



### **President's Letter**

Distinguished Delegates,

Welcome to Earlham College Model United Nations 2017!

I am Rohma Zubair and I will be your chair for ECMUN 2017 Crisis Committee along with my co-chair Laurence Ruberl. I am a senior at Earlham College, majoring in Economics along with a minor in Mathematics. I have chaired United Nations Human Rights Council at Earlham College MUN in 2014 and 2015. In addition to that, I have taken part in High School Conferences both as a chair and as a delegate. In these conferences I have represented countries such as Iran, Albanian, France and Israel. My Model UN experience has enriched my understanding of the world and benefitted me by giving both direction and purpose to my understanding of international relations. This has translated into my love for travelling and engaging in cross cultural communications. Outside of Model UN, I keep up with Game of Thrones episodes and Cricket matches and in my free time I like to try out new cuisines and I am a big dessert enthusiast.

My name is Laurence Ruberl, and I am a first year student from Maryland. My prospective majors are Computer Science and Physics at Earlham College and I happen to have a minor interest in politics. My interests range from engineering, specifically in terms of the aerospace industry, and science in general, to US politics and, to a lesser extent, international politics. Outside of academics, I am an avid gamer and follower of science news. This is my first time doing Model UN, having missed the opportunity to participate in High School, and I am looking forward to spending it with you all as one of the chairs of this committee. It is my honor to serve as your chairs for ECMUN 2017 Crisis Committee.

ECMUN 2017 Crisis Committee is brought together to deal with issues of immediate importance. Crisis committee differ vastly from General Assembly and other Specialized MUN committees that work to find detailed solutions to particular problems. Crisis Committee on the other hand deals with short-term issues that require quick, swift and decisive measures. A core component of ECMUN 2017 Crisis Committee is its dynamic nature. In sessions debate may be interrupted with breaking news or important information such as break out of wars, occurrence of natural disaster, revelation of scandals and/or revolutions. In other words, the topics will continue to change and evolve based on the committee's requirements.

In your preparation for the conference, please keep these few things in mind. Arrive at each session on time and be prepared to debate at the beginning, middle and end of each and every session. This guide is compiled to give you a head start with researching, so please do not depend on this solely. As delegates, make sure you conduct a substantial research and familiarizing yourself with the rules and procedure and know how to use them. Failure to know the rules properly will lower the quality of your debate and participation. Your character and position. Come to the conference prepared and be aware that throughout the conference delegates are representing their countries and not their own views. The Chair and Crisis Director made your position for a reason. Acting like your country or character is

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Crisis Committee: Apartheid in South Africa

a great way to stimulate debate and gain recognition. These crisis actions cannot effectively solve the problems posed by the topics, but they can be instrumental in securing an advantage over the rest of the body. Successful delegates must be able to think quickly, alter the course of the debate and respond immediately to new problems.

Most importantly, ECMUN 2017 Crisis Committee is a great place to launch schemes, test creative policies, and have a good time. This is a learning experience and as delegates you can have fun and enjoy while learning. While at first it may seem a bit intimidating with several eyes staring back at you, trying to speak eloquently while obliterating the counter argument. Over the course of this year's ECMUN you will be faced with exciting and challenging situations that will become the most memorable moments of the conference. So get ready and enjoy the anticipation of meeting your fellow delegates at ECMUN. Your enthusiasm will help push the committee forward!

We look forward to meeting you all and having a great Conference!

Sincerely Your Chairs,

Rohma Zubair ([rzubair13@earlham.edu](mailto:rzubair13@earlham.edu))

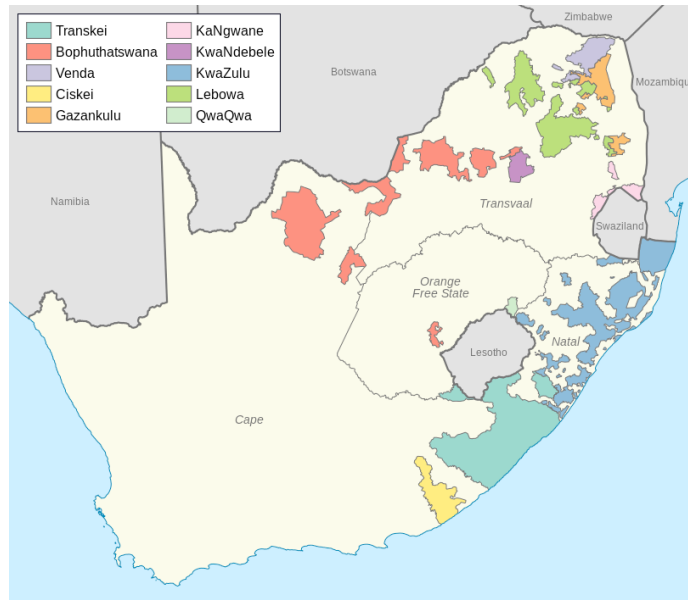
Laurence Ruberl ([lcruber16@earlham.edu](mailto:lcruber16@earlham.edu))

### **Committee Background**

The Crisis Committees organ of ECMUN 2017 offers the most intimate and crisis-oriented committee, promising thrilling simulations, refreshing diversity, and tight-knit environment. Composed of a small number of delegates, usually in a round-table setting, they emulate the fast-paced and unpredictable challenges that face our global leaders, allowing delegates to work closely with a group of passionate peers to tackle the issues during the South African Apartheid. Crisis committees, in many respects, compose the upper echelon of the Model United Nations circuit. While more research-oriented setting rather than the low probability of being called on in a large body. These committees are intended for experienced delegates who seek to confront the highest levels of international debate, cooperation, and high-stakes decision-making. Crisis committees require only that you respond intelligently as a group or individual with writing, leadership, and logical debate.

## Topic I: Drug Legalization

Tension continues to rise because of the racial divide in South Africa. Racial segregation has been used for centuries but the new policy started in 1948 by the National Party (NP) is stricter and more systematic. The people in South Africa are divided by race and are forced to live apart from one another. Under this system the rights, freedom, associations and movements of the majority of Black inhabitant and other ethnic groups are curtailed, and white minority rule is maintained. This is partially achieved by use of the homelands system, a map of which is shown at right. Under this system, different parts of the country are designated as “self-governing” areas for specific ethnic groups within the country. All this has led to apartheid becoming an international concern because it not only violates the basic human rights of people who are segregated and repressed, but also because it could affect regional or even global peace and security.



The Civil Rights Movement in the United States draws global attention to internal systems of racial discrimination, and South Africa’s apartheid regime stands out now as the most visible example of government-imposed racial - segregation policy in the world. The situation has become out of hand since 1948, from insistence of the international community, begins to wind down into ending South African Apartheid. The importance is to determine how to end the segregation and implement a proper governing and representative body for all of the South Africans, in a manner that preserves peace and security as well as the human rights of all peoples living in South Africa.

While Apartheid has developed early on since Western settlers started living in what is now called South Africa in 1600s and is considered in many ways common to the country, South Africa has become a high profile case since the severity and forms of repression have escalated dramatically. Apartheid has been on the agenda of the United Nations since its beginning and now in 1952 we urge now more than ever further attention to this global matter.