

Lum/058/0029/03

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SOME PRACTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT BOMMERSVIK

- \* The reception is open from 08.00 to 18.00. Here you will find sweets, cigarettes, souvenirs, toothbrushes, etc.  
It's not possible to change money in the reception.
- \* The rooms and conference area are located in the same building, "Milan". All meals, except the night snack will be in the main building.
- \* Messages to the participants will be found on the message board in the entrance hall.  
Personal calls/international calls can be made from the conference secretariat in the "Milan".
- \* There is a laundry machine, detergent and an iron is available as well in the area. Drycleaning service is possible but very expensive.
- \* The sauna is located close to the lake and is open from 18.00 to 22.10.  
The boats may be borrowed from the reception.  
Table-tennis, tennis, library, etc. is available in the area as well as a marked jogging road.
- \* For transports to Stockholm please contact the conference secretariat.



INFORMATION TO CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Welcome to Taljontien!

This is a short information concerning the facilities, opening hours, etc.

- \* The telephone number of Taljontien is 076-68040, and messages will be found on the board for personal messages.
- \* The reception is open MONDAY-THURSDAY 08.10 to 19.30  
FRIDAY 08.10 to 16.30  
SATURDAY/SUNDAY 11.30 to 12.30
- \* For recreation there is a workout room, table-tennis, sauna, salarium and a swimming pool as well as an excellent jogging area.
- \* Personal calls can be made for in the entrance hall from the public phone.
- \* Departure for Bommervik will be at 13.30 hours Sunday.



## Workshop on Research Priorities for South Africa

### Programme

#### Sunday Aug. 9 - Sunday Aug. 16

Arrival of participants

#### Friday Aug. 14 - Saturday Aug. 15

Preparatory meeting at Täljöviken

#### Sunday Aug. 16

1.30 p.m. Transfer to Bommersvik

5.00 p.m. Dinner

Evening Internal meeting

#### Monday Aug. 17

9.30 a.m. Opening of the workshop  
Opening speech: Lena Hjelm-Wallén  
Chairman: Lars Olof Edström

10.00 a.m. Tea/Coffee

10.30 a.m. Presentation of workshop objectives and programme  
Announcement of the steering committee  
Chairman: Palo Jordan

11.00 a.m. Presentation and adoption of minutes from the Harare meeting. Reporting

12.00 Lunch



- 1.30 p.m. Presentation of project document  
Plenary discussion  
Chairman: Lars Olof Edström
- 3.00 p.m. Tea/Coffee
- 4.30 p.m. Formation of working groups  
Groupwork on selected problem areas
- 5.00 p.m. Dinner
- 7.30 p.m. Popular rule and the transformation of the Swedish society  
Evening discussion  
Presenter: Sverker Gustafsson, Daniel Tarchys  
Chairman: Mathole Mosekga

Tuesday Aug. 18

- 8.30 a.m. Groupwork
- 10.00 a.m. Tea/Coffee
- 12.00 Lunch
- 1.30 p.m. Groupwork cont.
- 3.00 p.m. Tea/Coffee
- 3.30 p.m. Groupwork cont.
- 5.00 p.m. Dinner

Wednesday Aug. 19

- 8.30 a.m. Groupwork cont.
- 10.00 a.m. Tea/Coffee
- 12.00 Lunch
- 1.30 p.m. Groupwork cont.
- 3.00 p.m. Tea/Coffee
- 3.30 p.m. Groupwork cont.
- 5.00 p.m. Dinner
- 7.30 p.m. Economic policy options - the development of the Swedish welfare  
policy. Evening discussion  
Presenter: J Karlsson  
Chairman: Eric Molobe



Thursday Aug. 20

8.30 a.m. ~~Groupwork cont.~~  
 10.00 a.m. Tea/Coffee  
 12.00 Lunch  
 1.30 p.m. Groupwork cont.  
 3.00 p.m. Tea/Coffee  
 3.30 p.m. ~~Groupwork cont.~~  
 5.00 p.m. Dinner

*Plenary.*Friday Aug. 21

8.30 a.m. Reports from the working groups  
 Discussion, conclusions  
 Plenary session  
 Chairman: M Njobe  
 10.00 a.m. Tea/Coffee  
 10.30 a.m. Plenary session cont.  
 Chairman: M Njobe  
 12.00 Lunch  
 1.30 p.m. Plenary session cont.  
 Chairman: M Njobe  
 3.00 p.m. Tea/Coffee  
 3.30 p.m. Plenary session cont.  
 Closing of the workshop  
 Chairman: Thabo Mbeki/Pallo Jordan  
 5.00 p.m. Dinner

Saturday-Sunday Aug. 22-23

Steering committee finalizes action plan document

Sunday Aug. 23

Plenary session: Presentation of draft document



Monday Aug. 24

Transfer to hotel in Stockholm

11.00 a.m.    Presentation of action plan

12.00            Lunch with representatives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
                  and SIDA

7.00 -            Buffé hosted by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
8.30 p.m.

