family, was released from jail to die.   |

MINISTER OF JUSTICE  
KRUGER

097 After his cremation, Minister of Justice Kruger, concerned that his grave would become a martyr's shrine, demanded the return of his ashes. Since Fischer was a criminal, he said, "they belonged to the state."

STILL OF CLIPS  
OF NEWSPAPER  
HEADLINES  
"REVOLT... POETS"

104 In the mid-Sixties, Fischer was virtually the only Afrikaner speaking against the laager. But by the time of his death in 1975, the voices of Afrikaners dissenting

NEWSPAPER PICTURE  
BREYTEN BREYTENBACH

114 had multiplied. Breyten Breytenbach, foremost Afrikaans poet of his generation, married a Vietnamese woman in Paris. Home with his wife to receive a poetry prize, the full meaning of apartheid struck him: the law forbade their living together.

NEWSPAPER PICTURE:  
YOLANDE BREYTENBACH

120

STILL:  
BREYTEN BREYTENBACH

122

In Europe, he criticised the Nationalist Government. Returning, secretly, he was arrested.

EXTERIOR  
PRETORIA COURTHOUSE

126

At his trial he was accused of helping form a secret organization, of speaking in Paris against the South African Government, of recruiting trade unionists, of inciting people to send letters. He was sentenced to nine years in jail.

PROFESSOR BRINK:

PROFESSOR ANDRE BRINK  
ON CAMERA

138

"I believe it has the highest prison population in the Free World, so called Free World..."

NARRATOR:

Though a leading Afrikaans writer, Professor Brink is outspoken enough to be censored-- South African censorship is severe. Some 20,000 books are banned outright.

PROFESSOR BRINK:

PROFESSOR ANDRE BRINK  
ON CAMERA

147

"...which to me are just a few symptoms of what is essentially a violent society. And Apartheid to me is essentially just this, the legalizing and legitimizing of violence in a sort of institutionalized form, so that everything relies on violence."



DR. BEYERS NAUDE  
SPEAKING TO STUDENTS

160

DR. NAUDE:

"I have expressed of very strong convictions about any Communist ideology being acceptable in our country; stated it very clearly that I totally and utterly reject it. But I do wish to make the point that as far as the black society of South Africa is concerned, increasingly there is growing the belief that some form of African socialism is needed and will be acceptable to them. And my plea is that we as whites participate in the debate and the discussion with the leaders of our black community, to listen, and to hear what they are saying."

NARRATOR:

183

Dr. Beyers Naude was a minister in high standing of the Dutch Reformed Church. But this position was taken from him when he became head of the Christian Institute, which is dedicated to racial equality. Dr. Naude is an outspoken critic of the South African Government on moral grounds. With his impeccable religious and political background, he is considered by that Government as all the more treacherous. He is one of the few Afrikaners trusted by Blacks.

Intellectuals have historically formed an elite within Afrikanerdom. It is a special shock when men such as Naude, Brin and Breytenbach make a stand against Nationalist policies.

DR. BEYERS NAUDE  
ON CAMERA

DR. NAUDE:

"And if we're wise enough, we will look ahead and we will say: Let us work this out together."

MINISTER OF JUSTICE  
AT POLITICAL MEETING

212

KNUGER:

"It is accepted that every State is entitled, in exceptional circumstances, to take exceptional measures to preserve its own security."

220

NARRATOR:

South Africa believes it is a nation under siege, from without and within. In this belief, the Minister of Justice wields overwhelming powers.

DR. BEYERS NAUDE  
ON CAMERA

227

DR. NAUDE:

"Here, under the Internal Security Bill, the Minister, in his own right, you know, can decide whether he detains someone indefinitely. He just puts him away; he disappears for a year, no charge, no possibility of him, for instance you know, being able to appeal to a court of law. It's the right of an individual to decide the future of a man."

MINISTER OF JUSTICE  
KRUGER

240

NARRATOR:

The Minister of Justice need not notify relatives of those arrested, or reveal their names.

