

SERDAR ORNEK

Kocaeli University, Turkey

A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE SEGREGATION POLICY AGAINST AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE APARTHEID POLICY

Abstract:

Segregation is a policy and practice of imposing the separation of races. The segregation in America can be described as the endeavors of white Americans to keep African Americans in a subordinate status by denying the African American people's equal access to public facilities (public schools, housing and/or industry) and also ensuring that blacks lived apart from whites.

Apartheid is a system of racial segregation in South Africa enforced through legislation by the National Party governments from 1948 to 1994, under which the rights, associations, and movements of the black inhabitants were restricted.

The fundamental difference between African Americans and Africans is the way they react to racism and discrimination. They have also some differences in their culture, language and education system. Whereas they have similar hope, disappointment and disillusionment. In order to understand the deep relation between African Americans and Africans, the background of these two groups should be examined. The aim of this paper is to define the main points of the segregation and apartheid by making comparisons.

Keywords:

Segregation, Apartheid, Discrimination, African Americans, Africans

Segregation Policy Against African Americans in the USA

After the discovery of the United States by Europeans, they have used the slaves who were brought from Africa by filling the ships and were subjected to inhumane practice. They were regarded as commodities and the demand for these people increased day by day. They were used to work on difficult tasks; such as railways.

Over the time there have been some attempts in the abolition of slavery in the United States. These initiatives have led to the start of the civil war against the abolition of slavery in the southern states. US slavery was abolished through the efforts of Lincoln by the end of the civil war.

Even when slavery was abolished, the people's impression of African Americans continued to be inferior. The socio-cultural, economic and political spheres could not get rid of their second class treatment. A young African American by the name of William E.B. Dubois had a doctorate degree from Harvard, police violence to Rodney King and its reactions to the black people and its imposes regulations, Rosa Park's resistance against the racist attitudes on the bus, and Martin Luther comes to mind with 'I have a dream' speech and memorable legendary struggles. Of course, as in any democracy struggles there have been many painful phases in black struggle as well.

A Brief History of the African American Population in the USA

Africans first arrived in Virginia, North America in 1619. (Wagley, 1957, p.428) Black people have had the same rights as white people had in the colonies, e.g. Virginia. However, this situation began to change towards the end of 17th century and many colonies began to create a quick legalizing of slavery market. As of 1750, the slavery law were enforced in all the American colonies. (Davie, 1949, p.19)

In the 1800s Southern states began drawing more of the slavery system mainly due to the agricultural economy. Northern states have abolished slavery system in Maryland and the northwest states with the exception of Delaware. (Wagley, 1957, p.18-19)

The differences between Northern and Southern states the existence and continuity of slavery which resulted in major tension in the 1830s. For African Americans initiatives increased in anti-slavery in northern states. The number of people who wanted to leave the United States has increased significantly because of the possibility of the abolition of slavery in the southern states. Any attempts of separation between the North and the South based on the differences of opinion was harshly suppressed. (Nevins and Commager, 2014, p.241)

In 1860 Lincoln won the presidential election, and there would have been a major change in the US; however, unlike Lincoln, southerners opposed Lincoln's anti-slavery behaviour and they were very disturbed of his speeches regarding the abolishment of a slavery system in the newly joint states. Southerners thought it was time to leave and then, 11 American states announced their departure from the union after South

Carolina. These states founded the Confederate States of America under the presidency of Jefferson Davis and were also united among themselves as a subsequent of a South State. The war started in 1861, and ended in 1865. 620,000 thousand people lost their lives in this war. After this bloody war, the 13th constitutional amendment, including the abolition of slavery was adopted by the Convention. (Mcneese, 2010, p.10-12)

Though in 1865, slavery was officially abolished, but it did not fully solve the problems of African Americans. Moreover, African Americans have been subjected to discriminatory policies in social, economic and political fields. (Alexander, 1968, p.102)

Segregation Policy and Civil Rights Movement in the USA

There were numerous legislative changes to the amendment concerning African Americans after the 13th constitution. After the acquisition of correcting the law on behalf of black people in 1865, many legislative changes took place. Some differences were introduced with 14th constitutional amendment, such as banning of inequality, and the ability for black to testify in court. (Black, 1960, p.423) But they were adopted equally, but as a separate system with the same constitutional amendments, so public services began to separate whites from African Americans. After the adoption of the law of restoration in 1867, the 15th constitutional amendment was adopted by the Congress in 1870. The Recognition of the right to vote to African American men was a significant development with this constitutional amendment. The obligation of residing in different regions for African Americans and whites was removed with the 1875 Civil Rights Act. (Fields, 1982, p.163) In addition, with that law regardless of the legal separation, everyone was equal, and it secured the right for African Americans to vote and to choose their leaders in democratic elections. Despite that, African Americans, have experienced problems exercising these rights.

