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An HSRC survey has shown that 63

percent of blacks support the use of
violence to bring about political
change, while support from whites is
only 30 percent. '

Research on attitudes to violence
formed part of the councilâ\200\231s study on
group relations. e

The report said that 40 percent of
Indians and 37 percent of coloured
people reacted positively to the use
of violence to bring change.

It said militancy among blacks
was â\200\234due almost entirely to their
feeling of economic deprivationâ\200\235.

It noted a slight change in the re-
lationships between race groups over
the past few years and said there ap-
peared to be greater tolerance. An
inhibiting factor was the 1976 Soweto
riots and the ongoing unrest, despite
other â\200\234positive signs of change such
as white support for the new consti-
tutional dispensationâ\200\235.

On the subject of change, the re-
port finds that all population groups
anticipate greater power sharing.

A survey on the psychological and
social factors in society shows that
South Africans see themselves as
Segmented in varying degrees.

. It appears that the two white lan-
guage groups regard themselves as
being closest to one another and
blacks as being farthest away from
both, with the Indians and coloured

People ahout halfway between.
Research indicates that there has
been a gradual change in the willing-
ness of all groups for communica-
tion at various levels. They are now

. Imore prepared to have contact than :

in previous years. 2l

Referring to the problem of ster-
eotypes, it says Afrikaans-speaking
whites and blacks are least prepared
for contact, and their respective
stereotypes are the most negative of
all the groups.

It says stereotypes are difficult to

change. Research by the communi-
cation work committee shows that
school handbooks and youth litera-
ture â\200\234contain negative stereotypesâ\200\235.

. On the feelings of blacks, the re-
port says that on the one hand there
is the feeling of being excluded and
being victims of white domination â\200\224
â\200\234a perception which has become
much more intense since Indians and
coloureds gained access to the new
constitutional privilegesâ\200\235, :

Referring to â\200\234real contactâ\200\235 the
study found little contact between
the different groups, apart from the
â\200\230workplace and in commerce. :

The lack of language skills is a
major factor preventing people from
mixing freely. Some positive aspects
of contact are found in fields of
recreation, sport and entertainment.

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department could rem

ove education from political arena b<

– System of schooling

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South Africaâ\200\231s education system contributes to

the deep segmentation of society and is in need

of drastic changes before it can provide equal â\200\230–

opportunities to all races.

This is the main finding on education in the HSRCâ\200\231s
report on South African society.

It says the segregated formal education dispensa–
tion â\200\234contributes to the deep segmentationâ\200\235 and â\200\234does
not contribute to intersocial, intercultural, interreli–

. gious and intersport activities. In fact its influence is
in the opposite directionâ\200\235, " :

Attention should be given to whether a single edu–

– cation department, controlled professionally rather
than politically should be implemented. This may
offer a better long–term solution and to a great extent
could remove education from the political arena.

DISPARITY IN FACILITIES

It points out that there is –a big disparity in the
standard of education facilities. For example, to
achieve the ideal teacher–pupil ratio of 20:1 for all
groups, the R2 147 million spent on education in 1980

* would have to be increased to R5 281 million by 1990. –

In real terms, however, the budget for education

. would have to be increased by 245 percent: â\200\230

The report says a determined effort will have to

be made to introduce mechanisms where all race
groups can discuss mutual problems in education.

It moots the possibility of sharing of â\200\234expensive

is divisive

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of drastic changes

facilitiesâ\200\235 by various races, but says this will depend

on whether the groups are prepared to co-operate.

The provision of equal educational opportunities is
a virtually unattainable goal â\200\224 even in countries like
the US and Britain, says the report.

From the perspective of intergroup relations, three
important tasks are to obtain legitimacy and accep-
tance, promote good intergroup relations and create
interaction and co-operation between representatives
of the various education sub-systems. .

The report finds that education for blacks in par-
ticular is experiencing a period of crisis. It says
mother-tongue instruction in black schools is a very
sensitive issue.

â\200\234It is clear that education for Africans cannot be
improved ... unless the use of either of the two offi-
cial languages is improved. The expertise available
in white education in this regard is indispensable, and

should be made use of.â\200\235

Referring to school syllabuses, it says subject mat-
ter and learning situations that promote- prejudice
should be removed and adds that there is an urgent
need for a comprehensive, general history of SA in
which the roles of all the groups and the interaction
between them are reflected in an â\200\234objective, ba-
lanced mannerâ\200\235, 3 —

Referring to education standards, the report says
the closed nature of the system â\200\234means that educa-
tion in all the sub-systems is marked by inherent

" later. The corresponding figure for the whites was

— the provison of equal opportunities in education, free

shortcomingsâ\200\235.

