

Study Guide

Crisis Committee - The Presidential Council of F. W. de Klerk (1990)

Abolishing the Apartheid

Crisis (1990)

Víctor Cheng



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Dear delegates:

I have the honor to welcome you to the 1989 South African Government Presidential Council of President F.W. De Klerk. My name is Victor André Cheng Chia, I am 19 years old, and right now I am a student of international Commerce at BBZ, A. v. Humboldt. I have the honor of serving as the director of this committee, please refer to me as President De Klerk.

A little more about me, outside from my experience as MUNer. I am a member of the Scout Movement. As a side project, I dedicate to design and publish summaries of various school topics such as physics, world History and Math. In conjunction with my degree in International Commerce I am doing a 2-year Apprenticeship in a German Automotive Equipment Company. As an added I am the personnel coordinator for the Confirmation team at my school. After finishing my degree this year, I look forward to studying Mechanical engineering in Germany. I studied at San Ignacio de Recalde School, and was during those days, were I was introduced to the MUN world and debated in various conferences. During 2015, I discovered what a crisis Committee was, but wasn't until the next year that realized that that was the type of committee I was really into. The fast pace of the debate, plus the addition of a new layer of development in the form of secret actions were the main reasons of my first love for crisis, and let's just have a slight mention into the roleplaying factor, heart pumped speeches or just the fun of having some crazy ideas grow wild and free. Crisis committees really hold a high place in my short life, and hope they do the same for you.

During these 3 days of heated and passionate debate, we will be discussing various topics regarding the apartheid, segregation, racism and civil unrest. It will be up to you to take the challenge to not only decide how will this end but also to assess the whole problematic in a way your respective characters would have done. Don't forget to deeply investigate about the topic as well as for you designated character. Crisis committees are always open to new ideas, however, any good idea must have a solid foundation. Finally, do not hesitate to contact me in case of any question regarding to the committee. Remember that although we are going to have some moments of tension, it is more important to always have fun, and just show your greatest smile while enjoying the conference. If any doubt, please write me at victorcheng@outlook.com.

See you soon and remember to go beyond,

Victor André Cheng Chia

¡Hola a todos!

Soy Priscila Vera Schmidt y seré la directora del Crisis Room durante esta 5ª edición de CarMUN. Tengo 30 años y estudie administración en la Universidad de Lima (#NoTodosSomosAbogados #TampocoPodriaSerPolitologa). Llevo 10 años en este mundo MUNer con el cual todos tenemos esta relación de amor/odio y 5 años de experiencia en crisis. He sido delegada, Faculty Advisor de delegaciones tanto universitarias como escolares y directora de diversos comités de crisis. Me encantó ser delegada de crisis... pero ser directora del Crisis Rroom, es algo tan hermoso que sinceramente describirlo no se puede #PuedoJubilarmeConEsto #AunNoQuiero #HayPriscilaParaRato. Debo agradecerle la oportunidad a Alberto, Eilin, Daniel y Ariana por reclutarme, les aseguro que nos vamos a divertir.

Me considero una Crisis Goddess bastante justa; sin embargo, les puedo asegurar que, si me empiezan a pedir cosas demasiado imaginativas, imposibles o que demuestren que no conocen su tema, voy a agarrar mi Death Note y les voy a poner las cosas muy difíciles #LightMeQuedaChico #GranReferencia #HermosoAnime. Tengan en cuenta que trabajo con muchos abogados y vivo investigando #YMePaganBienPorEso; por lo tanto, INVESTIGAR PARA TODOS SUS COMITES (#YParaLosOtros #SoloPorSiAcaso #NuncaSeSabe), considerando el tiempo que he tenido para hacerlo, y que ustedes tienen casi un mes y medio para hacer lo mismo, hace que mis expectativas con respecto al contenido que deberían manejar TODOS los delegados sean bastante altas. No me decepcionen, yo no voy a hacerlo.

Si tienen alguna duda, pueden escribirme a priscilaveraschmidt@gmail.com y estaré feliz de poder ayudarlos. Nos vemos pronto.

#HappyHungerGames #AndMayTheOddsBeEverInYourFavor

Priscila Vera Schmidt
Directora de Crisis



Cape Town, August 15th, 1989

From Presidential Office

To all the honorable members of my Presidential Council,

Receive via this document, my fraternal greetings.