Especially after 1890, the southern states adopted segregation laws which mandated the separation of African Americans from whites. This system began to spread among the people firstly in 1865 by Risa Tomas's 'Jump Jim Crow' song. This has led to the emergence of other insulting folk games towards African Americans.

The whites wanted to limit African Americans economic and social opportunities with 'Jim Crow Laws'. (Dailey, 2000, p.4) These were carried out unofficially in all southern states, excluding Mississippi and South Carolina. This unofficial law has been adopted by the Supreme Court as 'separate but equal' under the name of Plessy v Ferguson. (Kelley, 1981, p.317-318)

On the one hand, In The Jim Crow law, it mentioned that African Americans must integrate in the social and economical life, but it also tried to limited the interaction between the two races. (Massey and Denton, 2001, p.25-26)

The southern states' economies still was predominantly agricultural and the requirements for a black labour force and their right to vote in the name of equality has led to a huge inconvenience to southerners. This discomfort has led to the

defense of the supremacy of the white race, by the "The Ku Klux Klan". It was founded in December 24, 1865 in Tennessee. This organization has killed a large number of African Americans brutally and its aim was to digest systematically African-Americans who wanted to use their rights of freedom. Ku Klux Klan 1865-1870, 1915-1944 and after 1945 played important roles in those three periods.

The Constitutional Court has decided to continue the equal but separate system affirming that the laws of the black and white race must be separated by the decision in Plessy and Ferguson case in 1896, which determined that the residence of Louisiana. (McBride, 2006) The law can be seen with this feature as a manifestation of Jim Crow laws. With Jim Crow laws African-Americans could use hospitals, libraries, restaurants, hotels, toilets as equally as whites but separated. There were even legal equality though in practice, the services they received were insufficient for African Americans than in whites. This contrast had been the main theme of the civil rights struggles of the 1950s and 1960s.

In 1912, before the elections Wilson wrote a letter to the organization founded by African Americans and said that if he was elected he would improve the interests of African Americans, (Wormser, 2002) but this promise was not fulfilled in the public service and at the federal level black-and-white distinction has been implemented as well. (Wolgemuth, 1959, p.158-173) Again banning of marriages between whites and African Americans during the Wilson period was made by "Law Against Interracial Marriage Arrangement". This arrangement between the years 1913-1948 applied by 30 of the 48 states of the US Supreme Court, and finally in 1967 it was decided unanimously that this arrangement non legal. (Miscegenation, 2015)

Another African Americans suffered discriminatory policies in the social field was the residential segregation. As a tenant or landlord, people who wanted to settle somewhere had to consider whether the neighbors were black or white. (Massey and Denton, 2001, p.20)

A significant improvement experienced in 1954, the law on the visual separate education of white American and African-Americans had been removed by Constitutional Court's Brown Education Board (Brown v. Board of the Education) because of contrary to the Constitution.

In 1962, James Meredith's application to the University of Mississippi was not accepted due to African Americans Meredith, bringing the case to the court. Constitutional Court's decision also was decision which was given by the University contrary to the law, and James Meredith decided that he had the right to enroll in college.

Another improvement in 1967 had been the case of "Loving v. Virginia". (Loving v. Virginia) When a black woman, named Mildred Loving married a white man, named Richard Loving, she was punished with a one-year prison sentence by the case of "Interracial Marriage Ban Legal Agreement (anti-miscegenation Statue)" But the

Constitutional Court had decided that the regulation was unconstitutional which prohibited interracial marriage *Pace v. Alabama* (1883).

In the Rosa Park event which had an important place in African Americans equality struggle in the US, Rosa Parks did not want to give up her seat to a white passenger and she was arrested when she resisted to be lifted. This incident caused great resentment in all African Americans. After this event, all African Americans tried to make their voices heard after starting the Montgomery bus boycott. Segregation was abolished in buses after 381 days boycott.

After the Rosa Park event, the struggles of African Americans led by Martin Luther King have played an important role in solving the problem against discriminatory policies. With the speech of "I have a dream!" created great excitement among Americans with this conversation. Also on August 28th, 1963 a walk was organized in Washington by the leadership of Martin Luther King. Over 250,000 people joined this walk in the United States. This was very important that almost half of the participants were white. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a landmark law on the prohibition of negative discrimination in schools, public areas and recruitment in the US. The proposed law prepared by John F. Kennedy in 1963, but was lost due to the assassination of J. F. Kennedy. The US president's term to the law on July 2, 1964 was enforced by Lyndon Johnson. Thus, it had become an illegal racial discrimination. In the years between 1964-1965 stipulated that African Americans had equal civil and political rights as other Americans (Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act) and the United States removed regulations that prevented the use of the black vote in many states. Despite all these positive developments, many killings and acts of intimidation continued, the perpetrators of this event was the Klu Klux Klan and judicial inquiry into the organization had not been made. (Alexander, 1968, p.104)

