


PSCI 2500 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
 Jim Butterfield Davis Arthur-Yeboah
 February 14, 2018

jimbutterfield.org/2500.html




Today

- A word on "driverless," "G-0," and anarchy.
- Current events Wednesday: South Africa
- Foreign policy.
- Exams returned later in the hour.


Returning to the Video from Monday

- Bremmer: we live in a G-0, "driverless world" (these are his terms).
- Anarchy: he agrees.
- But anarchy can co-exist with multipolarity, bipolarity, and unipolarity.



Returning to the Video from Monday

- "Driverless" means no one country has sufficient power to guide global decisions.
 - In the past, the US had outsized influence. "Globalization was Americanization."
- There are still more powerful and less powerful states in the world.

South Africa:
 From Apartheid to BRICS

Current Events Wednesday
 February 14, 2018








Pre-Independence History

- Original native population: Khoisan (Bushmen), 70,000+ years ago.



Khoisan Rock Art
Kamberg



Pre-Independence History

- Bantu migration from West Africa ~700 years ago.



Pre-Independence History


- European arrival:
 - Dutch: 1647.
 - British: late 18th century.



Colonial Cape Town



Independence: 1910





Apartheid

- ** Apartheid:** official South African policy of racial segregation and discrimination. Introduced in 1948.

South African Population by Race (1991)

Race	Percentage
Black African	75%
White	14%
Coloured	8%
Indian	3%



Racial Hierarchy Under Apartheid

- Whites: 14%
 - descendants of Dutch and British settlers.
- Indians: 3%
 - from India, brought over during British empire.
- Coloureds: 8%
 - mixed race or descendants of Malay slaves.
- Black Africans: 75%

↑ More rights

↓ Fewer rights



Apartheid




Apartheid Pass Laws

- Pass laws: restrictions on movement.
- Forced removals.





The African National Congress and Nelson Mandela

- Founded 1912.
- Main opposition to racist policies.
- Mandela: imprisoned 1962-1990.





TODAY IN HISTORY
OAN FEB. 11, 1990: MANDELA RELEASED FROM PRISON
 POLITICAL LEADER BATTLED APARTHEID, INCARCERATED FOR 27 YEARS




President Mandela

- Mandela elected president in 1994: first majority-ruled government in South African history.







Presidential Succession



Thabo Mbeki
Elected 1999



Jacob Zuma
Elected 2009



A Liberal Constitution 1997

- **Socio-economic rights in the Constitution:**
 - Everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to health or wellbeing
 - Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing
 - Everyone has the right to have access
 - to health care services, including reproductive health care;
 - Sufficient food and water; and
 - Social security and social assistance.
 - Everyone has the right to an education
- **Everyone has the right to equality/ non-discrimination**
- **Everyone has inherent human dignity**
- **Freedom from violence**



A Note on Rights

- **** Political and civil rights:**
 - Rights concerning voting, participation, speech, religion, assembly, etc.
- **** Social and economic rights:**
 - Rights to basic needs: housing, clean water, adequate nutrition, access to health care, education, etc.

Two UN Treaties on Rights

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966).
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966).
- The US has ratified only the first.



International Covenant on
Civil and Political Rights

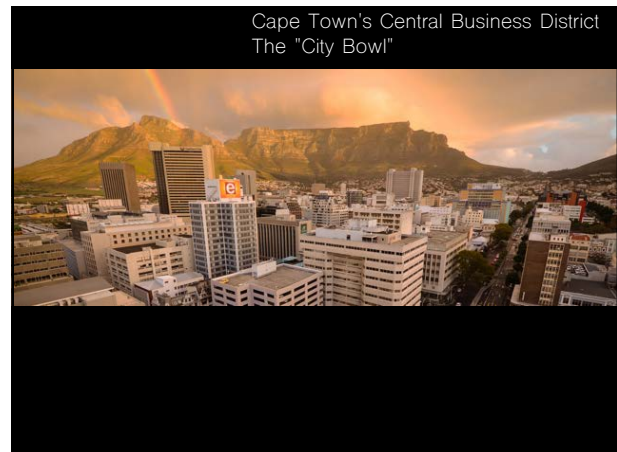


International Covenant on
Economic Social and Cultural Rights



The Numbers

- GDP: second largest economy in Africa (after Nigeria).
- GDP per capita: second after Botswana.
- 2017 unemployment: 36.8%, highest since 2003.
- 2017 poverty rate: 55.5%.
- Income inequality: consistently one of the top three globally.

BMW Plant Near Pretoria – produces all the right hand drive cars for the global market.



Kwazulu-Natal
December 2002



Durban, South Africa (2003)



BBC on Mandela' Death 2013

- Watch video at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ZsUWU-IMPg>



The Challenges

- Poverty and unemployment, overlaid with racial tension.



The Challenges

- Leadership: Jacob Zuma (president since 2009) is widely seen as corrupt and ineffective.
- There is a move underway this week to remove him.





The Challenges

- Leadership: The ANC recently elected its new leader who will almost certainly be the next president.
- Wealthy businessman; negotiated transition in 1990s; campaigned as a reformer.



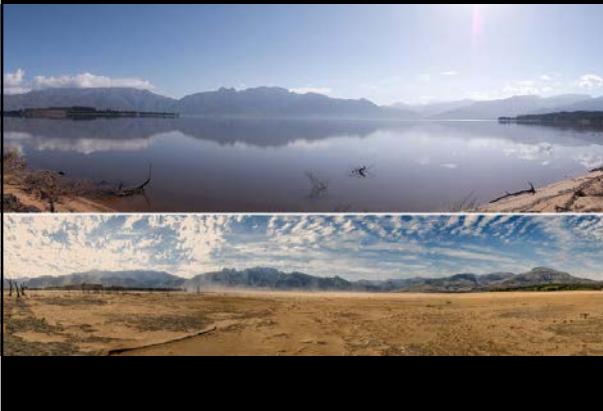
Cyril Ramaphosa
Probable next president



The Challenges

- Impacts of climate change.
- Ongoing drought. Cape Town (pop. 3.7 million) is running out of water.
- Taps will be turned off entirely in early April. Water will be available only in central collection points.

Theewaterskloof Reservoir



Theewaterskloof Reservoir



Water Collection Point



The Challenges

- HIV/AIDS pandemic.
 - Among the highest rates in the world.
 - Subject of much social movement activity: provision of ARVs (drugs to treat AIDS) and mother-to-child-transmission (MTCT) prevention.





South Africa and BRICS

- BRICS:
 - Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa.
 - 41% of global population, 24% of global economy.
 - "Emerging economies" grouped to balance G-7.
 - Inclusion of South Africa recognizes its leadership role in Africa.

