

an exception to this rule were the Saudi Arabian government and military command. The numerous problems encountered between the Americans and the Arabs, particularly of a financial and cultural nature, are discussed quite openly.

It Doesn't Take A Hero is bound in a hardcover and protected by a dustcover which portrays one side of Schwarzkopf's face taken from a frontal view. The book itself is well illustrated with a number of black and white photographs taken from both family and official collections. A number of maps from the Vietnam and Gulf Wars have also been included and can easily be located as there is a List of Maps in the front of the book. A comprehensive index is also provided at the back of text, thereby enhancing the book's research value. Personal memoirs obviously provide the primary source of information for any biography as is the case with *It Doesn't Take a Hero*, however a select bibliography also appears at the back of the book. In addition, Schwarzkopf has made some use of war diaries, particularly those of the GHQ during Desert Operation.

While the detail in the book is quite intensive, on the whole it does not become too unwieldy. The early chapters, in particular, make for light reading while the latter half of the book is the source of all the privileged information. Schwarzkopf is generous with his praise and criticism alike and freely offers his opinion on just about everything and everyone who was connected to Desert Storm, thereby ensuring that the book is not a dry run and, more importantly, that it contributes something new to the broad historical debate. It is extremely readable biography which offers a bird's eye view of the experiences of the CINC in the Middle East and should be an indispensable source of information for the serious student of contemporary warfare.

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THE FUTURE SOUTH AFRICA; ISSUES, OPTIONS AND PROSPECTS

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Dr Van Aardt is 'n senior lektor aan die Universiteit van Pretoria, verbonde aan die Departement Sosiologie. Hy is hoofsaaklik betrokke

by die aktiwiteite van die Sentrum vir Bevolkingstudies. Hy was voorheen adjunk-direkteur by die Nasionale Mannekragskommissie waar hy aan die hoof van die seksie Arbeidsverhoudinge gestaan het.

Dr van Aardt het twee doktorsgrade, nl in Industriële Sosiologie en Besigheidsadministrasie. Die Universiteit van Pretoria het in 1984 akademiese erekleure aan hom toegeken.

Hy het reeds verskeie artikels gepubliseer en het ook al 'n wye verskeidenheid gehore toespreek. Hy spesialiseer in arbeids- en ontwikkelingsnavorsing.

Die skrywer het die stof wat hy wou aanbied logies gekonstrueer en die boek is in nege hoofstukke verdeel. Elke hoofstuk is in die afdelings *issues*, *options* en *prospects* onderverdeel. Die hoofstukke volg logies op mekaar, beginnende by die "wortel van die kwaad" - apartheid. Die volgende sake word per hoofstuk behandel:

Apartheid and the legacies of apartheid.

The growing population.

Education and training.

The labour market.

Economic growth and economic development.

Black advancement and affirmative action.

The role of a democratic government.

Social and welfare problems.

An overview of issues, options and prospects for the future South Africa.

Die boek is bevat van 'n bronnelys en 'n indeks.

Die outeur konstateer in die inleiding tot die eerste hoofstuk wat sy doel met die skryf van hierdie boek was, nl om in die konteks van die "keuses" vir die toekomstige Suid-Afrika, die verskillende opsies te bespreek. Verder, om in die lig van die huidige tendense in Suid-Afrika met betrekking tot wetgewing en beleidsformulering 'n holistiese oorsig van die vooruitsigte vir die toekoms van die land daar te stel.

Dr Van Aardt gee in die eerste hoofstuk een 'n beknopte geskiedenis van die stelsel van apartheid en meld oa:

"The basis of apartheid may be ascribed to British colonialism in South Africa. In 1913 the Native Land Act was passed which allocated certain permanent housing areas to blacks and prohibited the possession of land outside such areas. Following this, the Black Urban Areas Act of 1923 prohibited the permanent settlement of Blacks in "white" areas. These acts laid the groundwork for the National Party (who

came to power in 1948 on the basis of their promise to implement racial segregation) to ensure white supremacy.