NEWSPAPER HEADLINE:  
"KRUGER PLAN ON  
NAMES OF DETAINEES"

244

He has threatened newspapers which do publish the names of those detained under the Internal Security Bill.

NEWSPAPER POSTERS IN  
JOHANNESBURG STREET

248

Because of the weakness of the Opposition parties, the only effective stand against the Government has come from the English-language press of South Africa.

NEWSPAPER HEADLINE:  
"HOMELESS FAMILIES  
MOVE INTO THE VELD,"  
"DICTATORSHIP NEARS  
IN SOUTH AFRICA, SAYS  
EDITOR."

253

The Nationalists have condemned it,  
calling it not a Fourth Estate, but a  
Fifth Column.

JOHN VORSTER  
PRIME MINISTER  
SPEAKING AT POLITICAL  
MEETING

259

VORSTER:

"You can look at the propaganda that's  
been used against South Africa and  
mostly it comes from within South  
Africa itself."

POLICE HEADQUARTERS  
JOHANNESBURG STREET

267

NARRATOR:

In June, 1976, a man died after falling  
from the fifth floor of Police Headquarters  
in Johannesburg, shortly after his arrest.  
In 1975 alone, 85 people died in their  
first week of imprisonment. Torture of  
prisoners is widely reported.

278

PROFESSOR BRINK: VOICE OVER

And five years ago, the newspapers,  
certainly the English newspapers in  
this country would have kicked up a hell  
of a rumpus about this...

PROFESSOR BRINK  
ON CAMERA

281

now, they're prepared to keep it  
down, and hide it in tiny little notices  
somewhere in the middle pages of the  
newspaper, instead of really forcing  
the Government to reveal something  
about this, and to get to the bottom  
of it."

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|   |     | <u>NARRATOR:</u>  |
|---|-----|---|
| STREET NEWSDEALER<br>AND STAR NEWSPAPER<br>BUILDING         | 290 | Freedom of the Press has been drastically curtailed by threats and indictments against courageous newsmen. To avoid official censorship, the once powerful English-language press now censors itself rigorously.  |
| BLACK RIOTS<br>OF 1976                                      | 299 | During the black riots of 1976, a number of reporters, like Peter Magubane, were  |
| STILL OF<br>PETER MAGUBANE                                  | 303 | beaten and imprisoned without charge, because their reporting embarrassed the   |
| WOUNDED AFRICAN IN<br>STREET, BEING CARRIED<br>TO AMBULANCE | 308 | Government. Free reporting and criticism are treated as a threat to national security. It has been said that white South Africans have a passion for security rather than liberty. In their efforts to ensure that security, Afrikaner Nationalists have imprisoned thousands, driven thousands more into exile. In trying to safeguard the laager, the laws of Afrikanerdom have |
| AFRICAN<br>CHILDREN SHOUT AT<br>SOLDIER                     | 324 | created innumerable enemies dedicated to its destruction.   |

- AFRIKANERS  
SINGING 329 During the quarter of a century that Afrikaner Nationalists have ruled South Africa, the lot of the Afrikaner has improved considerably.
- JOHANNESBURG  
STREET SCENES 341 When the Afrikaners began their Second Great Trek off the land, the cities were places of poverty and humiliation. Now, those cities provide a comfortable and protected life. Where once they were strangers, they are now at home. In South Africa, they speak of the "the New Afrikaner."
- SCHOOL KIDS 353 Schoolkids in small country towns still go barefoot, but now it is not because they can't afford shoes.
- FARMER WITH  
PLANE 359 A farmer, whose grandfather probably was not much better off than his black neighbour, now flies his own plane.
-



AFRICAN GIRLS  
PLAYING BALL

391

Picturesque, it is an attractive spot for white tourists, who pay a government tax for a visitor's permit.

AFRICAN GIRLS  
POSE FOR CAMERA

400

When they see tourists, the girls of Ndebele quit their games to strip for white men's cameras.