On inequality in education it says: â\200\234The absence of
compulsory schooling and the high dropout figure
have so far pre-ented this pressure experienced in
the primary school phase, from being transferred to
higher levels.â\200\235

Research shows that only 1,96 percent of black
pupils who started school in 1963 completed their:
schooling with a school leaving certificate 12 years

58 percent â\200\224 and for Indians and coloureds four
percent respectively. ; :
FUTURE TRENDS

On. future trends the report says: â\200\234The declining
birth rate in the case of Indians and whites will also
lead to a drop in the number of primary and second- —
ary school children, while in the case of coloured and
Africans, the number of entrants at primary school
level has not yet reached the maximum. The number
of African pupils is growing phenomenally. This
places tremendous pressure on the formal system of
educational provision, especially with regard to pro-
viding effective, high-quality education.â\200\235

The report calls for the implementation of HSRC
Education Report recommendations, which include

dom of choice for the individual, and which acknowl-
edges the responsibilities of the State and the private
sector in this regard.

'l job reservation should be a mat-

cnanges are made to the eco-
nomic system.
@ Influx control must be abo-
˜lished. The report says the mo-
bility of black labourers must no
longer be artificially inhibited,
and the integrated nature of the
economy accepted.
@ On the economic order, it says
there must be greater equality
at individual and group level.
Complete removal of statutory

ter of urgency.

All economic restrictions
should be abolished and the
Group Areas Act should not be
used to regulate occupation of
industrial and commercial land.

RS AR

By Colleen Ryan, Pfet_oria Bureau

A major Human Sciences Research Council report
has slated South Africaâ\200\231s apartheid system for
â\200\230fuelling racial friction and violence, and calls for
drastic changes in the political, social and eco-
nomic order.

The report singles out entrenched separation, popula-
tion registration, a racially-bound legal system, un-
equal education, and economic and job restrictions as
contributing to mistrust and resentment.

It describes classical apartheid as a failure and advocates
a new approach to group relations.

The four-year study by the semi-Government body involved more
than 200 researchers, 11 work committees, and a main committee.

Despite the bleak picture, the report says the present reform
process and the willingness for dialogue are reasons for hope.

Findings

The most important findings and recommendations of the report
are: . k

@It calls for the sharing of political power and a broadening of
democracy. Freedom of association with individuals and groups, as
-well as the right to non-association, should be guaranteed.

@ There is a serious communication problem in that many blacks
cannot speak either official language, while the other race groups
cannot speak African languages. A third official language on a re-
gional basis should be considered.

@ The legality of South Africaâ\200\231s racial and ethnic categories has
been questioned by the juridical work committee. It finds that â\200\234race
can never be a legally relevant ground for justified differentiationâ\200\235.

@ The legal system is held in deep suspicion by many black South
Africans and is in need of reform. Security legislation is criticised.

The report says that when laws â\200\234are veiled in secrecy and
marred by a lack of control, thereby creating opportunities for the
suppression of political freedom, the existence and application of
securitiy legislation in itself poses a threat to the security of the
stateâ\200\235. : :
Â® An analysis by the juridical work committee shows that some of

* South Africaâ\200\231s laws do not â\200\234in all respects ensure equal treatment

for all population categoriesâ\200\235.

@ Referring to labour and un-

employment, the report says at

least half of South Africaâ\200\231s la-

5 bour force â\200\224 between 50 and
54 percent â\200\224 could be unem-

â\200\234│' ciety and is in need of drastic

Violence
CEEEATRTRE S│

│ 20 years.

Â® On labour relations, the report
says that when a participating
political system has been intro-

duced, autonomous labour rela- │
tions should also be introduced.

Â® The segregated and unequal
education system contributes to
the deep segmentation of so-

changes before it can provide
equal opportunities to all races.

Attention should be given to
whether a single education de-
partment, controlled profession-
ally rather than politically,
should be implemented.

@A survey has shown that
63 percent of blacks reacted po-
sitively to using violence to
bring about political change,
while only 30 percent of whites,
40 percent of Indians and 37 per-
cent of coloured people reacted
positively to the use of violence.
@ Most South Africans expect
considerable change in the next

Whites anticipate greater
power sharing by all groups,

especially coloured people and
Indians â\200\224 but also by blacks.

Thg report stops short of pre-
scribing a system of govern-
ment for South Africa, and says
this should be the product of ne-
gotiation between all races.

@ The full report â\200\224
Pages 12 and 13.

ployed by the year 2000 if there

Kehgion helps

divide society,
not unite)

Religion contributes to the divisions in South can
society instead of playing a cohesive and integrating
role, says the HSRC group relations report.

The councilâ\200\231s religion committee also finds that
black church members who are presently apolitical,
could be motivated for political action later. :

– It finds that church members who were normally
â\200\234politically passiveâ\200\235 had a stronger identification
with groups such as the United Democratic Front and
the South African Council of Churches, than with the
Labour Party or the Progressive Federal Party.

â\200\234It seems that people who are apparently politic-
ally uninvolved, due to a pietistic conception of reli-
gion, nevertheless have the ability for politically rad-
ical action at a later stageâ\200\235. 2

The report finds that the use of religion depends on
the needs of a group. The link between religious
values and group interests carries a considerable
conflict potential. v o :

– â\200\234The fact that South Africa is increasingly repre-
sented as a polarised society also has an effect at the
religious level. The cohesive function which.religion
is supposed to fulfill comes under increasing pressure
when people are forced to take sides in the socio-po-
litcal debate.â\200\235] : ;

STABILITY

â\200\234In general whites regard religion as a source of
stability in a changing world, while Indians, coloureds
and blacks see religion as a stimulus towards the
improvement of their lot.â\200\235 : : B

The important role that religion plays is under-
lined by the â\200\234current debate on the alleged associa-
tion of Afrikaans churches with apartheid, and the
prominence given to the theology of liberation in de-
bates on the relation between church and societyâ\200\235.

