

The assertion that the apartheid "vision for democracy necessitated state terror and repression, is justifiable when examining the South African apartheid system between 1960 - 1994. The ideology basis for apartheid - the creation of a white state, surrounded by economically interdependent and politically dependent black states, required state terror and repression to ensure mounting resistance and international condemnation did not destroy apartheid system. Firstly, ~~the~~ Political repression was required to ensure protestors had no legal means available to them to

challenge the apartheid economic system. Additionally, ~~political~~ repression was necessary to ensure that Black dependent Africans did not become independent. Additionally, social repression was required to ensure that the growth of anti-apartheid groups did not impede on the operation of the government. Finally, state terror was required to squander any attempts by anti-apartheid groups to oppose the apartheid system. Thus, it is evident that "apartheid vision for democracy relied upon repression and state terror."

Firstly, apartheid system required political repression to ensure there were no-legal means available for anti-apartheid groups to form. The apartheid system, -operated by the national party ~~regimented~~ was a one-party system, which rationale was based on the bringing together of all whites from businessmen to farmers ~~under~~ ^{united by} one political system. Consequently, there was no need for additional parties. This was first initiated through the "Suppression of Communism Act" in 1960, which banned all political parties. The national party deemed to be "anti-apartheid."

Additionally, the one-party system ensured black communities had no political power. This ~~was~~ is evident in the 1960 banning of the African National Party (ANC) a black-anti-apartheid group, who attempted to challenge the National party, ~~by holding protests, from 1950~~ by holding a peaceful protest on March 21st 1960, which led to the killing of 69 people. As Allister Sparks indicates the apartheid system gave no room for political parties to develop, there was no difference, there were only Africans. Thus, it is evident that the apartheid system "vision for democracy including one African nation

necessitated political repression

Furthermore, the government apartheid system also relied upon economic repression to ensure that the dependent black population did not become independent. The "Vision for democracy" of the apartheid system focused upon the creation of an all white state surrounded by a constellation of economically dependent nations. This ensured a cheap labour force would always be available to white businesses. The apartheid system depended on the maintenance of this relationship. Consequently, the NP government had to introduce laws, such as the 1963 banning of industries being

developed in the surrounding Black States, ~~and~~ which ensured black businesses in townships were not able to develop. Additionally, the NP decided that no-white investment was able to develop in the region, thus, protecting white investment in the 'white' areas from being diverted to black areas. ~~Thus As Johnson~~ ~~indicates~~ As Johnson indicates this economic policy ensured that Black states were always economic backwaters of ~~the~~ South Africa, despite South Africa experiencing economic growth during the 1960's and 1970's. Thus, it is justified to conclude that the South African Apartheid "vision for

democracy ~~was~~ necessitated economic repression.

Additionally, the apartheid "vision for democracy" necessitated social repression to ensure that ~~any anti-apartheidist groups~~ ~~the~~ the African black masses stayed dependent on the National party and Anti-apartheid groups were unable to develop effectively. The apartheid "vision for democracy" was aimed at ensuring the African masses that encompassed 92% of the population remained to vote to object to the apartheid system. To ensure this the National party formed "Bantustans" in the backwaters of the African state and forced Africans to live

their. this policy included "The Bantuistans Act" in 1964, which forced home lander citizenship on all Black South Africans. This led to the forced removal of 3.5 million Black South Africans from 1980-1984. Johnson has claimed this was "mass genocide on an un-precedented scale. ~~Furthermore~~" This policy ensured black South Africans did not have the means available to them to object to the apartheid system. Furthermore, in the instance that a group of Africans were able to develop some degree of self-sufficiency the government destroyed their homelands. Such as Sophiatown in 1968, which had developed into a "Proud Black state" - according to Alister

Sparks, but was destroyed by the South African Army and renamed "Triumph". Critics have called the apartheid social repression, such as Johnson "Tantermount to genocide. Hence, it is evident that the National party "vision for democracy" relied upon social repression.

Finally, the apartheid system relied upon state terror to ensure resistance to the apartheid system was minimal. The National party recognised that a well trained Army ensured that attempted protests such as Sharpsville in 1960 were met with effectively. This ensured

that the apartheid system received no negative attention from the international community. This can be seen in the "massive expansion of the South African defence force, during the 1960-1980, according to Murray. The government spent 5.1% of GDP on national defence and by 1977 the South African defence force had 33 000 permanent members and 2 years compulsory service. The expensive military allowed the government to deal with protest effectively, for instance after a protest was organised in Swaziland in 1977, the government deployed 17 000 troops to the area, smothering any anti-

apartheid groups from
generating into a mass protest. Thus,
it is evident that the apartheid
system required state terror
to ensure anti-apartheid
groups did not develop
any effective resistance.

Therefore, it is evident that
the apartheid "vision for
democracy ~~was~~^{did} necessitate state
terror and repression. The
Herwood governments original
paradigm of apartheid ensured
repression and terror were required
in the operating of the system.
Firstly, political repression was
required to ensure that no

legal anti-apartheid groups formed. Additionally, economic repression was needed to ensure that blacks did not become independent. Furthermore, social repression was required to ensure black communities could not develop effective resistance. Finally, state terror was required to ensure that anti-apartheid groups were dealt with effectively. Hence, it is ^{justifiable} ~~justified~~ to conclude that the view that the apartheid "vision for a democracy" necessitated state terror and repression is correct.