Our country, land of many cultures is confronting new disturbance, and we must do something about it. The Apartheid is one of our most criticized politics nowadays, and in conjunction with protests and international community pressure we must arrive to conclusions, decisions and actions.

Due to these events is that I am calling all of you into this council. At first instance I request all of you, dear members of the council to support me on the labor of deciding the fate of this country. For this I request all of you to please send me a brief report about the labors that you have been doing, as well as to place in, your position and possible solutions you got in mind in it. At second place, I require the taking of a decision regarding the apartheid as soon as possible, which is the main reason where I search this point.

Our nation faces pressure from the international community, and it will be up to us to decide what to be done, for the sake of our country, and for the sake of our society. I entrust you part of the decision dear committee for the decision to be well thought and perfectly executed regardless of what the outcome may be.

May God bless all of you,

Frederik Willem de Klerk

PRESIDENTIAL CABINET OF F.W. DE KLERK

We find ourselves inside my own Presidential Cabinet, dated on September 20th, 1989, the first day of our term as elected government. With a mix of highly appointed ministers, political figures, majors and generals; I find this cabinet to be as complete as it can be, and believe that given this amount of variety the decisions taken here will be the best ones that can be taken in regards to the topics of discussion. Here you may get a short briefing regarding the anti-Apartheid movement, and therefore our problem.

Anti-Apartheid Protests have been going direr through time. On June 16, 1976, up to 10,000 black schoolchildren, inspired by new tenets of black consciousness, marched to protest a new law that forced them to learn Afrikaans in schools. As a result of the disturbance and chaos, our police forces were accused of massacring over 100 protesters. Despite our attempts to restrain the protests, they ended up spreading throughout South Africa.



Soweto, near Johannesburg.

During the 1980s, resistance has become a force to recon. Peaceful and violent protests have finally begun to spark international attention, which is one of our main points to discuss. Nelson Mandela for instance, tone the most influential movement representatives, had been imprisoned since 1964. Yet he has been inspiring his followers as well as trying to reach for negotiations regarding the end of Apartheid.

Discontentment grew among white South Africans for about what they saw as South Africa's diminished international standing, in the 1980s end. By this point our Country had already faced sanctions and economic ramifications as international businesses, celebrities, and other governments are placing more and more pressure to end the discrimination we are accused of. This decline in economy is just one if not the main point that leaves our country position in a stalemate.

I. HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE:

A. History of South Africa:

South Africa is considered as the cradle of life, since the first modern humans are believed to have first appeared in our territory. These first inhabitants are collectively referred to as the Khoisan, or the Khoi Khoi and the San separately. However, they were absorbed by migrating Africans (Bantus) during the Bantu expansion from Western-Central Africa. These absorbed groups became known as Coloureds, a multiracial ethnic group which includes people with shared ancestry from two or more of these groups: Khoisan, Bantu, English, Afrikaners, Austronesians, East Asians and South Asians. Keep this in mind, as this influences the existing social distribution of our nation.

All these groups would later be colonized when the Dutch East India Trading Company, following the exploration of Portuguese and Dutch sailors, established a trading post in Cape Town. European workers started to establish farms in the Dutch Cape Colony, and eventually became known as Free Burghers.

Following the Invasion of the Cape Colony (1795-1806), the Great Trek, a phenomenon of mass migrations of Free Burghers (now known as Voortrekkers) established several farms on the interior of the country and became Boers (farmers). Throughout the 19th century, these Boers started to discover diamonds and gold, which caused the economic model of early South Africa to experience a shift: from an agrarian-based economy to an industrialized model, which fostered the development of urban infrastructure. However, this discovery, and the control of the mining industry, also divided the country as it caused turmoil, which eventually derived into an open war, between the Boer settlers and the British Empire.

Following the defeat of the Boers during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), on May 31st, 1910, the British Empire decided to create the Union of South Africa as a self-governing dominion, as stated in the 1909 South Africa Act, which merged the four separate British Colonies: Cape Colony, Colony of Natal, Transvaal Colony, and Orange River Colony. In 1934, after the Status of the Union Act, the Union of South Africa was given full sovereignty, and, on May 31st, 1961, it became an independent country named as the Republic of South Africa.