In the 1992, Rodney King ignited to an ethnic conflict in Los Angeles. According to the allegations King made excessive speed with his car and when he was stopped by the Los Angeles police, the police were violent towards King after an argument. At that time, those events were recorded by an eyewitness. Despite the reputation of images taken under court records 3/4 Police released by chamber and the decision spread across the United States, the event gave rise to an ethnic tension. 53 people died in clashes in Los Angeles, more than 200 people were injured and 800 buildings were set on fire. Collected California District Court handled this situation again and decided to re-position and a violation of King's human rights. With this decision 2 police have released, 2 was sent to prison. (The Rodney King Case and the Los Angeles Uprising, UCLA Film&Television)

Then senator Barack Obama, An African American from Chicago won US Elections in the 2008. Obama was the 44th president of the US. Today, socio-economic status of African Americans were still not good. Although affirmative action laws for African Americans (Affirmative Action) were predicted in 2013 and the unemployment rate among African Americans was 13.7% in June, compared to 6.6 % among whites. (Karagöz, 2013)

The Apartheid Policy in South Africa

During the 19th and the initial period of the 20th centuries, it was widely seen as an implementation of policies in order to legitimize white supremacy over the black population and hierarchy of segregation regime in colonial Africa. Yet, Apartheid as a social engineering policy which was exercised by the National Party that came to power in 1948 was worth evaluating under the different subject in terms of international and national context. Apartheid which was different from other segregation policies that was adopted between 1910 and 1948, was such an influential policy within a society that organizes all walks of life in accordance with their racial identity. Following the World War 2, the strategy of white apartheid to control power could be regarded as an anachronistic project and a strategy aiming to maintain their power in such an international and regional conjecture that European powers were retreating from their overseas colonies and the black majority was gradually grabbing power in their own countries.

Two major ideology which nourished racial discrimination in Africa are Social Darwinism (white must be rule) and Afrikaners Nationalism (Afrikaners must be rule). (Dubow, 1995, p.146) In the colonisation process of African people and outside of Europe, the rhetoric of 'civilizing the natives' was the most effective tool in the direction of legitimize the white race superiority. (Dubow, 1995, p.155-156) Social Darwinism which started to come into effect in the middle of the 19th century gave acceleration to raise the thesis of 'White Supremacy'. Thus, this paved the way for strengthening of perception that white men whose power was based on the technologic superiority and world hegemony was on the climax of an evolution phase; black men were primitive, idlers and backward minded. At the time of WW2, increasing percentage of black population in cities and their presence in socio-economic life considered as a threat of white supremacy. (Guelke, 2005, p.87-88)

The Establishment of Apartheid Rule (1948-1961)

South Africa got its nominal independence after creating the union with Transvaal, Natal, Orange Free State and Cape colonies. However, policies that based on racial segregation were continued at this period of time. From the consolidation of union to National Party's rule, segregation policies sought to exclude blacks from association mechanism. In this period, much racial legislation which were compete with apartheid, enacted but government could not realize it as planned due to lack of necessary institutions.

Historically, even in Cape the only colony with liberal principles were relatively more effective than other regions, racial discrimination became gradually effective at the beginning of the 20th century. In the 19th century, the Cape colony which laid down the criteria of wealth and gender as a condition for the right to vote on equal footing of black and white like its European contemporaries, was difficult to implement under the

right to vote procedure with the unification of Transkei and Ciskei regions because these regions had a concentrated black population. Also, the right to vote was attached condition of racial status in the Union Act (1910). (Posel, 2011, p.322 and Worden, 2012, p.76-78)

The Native Lands Act (1913) which regulated the acquisition of land, laid spatial base of Apartheid throughout the Union. Yet already, Property rights were limited by the regional amendments but with this regulation, property rights of blacks were restricted all across the country. According to this regulation, blacks could not purchase or hire a land from whites except determined areas. This regulation also allocated less than %8 of South African land to blacks. (Fredrickson, 1981, p.241)

The Westminster Act confirmed South Africa's status as a sovereign state in 1932. In 1948, the National Party which was effectively doing its activities to protect Afrikaner's interests, came to power with the slogan of Apartheid and turned this policy into a systematic racial discrimination.

Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd who served as the Minister of Native Affairs as of 1950 and also as a Prime Minister after 1958, was regarded as the mastermind behind implementing the policies of apartheid. With the establishment of apartheid in the 1950s, many laws adopted in order to frame a socio-economic life that was divided into inhabitants on the basis of their racial classification. The core of system was determined according to the four ideas. Firstly, South African was made up of four distinct racial groups: white, black, coloured and Indian. Secondly, whites who were considered the civilized race deserved to have absolute control of the state. Thirdly, the interests of the white race should be superior to that of blacks and the state was not obliged to provide equal footing to low level race with whites. Lastly, while whites who were Afrikaners and English-speakers were considered as a supreme nation. Africans were divided into many tribes and states during the apartheid regime. (Thompson, 2001, p.189-190)