Tuesday-Wednesday Aug. 25-26

Individual programmes

Departures



## OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

Following the brainstorming consultative meeting in Harare the group is now to engage in the second phase of planning towards coordinated research work for a future South Africa.

The objectives of this workshop are:

1. To produce an Action Plan Document to be presented to the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) at the end of the workshop. The Action Plan Document should
  - 1.1 identify priority areas of research;
  - 1.2 formulate terms of reference for the projects;
  - 1.3 assess the necessary resources (human, material, financial) for the implementation of the plan.
2. To formulate a proposal for an organisational structure that will initiate, and coordinate research work on behalf of the National Liberation Movement.



## GUIDELINES FOR WORKING GROUPS

The document produced at the Harare meeting will serve as a basic input for the respective working groups.

In order to arrive at an action plan there will be a need to prioritize among areas of interest. We will not be able to embark on concrete projects in all fields.

The priorities should be set primarily through an assessment of the political relevance for the liberation movement.

The group should identify projects within its area. Terms-of-reference should be written describing the problem to be solved, activities needed to be carried out, time schedule for carrying out these activities and resources required in terms of money, material and manpower.

In many cases there will be a need for continued planning before it is possible to formulate an operational project which will deliver the expected end results. In these cases the group should formulate terms of reference, etc. for the planning phase.



MINUTES OF THE HARARE CONSULTATIVE MEETING - JULY 25-26, 1987

1. Chairperson: Cde Pallo Jordan
2. Rapporteurs: " Lionel Louw  
" Manto Tshabalala

3. List of participants: ANNEX I

4. Organisation of Work:

4.1 PLENARY SESSION:

4.1.1 Introduction and Review of Current Research

4.1.2 Identification of Areas of Research

4.1.3 Structure, Coordination and Funding.

4.2 Group Discussions on Identified Areas of research

4.3 Plenary Session: Preparations for the Stockholm Meeting.

5. INTRODUCTION:

5.1 The Chairman described the meeting as the beginning of a process that was to lead to the formulation of a comprehensive project proposal on post-apartheid South Africa. The project proposal would be driven from ANC and the broad democratic forces inside the country. SIDA is willing to fund the project proposal. However, it was up to the participants to influence the shape and design of the envisaged project. The extent of SIDA's participation and involvement would also be determined by those present at the meeting. The chairman went on to inform the meeting that a seminar was projected for August 1987 in Sweden, for the submission and discussion of the project proposal. The delegation to Sweden will be composed of South Africans from inside and outside the country.

6. Brainstorming on Current Research:

6.1 A Social Policy Research Project was established in Durban after the December 1986 Amsterdam Seminar. Already there have been consultations with COSATU, UDF, NECC on how progressive organisations should relate to this project. As policy research for a future South Africa has to be linked to the broad democratic movement. These consultations would continue. The Project Steering Committee of the broadly representative structure will then be drawn up.

6.2 Some circles believe that greater concentration should be directed towards research into the prevailing socio-economic situation, especially the state and capital. In this way, the theory of transition will then be better understood. The Labour Education Centre is engaged in this exercise.

6.3 ASSA represents progressive social scientists. <sup>Among its</sup> Its main area of research is the theory of transition, leading to the post-apartheid period.



6.4 Most participants remained convinced that the future cannot be planned without taking it into account the conditions established within the prevailing situation. They saw the fundamental objective of research as not only to understand what goes on in society but as a search for positive change in society.

6.5 At the UCT there is debate about the involvement of academics and students in the struggle for liberation. The militarization of South Africa now and in the future is being studied.

6.6 There is also research that is conducted into the common features between religion and the people cultures. Religious structures have to be involved in the struggles.

6.7 The Democratic Lawyers Association's research promotes the liberal democratic institutions, develops alternative legal practice, reaches out to both urban and rural areas, identifying those who need legal assistance and studies the people's courts, their sociology and roots. The Committee of Experts studies questions of Women Labour and Juvenile Labour.

6.8 NAMDA, having initially discussed the Primary Health Care projects currently being run in South Africa, plans to hold a conference on the same subject in January 1988 in one of Frontline States: A Health Policy for the future is being discussed and a Health Charter is under consideration country-wide.