B. History of the Apartheid:

Since 1948, our country has been governed by the Afrikaner Nationalism. Although it first started as a Boer, anti-British ideology following the Anglo-Boer War,

it derived into the governing political ideology, presented by the National Party, which advocated for segregation and white minority supremacy.

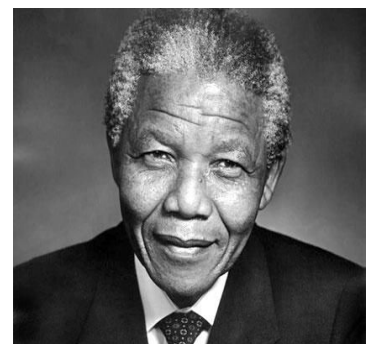
The National Party was elected in 1924 but lost the government during World War II. When they returned to power on June 4th, 1948, they decided to take the Afrikaner Nationalism to a new level, by institutionalizing the “Apartheid” policy. Apartheid, which in Afrikaans means separateness, was a dictatorial ideology based on white supremacy (baasskap), which encouraged a state repression of Black African, Coloureds and Asian South Africans, for the benefit of the white minorities. This ideology was divided into two different systems: the petty apartheid entailed the separation of public facilities and social events, and the grand apartheid entailed the division of housing and employment opportunities according to the race of the person.

The Apartheid became institutionalized through the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949, followed by the Immorality Amendment Act of 1950. Both made it illegal for most South African citizens to marry or even engage in relationships across racial lines. Furthermore, the Population Registration Act of 1950 classified all South African citizens into 4 racial groups based on appearance, known ancestry, socioeconomic status and cultural lifestyle: “White”, “Black”, “Coloured” and “Indian”. This act also provided that the different racial classifications should live in separated places of residence. This is why, from 1960-1983, 3.5 million non-white South Africans were forced to relocate into segregated neighborhoods. Some of these targeted removals were aimed at restricting the Black population to 10 “tribal homelands”, also called Bantustans.

The Apartheid regime sparked major domestic and international opposition, as it was frequently condemned by the United Nations, which imposed extensive arms and trade embargoes on South Africa. During the 70s and 80s, the internal opposition became increasingly violent, leading to some minor reforms, including allowing Indian and Coloured political representation in the Parliament.

II. CURRENT SITUATION:

During the period of our predecessor, former South African President Pieter Willem Botha, our new constitution that came into force the 3 of September of 1984, has consolidated the white supremacy establishing the Tricameral Parliament, that is divided into three racially determined constituent bodies: the House of Assembly for whites with 178 members, the House of Representatives for Colored with 85 members, and the House of Delegates for Asians (that could also be considered Indians) with 45 members.



*Figure 1: Nelson Mandela
Retrieved from: Tikitaku, 2016*

Each body is limited to issues which dealt with their 'own' racial groups, and laws covering all groups could only be enacted in a joint session of all Houses, but still, the whites have the majority. Our executive head is our state president, who holds vast powers. He can dissolve parliament at any time and could rule instead through an executive council. He has the power to appoint and dismiss the country's judges. He was not elected through a popular vote but was chosen by an 88-member electoral college that mirrored the racial ratio between whites, Colored and Asians in the parliament.