The Population Registration Act made it mandatory for people to identify one of the four racial groups (1950) and was intended to formalize racial classification. For official teams of apartheid, the only way not to engulf in Africa's black darkness was to preserve the purity of the white race and make it stand against assimilation. As a matter in fact, this emphasis on racial purity was derived from the absence of such purity in the history of the country, because most white inhabitants of South Africa had blood relations with coloured ancestors, particularly with Afrikaners. Afrikaners themselves were a hybrid form of the Dutch language and African languages. Unlike other racist regimes, race definition of apartheid regime was based on social justice and physical appearance than biological definition. In the Population Registration Act formalised racial classification of whites and some whites were not allocated in the white category due to their impression in the eye of society. (Posel, 2011, p.331-334)

The Group Areas Act of 1950, which aimed to create homogeneous areas, allocated black race to their own isolated area in city. Mostly, with the hypothesis of urban

transformation and modern urban planning, many people were forced to migrate from their home and its impact felt more sharply in urban applications. (Thompson, 2001, p.190; Guelke) The Natives (Urban) Areas Consolidation Act of 1945 which bound the right to reside in urban areas for blacks under the strict conditions was the first serious step to whiten the cities. Blacks could obtain the resident permission only if they were born in urban areas and resident there permanently; worked for the same employer for not less than 10 years and reside in the same place lawfully and permanently for more than 15 years. Otherwise, blacks who didn't meet the conditions had an obligation to gain permission from an Employment Agency to be in urban areas for more than 72 hours. In the 1950s, the system that had a more pragmatic and moderate approach, accepted impossibility to displace the blacks who have no tribal bond and residing in cities permanently. The system focused on preventing the growth of the black population, instead of forcing them to leave from their homes. Urban Labour Preferred Policy yielded unintended results and paved the way for rising blacks who have permit residence. (Guelke, 2005, p.88-89)

Nevertheless, the 1950s were not the years that the population was subjected to strict control. One of the reasons of this was the National Party which didn't have a clear majority in the parliament didn't strengthen its power enough. Also, could not create such a comprehensive and cost-effective powerful central state apparatus needed for a policy to implement. However, this situation changed with the decisive victory of the National Party in South African general election which was held in 1958. The National Party was gained two times more parliamentary seats than their competitors in this election. This success was largely emanating from gerrymanders such as disenfranchisement of colour inhabitants, participation of nationalist white voters from southern west and alterations of polling districts. However, the National Party gained support not only from Afrikaners but also white English speakers. Most of whites had approved the restrictions on blacks' urbanization and suppression on oppositions due to improvement in their living standards and economic growth. (Posel, 2011, p.337-338)

Whites and blacks benefited transport, cinemas, restaurants and sport facilities in separated areas since 1948. After a court decision which declared the unlawfulness if there were not the same treatment in public institutions. The government tried to legitimize the inequality under the Reservation of Separation Amenities Act of 1953. (Worden, 2012, p.105)

With the Bantu Education Act of 1953, education of blacks was also taken away from the nongovernmental organizations' initiatives and education systematically segregated under the governmental organizations with separate education system of whites and blacks. The educational apartheid in primary and secondary schools, technical school and universities began to be implemented between 1953 and 1959. According to this act, all schools where blacks were receiving education would be under control of the Indigenous Affairs Agency. Thus, the educational sphere which was generally occupied by African missionary schools were regarded as freedom of

expression opposition sources but they were being under control of the government. On the other hand, this prototype educational program was essentially designated to give limited education to prepare black students for the lives as a labouring class. With the emphasis on differences on Bantu cultures, the fundamental aim was to legitimize and internalize inequality. (Thompson, 2001, p.195-197)

The Bantu Authorities Act of 1951 expelled blacks from representative mechanisms in every passing day. The advisory body of natives' Representative Council established in 1936 abolished and replaced such a system that chiefs who were representing the black people were appointed by the government. In this way, the right to participate in administration in rural areas and cities for Africans were eliminated. With this act, Indians' right to be represented by a white in parliament was taken away in 1946. (Worden, 2012, p.105-106)

In the 1950s, opponent organizations were started to be strengthen and seen many uprising. At the beginning of 1940s, the growth of black population caused creating a big groups of blacks employed in the industry and bolster up the trade unions. (Worden, 2012, p.108-109)

The African National Congress (ANC) which was founded in 1912 by Africans in the second half of the 20th century would be functioned as the most important opposition tool. Following the rise of the National Party, a new generation started to work. Walter Sisulu, Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela were given new impetus to struggle after they were elected at the annual congress of executive council in 1949. President Albert Lutula who was from the new generation, adopted mass action principle rather than his predecessor' conservative techniques after being elected. (Thompson, 2001, p.207-208; Worden, 2012, p.109)

With the initiative of ANC, The People's Congress as a platform brought together various opposition groups of African society in 1955. Along with SAPC, Association of South African Coloured, small group from Congress of Democrats and Association of multiracial South African trade unions accepted the declaration of liberty on the 26th of June, 1955. The declaration remained as a main strategy text of ANC for a long time. The Text declared that South Africa's, whites or blacks, belonged to all who lived in it and no government could claim a ruling if their claim was not based on the people's will. Also, it called for equality under the law, freedom of movement, assembly, religion, expression and press, the right to vote, minimum wage, equal pay for equal work, annual leave and unemployment right, right to work which included unemployment right, equal pay for equal work, minimum wage; the work didn't exceed 40 hours per week including insurance benefits; free right to health; free, compulsory education on equal footing. Government's response to this was many of legal amendment which mentioned severe penalties. Under the Riotous Assembly Act of 1956, 156 people were arrested on charges of treason and they allegedly had a plot to overthrow the government and build a communist regime.