6.9 Health under repression is another area of focus of NAMDA. Data is to be collected on Organisational structures and trade unions within the health sector. <sup>from W. H. H. H.</sup> [with the view to intervene.] Another area of research is appropriate medical education. Emphasizing community-base training. A tour to Australia and Ireland is planned, for the year 1988. Its objective is to study community-based medical training. In 1988 National Health Services will be assessed by one academic on Sabbatical leave who will tour various countries. A conference on Health Policy options is planned for the later part of 1988. Traditional healing is yet another area to be researched into.

6.10 NECC is working through the education policy units at different universities. Peoples Education Committees are working on the production of materials to be used in alternative education. The Education Charter campaign is moving ahead progressively.

The shortage of science teachers was identified as a major practical problem in science and technology training. These needs for post-apartheid South Africa have to be addressed. The other question to ask is, whether we need as many universities as exist at the expense of technical and



vocational training.

6.11 Social Work and Welfare is undertaken by state-subsidized structures. SABSWA is engaged in establishing alternative social welfare projects. There are considerations of establishing a progressive professional association. In Durban, there are debates about an alternative social welfare policy. The Black Social Work Educators Forum has introduced many new dimensions in the curriculum, influencing the Joint Universities. Committee on Social Work training Comparative studies of what has been achieved in the countries of the sub-region in this field will be of assistance in formulating social welfare policy options.

6.12 At the UWC efforts have been made towards the restructuring of the curriculum, for teacher training. Some UWC academics serve on NECC sub-committees.

6.13 ASSA is looking into the future possible role of the present Black Universities.

6.14 In the Western Cape agricultural and civic associations need assistance for setting up projects for self-reliance and they look up to the churches for aid. Three farms have been acquired and need funding to achieve the objective of establishing cooperative. In the field of arts and crafts, funds are also required for setting up cooperatives. Several groups are engaged in research into culture. COSATU has a Cultural Group doing this type of research. WCRP is looking into traditional religious practices and is working towards solutions for religious conflicts. There is need to develop a scientific outlook to different religions.

6.15 Research into local government and planning has been generated by the Urban Foundation. Much is being done to collect data on community organisations, regional service councils and urban services.

UCT is looking into alternative local government system and has established an Environment Planning Group. - *Planning & Develop Association*

6.16 Since 1979, within the ANC a research unit has been operative. It is part of the Department of Information and Publicity. It has established a data bank from public documents, newspapers, journals, etc. Social science researchers have done most of the research. Lack of funds has been the main constraint.



6.17 In 1983 the ANC established the Economics Unit to research into the restructuring of the economy for a future South Africa. This Unit has been upgraded into a department of economics and planning.

ANC has regular contacts with many social scientists throughout the world, and participates in various workshops, seminars and international conferences.

6.18 The initial projects of the ANC in research efforts geared towards a Post-Apartheid South Africa include the 1982 Socio-economic Survey project on South Africa drawn by economists and submitted to ECA, a skills profile of the Black South African work force, prepared in cooperation with the ILO, a project to examine constitutional policy options, colloquium in the USSR that looked into post-apartheid South Africa, the Religion and Education Seminar that was held in Amsterdam.

6.19 These are efforts geared towards the translation of the "sound promises of the Freedom Charter into concrete realities.

6.20 A number of South Africans in universities outside the country are also participating in research in various areas. Work has been done in areas such as Education struggles, health under apartheid, etc.

6.21 The Department of Economics and Planning is arranging for an in-house seminar in 1988 to map out strategy for research.

6.22 It was agreed that the Constitutional Policy options are a pivotal issue which required urgent attention. Many quarters from various parts of the world are attempting to influence the future directions in S.A. A conference will be held in early 1988 by the Department of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, and will also conduct comparative studies on various countries.

24. Culture is one of the neglected areas in the development of talent. Artists have emerged without encouragement and deliberate programmed training. On the other hand the regime has misused artists for its own credibility. The ANC Department of Arts and Culture welcomes the establishment of the Congress of South African Writers.
25. <sup>is planned</sup> A conference for artists is being planned for 1988 in which artists will determine their role in the process of struggle for liberation.
26. The history of the Department of Education within the African National Congress has been linked to the establishment of SOMAFCO, the Dakawa Development Centre, especially the orientation, the rehabilitation and vocational centres. Adult education has been another area of concern.



27. The Department has been involved in various conferences, seminars, and workshops. It is now in the process of collating all papers presented in these forums, for dissemination. Many research opportunities have been made available to the Department and there is need to utilise them.
28. Likewise the ANC Department of Health has been engaged mainly in the delivery of health care to the ANC communities outside South Africa.  
  
