

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Directors Letter	2
Committee Overview	3

Topic

Topic Overview	4
History	4
Timeline	8
Current Situation	8
Bloc Positions	10
Role Descriptions	11
Guiding Questions	14
Additional Resources	15
Works Cited	15



HJCC

KINGMUN 2019

DIRECTOR'S LETTER

Dear Delegates,

It is with great excitement that I welcome you to the Historical Joint Crisis Committee (HJCC) along with my Joint Chair, Harshita Bhondi and Joint Assistant Director, Jathin Arjun; in addition to the joint staff, we also have the Bloc 1 staff with Director Kobey Sage-Chew, Chair Sanya Gupta, and Assistant Director Emily Zhao and the Bloc 2 staff with Director Zachary Forbes, Chair Beatrice Duchastel de Montrouge, and Assistant Director Katherine Gu. My name is Annalisa Mueller-Eberstein, and as a junior at the International Community School, I have the honor of serving as your Joint Director at King County Model United Nations 2019. As your dais, we are looking forward to the possible resolutions as we handle the divisive topic of the apartheid in Southern Africa.

Joint Crisis Committees are regarded as competitive environments; however, international collaboration and interconnectedness remain important as the keys to a more peaceful and prosperous future in the real United Nations, which means it is on us to encourage this principle through our generation and in our lives. The people you represent will have differing stances on this topic, but we must overcome these differences and create invaluable change in our world. Through this conference, we hope you will be inspired to seek ways to help in our communities and that you will gain valuable knowledge about the modern world.

In my three and half years of participating in Model United Nations, my experiences have been amazing and that was in large part due to the dais. Therefore, it is a tremendous honor to have the opportunity to lead this committee. I sincerely wish to provide each of you with an experience as fulfilling as the ones I have had. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or concerns. We wish you all the best and good luck! Please remember that this is a sensitive topic so please be consciousness and respectful.

**Regards,
Annalisa Mueller-Eberstein
Joint Director | Historical Joint Crisis Committee**

Committee Overview

Welcome to the Historical Joint Crisis Committee (HJCC)! The HJCC is often considered the highlight of any MUN career and where the best memories are made. In a fast-paced and high stakes committee, there are two opposing sides, or blocs, beginning at some point in our shared history. From there, each of the two opposing blocs is tasked with ensuring their victory and disregarding exact historical precedent. This means starting from the beginning of committee session, delegates are tasked with creating their own unique responses to the situation, including adapting to whatever elements the dais may decide to throw in. Through this unique experience, delegates have the opportunity to take history into their own hands and craft a world to their desires, while simultaneously battling other delegates on multiple fronts, from popular support to military action.

Debate begins on January 1st, 1966. While events before this date are indisputable and useful for debate preparation, any alteration to history afterward is ultimately up to you, delegate. The dais may also choose to deviate history after 1966 at their own discretion.

In the HJCC, delegates are expected to be knowledgeable and advanced in all skills relating to diplomacy, strategy, and problem-solving, meaning the committee is *intended* for more experienced delegates who are capable of executing quick and creative plans in response to constantly evolving situations. Typical Crisis Rules of Procedure (ROP) apply in the HJCC, meaning the debate will take place in a perpetual moderated caucus, and personal pronouns are permitted. This committee will require you to learn and work with new ROP, which will be uploaded to the website, and you will be notified when they are available.

Additionally, the position papers you write for this committee also differ from those of typical United Nations bodies or intergovernmental organizations. For the HJCC, your position paper should be a page long and describe the context of the crisis, the goals of your position, how you plan to achieve them, and the solutions and outcomes you want to see in committee.

Position Papers are due by April 21st at 11:59 p.m. Please submit them to hjcc@kingmun.org with your name, country, and “position paper” in the subject line.

Topic: Decolonization and Apartheid in Southern Africa

Topic Overview

On the eleventh of November, 1965, the colony of Southern Rhodesia issued a Unilateral Declaration of Independence, signalling the beginning of one of many conflicts within Southern Africa as the “Winds of Change” swept across the continent. Seeing the plethora of newly independent African states, the colonial settlers and administrators in the Portuguese, British, and Afrikaans controlled territories of Africa sought to maintain their authority through reactionary means. This reactionary force was met in tandem with nationalistic movements and insurgencies throughout the territories controlled by the white minority.

