

Segregation and the liberal universe of thoughts

History and ideology in South Africa

Important events during segregation

- 1913 Land Act
- 1918 Broederbund
- 1922 Rand Revolt
- 1924 Pact Government
- 1933 Fusion/Coalition
- 1934 Purified NP
- 1936 Hertzog Bills
- 1938 Boer festival
- 1939 Herenigde NP
- 1944 Youth League
- 1946 Ghetto Law
- 1946 Mine strike
- 1948 Election

Political periodisation of segregation

- **1910 - 1924: English alliance with Afrikaner bourgeoisie**
- **1924 - 1933: Pact co-opt white workers and boer farmers**
- **1933 - 1939: Party merger (Fusion), liberal influence**
- **1939 - 1948: Allied war participation stimulates liberal tendencies and polarisation**

Changing views of history

- English-imperial (imperialist, colonial)
- Settler (early nationalist, conservative)
- Afrikaner nationalist (republican, Afrikanerdom)
- Liberal (early segregationist, progressive, Africanist)
- Progressive (communist, ANC, black nationalist)
- Radical (neo-Marxist, revisionist, new school)
- Post-structural (postmodern, post-colonial)
- Rainbowism (truth and reconciliation, Mandelaism)
- New Patriotism (African renaissance)

Classical liberal attitudes

- (Macmillan); Kiewiet; Walker; Frankel:
- Unifying universal implications
- Compassion, empathy
- Unification process towards shared economy
- Development optimism
- Frontier theory explains racism
- Racism as irrational social psychology
- Co-responsible for early segregation
- Only limited rights for Africans

The process of industrialisation

- **Mass production in factories to low prices**
- **Concentrated manufacturing industry**
- **Differentiated work functions and structures**
- **Private property rights**
- **Infrastructure, transport, education**
- **Institutions for handling of manpower**

Liberal modernisation theory

- **Traditional life-expressions harmonised**
- **Active rational participation**
- **Position of status replaced by contracts**
- **Impersonal conditions of appointment**
- **Positions determined by contribution**
- **Anonymous power relations**
- **Financial and social mobility maximised and decided by individual skills**
- **Superstition and racial prejudices outdated**

O'Dowd's phase theory (Based on Rostow)

Economy:

1. Phase: Pre-take-off, undeveloped infrastructure

2. Phase: First industrialisation stage, slow growth, high capital concentration. Bad living conditions

3. Phase: Second stage of industrialisation. Rapid growth

4. Phase: Third industrialisation stage. Slower growth, weight on research

Politics:

1. Phase: Political instability, irrationality, possibilities for revolution

2. Phase: Undemocratic and authoritarian regimes secures stability, people unsatisfied

3. Phase: Reform governments and growing, but limited democratisation

4. Phase: Steady development of modern welfare state

Liberal reservations towards apartheid

- **Job reservation ignored qualifications**
- **Market price on labour was distorted**
- **Competitiveness and productivity were subordinated**
- **Influx control curbed mobility**
- **Ultra low wages reduced domestic market**
- **Closed administrative apparatus lead to misuse of resources**

Liberal reasons for change

- **Owners of capital want to realise their resources in a rational way**
- **Manpower will have to be educated**
- **Contacts between white and black workers will become more normalised**
- **Race prejudice will be undermined**
- **Living standards of whites threatened without liberalisation**
- **The whites will decide for economic growth**

Liberal conclusions

- **Market economy and segregation / apartheid are antagonisms**
- **Conflict exists between modern capitalism and Afrikanerdom**
- **Colour-blind capitalism will destroy systematic racism**

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