ANC Health institutions have been established in Tanzania, Zambia and Angola. There is also a health training project operational in Angola. It is a joint ANC-SWAPO venture.
29. Health research has been related mainly to the immediate health needs of ANC communities. It has been done in cooperation with the host countries and the World Health Organisation, Africa Region, in areas of Mental Health, Chloroquine Resistant Malaria and Malnutrition.
30. The Department has participated in various Conferences, seminars, and workshops. ANC health personnel are being trained in different countries and thus are exposed to a variety of health systems modes on the basis of which health policy options can be formulated. A number of training facilities are offered for training health personnel but sometimes they are not utilized to the full.
31. The Department of Health envisages research into existing health systems in South Africa and in ANC settlements outside South Africa; organisational and structural aspects of the department; health policy guidelines using the PHC strategy of HFA/2000, compilation of health manpower needs identifying at the same time training facilities; the health projects of a community-based nature and comparative studies on health care systems.
32. Community-based media has come into existence in South Africa. It is democratically controlled by the communities and reflects what is happening within the communities. Training programmes in crash journalism courses have been started.
33. ANC Radio Freedom broadcasts from five African countries. There are a number of ANC publications: SECHABA, MAYIBUYE, FORWARD, VOW, DAWN, and others. Since the clamp down on mass media, there are difficulties in compiling and producing these publications. The evaluation of available information with precision is also not an easy task. There is also the need to democratize the South African media. At the moment only two cooperations control the newspapers.



34. In Natal, after the take-over of Ilanga Lase-Natal by Gatsha, 18 journalists are working towards the establishment of an alternative newspaper. Difficulties to be overcome thus far include lack of full time functionaries, choice of language that would be the unifying factor.
35. At end of the brainstorming meeting on current research it was clear that the meeting was in fact a beginning of a process to facilitate research into post-apartheid South Africa, through persons both inside and outside South Africa. The project would be under the control of South Africans.
36. It was evident that there must be ongoing interchange of information on research being conducted both inside and outside the country, in order to avoid duplication.

#### ACADEMIC BOYCOTT

Regarding the blanket cultural and academic boycott, the meeting was informed that this was being reviewed as a result of the activities inside the country where formations were challenging the regime and giving expression to the democratic forces. A blanket academic boycott would be problematic in facilitating interchange of the kind necessary for the envisaged work. A copy of the statement on the Cultural Boycott, by the ANC, would be made available in Stockholm.

#### IDENTIFIED AREAS OF RESEARCH

1. State structure of government and constitutional affairs.
2. Mass Media and Culture.
3. Health Education and Social Services.
4. Local Government and Planning.
5. Agriculture, Economy, Energy.
6. Women.

Inputs from the group discussions of research topics in each area are attached (ANNEX II).

#### STRUCTURES, COORDINATION, FUNDING

1. This topic was introduced by an evaluation of the post-Amsterdam meeting. The Social Policy Research Project (SPRP) had been established in Durban. Nothing much had been done in other areas. The question to resolve was therefore whether it was necessary to set up a new structure or use the SPRP as a coordinating structure for research inside South Africa.

2. Amongst researchers there is a proliferation of research projects into a future South Africa. Funding through Universities for research is becoming



progressively difficult. Power struggles around the issues of funds was identified as a possible area of controversy.

Talking about research includes intellectuals of different ideological outlook. Distinction has therefore to be drawn between research by organisations, by individuals and between organisations.

3. Realising that the SPRP had narrowed the scope of research activities, it was however agreed that the Natal group had done a commendable job by establishing the SPRP. This project would however be a well-coordinated and not take the character of a kaleidoscope. It was thus felt necessary to <sup>expand</sup> the SPRP. *affair del. from NTI establish / see how to set up structure from NR*

4. There was unanimous agreement that, inside the country there is a necessity for establishing a coordinating Committee. It was further agreed that SPRP be adopted as a model for setting up the regional structures in the Western and Eastern Cape, Transvaal and the O.F.S. The Western Cape together with Natal would mobilise the Eastern Cape, and the Transvaal would concentrate on the O.F.S. The regional structures would embrace mass progressive organisations engaged in research work in the six identified areas. This exercise will be accomplished by November 1987 after which an internal Coordinating Committee would have been established. The Regional Units are to use whatever funds are readily available to them for setting up these structures. These will be re-imbursed from the post-apartheid resources. An Ad Hoc Committee was accordingly charged with the task of establishing the regional structures, from which would emerge the Internal Coordinating Committee. The members of the Ad hoc Committee are:

Comrade Mathole Motshekga (Transvaal)  
" Paul Daphne (Natal)  
" Levi Engelbrecht (Western Cape)

If any member of this committee can not undertake the task assigned, then he/she should delegate the tasks to a contact person. The members of the ad hoc committee will liaise with each other for making preparations for the November meeting.