As these geopolitical struggles intensified, many of the newly independent African states and international observers vied for influence in the newly independent African states — with the outcome of their best interests as a backdrop to the Cold War. Such influences came from superpowers such as the United States and Soviet Union, but others, such as Cuba and China became involved in the contentious battle between communist and capitalist powers. The weight and consequences of these interactions and altercations even had the capacity to devolve further than they did historically. Though controversial, one may have more faith in the practicality of exceeding actual historical events when considering the fate of the South African nuclear program. During this period, the nation of South Africa developed six nuclear weapons, which had full capacity for deployment in a war-setting, but through international arbitration and cooperation, this incident and much of the other conflicts were resolved even after years of bitter and brutal violence. With these struggles happening in parallel to such events as the Vietnam War, one may be intrigued as to the scope and weight of the conflicts within Southern Africa.

History

South Africa

Due to the colonization of South Africa in the 17th and 18th century by the Dutch, whose descendants came to be known as the Afrikaans, and later the British Empire, South Africa's population is composed of a multitude of ethnicities and origins. In addition to white colonists and laborers from India and Southeast Asia, the area is also home to many African ethnic groups, particularly the Xhosa, Zulu, and Sotho.

In 1914, the National Party (NP) was founded with the intention of promoting Afrikaner nationalism; in 1924, it became the first South African governing party. In 1948, the ideology

of apartheid was formally introduced to South Africa by the National Party in order to preserve the white minority rule. This systemic racism was already proliferated as justification for exploiting groups of color in the mining industry. On paper, apartheid had the goal of separating the races for the purposes of preserving their individual culture, ultimately leading to greater equality. However, it actually brought strict laws of segregation and encouraged the creation of a racist and discriminatory set of institutions and legislature.

One such regulation was the Population Registration Act in 1950. This act divided the population into three groups: those of European descent, those of African descent, and the “Coloureds,” those with parents of multiple races, or of Asian backgrounds. Each category had a unique set of rights that severely limited opportunities for social mobility. Shortly afterward, a series of Pass Laws were implemented, which required all Africans to hold identification cards, or passes, with their information, particularly their determined racial category, on them at all time. These passes would dictate all aspects of their mobility, and if one were found without their passes, it would be grounds for imprisonment.

Another racist policy was the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act (Act No. 55 of 1949) that prohibited the marriage of or any relationship between whites and people of other races. Due to this act, anyone in an interracial relationship was criminalized, resulting in a significant number of people being charged and subsequently arrested for breaking the act’s provisions.

The Group Areas Act (GAA) of 1950 was passed by the Land Tenure Advisory Board and the Minister of the Interior, which introduced the physical separation of races in South Africa, especially in urban city areas. Areas of land, called “group areas” were established, requiring people of different races to live in separate areas. The act controlled all of the interracial property transactions and property occupation in the country. This allowed the National Party to adhere to their policy of maintaining the status quo of white supremacy while rapidly developing the country’s economic and political status. As a result, even acquaintanceship with someone of a different race brought upon large bouts of suspicion, and in some cases, government action. The GAA gave the government the ability to demolish houses and remove people of “disqualified” races from a certain group area. Due to the Group Areas Act, by 1983, over 600,000 people were ejected from their homes and relocated to their corresponding “group areas.”

In 1959, the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act came into being. This Act held strict control over the separation of races in South Africa, with a focus on the African population. It forced people of color into townships outside the cities, resulting in many losing their original houses and jobs. Additionally, non-white ethnic groups no longer had the right own the land, meaning they could only rent white-owned land.

Since the beginning of apartheid, there have been civilian protest movements against the government. One of the most notable is the African National Congress (ANC), which decided to protest by adopting the nonviolent methods used by Mahatma Gandhi during the Indian Revolution. The organization’s first big movement was the Defiance Campaign,

which began on June 26th, 1952, with the goal of repealing the unjust apartheid laws. In this campaign, non-violent demonstrators gathered around police stations with volunteers purposefully breaking apartheid laws by entering white spaces or not carrying passbooks on their person. Demonstrators would then be jailed for a day or two before getting released. The campaign's goal was to overwhelm the jails, causing a logistical nightmare, as well as to contrast the protestors non-violence with the harsh responses of the policemen, gaining the moral advantage. While this campaign did provide legitimacy and greater membership to the ANC, it was unsuccessful in repealing any laws; in fact, it led to harsher laws being passed, and the movement quickly disintegrated by the fall of 1952 due to violent riots.