+ â\200\234From research undertaken it appears that the role
of religion is considerably more complex than is gen-
erally thought, and that several of the current con-
cepts concerning it will have to be revised.â\200\235

The report says in certain groups, such as Afri-
kaans-speaking white reformed churches, religion is
experienced as the provider of timeless values which
guarantee stability in a rapidly changing world.
These groups prefer to maintain the status quo.

IDEAL

On the other side, some groups within the NG Send-
ing Kerk â\200\234make use of concepts deriving from the
theology of liberation; religion provides, among other

things, an ethical ideal to which
should conformâ\200\235. :

In this case, â\200\234religion becomes a powerful stimulus
for social changeâ\200\235.

It appears a common value system is vital for
South African society, to accomplish reconciliation
between individuals and groups. The report con-
cludes: - : el
@The legitimacy of particular group interests should
frequently be tested against shared religious criteria
to ease areas of conflict.

}

present reality

@ The restriction of religion to the personal sphere,

and the inability to relate religious values to other
fields of society, prevent religion from making a con-
structive contribution towards socio-economic unity.

Â©Â® Religious movements have the special task of

building bridges in a polarized society and finding a
common vision for a â\200\234new South Africaâ\200\235. '

@ The relation between church and state calls for
urgent attention. : :

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| Problem of

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50 Jucy

South Africa has a seri-
ous communication prob-
lem in that many blacks
cannot speak either offi-
cial language while the
other race groups cannot
speak African languages.

This has emerged from
the: HSRC report on
group relations which fo-
cuses on problems of
communication.

The study finds that
language is potentially
one of the main factors
that can influence the na-
ture, form and quality of

" intergroup relations. Lan-

guage differences could

lead to friction but could

also lead to cultural en-

richment.

24 LANGUAGES

- It says that, although
English and Afrikaans
are the official lan-
guages, the 1980 census
found that 24 languages
were spoken in South
Africa.

It finds that only a
percentage of
whites, coloured people
and Indians have any
knowledge of even one

black language.
According to the 1980
census, two-thirds of

blacks , indicated that
they had no grasp of ei-
ther English or Afri-
kaans, while two-thirds of
Indians had no knowledge
of Afrikaans.

The report says â\200\234these
facts have serious impli-
cations for communica-
tion, particularly in view
of the rapid rate at which
Africans are becoming
urbanisedâ\200\235.

Regarding urbanised
blacks, it says that
26,9 percent of blacks

- over the age of 15 in

urban areas cannot speak
either official language
and that 37,3 percent of
all black employees have
no knowledge of either
language.

Referring to the news
media it says the average

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barrier serious

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2 et
reader, listener or viewer

is given a one-sided view –

if he relies on one source
and that each news me-
dium propagates a â\200\234spe-
cific ideology*â\200\234. >
It describes the various
newspapers as leaning
from left to right of the
political spectrum and
that, while the intention
of the SABC is to â\200\234pro-
mote good relations â\200\224 in
practice this means in-
tergroup relations as de-
fined by the Govern-
mentâ\200\235. :
â\200\234Consequently – there
can be no question of a

full and fair representa- |
tion of the total spectrum |

of the South African situ-
ation.â\200\235 ; '

The fact that the media
are largely controlled by
whites, including the
SABC, â\200\234must be regarded
as potentially conflict-
generating, over the long
term in any caseâ\200\235.

The report states fur-
ther that most media do
not expose their viewers,

listeners or readers â\200\234to .

the other side of the
storyâ\200\235 and that the media
user is â\200\234rarely made to
doubt the validity of his
own points of viewâ\200\235.
RECOMMENDATIONS
The \report recom-
mends that:
@ The large spectrum of
languages in South Africa
requires recognition of a

third official language on :

a regional basis.

â® Communication chan-
nels should be created
between the various race
groups and, where chan-
nels exist, they should be
used- more effectively.
Open communication
sheuld be given top prior-

- ity by the Government.

@ The development of
communication skills

should be regarded as a

priority. Education and –

the mass media should be
used to promote commu-
nication skills among all-
groups.

˜˜Â°â\200\23441t.â\200\231| |

'The legality of South
Africaâ\200\231s racial and ethnic
categories have .been
questioned by the juri-
dicial work committee
involved in the HRSCâ\200\231s
study on group relations.