5. Operational meetings, with the Swedes and later with other organisations are envisaged.

6. The structure of the coordinating committee will affect the project implementation, monitoring and the rules of procedure, to be worked out.

7. A need for a research institute/centre outside South Africa, as a reference point, was expressed by all participants. The institution would not be formally



attached to the ANC. However, there was strong feeling that the centre be a attached to one of the Frontline universities/institutions, after carefully studying any problems that would lead to its being absorbed into these institutional structures.

8. The established research institutions that are not related to the democratic movement would serve as sources of information, without necessarily being part of the arrangement. There will be need to create a working relationship with them.

#### STOCKHOLM PREPARATIONS

1. The Swedes expect that consultations with people from home will have been concluded before the Stockholm seminar. In fact the current consultations are an initiation of a series of anticipated meetings/consultations of an operational nature with the Swedes and other progressive researchers and organisations.

2. Since the regional structures and the internal coordinating committee have not been established, it was agreed that people from home to the Stockholm seminar be included on an ad hoc basis from those present. All regions would be represented.

3. It was further agreed that the delegation to Stockholm would include those present at the Harare consultations, and that this did not exclude others who maybe invited to participate. The list of the proposed participants is attached, (Annex III). [Names of participants from O.F.S., SAYCO, WOMEN, UDF, COSATU and Eastern Cape (NAMDA representative) would be communicated by July 29, 1987 to the Harare-based Coordinator.]



## SWEDISH PARTICIPANTS

### Monday Aug. 17; Friday Aug. 21

Mr. Lars-Olof Edström, SIDA  
Mr. Jan Cedergren, SIDA (Friday)  
Mrs. Birgitta Berggren, SIDA (Monday)  
Mr. Dag Ehrenpreis, SIDA  
Mr. Per Arne Ströberg, SAREC  
Mrs. Ulla Ström, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### Resource persons, evening discussions

Monday, Aug. 17:

Mr. Sverker Gustavsson, PhD Political Science, Permanent  
Secretary, Ministry of Education

Mr. Daniel Tarschys, Professor Political Science,  
Member of Parliament

Wednesday, Aug. 19:

Mr. Jan O. Karlsson, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of  
Finance

### Resource persons, working groups

I. State, Structure of Government and Constitutional Affairs

Mr. Björn Beckman, PhD University of Stockholm  
Tuesday afternoon

II. Local Government and Planning

Mr. Ove Andersson, Physical planner, Swedplan  
Tuesday afternoon

III. Health, Education and Social Service

Mr. Ernst Michanek, Ambassador, Former Director General  
of SIDA  
Tuesday afternoon

Mr. Lennart Wohlgemuth, Head of Education Division, SIDA  
Thursday morning



## IV. Massmedia, Culture

Mr. Jan Sandquist, Head of Information Division, SIDA  
Tuesday afternoon

Mr. Bo Kärre, Responsible for cultural cooperation, SIDA  
Thursday afternoon

## V. Economy, Agriculture, Energy

Mr. Bertil Odén, Economist, SIDA  
Tuesday afternoon

## VI. Women and Children

Mrs. Maj Lis Lööv, Member of Parliament, President of  
the Social Democratic Women's League

Workshop Secretariat

Bunny Mackay  
Tedd Pekane  
Manto Tshabalala  
Leen Ramafatse  
Göran Andersson  
Elisabeth Dahlin  
Eva Mellgren  
Lena Johansson



STATE, STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL  
AFFAIRS

1. Concepts of law, justice, human and peoples rights.
2. Nature and Structure of the State.
  - 2.1 Federalism or unitary form of government.
  - 2.2 Central government.
  - 2.3 Legislature.
  - 2.4 Judiciary and access to justice mechanisms.
  - 2.5 Executive: presidential or westministersystem.
  - 2.6 Party Systems: one party or multi-party.
  - 2.7 Electoral System/Demographic Survey.
3. State Machinery
  - 3.1 Police Services
  - 3.2 The Army, public service
4. Local Government
  - 4.1 Provincial System
  - 4.2 The position of the Bantustans
  - 4.3 Devolution of power at local level
  - 4.4 Land System
    - 4.4.1 Forms of nationalization
    - 4.4.2 Tax systems
    - 4.4.4 Social welfare systems.
  - 4.5 Legal Status of foreign ownership
  - 4.6 Women and Children's rights
  - 4.7 Workers' rights
5. Transitional mechanisms
6. Integration of popular organs in the Structure of government.
7. International relations
8. Comparative research on Western, Eastern and African constitutional models, including local, regional and national organs of governments.
9. Education of the people on the nature and operations of popular/peoples organs of local and national government.