The next significant protest movement was the Congress of the People (COP) and the drafting of the Freedom Charter. First convened in 1955, the Congress of the People was a coalition of anti-apartheid groups that included the ANC, the South African Coloured People's Organization, and the South African Communist Party. Their goal was to provide a united front against apartheid. Volunteers from this coalition traveled throughout South Africa, collecting ideas for a document that later became the Freedom Charter, a declaration of how post-apartheid Africa would be run. Eventually, the police raided the COP's largest meeting, arresting many of the leaders. From 1956-1961 these members would be prosecuted during the Treason Trials; however, they were ultimately found to be acquitted.

Following the Congress of the People, a group from the ANC splintered away, forming the Pan-African Congress (PAC). This organization felt that the movement had lost headway by merging with other non-African anti-apartheid groups. Its goal was to hijack ANC protests with demonstrations of their own; when the ANC announced that it would hold a series of Pass protests in the summer of 1959, the PAC decided to hold similar protests in March of the same year. They encouraged nonviolent protests to gather around police stations and burn their passbooks. However, one protest in Sharpeville led to disaster when an interaction occurred that resulted in the police firing upon the crowd, leaving 69 dead. Following the Sharpeville Massacre, the South African government decided to ban both the ANC and the PAC under the Unlawful Organization Act. This caused a shift in ANC ideology from non-violence to violent protest, creating the military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Portuguese Colonies

While Portugal's most well-known colonial conquests may have been in South America, particularly Brazil, it also participated in the scramble for Africa that occurred during the 19th century, gaining vast areas of land in Western and Southern Africa (including what is modern Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique). Following the Second World War, these colonies, like many others in Africa, began pushing for independence. However, unlike other European powers, Portugal was insistent in resisting these movements, leading it to hold onto its colonies for longer than most other European powers. Much of this was due to the authoritarian regime put in place in 1933 and led by Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of the Estado Novo regime. The regime's

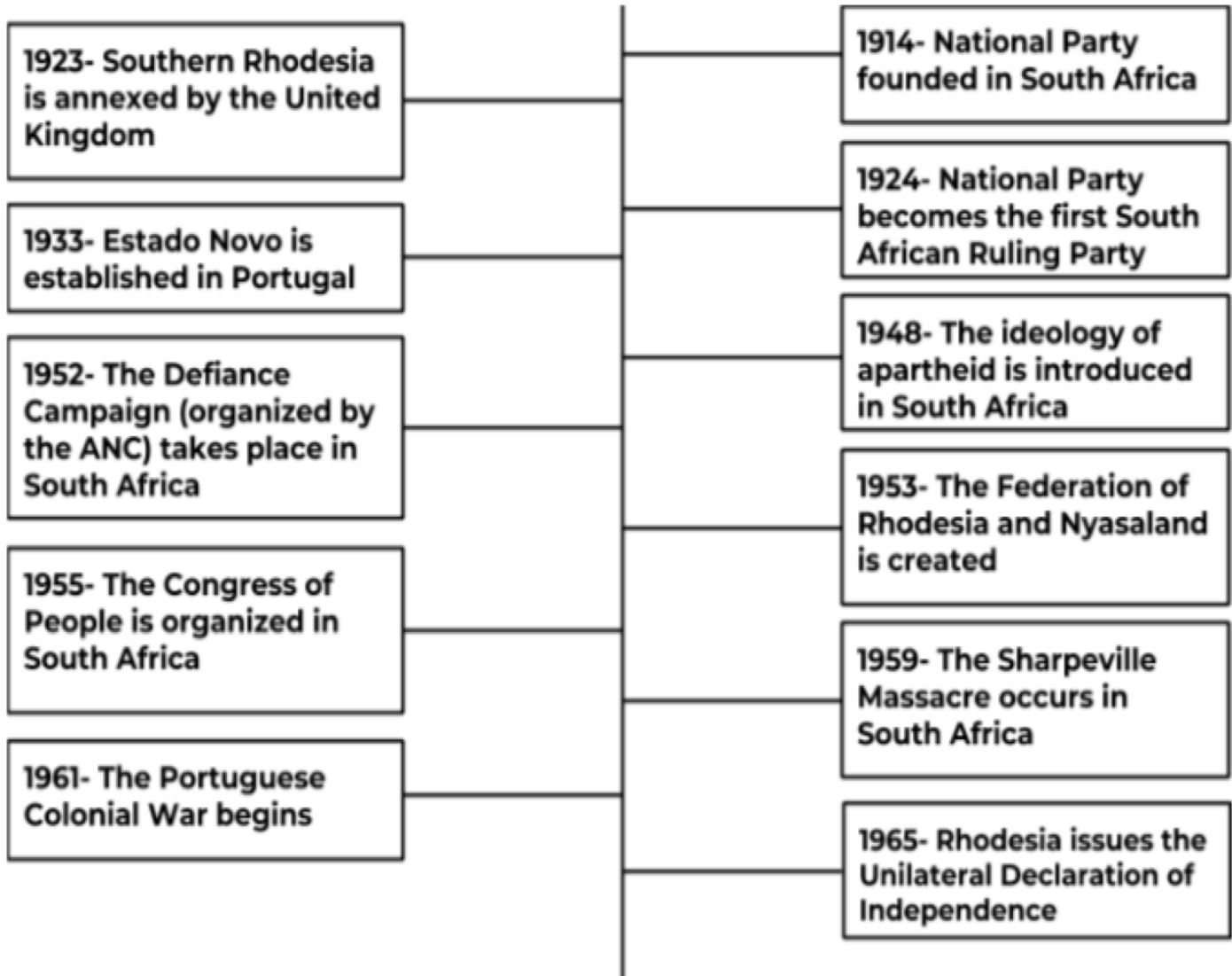
resistance to decolonization led to the Portuguese Colonial War in 1961, in which Portuguese troops attempted to subdue African nationalist movements.