While Some ANC's leaders such as Albert Lutuli and Nelson Mandela offered a compromise between groups, a group in blacks thought that they ought to attach priority to case of liberty of blacks. Another thing was that some blacks thought that some whites within the organization were halting the process and after they could not be effective in ANC, they joined Robert Sobukwe and formed then Pan-African Congress (1959). PAC called for a protest against the transition law on the 21st of March, 1960. It was the first action of PAC. A bevy of people gathered in Sharpeville Police Station where located in Johannesburg even they were well aware that the Police would arrest or interfere at once. But, according to official reports as a result of opening fire into a crowded area, at least 67 people lost their lives and 186 people wounded. These events passed into history as the bloody Sharpeville Massacre. In the following weeks, the government was forced to declare a state of emergency due to conflicts, boycotts and strikes all across the country. In the same year, ANC and PAC were declared unlawful. Consequently, the opposition began to organize underground and abroad and shown radicalization tendencies. By adopting the methods of violence, the year of 1960 became a turning point in government-opposition relations. (Worden, 2012, p.110-116; Thompson, 2001, p.208-211)

The Golden Age of Apartheid (1961-1978)

Unlike the moderate years of 1950s, the growing radicalization of apartheid in the 1960s and unpreventable urbanization of blacks made apartheid's stance stronger. (Posel, 2011, p.340) Regime has self-renewed and expanded them according to its own conditions and built a sophisticated capacity. With all laws passed and police apparatus, the government established an oppressive regime and all these measures based on illegal practices advocated and strengthened the apartheid. (Guelke, 2005, p.106)

More rigid and uncompromising regulations in 1960 were intended to completely eliminate the presence of blacks in the city. With the Bantu Labour Act of 1964, prohibits blacks from searching a job or employers from providing employment opportunities. Urban housing' construction came to a standstill for black. All these steps which constituted separate parts of a comprehensive social engineering project called 'Separated Development Strategy 'were undertaken by Verwoerd and Vorster's leadership. With the Promotion Bantu Self-Government Development Act (1959), areas were allocated to blacks served as economic means rather than political ones and there was a system established that limited the Blacks' political rights in the Bantustan region. In the 1959, a law established 8 separate autonomous states. (Afterwards, it was raised to 10 states) The New system promoted authorities of chiefs, the basis of the states relied on ethnicity; all blacks were divided into different nations and history. The first Transkei autonomous parliament was established by Bantustan in 1963. In 1970, all blacks were obligated to be citizens of Bantustan and in 1971; all Bantustan's autonomy was recognized. Blacks who were citizens of Bantustan lost their citizenship but existence of Bantustan was not recognized by any country. (Worden, 2012, p.118-120)

The country experienced a wide scale movement of population in its history and many people were displaced from their homes due to the different developments within Bantustan strategies. It was estimated that 3.5 million people were forced to leave from their homeland under the acts of Community Areas and Individual Development between 1960 and 1983. Another result of the separate development and Bantustan strategy was to eliminate the African consciousness among the African people and triggered an ethnic division between them. The system founded on the basis of perceptions of Africans and hostilities. Consequently, it created a sense of belonging in Bantustans. The existence of Bantustans paved the way for an ethnic division between them and helped the recovery of political rights in real terms. (Worden, 2012, p.120-124; Guelke, 2005, p.107)

Indeed, black opposition in those years were gradually weakening and tried to survive with its own methods. Armed wings of ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe and PAC, poqo and African Resistance Movement which was multiracial organization and mostly consisted of white students and professionals attacked more than 200 times in civic centres, industrial centres, railways and electricity stations. In 1963, the capturing of militia got a big blow to armed struggle and the opposition had to continue its struggle outside the country. Afterwards, the opponents entered into a silence period of time.