10. Manpower needs for a future South Africa, including identification of training programmes.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PLANNING

1. Urbanisation and physical integration of urban areas, squatter settlements, etc.
2. Structure of Local Government Authority alternatives
  - developmental/functional (technical)
  - representational (political)
  - current state initiatives and alternative organic structures, e.g. (organs of peoples power).
3. Distribution of infrastructural resources & Services - redressing imbalances, etc.
4. Alternative sources of financial resources for local government.
5. Rural Areas - included under (2) institutional and is representational structures appropriate to rural development.
6. Environmental Planning.

#### HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

##### Health:

- ① Continuous research into the existing health care system in South Africa and in the ANC settlements outside South Africa, identifying all political and economic factors necessary for change in order to ensure an equitable health care and social services.
  - ② The role of the progressive democratic health workers in broadening the overall struggles for national liberation and examine the conflicting responses of the different groupings - the role of the nurses.  
Organisational and structural aspects.
  - ③ Health Policy / *Future Conference 2*
    - 3.1 Health Charter
    - 3.2 National Health Service
    - 3.3 Socialized Health Services
  - ④ Primary Health Care as a strategy of HFA/2000. *manpower needs Conference*
    - 4.1 Essential Drugs
    - 4.2 Managerial skills.
  - ⑤ Health under repression. *3*
- common identify needs*



- 5.1 Maternal Child Health
  - 3.2 Workers' Health
  - 5.3 Mental health.
- 8
- 6. Traditional Healing.
  - 7. Various health projects inside and outside South Africa with the view to share experiences.
  - 8. Health manpower needs and identification of training possibilities.
    - 8.1 Medical Education for relevance; community-based training.
    - 8.2 Training of communities in health skills.
  - 9. Comparative research into progressive health development policies and programmes in search of options for an equitable comprehensive health care system for a future South Africa. Countries like the GDR, Cuba, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, India, the Phillipines, Britain, Sweden, could serve as models for study.
- 5  
resources

#### EDUCATION

- 1. Continuous monitoring of the historical educational developments inside South Africa.
  - 2. Psychological effects of the current education crisis, including the development of anti-schooling (as opposed to anti-Bantu education) attitudes.
    - 2.1 Teaching under repression
    - 2.2 Schooling.
  - 3. Present situation in education at a national level and the development of a national strategy out of the regional experiences.
    - 3.1 Policy Units
    - 3.2 Peoples Education
    - 3.3 Education Charter Campaign
    - 3.4 Teachers Unity/organisational aspects.
    - 3.5 Development of alternative education and materials.
  - 4. Training Programmes:
    - 4.1 Situating education in the context of other social services such as crèches, health, etc.
    - 4.2 Compulsory education
    - 4.3 Literary education
    - 4.4 Adult education
- 61



- 4.5 Vocational education
- 4.6 Technical "
- 4.7 Tertiary "
- 4.8 Special "
- 4.9 Differentiated
- 4.10 Gender
- 4.11 Teacher Training
- 4.12 Culture and language education

5. Workers Education.

6. Future role of the Black Universities.

7. Hierachy within the educational structures, the need to transform this process to be participatory.

8. Problems of elitism and associated notions of professionalism, including the future role of foreign experts.

9. Role of progressive students organisations at secondary and tertiary level and their relationship to worker, teacher and other organisations.

10. ANC education models - SOMAFCO, Dakawa Vocational Training Centre and the Vianna Health Training Centre.

11. Comparative studies examining both positive and negative aspects of other education systems.

SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Social Services Policy

- 1.1 Social legislation
- 1.2 Privatization of Social Services
- 1.3 Social Security
- 1.4 Pensions.

2. Structure of Social Services Delivery.

3. The family

4. Rehabilitation:

- 4.1 Disabled/handicapped
- 4.2 Probation/prisoners
- 4.3 Young offenders
- 4.4 Victims of apartheid
- 4.5 Institutional Care/Community-based

5. Migrant Labour.



6. Professional Organisations.
7. Training:
  - 7.1 Levels
  - 7.2 Curriculum
8. International Comparative studies and data.