During this time, the Cold War heightened tensions, with each the United States and the Soviet Union seeking to increase their spheres of influence. At the same time, Cuba sought to become the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, which was mainly comprised of Third World countries, freshly freed from the shackles of colonialism. Cuba's first involvement in the Sub-Saharan region was in the midst of the Congo Crisis, when, in 1965, Cuban revolutionary leader Che Guevara visited the region in order to offer his knowledge. However, the Cuban forces sent to help were eventually defeated, and Cuban forces did not return to Africa until a decade afterward.

Rhodesia (former name for Zimbabwe)

In 1923, Southern Rhodesia was annexed by the United Kingdom to become a fifth province of the Union of South Africa. This initialized a period of rapid industrialization, as well as huge economic growth due to the large number of natural minerals found in the region. This was helped with a large amount of skilled workforce brought in from Europe. In 1953, the regions of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland were combined to create Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with the goal of finding a middle ground between the white colonists and black nationalists.

Timeline



Current Situation (1996)

In the past year, the division has become more tense. A widespread movement rejecting British governmental authority has swept through Southern Rhodesia, with the white-dominated parliament declaring a Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) under the guidance of Prime Minister Ian Douglas Smith. Following this proclamation, the United Nations called upon its member states to exercise sanctions against Rhodesia, as they felt that the call for independence was conducted by an illegitimate and racist regime.

Also in 1964, the International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF) set up a Dutch branch in 1965, assigning 100,000 Guilders to assist victims of apartheid. However, the South African government ambassador soon removed the IDAF, seeing the grant as foreign interference of domestic affairs.

The indigenous people of Namibia are furthering the independence movement from the Southwest African authority, escalating tensions. Increased activities by the South West African People's Organization and its paramilitary affiliate, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, have raised the ire of the South African Defence Force and South African political authority administering the UN mandate. Local white populations of Anglos, Afrikaners, and most prominently, Germans, are becoming much more concerned of risks to their properties and other assets in the event of civil unrest.

Zambia is eager to end the newly created Rhodesian state, being weary of a possible military incursion on its southern border. In the struggle for liberation, the Zambian government desires a Marxist-Leninist government in Rhodesia in order to assure it will be in line with its interests.

The Tswana people are preparing for independence in the colony of Bechuanaland (currently Botswana). A noble known as Seretse Khama has begun to gain support through his political activism and is being seen as a potential future leader of the country. However, controversy surrounds him because his wife is of English origin, a threatening example for the segregationist policies of his neighboring countries and a cause for suspicion among some of his countrymen.

Landlocked, the nations of Lesotho and Swaziland seek to maintain their security from South African authority. Transitioning to independence is complicated, as their fellow ethnic kin inhabit the bordering regions of South Africa and Mozambique.