During that the black consciousness which derived from student's activities was the most important development that revitalized the opposition. The policies of government aimed at controlling the mind were backfired. Students who were terrified by the injustices of their conditions tended to support the opposition. Steve Biko who was a member of South Africa National Student Union in 1968, established South African Student Organization. Students protested against the amendment that made it mandatory to teach the Afrikaans language which was regarded as a tyrants' language. It covered almost half of all subjects. Meanwhile, a 13 years old black boy lost his life as a result of policeman's fire and this caused nationwide protest against the government. It declared that 494 black, 75 coloured, 5 white and 1 Indian were killed during the protests. Also, SASO declared as an outlawed organization and many black leaders arrested. Steve Biko was arrested also and brutally killed when he was under the surveillance. After this event, the young had progressively attended armed opposition centre located in Tanzania and Angola. (Thompson, 2001, p.211-213; Lodge, 2011, p.417)

The Crisis and Collapsing Years in Apartheid

By the 1978, the economic growth which was visible at the initial period of 1960s and 1970s came to an end Blacks and unrestrainable demographic balance was in their favour moreover, the country went into a deep crisis and could not carry out heavy burden of governing costs which consisted of apartheid laws. On the other hand, the system could not meet the requirement of qualified labour force of industrial and trade sectors. Qualified white labour force and qualified labour force began to migrate abroad from South Africa. On the other hand, while the population of blacks was

dramatically increasing, the white population' percentage was gradually decreasing. (Thompson, 2001, p.221-222)

The need for reform became inevitable and it was understood that institutionalized racism cannot be sustained as it stood. That's why, the head of the National Party and the Prime Minister, P.W. Botha was to take into account all these things and to draw a new path. Actually, Afrikaners would not take over its power and adjust to the apartheid's new conditions. A New policy was based on good neighbourhood policy, abandoning unnecessary symbols and practices, attracting English speaker to the party, receiving support from the business world, provoking ethnic conflict between blacks and suppressing opposition. The first legislative changes were made to restore the industrial working life which crippled since 1973. The Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act of 1979 was to give a legal status to trade unions of black people which previously declared as illegal. (Thompson, 2001, p.224; Lodge, 2011, p.437) This opened the way for the rapid growth of blacks in representation mechanisms. The United Democratic Front (UDF) established in order to react to all regulations which were not satisfied to blacks and gathered all anti-apartheids on August 1983 and this caused the massive protests between 1983 and 1986. UDF was seen as a substituting for ANC in the government circles. In reality, the front mediated for the ANC to gain its prestige and opened the way to lead the future government of South Africa and Mandela as its President.

An expansion of freedom and deceleration of government's intervention had been seen in the first phase of the 1980's. Some apartheid laws which were put into effect in 1986 were repealed. The prohibition and restrictions on anyone from doing politics in the same political party of different races, sexual relations and marriages with different race were lifted. Also, some practices spared some work to whites and forbade the abolishment of Blacks. The racial discrimination in some hotels, restaurants, buses and public facilities also ended. The government permitted the settlement of blacks in some places that were allocated to whites under the Group Areas Act in Johannesburg and Cape Town. The budget for blacks' education was increased. It increased during the 1980s. The statements of the Government spokesmen were dominated by temperate languages. (Thompson, 2001, p.227-230; Lodge, 2011, p.437-438)

However, the limited reforms did not convince black masses, on the contrary, they had increased black people' dissatisfaction. In 1986, schools were still isolated in a certain way and the state was spending 7 times more on the educational budget for a white student than a black student. The same unequal health status was continued in social security. The Native Urban Areas Act and Homeland Act did not recognize the property rights of outside the African cities. Blacks were still displaced from their homeland. Cities were still kept under the control by using the police and army. Thousands of people were kept under detention for quite a long time without informing their families or lawyers. They did not even know when they would stand in trial. Politicians who gave a vague description of the political rights maintained the racial

discrimination and opposed on an equal footing with blacks politically. (Thompson, 2001, p.227-228)

The government declared a state of emergency in larger part of the country against the large-scale resistance under the leadership of UDF between on 20th of July, 1985 and 7th of March, 1986. This state of emergency was extended to whole country on 12th of June, 1986. On February 12th, 1987 the minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok period announced the balance sheet: 13,300 people were taken into custody, majority of who were children. But, unofficially it estimated that up to 29,000 taken into custody. On March of 2nd 1987, Vlok also announced that 43 people lost their life when they were under custody. More than 30 opponent organizations, including black union and UDF banned. (Thompson, 2001, p.235-236)

While all these bloody struggles were taking place, secret negotiations began with civil society leaders in exile and jailed UDF and the National Party. Mandela's dialogue with government, the Minister of Justice Kobie Cotsee began on January, 1986. (Lodge, 2011, p.464-465) When Mandela began dialogue with government, he suggested some conditions for the start of formal negotiations and cessation of armed struggle in the memorandum issued: UDF's legalization, release of political prisoners, the removal of state of emergency, withdrawal of troops from the cities. UDP' leaders in exile made the same request in Harare Declaration. Frederick Williem de Klerk. ANC leaders in exile have made the same request in Harare symptom. Frederick Williem de Klerk who was successor of President Botha, convinced his own cabinet in order to fulfil their requirements because he was well aware that the current situation back then couldn't be maintained.

In 1990, the bans on UDF, Pan-African Congress, Communist Party, UDF and many other organizations lifted; armed political prisoners who weren't involved in an armed struggle were released.