The show village of Ndebele is very much the ordinary Afrikaner's idyll of a native homeland: unspoiled, colourful, the natives busy with their handicrafts.

As such, it will obviously take the natives several hundred years to reach the level of the white man; in the meantime, they are poor, but contented. Ndebele is a tribal entity, a small group of people, powerless, no threat to the white man.



X

PROFESSOR GERT OLIVIER                    423  
ON CAMERA

PROFESSOR OLIVIER:

"We know that if there is not the strength of will on the part of the Afrikaner to follow the course he's chosen, and to do it to a certain extent ruthlessly, although I will say he will always try to justify it vis-a-vis certain moral principles, but if this is missing, I mean we have lost. Then we must capitulate, then we have no policy."

VILLAGE SCENES                                441

NARRATOR:

The Afrikaner's policy for salvation is apartheid: the separation of black from white. Apartheid divides South Africa into one white country and nine black homelands. Afrikaners argue that blacks belong in these tribal homelands, though most black people do not live there.

BLACKS IN                                        452  
CITY STREETS

Thus on an unprecedented scale, Afrikaners are depriving 17 million of their countrymen of their citizenship, making them strangers in their own country.

---

AFRIKANER STUDENT (MALE)  
VOICE OVER:

459 "You cannot bring together which is so  
totally different...

AFRIKANER  
STUDENT (MALE)  
ON CAMERA

461 The Afrikaner is of European stock,  
our traditions are European, but we  
evolved a different set of traditions  
to suit our being an African people  
now. And we differ from the English  
in small respects, but we differ very  
greatly from the other people who  
inhabit this country."

AFRIKANER STUDENT (FEMALE):

X  
AFRIKANER  
STUDENT (FEMALE)  
ON CAMERA

"Yes, I think that each man has been  
given his piece of country, and the  
right to vote in his country, and  
that is fair. Because if you have to  
say one man, one vote in South Africa,  
and just leave it open, then the white  
is not going to get a fair share,  
because he has contributed economically  
to making this country what it is  
today, and if you say tomorrow, one man,  
one vote then there is no chance for  
him. So it's better that each person  
be given the chance to have his piece  
of country, and decide what, how he  
wants to live and what he wants to do  
with his country there.

X

BLACK  
SOUTH AFRICANS

499

NARRATOR:

In fact, black South Africans have never been consulted on any of the laws governing them. At a time when blacks are losing a tribal identity and gaining a national consciousness, Afrikaners are trying to force re-tribalization upon them.

MINE DANCERS

509

Presented by Afrikaners as a just solution--to each group its own country--the details of apartheid reveal something else.

Apartheid reserves 87% of the land for 4 million whites, 13% for 17 million blacks. By the end of the century, the black population will have increased to 30 million. Their land will not increase.

That is not all.

PAN OF  
JOHANNESBURG

528

The 87% of the land reserved for whites contains virtually all the enormous mineral wealth, all the industry, all the harbours, and almost all the road and rail communications.

RURAL AFRICAN  
SCENE

536

Not one of the so-called "black homelands" is now a viable economic unit, or can expect to be within the foreseeable future.

MAP OF  
HOMELANDS

540

A map of the homelands looks like a crazy jigsaw puzzle of pieces that will never fit together.

Within South Africa the white laager is to remain the strongest power bloc, with the other Black units forever fragmented and powerless.

IMPOVERISHED  
AFRIKANERS IN  
DIMBAZA

551

What was done to their forebears three-  
quarters of a century ago, Afrikaners  
are now doing to others on a vaster scale  
In the Government's terms, this is the  
sanitary eradication of "black spots,"  
involving the mass deportation from  
their homes of millions of black people  
to what have been called "dumping-grounds"

DIMBAZA  
GRAVEYARD

561

There is no work, medical services are  
few. Malnutrition and infant mortality  
are commonplace. Conditions resemble  
nothing so much as the concentration  
camps of the Anglo-Boer War, which  
Afrikaners themselves call an attempt  
at genocide.