Angola continues to be a violent hotbed of warfare between insurgents and the Portuguese Colonial Authority. The conflict is further broken and devolved by the rivalries between the various factions of Nationalists. This can be seen with the hostilities between the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC), and many other independence movements, many caused by ethnic or geographic disputes and feuds.

Beginning in 1964, Mozambique plunged into a war for independence. The main independence movement was the FRELIMO, also known as the Mozambique Liberation Front. They quickly adopted a Marxist-Leninist ideology in order to garner support from the Soviet Union, which they received. This, along with the pressure from the United Nations, has put immense stress on Portugal to decolonize.

The Republic of Malawi is a republic in name only, with Hastings Banda ruling the country with an iron fist. The Banda government has the primary goal of maintaining order by any means necessary. To accomplish this, Malawi has garnered support from the unlikely patron of South Africa, much to the condemnation of neighboring African states.

The crisis begins on January 1, 1966, so welcome to the new year! It has been a month and a half since Unilateral Declaration of Independence of Rhodesia, and the effects are beginning to become clear. What happens now is up to you, delegate, as you quest for power and ultimate control in victory.

Bloc Positions

Bloc One – Minority Rule

Bloc One consists of various representatives in support of White Minority Rule, or in alignment with the Republic of South Africa. These figures come from a variety of backgrounds, including those of noble, aristocratic, military, diplomatic, activist, and commercial origins. Representatives in this bloc are most likely seeking to preserve the societal status quo, having conservative, reactionary, racist, and imperialist views. The collection of figures are supportive of the systemic white minority rule in regions such as Rhodesia and South Africa, deriving benefits from the organizations and structures in operation. Though most of the bloc members are of European origin, some of different backgrounds may have either personal or political benefit in maintaining cooperative relationships with the segregationist states, such as the Leaders of the South African Bantustans. The strongest uniting factor of Bloc One is an opposition to communist influences, whether confirmed or suspected. The ethos of isolationism and segregation are prevalent among these individuals and the organizations they represent, with most international cooperation only occurring between specific members of the bloc.

Bloc Two – African Nationalists and Neutralists

Bloc Two consists of various political, military, and international figures, all in favor of dismantling forms of minority rule in Southern Africa or any alignment with the Republic of South Africa. Most in this bloc are African Nationalists who emphasizing the ideas of national self-determination and the creation of nation states in conjunction with the decolonization of Africa. Representatives in this bloc seek to overthrow the status quo through many different and sometimes opposing means. Some strive to overthrow minority rule through guerilla military activity, international support of the African National Congress, Marxist-Leninist or Maoist economic policies, or political uprising against apartheid in the forms of both social movement and passive resistance. Many of them hold liberal, democratic, socialist, or communist impressions on their viewpoints. One of the greatest divisions between bloc members is how to respond to the competing influences of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China within the region and whether to embrace both, one of them, or neither. The political, economic, and military effects that follow the decision are also highly controversial within this bloc.

The strongest unifying factor of this bloc, however, is the opposition to minority rule and apartheid through the solidarity of black Africans and all those willing to support them; they share the goal of dismantling the oppressive colonial systems in place in Southern

Africa. Many members of the bloc use shared political or economic ideologies to make international connections in support of the African nationalist movements. Some see the international stage as the most legitimate method to create important alliances against political and economic imperialism, colonialism, and racism in Southern Africa.

Role Descriptions

Bloc One - Minority Rule

Hendrik Verwoerd – Republic of South Africa

Known as the Architect of Apartheid, he is responsible for disenfranchising the majority black African population within the Republic of South Africa.

Wentzel Christoffel du Plessis – South West Africa

Administrator of South West Africa (Namibia) and loyal to the Republic of South Africa. However, he is deeply influenced by the legacy of German settlement in the region and more concerned with regional than national affairs.

Ian Smith – Rhodesia

Prime Minister of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and a supporter of segregationist policies, especially Gradualism, the policy of slow and gradual integration for the black population, in a manner similar to the concept of the White Man's Burden.

António de Oliveira Salazar Portuguese Empire

Leader of the Portuguese Neo-Fascist Military Junta and determined to continue the occupation of the Portuguese Overseas Territories.

Silvino Silvério Marques – Governor of Portuguese Angola

Tasked with maintaining order in the Atlantic coastal colony of Angola, he works closely with the central Portuguese government and other colonial administrations to bring wealth and prestige to Portugal.

