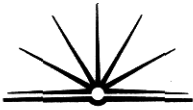




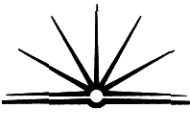
Question ~~22~~ 23 (option D) (b)

International anti-apartheid movements had varying ramifications on African society between 1962 to 1994, dependent on whether they were culturally, politically or economically orientated. However, overall, the international movement had cumulative effect on South Africa, becoming decisive in contributing to change, most prominently the democratic elections of 1994. Sporting anti-apartheid movements although not directly contributing to change were essential in socially isolating the nation and attracting further international response. Political movements, beginning from 1962, following the Sharpeville massacre were largely ineffective on South Africa due to the determination of the government to maintain the system of apartheid and its



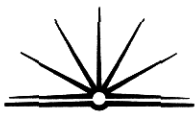
economic superiority. Most important was the international anti-apartheid movement characterised by economic sanctions. This built on the precarious situation of recession and induced change. Clearly in isolation, the internal anti-apartheid movement had failed and thus the international movement was more effective in bringing about change.

A international network was essential due to the political oppression of the African people under the system of apartheid. Unable to vote, or obtain access to education (1953 Bantu Education Act) internal resistance evident in the early Defiance Campaign 1952, was met with government repression. Hence, African National Congress (ANC) delegate



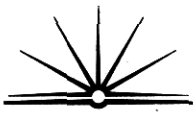
Dr. Ver Tumbo stated that international anti-apartheid movements were essential; "such a massive blow would make it nearly impossible for the apartheid to continue."

The international anti-apartheid movement characterized by sporting sanctions was essential in socially isolating the nation. And, whilst it cannot be directly linked to government change, it provided a firm foundation for future actions. For example, following the repression demonstrated by the South African government in the 1960 Sharpeville massacre, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) banned the nation from the 1967 Tokyo Olympic Games. Significantly, due to the increasing number of African members, the IOC became an



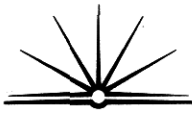
An official arena for international politics. Thus by 1970, South Africa had been expelled from nearly all major sporting organisations including the IOC, FIFA and the Springbok cricket tour. To participate in an event with the nation was viewed as condoning the system of apartheid as racial policies were beginning to infiltrate sport.

The impact of such policies not only isolated the nation but affected the voting public. Historian M. Gallagher argues that "what hit the white African 'sports mad' population the most, was their virtual exclusion from all sporting events." Whether this contributed to the ~~plural~~ pluralisation of the vote by 1985 is doubtful, ~~yet~~ yet such actions



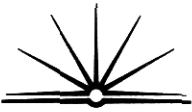
was an essential precursor for greater international involvement. For example the (47) Commonwealth Games sporting movement provided a foundation for more decisive action.

In direct comparison, the politically orientated international ~~anti~~ anti-apartheid movement had a minimal impact on South African society. The economic superiority of the government in the context of the cold war ensured that major powers such as Britain and the USA were unable to participate in such movements, rendering them largely ineffective. For example, British Prime Minister MacMillan in 1960 ~~delivered~~ delivered his 'Winds of Change' speech, warning of the decolonisation of Africa. Consequently, the south



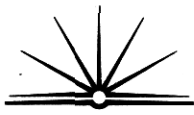
African government responded with the 1960 Referendum, in which the nation voted for a republic. This action was significant as it indicated that political anti-apartheid movements would have no effect on the government due to their willingness to exclude themselves from global politics.

In addition, action led by the United Nations anti-apartheid committee (formed in 1961) were largely fruitless in instigating change. The expulsion of the nation from the peace keeping body in 1974 did not affect the South African population in any way. This was evident as the 1976 Soweto massacre occurred in 1976, the government did not hesitate to use repression, killing 22 students and wounding a further 220. Similarly, the



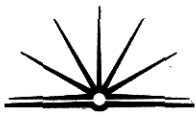
~~attempt~~ attempted anti-apartheid movement ~~is~~ deriving from the Organisation of African ~~the~~ Unity (1962) was disregarded. The economic superiority of the nation ensured that attempts of the OAU to allow ANC guerrillas to train in their territories were warded by the South African Defence Force (SADF). Further more, the government became involved as a 'third force' fuelling the civil wars in Angola and Mozambique. By fuelling external unrest, the government ~~is~~ successfully undermined the emergence of any new anti-apartheid movements.