PROFESSOR GERT OLIVIER 576  
ON CAMERA

PROFESSOR OLIVIER:

"The Afrikaner is the instrument of change. We know, we think, that we are in the best position to bring about the changes within the framework we have chosen. So it's inevitable that there will be spillovers and falloffs, etc., etc. And we are trying to tell the world, in spite of the situation as it is, please judge us also on our intentions, because our intentions are good, and they can be explained in terms of Christian moral principles as you follow them, but of course this will all take time."

BLACK INDUSTRIAL  
WORKERS

601

NARRATOR:

But the world's mistrust of apartheid is caused by this glaring contradiction: the Nationalists proclaim that their policy is to separate black from white; yet the present and future prosperity of the Afrikaner depends on cheap black labour.

WHITE AND BLACK  
MINERS

612

In mines, whites work side-by-side with blacks -- but whites earn ten times as much for that work.

BLACK FARM  
LABORER

623

On the farms, which provide white families with their cheap food, a black farmworker receives perhaps \$300 a year. He can never own the land he works.

BLACK NANNY

633

Almost every white child has its black nanny, almost every white family its servants, who earn around \$40 a month for long and ill-defined hours. Black workers have practically no rights, least of all the right to strike.

CROWDS OF BLACKS  
AT RAILWAY STATION

For a hundred years, there has been a black working class in South Africa, yet when Afrikaners speak of blacks, they still speak in stereotypes.

DANIEL GREYLING  
EDITOR "VOLKSHANDEL"  
ON CAMERA

649

MR. GREYLING:

"According to the tribal custom, over all the centuries, the black man was the warrior and his wife had to till the lands and look after the cattle. So they're used to that way of life. And if the chief can drink beer and the wife work, he's satisfied and doesn't want to work."

- CROWDS OF BLACKS  
AT RAILWAY STATION
- 661
- NARRATOR:
- Because of the country's tremendous economic boom based largely on cheap black labour, the number of blacks living in "white" South Africa, has not decrease as promised by the Nationalists, but actually increased since the introduction of aprtheid in 1948.
- WOMEN IN  
SUPERMARKET
- 671
- INFORMATION FILM NARRATOR:
- "These are the people who have built South Africa into a modern industrial giant, South Africans of all colours and creeds, sharing the rewards of a free enterprise economy..."
- "NON-WHITES ONLY"  
SIGNS
- 681
- NARRATOR:
- This government film tells a half-truth. Rapid economic growth has offered more jobs to non-whites, but they are prevented by law from competing in an open job market with whites. In the event of a recession, blacks are the first to loose their jobs, cushioning the impact on whites.
- BLACK AND WHITE  
WORKERS
- 686
-



Apartheid - the desire to push the black away - has always been tempered by the demands of the economy, to increase the prosperity of the Afrikaner folk. In this upward movement, some of the black working class has inevitably risen, too. This makes the laager vulnerable: a more skilled, better educated black work force could unite for higher wages--and political power.

SOWETO RIOT

708

To prevent this, the Government enforces tribal divisions that often erupt into gang warfare and murder. During the Soweto riots in 1976, Zulu migrant workers were pitted by the police against other workers and schoolboys trying to organise a strike.

PAN OF SOWETO

718

Because of white dependence on black labour, complete separation of the races has never been achieved in South Africa. Instead, blacks are forced to live in satellite townships, outside South Africa's cities. They have few amenities, and are riddled with crime and violence, giving South Africa the highest murder rate in the world.