â\200\230The committee found
that â\200\234race can never be a
legally relevant ground

tiaionâ\200\235. Aol
â\200\234After all, a personâ\200\231s
physical appearance, skin
colour, descent or even
social affiliations cannot
be said to determine the
particular nature of his

â\200\234Just as little should
these details determine
oneâ\200\231s legal rights and
duties ... or influence
oneâ\200\231s legal status.â\200\235

The report focuses on
the dilemma of formal
ethnic classifications and
finds these â\200\234are not fully
in keeping with social
and political realities and
subjective perceptionsâ\200\235.

The juridical commit-
tee concluded : â\200\234... this
social ethnicity is too in-
definite, loose, unorga-
nised, fluid, ete to be con-
sidered a legal
community. . Ethnic
groups are therefore not
valid legal entities . ..

â\200\234If it is true that an
ethnic group cannot be
legally defined, then it
follows that no distinc-
tions can be legally
' drawn between people of
the basis of ethnicity.â\200\235

Ethnicity is a factor
which affects various
communities, but the re-
port finds that coloured
people reject their stat-
utory racial classifica-
tion. ; : â\200\230

â\200\234The strongest and

among coloureds is to be

part of an overall SA citi-
zenry.â\200\235

The racial classifica-
tion â\200\234is largely the prod-
uct of a power base tradi-
tionally dominated by

. whites, which is probably
why the statutory classi-
fication is held in ques-

' tion, to say the least, by
the majority of the mem-
bers who do not fall with-
in the white categoryâ\200\235.

The study says, â\200\234The
whites are regarded as
privileged and the rest as
disadvantaged.â\200\235

of racial |˜
categories
questioned –

for justified = differen-

need for legal protection. '

eneral SA A _

s JULY JGEL Â¥R –
history needed 7= Ser

There is an â\200\230urgent need for a compren- â\200\230;
hensive, general history of South Africa '

in which the role of all groups is present-
ed in a scientifically balanced way. –
This is one of the most important rec-
ommendations in the HSRC report on
group relations which says the presenta-
tion of history reflects the widely diver-
gent views on South African society. .
; â\200\234Perceptionst are formed and projected
into the future by the way in which his-
torical events are interpreted and pre-
sented, especially in the school situation.
Research has repeatedly confirmed that
when a negative image of other groups
has once been formed, it is extremely dif-,
ficult to change this.â\200\235 e
.. The historiography of all groups em-
Phasises the problem of guilt, says the
report. S e
â\200\234The focus is on determining which
groups should be held responsible for the
injustices of the past. _)
– â\200\234This identification of a scapegoat is
probably one of the most powerful â\200\230ar-
chetypesâ\200\231 that strengthens group preju-
dice and encourages the latent conflict-

orientated frames of reference.â\200\235
The report notes the different ways of
interpreting history, including:
@ Excessive concentration on ethnic con- -
siderations. :
â\200\234For example, for the Afrikaans-orient-
ed historian, history began with the settle-

ment of the first whites . .. in 1653, â\200\230J

most constant striving -

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– PULY 192
˜relations
'reform 'in
danger'
i fï¬e Government's home-
lands policy has the po-
– fential to bring about re-
% form, but is in danger of
" being "completely discre-

dited as a political meth-
– 'od for arranging inter-

'group relations', the –

. 'HSRC report on group re-
 lations has found.
. –Some of the major
| problems are South Afri-

|t .ca's insistence on total in |

– dependence for all areas,

the "one-sided and broad-
1y-based allocation of cit- |
˜ izenship to all African
population groups, and |

"the further possibility
that these areas and
states could be used as
dumping-grounds for

– Africans from the Repub-

c's' 5

"Such ideological and

– political overtaxing of
the system holds the dan-
ger that the entire home-

land policy could develop .

into an obstacle rather
than be one of the most
– .important means for or-
_dering constructive inter-
groups relations.'
But the sub-committee
report on constitutional
affairs and politics found

there "was real devolu-
tion of power with the in-

troduction of ethnically-
based self-government
areas, and this, despite
all its negative aspects,
has developed into an im-
. portant catalyst for re-
form'. : 1

WHITE POWER

The main HSRC report,
in a reference to race
classification laws, says
this â\200\234was a transparent
display of white power

â\200\230manipulation in relation .

to the other groupsâ\200\235.

Laws such as the re-
cently-repealed Prohibit-

jon of Political Interfer-
ence Act, has contributed

to Indian, black and col- |

oured polical parties
working towards a com-
mon incentive.

This compulsory divi-
sion led to the foundation
of the Black Alliance, for

" example, and fuelled the
growth of the Black Con-
sciousness movement.

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that tne orlgilai Ucdigu
for separate development
â\200\230cannot be fully imple-
mented, and many of the
supposed advantages for
the population categories

!
│ concerned did not ma-
│

terialise in any caseâ\200\235.
" Recommendations

|˜ made in the field of poli-

tics in the HSRC report

 include: \ |
@ Political intergroup re-

lations must be given ex-
pression within a demo-
cratic framework and se-

cured within a fundamen- .

tal legal order.
â\200\234Only though sustained
. faith and vision that the
processes of negotiation
and consensus can main-
˜ tain momentum can pos-

sible revolutionary action
; be averted.â\200\235
| GROUP INTERESTS

@ The conditions for a
participating democracy
within a fundamental
legal system presuppose
the establishment of a
system which offers all
citizens the right to real-

â\200\224

bde, SR Iz//q /585

ise their political claims !

and aspirations.