After a short time, Mandela gained his freedom. States of emergency and remaining apartheid laws were removed. The world witnessed that white and black leaders in South Africa came together after centuries of white domination and put an end to the civil war, that they accepted an egalitarian constitution and that the political power had transferred to the black majority between 1989 and 1994. On May of 10th, 1994, Nelson Mandela took office as the first black president of South Africa. (Thompson, 2001, p. 245-247)

Conclusion

The Apartheid policies, was penetrating into the community projects which in South Africa, the white minority were able to dominate and govern blacks according to the principles on the separation of the races in all aspects of life. But the segregation policy in the United States emerged after the abolition of slavery to distinguish between the social sense and to limit the interaction between African Americans and Whites.

After the discovery of the American continent, the Europeans brought slaves from Africa as a workforce. Before the colonial period, firstly, the Dutch and then the British used Africans in the country as slaves in South Africa then they brought slaves from Asia, especially from India and Indonesia.

The debate triggered by the economic differentiation began in the northern and southern states in the United States about the existence of slavery through time. They used the United States' Declaration of Independence, human rights and religion in abolitionist arguments in the north. Some preparations for the abolition of slavery began in the north as a reflection of this perspective. These initiatives led to a civil war which definitely started against the abolition of slavery in the southern states. With the end of US Civil War, slavery was removed with Lincoln's effort in 1865. But the abolition of slavery did not solve the problems of Africans. Africans created a cluster of people who had no goods and properties. Some improvements in the situation of African Americans were made alongside the 14th and 15th amendments in the Civil Rights Act. African men could vote now and obligation of living in different regions was removed. Many white Southerners had been plagued by these developments. "The Ku Klux Klan" organization was founded for not allowing African Americans to use their rights and freedom. In addition, after 1890, the Southern states began to ensure the segregation of African Americans from whites with "Jim Crow Laws". In the southern states decided that African Americans use schools, hospitals, public transportation, libraries, restaurants, hotels, toilet and all the social services equal but separate locations. During Woodrow Wilson's presidency discrimination was implemented in the federal public service.

When South Africa gained independence in 1931 discriminatory policies were further deepened than during the colonial time. Firstly, the population of South Africa was divided into four racial groups consisting of whites, hybrids, Indians, and Africans. The first serious step for blacks to reside in the cities was enacted as a result of the law in 1945. In 1948 transportation, cinemas, restaurants and sports facilities started practicing the new law in different ways. Africans right to participate in the management of rural areas where whites were removed in 1951. The apartheid policy began to be applied in education with the Education Act of 1953. The aim with one type of the training program was to teach the students the history of inequality between whites and blacks, including the limited the education they received and how the work conditions were under the white collar employers.

African Americans protests to segregation policies began in the US in 1950s. In response to these protests in the southern states, the police and, "The Ku Klux Klan" organization tried to suppress the protests. However, African Americans gained the support of a greater number of Americans with the leaderships of Martin Luther King, and Malcolm X. with the adoption of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, it prohibited the official policy of segregation. It allowed to African Americans to receive further training and employment in the public sector, However, the average amount of years African Americans spend in schools is 7 years. The unemployment rate is about twice of

whites. African Americans are mostly located in the lower economic groups. African Americans are often exposed to violence of police. It was very important for African Americans to see Barack Obama elected as president in 2008, but it did not help resolve the problems of African Americans.

The Apartheid policy was strengthened especially with the union organization in the 1950s in South Africa. The African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress became the most important opposition movement. With the increase of the opposition in the 1960s and the urbanization of Africans a new legislation giving police more power when needed couldn't be avoided. In this sense, the developments in South Africa were different than the developments in the United States. African Americans gained significant movement in the US to end the segregation policy in the 1960s while in South Africa, the opposition was suppressed. 3.5 million Africans were forced to change their location in order to end its presence in the city. They tried to create ethnic divisions among the tribes' policies to African Africans. But that policy received an opposition, especially among African students.

By the 1978, the economic growth which was effected in the first half of the 1960s and 1970s ended. It was unable to stop the change in favor of the black majority. The government went into a deep crisis. Because it was the economic growth experienced got better for whites. Under the apartheid regime, so whites supported the opposition of urbanization and the suppression of the opposition. However, the economic growth in the late '70s ended, and the qualified and trained whites began to migrate abroad. Freedom expanded in the first half of the 1980's, and some apartheid laws were repealed in 1986.

President of South Africa Frederik Willem de Klerk began to invited the opposition to argue the existing situation. As a result of this meeting, the dominance of the white population ended. It was transferred to the majority of Africans. On may 10th 1994, Nelson Mandela was the first black president of the country.