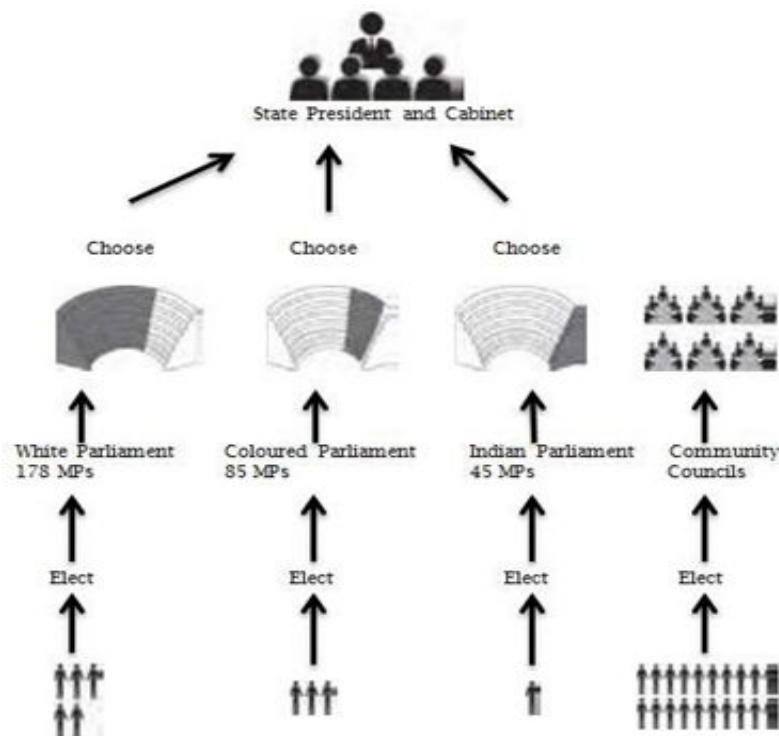


Figure 2: How Botha's new tricameral parliament was supposed to work.

Source: Culpin (2000: 114)

The implementation of the new constitution in 1984 sparked continuing protests and opposition throughout the country. Between January and May of that year, over 14 armed attacks and explosions, mostly organized by the ANC (African National Congress), took place throughout the country. Students boycotted their classes. Police increasingly moved into the African townships, arresting and shooting protesters. When elections for the Indian and Colored representatives to the new parliament took place, over two-thirds of the eligible voters boycotted them. In September, We, the government banned all meetings and political discussions inside the country in an attempt to stop the violence. By the beginning of 1985, Mr. Botha offered to release Nelson Mandela from prison if he renounced violence. When Mandela refused the offer, we were faced with a choice: endure continuing unrest or consider meaningful change.

The constitutional reforms did not provide the consensus, progress or prosperity that our government hoped. Our former constitution is denounced as “divisive” and “reactionary”, but it benefited us, the true people from South Africa, by further institutionalizing the exclusion of the majority black population from political participation and from the ownership of land within South Africa. The traitors of the United Democratic Front (UDF) have denounced our constitution and have called the Coloured and Indians to boycott our election process. Mass protests began in the African townships of Vereeniging (including Sharpeville) and other parts of the Vaal Triangle in September 1984 – when the minority-elected Coloured and Indian parliamentarians were being sworn into office – against increased rents and electricity charges. What they do not understand is that those charges were introduced to tackle South Africa economic issues due to the oil price rose and the fell of the gold price. The ANC added its voice to that of the community activists, calling in April 1985 for people to ‘Make apartheid unworkable! Make the country ungovernable!’

The protestors attacked targets that symbolized Botha’s system of black local government. They burned down police stations and other government buildings (including municipal beer halls), along with the homes of black policemen and town councilors and, on occasion, killed the occupants of these buildings (12 councilors by April 1985). Stay-at-home protests and school boycotts followed as resistance spread throughout the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, Natal and the Cape. The protests were remarkable in their extent, far exceeding Soweto and the anti-apartheid campaigns of the 1950s, and in the widespread community involvement of young and old, female and male.

The apartheid local and township governance largely collapsed by the middle of 1985 to be replaced by an alternative structure of community organized bodies such as street committees, residents’ associations and people’s courts. These community organizations enforced, often through the agency of young people, UDF-supported boycotts and punished those who transgressed. In May 1985, for example, young people monitoring a consumer boycott of beer halls in Port Alfred, forced Ms Nontina Matyumza to eat washing detergent because she had bought beer; she died the following



Figure 2: P.W. Botha
Adapted from: South African History Online

day. Young people were also especially prominent in attacks in the homelands on people they identified as government collaborators. This reflected the impact of the migrant labor system with most working-age males and many females absent in the cities and a very high proportion of young people in the homelands. In Lebowa, for example, north of Johannesburg, 72.3 percent of its population in 1985 was aged 20 or under, living in an area devastated by overpopulation, overstocking and erosion – ‘a dust bowl with mountains’ – with abysmal conditions in the schools and ruled over by government-appointed chiefs who

demanded taxes, tribute and forced labor. The youth responded with witchcraft accusations and attacks on the homes and persons of those they identified as their immediate oppressors.

On the other hand, Botha acted in a way befitting his popular nickname, 'die Groot Krokodil' (the great crocodile). In May 1986, soon after the departure of the members of the Eminent Persons Group, he launched commando raids on ANC and PAC bases in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In June he extended the earlier regionally based state of emergency to the entire country and ordered the security forces to step up their crackdown on anti-apartheid activists.