Die res van die hoofstuk word aan die *struggle* teen apartheid, die disintegrasie en afbreek van die stelsel, die “erflating” daarvan en die opsies en vooruitsigte vir ‘n demokratiese Suid-Afrika, gewy. Die skrywer beskou die volgende as die erfenis van die stelsel van apartheid.

Historiese ongelykhede wat deur eeue van kolonialisme, neo-kolonialisme en onderontwikkeling teweeg gebring is.

Skewe en rasvooroordeelde strukture wat agv dekades van blanke oorheersing ontstaan het.

Die bestaan van ‘n reeks krisis-vormende imperatiewe agv duur en onpraktiese apartheidspraktyke, wat deur internasionale sanksies en disinvestering vererger is.

Endemiese geweld en burgerlike onrus gekoppel aan ‘n “ontbindende” samelewing met ras-sekonflik- en burgeroorlog-tendense, veroorsaak deur die krisis tot bestaansreg van die apartheidregering.

Buitensporige verwagtinge van die meerderheid van die bevolking wat ontstaan het deur die relatiewe veragterliking wat die stelsel van apartheid meegebring het, asook die indruk wat deur politieke groepe geskep is dat alle probleme na die eerste demokratiese verkiesing opgelos sal wees.

Die onderwyskrisis wat deur dekades van ongelike onderwysgeleenthede veroorsaak is.

In hoofstukke 2 - 5 word ‘n donker prentjie van die realiteite wat die land met betrekking tot die bevolkingsontploffing, onderwys en opleiding, die arbeidsmark en ekonomiese groei en ontwikkeling in die gesig staar, geskilder. Die informasie word ruim toegelig met diagramme en daar word ook in sekere gevalle vergelykings met ander lande getref.

Hoofstuk ses word aan regstellende aksies en die vooruitgang van anderkleuriges gewy. Daar word ook breedvoerig oor die lesse wat uit die toepassing van hierdie maatreëls in ander lande geleer kan word, asook die menings oor hierdie kwessie van die belangrikste rolspelers in Suid-Afrika, uitgewy. Dié rolspelers het konsensus oor die volgende komponente van regstellende aksie :

Regstellende aksies moet die ontwikkeling van menslike hulpbronne insluit om sodoende die

vaardighede van die agtergeblewe deel van die bevolking te bevorder.

Kleinsake-ontwikkelingsprogramme moet ontwikkel word om anderkleuriges te help om suksesvolle entrepreneurs te word. Sodoende sal die groter betrokkenheid van veral swartmense in die ekonomie verseker word.

‘n Gelyke Werksgeleenthede Kommissie moet die doeltreffendheid van die regstellende aksie programme monitor.

Doelwitte vir regstellende aksies moet daargestel word.

Organisasies se “speelvelde moet gelyk gemaak word” om gelyke werksgeleenthede te verseker.

Alle oorblywende diskriminasie en versperrings tov die bevoordeling van agtergeblewenes moet verwyder word.

In hoofstuk 7, behandel Dr Van Aardt die rol van ‘n demokratiese regering in Suid-Afrika. Hierdie regering het volgens die skrywer ‘n enorme taak om die gevolge van apartheid uit te wis en die land op die pad na voortgesette ekonomiese groei en sosiale ontwikkeling te plaas. Onder die opskrif *Prospects* word ‘n aantal scenarios, te wete dié van Zimbabwe, Joegoeslawië en Duitsland uiteengesit en die hoofstuk word afgesluit met ‘n bespreking van tendense tov ‘n toekomstige regering.

Hooftuk 8 behandel die hele spektrum van sosiale probleme, van taxi-geweld tot gesondheidsdienste en die skrywer is nie baie positief oor die vooruitsigte vir die oplos van hierdie probleme in die kort- en mediumtermyn nie.