However, the scaling down of the Cold War by the mid 1980s ensured that the major powers would act decisively without fear of communism



or loss of material wealth. And it was in this context that anti-apartheid movements were able to have a profound impact on South African society. Movements, in the form of economic sanctions effectively challenged the South African government. According to historian D. Smith, such activities "contributed more than any other factor to the move towards political reform." For example, in 1985 the Commonwealth leaders had implemented economic sanctions, with the US Congress following in 1986 with the Comprehensive Anti-apartheid Act. This ensured that there would be no new investment, disinvestment and trade embargoes. The international anti-apartheid movement was strengthened by the participation of the Chase Bank of Manhattan, that withdrew from South





Africa in 1985, as did the International Monetary Fund.

The impact of such activity was immediate.

The rand dropped from \$US 1.40

in 1979 to \$US 0.40 by 1985

and by 1988, 50% of multinationals

had withdrawn from the nation.

This led to white business leaders

meeting with the ANC in Zambia

by 1985 to discuss the state of

affairs.

The impact of such anti-apartheid

movements was so great as it

built on the pre-existing situation

of recession. Historian R. Schrier

('Adapt or Die: White Politics in

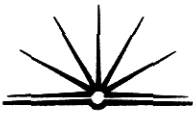
South Africa') writes that economic

sanctions had a "boosting effect on

the steadily disintegrating economy."

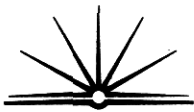


For example, the economy had experienced a downturn, growth falling 5% in 1970s to 1.5% by 1989. This confirmed predictions from the 1948 Smuts Fagan report and 1950 Tomblin report that racial segregation would be unsustainable in the long-term. The 1953 Bantu Education Act had prevented the emergence of a skilled labour force and the Bantustans had prevented essential urbanisation. In addition, the international anti-apartheid movement built on the increasingly effective nature of internal African resistance and the 1987 State of Emergency. For example the 1979 Industrial Relations Act allowed the formation of African trade unions and by 1985 this ~~is~~ saw the largest legal strikes in South African history. ~~to~~



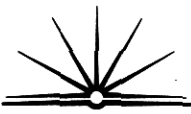
The United Democratic Front (UDF) launched the largest strike in 1985 with 1.5 million members, and the longest strike in 1986, spanning for six-weeks.

Clearly, international economic sanctions exacerbated this situation and forced the government to seek change. Historian Warden ('The Making of Modern South Africa') supports this view, stating "foreign sanctions were beginning to bite severely." The impact on the South African society was great, as the Prime Minister of 1989, F. W. De Klerk was forced to deviate from his traditional nationalist stance and seek reform. This followed recommendation by the South African Reserve Bank in 1989 that "political reconciliation was now viewed as the first step to



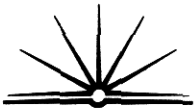
economic reform." Consequently, in an unprecedented speech in 1990, De Klerk announced the reinstatement of both the ANC and the Pan African Congress (PAC), the repealing of 33 apartheid laws and the release of ANC leader Walter Sisulu. This represented the reduction of oppression for the African population and a loss of power for Afrikaners. Significantly, De Klerk directly acknowledged the influence of international anti-apartheid movements in including change in his speech he pointed out the need to make reforms "sufficiently attractive" to such movements, in order to avoid "further decline and ruin."

Significantly, international anti-apartheid movements continued to pressure the South African government to ensure



legitimate social change. This contributed to the release of Nelson Mandela by 1990 and the beginning of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa by 1991. International scrutiny would remain until the April 1994 democratic election that saw Nelson Mandela installed as President of the South African nation.

Ultimately, international anti-apartheid movements were decisive in bringing about political change and thus social change to the South African continent. Although slow to develop, such movements worked to socially, then politically, then economically isolate the government from the rest of the world. Eventually, due to the interse cron with internal instability, such movements would



ensure the apartheid was dismantled by the government. This symbolised a dramatic impact on the society, for Africans and Afrikaners alike as democracy began.