@ The own and general '

affairs system is based
on the separation of
group interests.

To ensure community
autonomy and to give po-
litical meaning to the
principle of group ac-
commodation on the
{ basis of consensus, the

greatest degree of devo-
lution of authority on re-
gional and local levels
will have to be accom-
plished. .

Pitfalls which could in-
hibit a participating de-
mocracy are the en-
trenchment and central-
isation of power, the
exclusion of recognised
political leaders from the
negotiating processes, the
propagation of a system
where winner takes all,
and the retention of insti-
tutions which, on the
basis of colour discrimi-
nation, are regarded and
experienced as inferior
and subordinate.

. - The report found the

Government had recently
. â\200\234been more open in re-
| spect of constructive dia-
logue than ever beforeâ\200\235
and says the new consti-
' tution is a positive de-

velopment. 2

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'South Africaâ\200\231s legal sys- .

tem is held in deep suspi-
cion by many black South
â\200\234Africans and is in urgent

need of reform, says the –
HSRC report on group re- |

' Areas Act 36 of 1966: â\200\234At

. lations.

The countryâ\200\231s securlty
legislation is criticised in
the report. It says that

â\200\234when laws â\200\234are veiled in

secrecy and marred by a
lack of control, thereby
creating opportunities for
the suppression of politi-
cal freedom, the exis-

tence and application of
securitiy legislation in it-

self poses a threat to the
security of the stateâ\200\235.

CONFLICT

The Internal Security
Act of 1982 has been used
to deal with people and
organisations engaged in
extra-parliamentary,
anti-government activi-
ties, but itâ\200\231s use has not
reduced conflict in South
African society, says the
study. :

It says â\200\234security legis-
lation should be applied
with the greatest degree
of caution, control and
responsibilityâ\200\235.

The report also finds
that whites and blacks
have diametrically op-
posed views on the sys-
tem of justice and that
there are numerous race-
orientated crimes on the
statute book.

The report says the
â\200\234legitimacy crisis in the
legal system will have to
be resolved systematical-
ly through training, legal
aid, guidance and reform

since mistrust of a legal
system is one of the
strongest incentives for
revolutionâ\200\235.

SUSPICION

The legal system is
viewed with suspicion be-
cause its administration
is controlled by whites
and because legal pro-
cesses and litigation pro-
cedures are inaccessible
and incomprehensible to
many people.

An analysis by the
â\200\230HSRCâ\200\231s work committee

deep

shows some of the coun- ’

treatment for all popula- |
tlon categoriesâ\200\235. – !
"It cites the Group

first glance the act does
not appear to discrimi-
nate between population
categories.

â\200\234However, analysis of

_its enforcement indicates

â\200\230it is discriminatory in
that, up to the end of
1982, the following num-
ber of families had been
removed in terms of leg-
islation: coloureds 81 948,
Indians 39 485, whites
2 285. In the case of trad-
ers who were moved, the
figures are: whites 54,
coloureds 180 and Indians
2507.

examines the Internal Se-
curity Act of 1982. The
need to maintain order in
society â\200\234where the poten-
â\200\234tial for violent conflict is
high, and the duty of the
government to provide
security for its citizens,
justify the granting of the
extraordinary powers
found in the security leg-
islationâ\200\235.

â\200\234While the legislation

makes no reference to
race, in practice it has
been largely employed to

| deal with persons and or-
' ganisations engaged in

extra-parliamentary op-
position to the govern-
mentâ\200\231s racial policies.â\200\235

OPPOSITION

â\200\234The Committee found
the suppression of non-
violent opposition by the
use of this legislation has
not reduced conflict in
our society.â\200\235

The report says there
are numerous race-ori-
entated crimes on the
statute book. ;

â\200\234In this respect the
work committee arrived
at the conculsion that this
group of acts is extraor-
dinarily complex and, in
essence, discriminatory
in that an offence is
based on the status of the

The work committee

< MR

offender and not on the
damage done.

tryâ\200\231s laws do not â\200\234in all .- â\200\234It should be clear that

respects ensure equal harmonious intergroup

relations and the legiti-
macy of the law are not
promoted in this way.

. â\200\234One of the most obvi-

"ous results of this state of

affairs is to be found in
the high South African
crime and pnsons statis-
thS Â»

(SR &r

.t least half of the labour force could –
Â¢ unemployed by 2000 if Iow econom– ’
Â» growth prevails and changes are not .
nade to the economic system, says the
ISRC report on group relations.

â\200\234Under conditions of low economic " –

rowth, between 50 and 54 percent of
he labour force â\200\224 between 3,3 and
’,7 million people â\200\224 will be unem–
Jloyed by 2 000,â\200\235 it warns. i it
The report says the mobility of black

9 Sâ\200\231S; â\200\231 HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL REPORT

" â\200\230Millions could be jobless by 2000â\200\231

* The report says attempts are being
made to politicise trade unions: â\200\234At
present they form the only channel
through which Africans can exert any

. meaningful pressure on the public and

– private sectors.