International pressures intensified, especially for economic sanctions on South Africa. In October 1986, the US Congress, overriding President Reagan's veto, passed legislation implementing mandatory sanctions against South Africa. These sanctions included the banning of all new investments and bank loans, the ending of air links between the United States and South Africa, and the banning of many South African imports. This measure, on top of the earlier actions taken by US banks, led to a 50 per cent fall in American investment in South Africa, from \$5 billion in 1984 to \$2.78 billion by 1988.



Figure 4: Nelson Mandela was one of 152 anti-apartheid militants.

Retrieved from: Mirror, 2012

The UDF, the ANC and black trade unions responded to Oliver Tambo's call to 'render the country ungovernable' and, as Mandela has noted, 'the people were obliging'. The unions and the ANC at the beginning of 1986 issued jointly a statement reiterating their commitment to overthrow white supremacy. There was a huge increase in strikes (double the number in 1986 compared with 1985) and an enormous rise in workdays lost (from 680,000 days in 1985 to just over one million in 1986 and to nearly six million days in 1987). In 1988 COSATU, in commemoration of the twelfth anniversary of the Soweto uprising, launched the largest strike in South Africa's history, securing the compliance of 70 per cent of the workers in the manufacturing sector. The

ANC embarked on a program of mass mobilization and the initiation of a 'people's war'. Armed supporters from bases in southern Africa infiltrated South Africa, engaging in a campaign of bombings, especially of buildings (police stations, bars, restaurants) at which members of the security forces were known to gather. The number of such attacks rose from 45 in 1984, to 137 in 1985, 230 in 1986, 235 in 1987, and peaked at 281 in 1988. The UDF, building on the earlier development of community-based organizations in place of apartheid local authorities, embarked on a program of 'People's Organs for People's Power', expanding the development of local area committees, people's courts and youth groups (amabutho) to regulate communities and organize rent strikes. By 1989, rents had largely ceased to be paid, and the arrears were in excess of half a billion rand. Prohibited at risk of arrest from engaging in any sort of political demonstration, thousands of people turned to funerals as a symbolic occasion at which they could express their unity and their opposition to the government. Tens of thousands of people attended these funerals, prominently displaying ANC and UDF banners, and generally found themselves teargassed and shot at by the police. Cases of necklacing peaked at 306 in 1986 and declined thereafter in response to general condemnation of the practice. The PAC, independently of these other organizations, also embarked on a new program, through its armed wing, the African People's Liberation Army (APLA, which had replaced Poqo), of attacks on police and civilians. Official statistics tracked the proliferation of 'unrest-related incidents': 14,000 in 1986 (then the introduction of the national state of emergency), 4,000 in 1987, 5,000 in 1988, and 17,000 in 1990. Figures 5.1 and 5.2 illustrate graphically the exponential growth in political violence from 1985 to 1990. The number of people detained for engaging in these unrest-related incidents were, by unofficial estimates, in excess of 30,000 at the beginning of 1987. Those detained, according to emergency regulations, did not have to be charged, nor their detention reported to next of kin, nor legal representation permitted, nor their period of detention limited to any set term.



Figure 5: <https://www.pambazuka.org>, 2017

III. THE PRESIDENTIAL CABINET:

As a cabinet, we expect the actions taken to be well thought and conscious of the consequences they may take. Directives proposing further movement of the committee must take into consideration the following aspects:

- **Signatories.** A minimum of 1 Third of the cabinet must have signed the directive to be able to be introduced.
- **Project introduction.** A brief introduction of the Directive must be done at the start, this introduction should also include a title.
- **Financing of the actions proposed.** Although we are a presidential cabinet, we must know how to distribute the budget of the country. As such, for cabinet-wide actions, the distribution of budget is crucial. Financial support outside of the state budget is allowed but must be justified and will be public.
- **Execution plan.** Detailed explanation of the plan the directive seeks to execute including processes taken and presidential or external agents needed for the execution and what their collaboration will be.
- **Quantities.** A good plan must be precise in the amounts used, please use realistic/disposable numbers at the moment of further explaining the actions planned.
- **Timing.** Expectations of the time that will take the operation as well as realistic deadlines are always a must in order to have an efficient plan.
- **Location.** Always specify where will the actions are intended to take place.