Die laaste hoofstuk is ‘n samevatting van die kwessies wat reeds aangespreek is en ‘n bespreking van enkele opsies vir die Suid-Afrika soos voorgestel deur Peter Berger en Booby Godsell, vooruitsigte vir die nuwe Suid-Afrika in terme van drie scenarios bespreek. Die skrywer sluit af met die vermaning dat die ekonomiese, sosiale en sosio-ekonomiese werklikhede wat in die boek bespreek is, in gedagte gehou moet word wanneer ‘n koersbepaling vir die nuwe Suid-Afrika gedoen word. Soos hy tereg opmerk:

“Any future path which does not address these problems, is doomed to fail because of the extent of these problems and the large percentage of the population facing such problems on a daily basis.”

Daar verskyn tans ‘n stroom publikasies oor

presies hierdie onderwerp, nl die nuwe Suid-Afrika en hoe dit moontlik daar gaan uitsien. Dr Van Aardt se boek staan egter uit omdat die skrywer duidelik goed onderleg is in sy onderwerp en 'n objektiewe standpunt tov die hoogs emosionele kwessie oor die gevolge van die apartheidstelsel vir die land en sy mense, handhaaf. Die inhoud is deeglik nagevors en duidelik uiteengesit. Die leser kry die indruk dat die skrywer moeite gedoen het om die boodskap wat hy wil tuisbring so maklik as moontlik vir alle lesers te maak. By die eerste deurlees van die boek word die leser swaarmoeding gestem deur die enormiteit van die taak wat vir Suid-Afrika voorlê. Daar word egter werkbare oplossings vir die probleme aan die hand gedoen - ofskoon dit lank sal duur en 'n groot tol van al sy inwoners sal eis om die land dié utopie te maak wat dit kan wees.

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FOUNDATIONS OF THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA

John Pampallis

Maskew Miller
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As a history teacher to Forms 4 and 5 (Standard 9 and 10), John Pampallis found that "a pressing need for a general textbook to cover the South African section of our syllabus" existed. Pampallis set out to document the history of South Africa and the fruits of his labour emerged in the form of his book *Foundations of the New South Africa* which is written from refreshingly different perspective.

Pampallis belongs to a group of writers who have through their endeavours sought to bring about some equilibrium in the representation of the events which helped to shape this country's history. In so doing these writers along with others were contributing to a substantial part of South Africa's past which has until recently remained largely peripheral. It was perhaps this discrepancy amongst other factors which induced him to set out a syllabus for the exiled South African students who attended the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College near Moro-goro in Tanzania.

The book itself is published with a soft paperback cover which makes paging through it a relatively easy task and comfortable to read

almost anywhere. Of greater importance, however is the manner in which the author presents the history in a structured format. When one considers that the period covered dates roughly from 1860 to 1990, selecting the most appropriate and relevant material to be included in the book without losing the essence of the overall message must have been a daunting task, which Pampallis accomplishes with ease.

The topics in the book include the formation of the ANC in 1912, the Native Land Act of 1913, the 1922 Miners Strike, the birth of the Apartheid policy in 1948, the Sharpeville Crisis and other important events, culminating in the release of Nelson Mandela in 1990. The style of writing, although geared particularly toward an academic environment, does not result in product which is inaccessible to those wishing to gain a better understanding on this aspect of South Africa's history.

The *Essay Topics* and the *Topics for Group Discussion* at the end of each chapter give the book a certain dynamic and allow for greater participation with the information or subject matter contained the text. Incorporated into each chapter are passages/extracts in the form of paragraph quite distinct from the rest of the text, obtained from newspapers, interviews, secondary sources etc. These serve to enhance or elaborate certain of the features discussed in each chapter. It is regrettable that these are the only references in the book for which the sources have been acknowledged.

The inclusion of photographs and a few maps are a great plus but what really came in useful were the list of abbreviations at the beginning of the book. Of value too are the appendices placed at the back of the book which provide additional information on diverse subjects such as the ANC's 1949 Programme of Action, the Freedom Charter, Prime Ministers of South Africa and presidents of the ANC.

For those with only a rudimentary knowledge of this dimension of South Africa's history, Pampallis' book is an ideal starting point from which to build a broader, general framework of reference. The book should, in most cases, prompt further reading, the Select Bibliography included at the back of the book will provide one with ideas and point out of a few of the more prominent and authoritative sources on what else has already been written on this subject.

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