During the colonial history of mankind Europeans used Africans in Africa and America as a labor power. Although the white majority abolished slavery in the civil war in the US, African Americans lived as second-class citizens with segregation policies for a long time. In South Africa the white minority started to implement the apartheid policy to maintain the rule and have incorporated laws to limit the progress of Africans in order to main a high living standard. They were forced to accept a system which discriminated them blatantly in terms of and other social life activities as well as discrimination by the police force. Africans had to give a great fight for freedom and equality in both countries in order to obtain basic rights, a large number of the people were forced to lose their freedom and life. The segregation policy in the 1960s, and the apartheid policy in the 1990s ended, but will remain a part of the history of humanity forever.

References

- "Miscegenation", <http://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Miscegenation.html>, (31.01.2015)
- ALEXANDER, R.P. (1968). "*Amerika'daki Zencilerin Başkaldırısı*", Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi Bankacılık Enstitüsü Yayını.
- BAMBA, A.B. (2014). "An Unconventional Challenge to Apartheid: The Ivorian Dialogue Diplomacy with South Africa, 1960-1978", *International Journal of African Historical Studies*, Cilt.47, Sayı.1,p.77-99.
- BOLSMANN, C. (2013). "Professional Football in Apartheid South Africa; Leisure, Consumption and Identity in the National Football League, 1959-1977", *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, Cilt.30, Sayı.16, p.1947-1961.
- BOORSTIN, K. (1981). "*A History of United States*", Massachusetts.
- BROWN, G.; YAFFE, H. (2014). "Practices of Solidarity: Opposing Apartheid in the Center of London", *Antipode*, Cilt.46, Sayı.1, p.34-52.
- CHARLES L.B. Jr, (1960). "*The Lawfulness of the Segregation Decisions*", Yale Law School Legal Scholarship Repository, Connecticut.
- DAILEY, J. (2000). "Jumpin' Jim Crow: Southern Politics from Civil War to Civil Rights", Princeton University Press.
- DAVIE, M.R. (1949). "Negros in American Society", McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.
- DUBOW, S. (1995). "The Elaboration of Segregationist Ideology", BEINART, William ve DUBOW, Saul (Der.), *Segregation and Apartheid in Twentieth Century South Africa*, London and New York: Routledge.
- FIELDS, B.J. (1982). "Ideology and Rise in American History", Oxford University Press, New York.
- FREDRICKSON, G.M. (1981). *White Supremacy A Comparative Study in American and South African History*, New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- GUELKE, A. (2005). *Rethinking the Rise and Fall of Apartheid, South Africa and World Politics*, New York: Palgrave-MacMillan.
- LLEWELLYN, M. (2015). "Circumventing Apartheid: Racial Politics and the Issue of South Africa's Olympic Participation at the 1984 Los Angeles Games" , *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, Cilt.32, Sayı.1, p.53-71.
- LODGE, T. (2011). "Resistance and Reform, 1973-1994", *The Cambridge History of South Africa: Volume 2, 1885-1994*, Robert ROSS ve diğerleri (Der.), New York: Cambridge University Press, p.409-491.
- LOWENBERG, A.D. (2014). "An Economic Model of the Apartheid State", *Economic History of Developing Regions*, Cilt.29, Sayı.2, p.146-169.
- MCNEESE, T. (2010). "The Civil War Era 1851-1865", Chealsea House Publishers, New York.
- NEVINS, A.; COMMAGER, H.S.(2014). "ABD Tarihi", Çeviri: Prof.Dr. Halil İnalçık, Doğu Batı Yayınları, İstanbul.

- POSEL, D. (2011). "The Apartheid Project, 1948-1970", *The Cambridge History of South Africa: Volume 2, 1885-1994*, Robert ROSS ve diğerleri (Der.), New York: Cambridge University Press, p.319-368.
- ROOS, V. and others. (2014). "(Re)creating Community: Experiences of Older Women Forcibly Relocated During Apartheid", *Journal of Community&Applied Social Psychology*, Sayı.24, p.12-25.
- The Case of Brown v. Board of Education, <http://www.uscourts.gov/educational-resources/get-involved/federal-court-activities/brown-board-education-re-enactment/history.aspx>, (1.02.2015).
- The Case of Loving v. Virginia, http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/historics/USSC_CR_0388_0001_ZO.html (01.03.2015).
- The Rodney King Case and the Los Angeles Uprising, UCLA Film&Television Archive, <http://www.cinema.ucla.edu/sites/default/files/RKLA.pdf> (01.01.2015).
- THOMPSON, L., (2001). "A History of South Africa", Üçüncü Baskı, New Haven and London: Yale University Press.
- VAN DER BERG, S. (2014). "The Transition from Apartheid: Social Spending Shifts Preceded Political Reform", *Economic History of Developing Regions*, Cilt.29, Sayı.2, p.234-244.
- WAGLEY, W.C. (1957). "The Situation of the Negroes in the United States of America" *International Social Science Bulletin*, Vol.9, No.4.
- WORDEN, N. (2012). "The Making of Modern South Africa, Conquest, Apartheid, Democracy", Chichester, West Sussex ; Malden, MA : Wiley-Blackwell.