The s:ï¬\201all-sca]Ã©ï¬\202non-rformal sector
should be offered every opportunity to

/. create jobs and this calls for the com–.

– view of the extent of
| Africa,

abourers must no longer be artificial– . = â\200\234As long as Africans are effectively |
y inhibited and the integrated nature – â\202¬xcluded from significant decision–
if the economy must be accepted. It making, the trade unions will have a
varns that, with the low expected Potentially political character. This

crowth rate in the next few years,
here is a greater chance of conflict.

NATIONAL STATES

â\200\234If the present arrangement in re–
pect of influx control remains in
orce, it follows that the greater pro–

sortion of these unemployed people

could increase the conflict potential.â\200\235
Referring to unemployment, the re–
port says: â\200\234Registration figures ap–

parently underestimate the gravity of –

the problem due to the fact that many

unemployed have no motive to regis–

ter.â\200\235
. Economic objectives which could re–

Plete deregulation of this sector. In

poverty in South
social and preventative health

│ services should develop lar.
│ work schemes. p large public

Recommendations on labour rela–

! tions include; : ;
. Â®When a participating political sys–
! tem has been introduced, autonomous
, labour relations should be introduced.

Â® Bona fide activities relating to la–
bour relations should be free of politi–

+ cal and state security intervention. –

" duce conflict are the effective combat–

vill be concentrated in the national
e ; ing of poverty, the achievement of the

tates.â\200\235 ;

– highest possible economic growth,:
granting economic opportunities to all
groups, and the â\200\234accommodation of

{. workersâ\200\231 claimsâ\200\235. . :

The report says guidelines to achieve .

. this include: â\200\230

Â¢+ @ Greater equality at individual and

Â« group level must take place.

Â» @ Complete removal of all statutory.A\ :

job reservation should be regarded as a ’
Â¢ matter of urgency. Equal education
/– and private sector support for fair pro–
* motion of all workers should be consid–
I ered. ;
. @ While the

opening of some CBDs to f
" all race groups is to be welcomed, all │

economic restrictions should be abo– │
i lished. The Group Areas Act should not
â\200\234 be used to regulate the occupation of’ 7Ski"ed–
" industrial and commercial land. ’ A –

. of helplessnes.

Â® Existing institutions, such as indus–
trial councils, should accommodate
their new partners in such a way that
their needs are satisifed.

.

The report says that the con –

,h_.gem'erating results of unemployflllliecl:t
; for lntefgroup relations are numerous

and serious. These include disruption
of families, which is aggravated by in
' flux control, and an increased feeling

. share in progress.â\200\235

â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

Referring to attempts to improve
| standards of living for the various race
. groups, the report says these are diffi-
. cult to introduce because of the limita-

tions of the Group Areas Act.

On future economic possibilities, it .

i says neither a completely free-market
– system nor a socialist system is the so-
 lution. Agen
â\200\234The aim should be a participating
market economy in which all groups
Since the publication of the Wiehahn
â\200\230report in 1979, the labour scene has un-
dergone drastic changes â\200\234that can only,
|be described as constructiveâ\200\235.

' The committee on economics and la-'

'bour says that black trade union mem-
ibership has increased by 86 percent

' | since 1979 and will treble in 15:years.

In summary, the economics and la-

bour committee says that, if the chal

lenges of conflict cannot be resolved,
â\200\234disorder will become characteristic of
the workplace by 2 000â\200\235. !

Other results are a greater measure Â°

of acceptance that violence is
solution in intergroup relatiotl:lepgz:rb-'
lems and an increase in the crime rate.
Regarding wages, it was found that
tl'le average income of blacks was sig-
nificantly lower than that of other ca-
tegories, especially compared with
whites. According to 1983 data, the av-
erage income of blacks varied between
59 and 65 percent of white income in
the categories from .unskilled to

PRI

FoTT =

92 s " The Star"_Tulesda)"â\200\230July'Z 1985 – :

~ HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL REPORT

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ety ke e) 41
FENE Y N Y R R R

rower must pe snarca. â\200\224
o Â£ 7 0 1 b 3 AR │ LAy

Ap'a'rtheid:.has.. red.uâ\200\230Ã©Ã©d â\200\230oppor- ; – . i . g â\200\230The report says
 race is an.â\200\224Ã©
" tunities for spontaneous and. . A major Human Sciences Research Council report = irreleva
nt concept on which to
. close contact to be made be-. : on group relations has attacked the apartheid sys–:

ks ase differentiation. " . –
â\200\234.""tween groups in South Africa g Â¥ : 2 o . .
! . tem forâ\200\231 contributing to tension –and violence in

I –do not deny the reality of group
! '.:â\200\234â\200\230_,taken to reduce conflict by guaranteeing free asso- â\200\230 grou
p' membership of individu-