In regard to the actions each delegate may take independently (Secret Actions) or may the case appear in conjunction (Joint Secret Action), the cabinet expects the same points as in the directives.

We recommend a focus on quality over quantity. We shall remind the members of the cabinet that the actions taken here are open to various consequences and that they should be cautious with their planning in order to prevent the backfire of their plans.

Without further ado, the Presidential Cabinet of F.W. De Klerk will include the following members:

NAME	POSITION	DESCRIPTION
Pik Botha	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Born on 29.04.1932, it is important to note that he not Related to Pieter Botha. Botha is called “penguin”, hence the alias Pik. Part of the National Party, Pik has been a long-lasting member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dating back to 1977 as his first year as minister, and having a long run until now 1989.

Barend du Plessis	Minister of Finance	Active member of the National Party. Before going into his political role, he had an active role in the Transvaal Teacher Training College Union. His transition from education to politics was seamless as he also became in 1983 Minister of education.
Gene Louw	Minister of Home Affairs Minister of National Education	Previous Administrator for Cape Province until 1989, Eugene finds himself facing new roles as minister of Home Affairs and National Education. It is our own people the ones we must calm, your ministry and your power may prove crucial for the development of the situation.
Adriaan Vlok	Minister of Law and Order Minister of Prisons	In September 1984 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Defense and was then made Deputy Minister of Law and Order a few months later in early 1985. During his time as Deputy Minister of Law and Order his ministry was responsible for the suppression and detention of around 30,000 people. In 1988 as minister of Law and Order he oversaw the restriction of 17 anti-apartheid organizations. He plays a fundamental role in ensuring the legal basis of the apartheid and stopping anti-apartheid movements.
Stoffel van der Merwe	Minister of Bantu Education	In March 1988, he was promoted to Minister of Information and Broadcasting, responsible for the film industry and the South African Broadcasting Corporation. He currently is responsible for administrative and educational policies peoples Bantu and territories constituted in the form of autonomous reserves (Bantustans). He is also in charge of housing policy for black people.
George Bartlett	Minister of Transport Minister of Public Works	Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology (1986 - 1989) in the P.W. Botha government, he was appointed as Minister of Transport, Public Works in the De Klerk government.
Rina Venter	Minister of Health	Dr. Elizabeth "Rina" Venter (born 9 December 1938) is the Minister of National Health and Population Development of South Africa. Venter graduated from Pretoria University and she became a social worker for about 20 years. She served in the National Party government of F. W. de Klerk. She is the first woman in the whole history of South Africa to hold a place in a cabinet, this due to her great abilities.

Desmond Tutu	Archbishop of Cape Town	He is a South African Anglican cleric and theologian known for his work as an anti-apartheid and human rights activist. Former Bishop of Johannesburg from 1985 to 1986 and current Archbishop of Cape Town from 1986, in both cases being the first black African to hold the position. Theologically, he sought to fuse ideas from black theology with African theology; politically, he identifies as a socialist.
Wynand Malan MP	Leader of the Democratic Party	He was critical of P.W. Botha for being too timid in his constitutional reforms in the 1980s and was also critical of the state of emergency implemented by Botha. In the 1987 general election, he left the NP and ran as one of three independent candidates along with former ambassador to London Dennis Worrall and businesswoman Susan Lategan. He was the only one of the trios elected, probably because he was the only incumbent. He subsequently quarreled with Worrall and so the two formed two separate political parties after the election.
Andries Treurnicht MP	Leader of the Conservative Party	On 20 March 1982, he and 22 other MPs quit the National Party to form the Conservative Party to oppose P.W. Botha and the National Party's limited reforms to apartheid. In 1987, the Conservative Party became the official opposition in the House of Assembly, winning 550,000 votes, displacing the liberal Progressive Federal Party.
Amichand Rajbansi MP	Leader of the National People's Party	In 1984, following Prime Minister PW Botha's constitutional reforms, the NPP stood for the newly constituted House of Delegates, the Indian only parliamentary chamber, and won the majority of seats in the House. As a result, Rajbansi became a member of the South African Cabinet and chairman for the Ministers' Council for Indian Affairs. Botha fired Rajbansi from his cabinet and his Minister's Council in December 1988, following the preliminary report from the James Commission.
Rev. H.J. Hendrickse MP	Leader of the Labour Party	Rev. Allan Hendrickse was elected leader of the party and declared its support for the banned African National Congress (ANC) and urged universal suffrage in a South African unitary state.
Lieutenant General	Chief of the Army	Deputy Chief of the Army from 1982 to 1983 and as General Officer Commanding (GOC) South West