|                    |     |  |
|--------------------|-----|--|
| BLACKS IN PRISON   | 731 | Yet the efforts of the police are directed not at protecting blacks, but at controlling them -- a half million blacks are prosecuted each year for unlawful movement. It has turned much of the black laboring class into criminals. |
| BLACK SHANTIES     | 742 | Within the system of Apartheid as now practised, the homelands are breeding grounds of migrant labor for white South   |
| SOWETO             | 748 | Africa, while the black townships are vast labor camps.  |
| POLICEMAN WITH GUN | 751 | Afrikaners are the wardens.  |
| VOORTREKKER STATUE | 755 | Ever since the Voortrekkers, where the leader of the pioneer column was directly responsible for its survival, Afrikaner leaders have been thought to embody the will of the people.   |

PRIME MINISTER  
VORSTER AT  
NATIONAL PARTY  
MEETING

763

In South Africa, leaders of the National Party are selected above all for their ability to hold the Party together. Afrikaners, with their laager mentality, believe that without unity, survival is impossible.

VORSTER:

PRIME MINISTER  
JOHN VORSTER  
ADDRESSING MEETING

774

"Ladies and gentlemen, this Government, this Nationalist Party, has been governing South Africa for 26 years under very difficult circumstances, in the face of a hostile world, and I say to you, apart from anything else, the merit of the National Party lies in the fact that it has been able to hold this fort, South Africa, for 26 years in the face of all these difficulties."

NARRATOR:

POLITICAL MEETING  
"VOTE FOR STABILITY"  
SLOGAN

791

The National Party's appeal -- to English - speaking South Africans as well as Afrikaners -- has lain in its power to maintain white dominance and white security. In the 1974 election, white South Africans endorsed firm Nationalist government by returning it to a 26th year of unbroken year.

TANKS IN STREET LISBON, 1974 803 The day after the election, their security was undermined completely.

The coup in Portugal, 5,000 miles away, brought an anticolonialist regime resolved to withdraw from its African territories.

NEWSPAPER CARTOON 815 At one blow, South Africa lost two of her buffer states, Mozambique and Angola, and the laager was brought face to face with

ANGOLAN SOLDIERS PARADING 823 militant Black African Nationalism which South Africa equates with Communism.

GREYLING:

DANIEL GREYLING ON CAMERA 828 "The position today in Africa is that the Black breeds and the Whites feed, and we prefer prosperity and peace and development, but now the Communists, they breed hate, they supply weapons, they open the way for socialistic states on the Communist pattern, and the Communists are training these people in Communism, taking all the young people over to Russia for training, as has been done in Angola and Mozambique."

NARRATOR:

SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS SHOOTING 848 In Angola, the civil war threatened to bring victory to the Russian-backed MPLA.

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CAPE POINT  
AERIAL VIEW

853 Isolated at the foot of the continent,  
South Africa has always relied heavily  
upon Western support.

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

858 Western countries invest substantially  
in South Africa, supply her with weapons,  
and veto efforts to sanction her in  
the United Nations. Without this bulwark,  
the laager would crumble.

DELEGATE SPEAKING  
IVOR RICHARD  
UK AMBASSADOR TO THE  
UNITED NATIONS

864 RICHARD:  
"...expulsion would be all too likely  
to encourage the most illiberal elements  
in South Africa to take refuge in their  
famous "laager" of earlier times..."

TANK AT SUNSET  
AIRPLANES TAKING  
OFF

874 NARRATOR:  
Aware that her survival depends on this  
unspoken alliance, over the years, South  
Africa has carried on a massive public  
relations campaign to convince the West  
that South Africa is strategically vital,  
and a trusty ally in the struggle with  
Communism.

|  |     |  |
|--|-----|--|
| TANKS, PLANES,<br>HELICOPTERS,<br>PARACHUTISTS JUMP<br>FROM HELICOPTER | 884 | <u>INFORMATION FILM NARRATOR:</u><br><br>"South Africa is ready to play a part in the defense of the Free World we know -- and about which we care. Her striking power on land, sea, and air is there to be shared by all those committed to the desire for a world at peace."   |
| PARACHUTISTS   | 893 | <u>NARRATOR:</u><br><br>In the United States of 1975, the South Africans found a powerful friend who, like them, feared Communist influence in Africa. Calling for an anti-Communist crusade, South Africa entered the Angolan civil war.<br><br>But the American Congress refused to furnish funds for further CIA involvement in Angola. Left alone to face the MPLA, the victorious Angolan faction and its Cuban ally, the South African forces withdrew. They left behind white prisoners-of-war in the hands of black men. |
| SOUTH AFRICAN<br>TROOPS PACK TRUCK                                     |     |  |