* Blacks, coloureds and Indians
–, and has given_.r".e_;to,;nis_,t\r}lst; iy B
– and suspicion. "Â¢ TR G : ietv. 3 teps to be ' differentia ion in.a plural so-
. 'This is the conclusion reached –+ South African society It calls for active step #1. cie
ty but object to the way that
It ation: i L b ities. calsis ascriptively enforced by a │
. ciation: of individuals and equal opportunities, – Dolitically Gominant group. '˜

â\200\230 by, the HSRC main report into
Â°â\200\231 group relations. Â©. Â© {1 "

˜1t calls for the sharing of po- . [e i . e 3 T
itical power and a broadening ;. , – while recognising group rights. The main commit

. of .democracy which it says is " tee report is based on 11 studies which take a criti-
. religious values are followed, │

â\200\234* â\200\230erucial for the development of a : ; g .
. stable social order. – PR PR ˜/"'cal look at all aspects of society, ranging from the
African_ civil rights in terms of the com- '3

│ legal system to the presentation of South
ol .'mon law are accepted, the indi-
– vidualâ\200\231s right to economic free- –

â\200\234 history. COLLEEN RYAN reports. P
= ' dom is guaranteed and the right .

to democratic participation in
* " decision-making is accepted. –

AT S L S el

â\200\234.The study says it is possible
o build constructive human re-*

. 1ations in South Africa if general

A

" Classical apartheid has failed, "
â\200\234..but â\200\234it would be incorrect to ..
.˜ infer from this that alternative .–
.˜ " policies proposed in the past .
– would necessarily have succeed– . have created much suspicionâ\204¢!
" edâ\200\235, says the report. . " . and uncertainty, and as a result
" "' A study of intergroup rela– group relations have become â\200\234a op a stable socia
l order with an â\200\234% other |
' tions revealed that conflict was ', permanent source of conflictâ\200\235. " inescapable
but manageable this report is therefore that the . d ARE lrrllpox:tgnt nen:
| yincreasing, mainly due to rival– ' ˜â\200\234The present pattern of dif– ' minimum of so
cial disruption ' political ordering. of intergroup . dationsinc ude: ;
%1y between political and eco– ... ferentiation of interest groups in – and conflictâ\200
\235. Ly Â« relations according to the origi– – @ The political order should en– ;
Z.nomic groups. ' Â© Â¥ M ELEEEL L SAiS undeniably. and probably ' The report says â\200
\234there will nal apartheid model has able everyone to participate in â\200\230]
% – But the HSRC study says _the major source of conflict in not be much consolation for re
ached an impasse and that some way at local, regional–and .
= there are â\200\234positiveâ\200\235 signs thata : SA. ˜ –˜ . o those who are under the i
llusion ˜constructive relations cannot be national level. ;
Â¥ democratic social order can be * "*â\200\234Most important, though, is that the transiti
on from an developed further along these . @ The economic system should
– Mestablished in the light of the "*'the finding that attitudes have ' – apartheid society
 to a broader ' lines.... It is clear that moder– ., make provision for growth and .
% Governmentâ\200\231s recent reforms. . changed; that there are signs of ' democratically
oriented social ate forces must be mobilised if development and should offer |

ficient to ensure, separately and .that uncontrolled violence will
collectively, that SA will devel– _ lead to the ideal society. " "
â\200\234The conclusion reached in

. % Analyses of factors such as
= attitudes,: stereotypes, commu–
â\200\230nication and the ambivalentâ\200\231
i i groles of religion, historiography
.. "and the mass media, â\200\230confirm !
i [<that South Africa is a divided "

% and polarised society. â\204¢"t

â\200\230– Â¢ a0 Polarisation, bureaucrati

Â»
(i
Yol

L

control and government rigidity

a greater willingness among

â\200\230{people of different groups to
â\200\234join forces and face the chal–
i lenges together,â\200\235 says the re–i
$ t T8 1.1 TR L (TL R TR T 2

port.:

" The key issue â\200\234is whether the
â\200\234forces active in society are suf–

Y

order will occur virtually over-

- night and without a hitch â\200\224 or
â\200\230 that the whites have such con-
trol over their own destiny that -
ort. â\200\234.they can dictate the rate, direc-â\200\231
It says reform will' â\200\234inevita-â\200\234t

bly be inconvenient for whitesâ\200\235. "

tion and nature of change ac-
cording to their own needsâ\200\235.

"intergroup relations are to de-
wvelop positively in a conciliato-

ry and mutually positive way.â\200\235
" Four specific problems which:

emerge from the study are those
of the handling of diversity, the

 individual and his group asso-'
" "Nor will there be consolation
" for those who simply assume

ciation, institutionalised in-
equality, and isolation.

- equal opportunities. :

@ The juridical system should
 make provision for the restitu-
tion and protection of juridical '
* values in terms of common law. *
' @ The educational system would -

make provision for the estab-

lishment and propagation of
â\200\234common values. ' i

* Political Reporter

SOUTH Africaâ\200\231s system of
apartheid and racial seg-
regation has failed to en-
able the different races to
co-exist peacefully and
should be completely
scrapped. S

This is the message of a
Human Sciences Re-
search Council report on
a four-year study of inter-
group relations in South
Africa.