Georg Meiring		Africa Territorial Force from 1983 to 1987. He currently is the Chief of Army, a very important position in South Africa.
Lieutenant General Jan van Loggerenberg	Chief of the Air Force	A highly regarded soldier, having been recognized as a student of the year in his beginnings in 1957. He went on missions on Paris before returning to South Africa, where he was appointed as head of the South African Military Academy. Years later he was appointed Chief of Staff operations. And finally, in 1988, he got the position of chief of the Air Force.
Helen Suzman	Consultant	<p>From Jewish-Lithuanian ascendance, Helen Gavronsky (before getting married with Dr. Moses Suzman) studied Economics and Statistics. She changed her focus to politics in 1950s and was chosen as a member of the House of Assembly with the United Party. Avid and eloquent speaker, Suzman have had since her beginnings a rigid position against the apartheid, becoming one very influential activist in this regard.</p> <p>She has been extra-officially appointed to this committee by my own discretion.</p>
Gordon Oliver	Mayor of Cape Town	Elected Mayor of Cape Town, he is seen a man of rights and justice. Gordon Oliver has been making some noise recently due to his decisions on supporting marches for equality and defying the government of the time (1987). Having met with leaders of black communities, Gordon may have a wider view about the problematic that we are facing.
Koos Roets	Major of Johannesburg	Newly elected mayor of Johannesburg, in contrast to Oliver he has not made that much noise. As mayor of the largest city in South Africa, his role is just as important and will be driven towards how the population reacts and how disturbances in the city may take place or not.

IV. QARMAS:

1. Is the Apartheid really a politic we should maintain in South Africa, or is abolishment of it the better step forward?
2. What are the rights that should be given to non-white people?
3. Would a mixed races team for Rugby would be allowed in order to participate in that sport?

4. In case of Abolishing the Apartheid, which would be measures to be taken to ensure a good transition to the new social system.
5. In case of not Abolishing the Apartheid, which would be the best measures to deal with international pressure regarding the topic.

Besides, it is important for the delegates to bring in proposals and solutions for the problematics in their official Position Papers. It's not necessary to answer each of them, but at least the ones which you find more important.

V. DIRECTOR NOTES:

Dear delegates, this crisis will have a fast pace from the start, we really expect you to have a neat control over the topics taken, as well as the context in which we are situating. Do not just take in consideration events occurring inside South Africa, but also those of the international community. As a brief advice, we expect each session will take one in Crisis year, that means between 1989 and 1994.

Take in consideration dear delegates, that the problematic we are debating in this committee is one that must be debated according to the position of each of your characters. In the Study Guide we have given you a brief advice about your characters, but we expect you to do further research into their historical information, as well as their interest. Although we do expect part of the debate will be 2 sided, we shall remind you that people move along their own interests and not always accordingly to one same ideal.

Once again, thank you very much for your effort and attention, we hope this guide will have allowed you to get into brief context of what was happening at the time, and what we expect at the committee.

A. Position Papers:

Each delegate must turn in a position paper before the start of conference. The purpose of a position paper is to give each delegate the chance to summarize their understanding of the issue at hand, to delineate your stance on the issue, and to propose possible solutions that could be debated in committee.

When writing your position papers, there is a simple format that you should follow; it will make it easier for you to write and for us to read. The first paragraph of your position paper should describe who your character is and the reasons why he is in the committee. The second paragraph should be used to describe the situation and issues you think are the most pressing, and what has been done to address them. Finally, your third and last paragraph should contain your ideas of solution. When writing, since you

are representing a character, you can use the first person; you should be saying “I believe. . .” or “I think. . .”.

Each delegate is required to submit one position paper. This should be written in Times New Roman 12-point font, single-spaced, and between one and two pages in length. Please remember to cite ALL sources you use when preparing your position paper (not only direct citation, but also ideas and even paraphrasing). We will not tolerate plagiarism, and we consider it a cause for immediate disqualification.

Once your Position Paper is ready, it must be emailed to victorcheng@outlook.com before the deadline established in order for the delegate to be eligible for an award.

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