SOUTH AFRICAN  
PRISONERS PARADED  
INTO AFRICAN  
MEETING

916

For those outside the laager, the myth of white South African invincibility had been broken.

DR. NAUDE: VOICE OVER

CU WHITE PRISONERS-  
OF-WAR

919

"The Angolan situation has brought South Africa in a certain sense to a crisis in its whole life and its existence, and South Africa will never be the same again. The whole Angolan event...

DR. NAUDE  
ON CAMERA

927

...brought home to the white community the vulnerability of our whole situation and the possible threat which now might emerge from the north, threatening the present political and economic status quo of South Africa. As far as the blacks are concerned, it has brought an upsurge of hope and expectation."

NARRATOR:

SOWETO RIOTS

940

Encircled by black enemies its own policies had created, the laager erupted within. But Afrikaners still held the weapons -- the result was killing of unarmed civilians including children.

For Afrikaner Nationalists, the disturbances that swept the country in the South African winter of 1976, were above all else bad public relations. The actual threat to internal security was not great: Afrikaners were willing to pay a very high price in lives, as long as they were black lives.

CAPE TOWN  
RIOTS:  
SOLDIERS BEATING  
BLACKS

960

But far more damaging was the threat to business confidence in South Africa. It was starkly revealed that any continuing strike by black workers could break the South African economy.

And because of apartheid, their politics of exclusion, Afrikaners had no dialogue with Black nationalists except force.



OTTO KRAUSE  
JOURNALIST  
ON CAMERA

975

KRAUSE:

"And all I say, as an Afrikaner, as we once did when a white nation, namely, the British, wanted to take us over, we got news for you. And as much as we had news for the British, granted we lost--so we will have news against those Black South Africans who want to take us over. And in that sense, taking the matter to a crunch, we will and must, necessarily, if we believe in the survival of our nation, fight them off."

DR. BEYERS NAUDE  
ON CAMERA

995

NAUDE:

"No form of nationalism which is designed to ensure its own survival and its own security can tolerate another form of nationalism which threatens it. Afrikaner Nationalism is the urge in the Afrikaner to secure his identity, to secure his future, to secure his dominance, because he believes that only in that is he able to continue to exist as an Afrikaner and maintain his identity. Therefore, if African or Black Nationalism emerges as a possible threat to that concept, the Afrikaner will try everything in his power to crush that Black Nationalism. He will not succeed. In the same way as the British, when they tried to impose their form of British imperialism on the Afrikaner, did not succeed. The tragedy is the Afrikaner does not realize that in the same way as the British were not able to impose their concept of nationalism upon him, in the same way, his attempts at insuring his own safety in this way, and his security, they will fail miserably.

|   |      |   |
|---|------|---|
| RAND AFRIKAANS<br>UNIVERSITY IN<br>JOHANNESBURG | 1040 | <u>NARRATOR:</u><br>The architect of the new Afrikaans University in Johannesburg intended it to be a summation of the spirit of Afrikanerdom. But from the outside, this place of learning turns out to be, once again, only a laager, whose massive walls defy a hostile world in a last-ditch stand. |
| INTERIOR<br>RAND AFRIKAANS<br>UNIVERSITY        | 1052 | The interior holds a greater shock.<br><br>For this bastion, which protects young Afrikaners from the outside world, and moulds their minds, is not only their laager, but their prison.  |
| END CREDITS                                     | 1060 |   |
| LAST FRAME OF FILM                              | 1077 |   |