" The report calls for the
restoration of individual
freedoms and rights
â\200\230which have suffered as a

| result of an overemphasis
on groups as units of po-
litical and social order-
ing.

â\200\230Few social systems

have a greater conflict
potential,â\200\231 it says.

Specifically, the
institutionalisation of
ethnicity, compelling the
individual to order his
life within prescribed
group boundaries, the re-
sultant isolation and in-
sulation of people, and
the inequalities involved
in the group-based allo-
. cation of resources, were
at the root of the conflict.

Academics

â\200\230If this condition is al-
lowed to develop further
it will become increasing-
ly difficult to transform
conflict constructively,â\200\231 i
warns. . :

The report is the result
of four yearsâ\200\231 work by
more than 100 academics
around the country, co-
ordinated by a main com-
mittee of 30 academics

political
spectrum.)
It suggests the abolition

-of South Africaâ\200\231s system

of population registration
â\200\224 which would inevitably
lead to a completely inte-
grated, non-racially

˜ based society.

Legislated groupings
did not necessarily corre-

-spond with the way peo-

ple naturally grouped
themselves, the inquiry
found.

â\200\230From a juridical point
of view, ethnicity is an al-
most unmanageable con-
cept for the determining
of group boundaries.â\200\231

In spite of bona fide in-
tentions, the goal of sep-
arate but equal â\200\230simply
cannot be achievedâ\200\231 the
report says.

Autonomy

It calls for political par-
ticipation to be opened to
all in a single political
set-up â\200\224 â\200\230the establish-
ment of a system which by
means of participation,

â\200\230representation, and joint

authority offers all citi-
zens the right to realise
their political claims and
aspirationsâ\200\231.

It also recommends the
greatest possible devolu-
tion of authority to re-
gional and local levels â\200\230to
ensure community auton-
omy and give political
content to the principle

of group accommodation

on the basis of consensus
and protection of iden-
tityâ\200\231. .

Individual rights and
interests will have to be
fairly balanced against
group rights and interests

â\200\224â\200\224

No place for|

– apartheid

˜ from across the

before peaceful co-exis-

-tence will be possible.

â\200\230It is essential that indi-
viduals should have free-
dom of movement be-
tween groups and be able
to change their member-
ship and affiliations.

– By the same token, the

recognition of individual
interests does not mean
the denial of group
interests.â\200\231 A
Another condition for
stability and progress is
that all groups share in-
creasingly in the coun-
tryâ\200\231s economic prosperity.

â\200\230Conflictâ\200\231 :

-But the report held out
no illusions of easy solu-
tions.

â\200\230When considering the
complex nature of inter-
group relations in South
Africa, one almost inevi-
tably reaches the conclu-
sion that these relations
are deteriorating into
conflict that cannot be re-
solved through the nor-
mal channels.

â\200\230There is every reason [
to believe that reform in
South Africa will not be |
painless and without con- |
flictâ\200\231 : .

Change will â\200\230give rise to
instability and make ex-
traordinary demands on
the evolving conflict-ac-
commodating institu-

tionsâ\200\231. Â»

â\200\230Optimal confidence in
the reform process
should therefore be en-
couraged.â\200\231

However, the inquiry
included a series of
social surveys showing
that attitudes among the
countryâ\200\231s inhabitants had
changed.

â\200\230There are signs of a
greater willingness
among people of different
groups to join forces and
face the challenges to-
gether, and that the fu-
ture will belong to those
who genuinely want to
make a contribution that
will serve everyoneâ\200\231s best

: .| interests.â\200\231

Tehs STAR &Jubj 'S

â\200\230Blacks wish to aV01d use of violenceâ\200\231

Polltlcs of negotlatlon
not abandoned yet

_The Star Bureau . '
LONDON â\200\224 The â\200\234vast ma]orltyâ\200\235 of ordi-
nary black South Africans wish to avoid the
use of violence for political purposes, ac- |
cording to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Desplte many conflict-
ing views about what
should be done, blacks
have not yet abandoned
democratic principles

and the politics of nego-
.tiation, he maintains.

.. This is the message he
delivers in an article
â\200\234written for Network, the
quarterly magazine pub- s
lished by the United So-
ciety for the Propagation
of the Gospel.

Two other South Afri-
can leaders, the Rev
â\200\230Allan Hendrickse and Dr
Alan Boesak, were also
asked to submit articles
but had not replied by the
magazineâ\200\231s deadline.

However, both are pro-
filed in this issue which is
largely given over to the
church in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi goes on
to advance his Inkathz —
movement as the mass
political movement most
attractive to â\200\234ordmary
peopleâ\200\235.

But Dr Boesak, by con-

trast, is pictured as â\200\234bit-
terly accusingâ\200\235 Inkatha
of Zulu chauvinism. ; = |

Of Mr Hendrickse,
Network poses the ques-
tion: â\200\234Has he succumbed
to the lure of power and
money? Or will he do as
he did once before â\200\224
work from within to ex
pose the â\200\230coloured parlia
mentâ\200\231?â\200\235