WOMEN:

1. Women's and children's rights; legal status.
2. Women's history.
3. Data base on Women. *W.O.*
4. Bibliography on Women.
5. The family breakdown/violence in the family. *7*
6. Gender in Education/Women's training needs.
7. Women in social division/labour market/unions.
8. Women and Urbanization.
9. Women and culture.
10. Women in development.
11. Transformation of traditional attitudes. *7 ?*
12. International comparative studies.
13. Maternal & child Health.

*SKETCH. UNCO  
PEWO  
GIRAWO  
GAWO  
NOW  
FEDTRAW  
OVS.W.*

MASS MEDIA AND CULTURE

1. Study of the present structure of the South African Mass media.
  - 1.1 The South African Broadcasting Corporation - content analysis.
  - 1.2 Information on Radio Bop, Capital Springbok and others.
  - 1.3 Programme control - entertainment propaganda and other purposes.
  - 1.4 Ownership of media.
  - 1.5 Production Videos - ownership, contribution and distribution.
2. Development and coordination of progressive film making internationally
3. Survey of the South African Print Media and publications.
  - 3.1 Identification of democratic publishers and journalists.



- 3.2 Research on alternative media, including its impact on society.
- 3.3 Media control and press censorship.
- 4. Religion as a tool and means of process of liberation.
  - 4.1 Emergence of right wing religious groups and alliances.
  - 4.2 Use of certain churches such as the ZCC by the system.
  - 4.3 Identification of lprogressive churches - inter-church dialogue and research on Islamic religion.
- 5. Theatre
  - 5.1 Research on ways of encouraging people's theatre and arts.
  - 5.2 Research on South African music.
  - 5.3 Research on control and ownership of music industry.
  - 5.4 Historical diary of present and past south African musicians, cultural workers, biographical data.
- 6. Writers:
  - 6.1 Development of a progressive wriers centres within the country.
  - 6.2 Ownership and control of present publishing houses.
- 7. Arts:
  - 7.1 Research on art forms which could contribute towards the efforts of of the democratic mass movement.
  - 7.2 Research on developing traaining, as well as the availability of facilities from schools to professionalism.
- 8. Information:
  - 8.1 Information storage and retrieval archives on various lmatters (emphasize performance).
  - 8.2 Directory of culture.
  - 8.3 Availability of libraries.
  - 8.4 Availability of research on the amass democratic movement/.

#### ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE AND ENERGY

- 1. Continuous assessment of the political and socio-economic analysis of the historical and present economic and social structures, policies and consequences of the apartheid system.
- 2. ECONOMY
  - 2.1 International financial relationships.
    - 2.1.1 International Monetary Fund.



2.1.3 Balance of payments.

2.1.4 Foreign Investment.

2.1.5 Analysis of the extent of the economic relationships between South Africa and the major developed countries which sustain the apartheid system.

3. Manufacturing industry.

4. Capital goods sector.

5. Regional development.

5.1 Industrial location.

5.2 Reproduction of labour.

6. Unemployment.

6.1 Employment, underemployment and basic needs satisfaction.

6.2 Migratory labour problems.

7. Social Services/Social wage.

7.1 Housing.

7.2 Transport and communication.

8. State intervention.

8.1 Direct in economy.

8.2 Indirectly establishing the social structure of accumulation.

9. Energy.

9.2 Nuclear power.

10. Mining Industry.

11. The level of technology and degree of South Africa's dependence on imported technology.

12. Study of the role of transnational, state, domestic (large and small) capital in each sector of the economy.

13. Public Sector.

14. Labour.

14.1 Employment policies.

14.2 Unions.

14.3 Reproduction.

14.4 Productivity/labour processes.

15. Skills.

15.1 Availability, development and utilization.

15.2 Current shortages



- 15.3 Changing requirements.
- 15.4 Future requirements under different social systems.
- 16. Wealth, Income distribution and wage policies.
- 17. Taxation.
- 18. Wildlife and tourism.
- 19. Agriculture.
  - 19.1 Conceptual issues. The need to research the relationship of the Agrarian question to the historical development of colonialism and land dispossession;
  - 19.2 The balance of forces. Profiles are need of rural population to assess the strength of different interest groups. This would include an examination of the problems and potential for rural organisation and the issue of administrative structures and establishing peoples power in rural areas. The plans of reformist groups would also have to be research in order to be able to provide alternatives for transformation;
  - 19.3 Land ownership. The present structure of land ownership as well as methods of Nationalisation. The projected demand for land needs to be assessed and some examination of the balance of interests between different rural groups E C form workers, bantustan residents is required;
  - 19.4 Control of production and distribution. Different production and distribution. Different production systems (state forms, co-operatives small scale farms, etc.) need to be assessed, as well as issues of marketing, secondary industry, technology and viability of different farm sizes.
  - 19.5 Education and training. Projected needs for skills and training need to be researched as well as present availability of skills;
  - 19.6 Comparative studies of agrarian transformation in other countries should be undertaken. Policies, practice, and debates should be examined particularly in situations with similar social structures;
  - 19.7 The role of agriculture in national economy needs to be researched further.
  - 19.8 Commercial agriculture.



19.9 Subsistence agriculture.

20. Forestry and Fisheries.



# THE DAKAR DECLARATION

July 12th, 1987

1. A Conference organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDasa) took place in Dakar, Senegal, from 9th to 12th July, 1987. The participants comprised 61 South Africans, of whom the majority were Afrikaans-speaking persons who had come from South Africa, and a 17-person delegation from the African National Congress.
2. His Excellency President Abdou Diouf welcomed the participants and gave them exceptional hospitality.
3. The participants from South Africa took part in their individual capacities. They shared a common commitment of having rejected both the ideology and practice of the apartheid system. They were drawn from the academic, professional, cultural, religious and business fields.
4. Although the group represented no organised formation within South Africa, their place within — particularly — the Afrikaans-speaking communities and the fact that they were meeting with the ANC invested the Conference with an overwhelming atmosphere that this was part of the process of the South African people making history. In similar manner the international community focused its attention on the Conference. Participants could not but be aware that some of the adherents of apartheid regarded the participation of the group as an act of betrayal, not only to the apartheid state, but also the the community of Afrikanerdom.
5. The Conference was organised around four principal topics:
  - Strategies for bringing about fundamental change in South Africa;
  - The building of national unity;
  - Perspectives with regard to the structures of the government of a free South Africa, and;
  - Of the economy of a liberated South Africa.
6. The discussions took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and a unity of purpose arising from a shared commitment towards the removal of the apartheid system and the building of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa.
7. The group listened to and closely questioned the perspectives, goals and strategies of the ANC. The main area of concern arose over the ANC's resolve to maintain and intensify the armed struggle. The group accepted the historical reality of the armed struggle and although not all could support it, everyone was deeply concerned over the proliferation of uncontrolled violence. However, all participants recognised that the source of violence in South Africa derives from the fact that the use of force is fundamental to the existence and practice of racial domination. The group developed an understanding of the conditions which have generated a widespread revolt by the black people as well as the importance of the ANC as a factor in resolving the conflict.
8. Conference unanimously expressed preference for a negotiated resolution of the South African question. Participants recognised that the attitude of those in power is the principal obstacle to progress in this regard. It was further accepted that the unconditional release of all political leaders in prison or detention and the unbanning of all organisations are fundamental prerequisites for such negotiations to take place.
9. Proceeding from the common basis that there is an urgent necessity to realise the goal of a non-racial democracy, participants agreed that they had an obligation to act for the achievement of this objective. They accepted that different strategies must be used in accordance with the possibilities available to the various forces opposed to the system of apartheid. They accepted that in its conduct this struggle must assist in the furtherance both of democratic practice and in the building of a nation of all South Africans — black and white.
10. It was accepted by the two delegations that further contacts were necessary. Equally, it was important that such contacts should involve more and wider sections of the South African people in order to dispel misunderstanding and fear, and to reinforce the broad democratic movement.
11. Conference expressed profound appreciation to His Excellency, President Abdou Diouf, and the government and people of Senegal for the warm welcome extended to the delegates as well as the assistance afforded to them to assure the success of the Conference. It further expressed gratitude to Mrs Danielle Mitterrand for her assistance in organising the conference and extended thanks to all other governments and individuals who contributed material resources to make the Conference possible.



## WORKING GROUPS

### I. State, Structure of Government and Constitutional Affairs

Tedd Pekane

Zola Skweyiya

Mathole Motshekga

### II. Local Government and Planning

Jaya Appalraju

Mike Suitcliffe

*Economy*

### III. Health, Education and Social Service

Nonhlanhla Vilakazi

Tikly Mohammed

Harold Wolpe

Manto Tshabalala

Ramorola Angelina Matsie

Eric Lolobe

Emmanuel Nzimande

Randolph Erentzen

John Engelbrecht

Chetti Karmani

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aw.*

### IV. Mass Media, Culture

Pallo Jordan

Thabo Mbeki

Barbara Masekela

Lindiwe Mabuza

### V. Economy, Agriculture, Energy

Max Sisulu

Bano Matlape

Raymond Mokoena

Paul Daphne

Bunny Mackay

### VI. Women and children

Mako Njobe

*P. J. X*

### VII. Committee on Organisational Structure

Bano Matlape

Bunny Mackay

Manto Tshabalala