José Augusto da Costa Almeida – Governor of Portuguese Mozambique

Tasked with maintaining order in the Indian Ocean coastal colony of Mozambique, he desires to extract resources for the benefit of Portugal and to maintain a respected reputation for his region.

Joseph Markenzeichen – First National Bank/Sanctions Buster

Responsible for maintaining the economic stability of South Africa and regulating access to valuable international goods, while being open to assisting the allies of South Africa. (NOTE: Joseph Markenzeichen was not a historical figure; he is a Dais-created position)

Seretse Khama – Republic of Botswana

First President of the Republic of Botswana following the end of British rule and dedicated to maintaining independence with amicable race relations, being personally invested because his wife is of British origin.

Eugène Terre'Blanche – Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging

Neo-Fascist who advocates for the restoration of the Boer-Afrikaner Republics. Distrustful of both Anglos and Africans alike.

President of Fabrique Nationale Herstal

Seeks to preserve Belgian influence in the arms trade across the Southern African region. Desires the maximum possible profit, while maintaining a professional and well-respected corporate image among the international community..

Ambassador of Israel

Seeks allies amid diplomatic isolation. Desires to cement ties with other internationally isolated states, while not appearing to support any inhumane policies.

Chief of the Transkei

Desires to remain in power of the Transkei Bantustan, a state designated for Xhosa-speaking people recently granted self-governance from South Africa. Wants maximum autonomy while still receiving subsidies and protection from South Africa.

Chief Minister of KwaZulu

Desires to remain in power of the KwaZulu Bantustan, a state designated for the Zulu people of South Africa. Wants maximum autonomy while still receiving subsidies and security from South Africa.

Chief of the South African Defense Force

Keeps insurgent and militant activities at bay while expanding the reach and improving the image of the military.

Hastings Banda – Republic of Malawi

Preserves the security of the Malawi from imperialism and communism through harsh policies. His goal is to gather as many allies as possible and do anything necessary to keep Malawi independent under autocratic leadership.

Bloc Two - African Nationalists and Neutralists

Nelson Mandela – African National Congress

Seeks to dismantle the apartheid system within South Africa and employ a policy of reconciliation and social democracy for all South Africans, as well as provide support to other liberation movements.

Robert Mugabe – Zimbabwe African National Union

Leads the revolution of Maoist thought within Rhodesia, being a rival of the Soviet backed Zimbabwe African People's Republic (ZAPU) and having most support from his ethnically Shona supporters.

Dumiso Dabengwa – Zimbabwe African People's Union

Standard bearer of Leninist thought within Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) that is predominantly supported by the various non-Shona African peoples, rival of the Chinese backed Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

Sam Nujoma – South West African People's Organization

As the Secretary General of SWAPO, he desires the fulfillment of international law in accordance with the revocation of the South African mandate over Namibia by the United Nations, as well as reparations for German, Afrikaner, and British imperialism.

Viriato da Cruz – People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola

Strives for the total liberation of the Angolan people from colonial oppression by the Portuguese empire through the emergence of a Marxist-Leninist state.

Eduardo Mondlane – Mozambique Liberation Front

Carries the force of the People's Revolution in resistance to the imperial authoritarianism of the Portuguese Empire, dreams of a politically, economically, and militarily free and sovereign Mozambique.

Sobhuza II – Kingdom of Swaziland

With Swaziland being situated between South Africa and Mozambique, he is wary of possible invasion and wishes to preserve the Swazi way of life. He does not want harm to befall the Swazis in the neighboring areas of South Africa.

Moshoeshoe II – Kingdom of Lesotho

An enclave within South Africa, Lesotho is a target for possible invasion. Moshoeshoe wishes to preserve the Soto way of life. He does not want harm to befall the Sotos in the neighboring areas of South Africa.

Fidel Alejandro Castro Ruz – Republic of Cuba

Demands the total and uncompromising unity of all revolutionaries in accordance with the International Ideas of Proletarian Brotherhood and is supportive of Marxism-Leninism, especially on the Western Atlantic Coast of Africa.

Joe Slovo – Umkhonto we Sizwe

Strongly resists the South African authority through military and insurgent action and with influence from his Jewish heritage, also seeks to preserve the security of ethnic minorities after the dismantling of Apartheid.

Moses Mauane Kotane – South African Communist Party

Unites the South African proletariat in the struggle for majority rule. In tandem, pushes forth the international ideals of Marxist-Leninist political theory in pursuit of transition to a proletarian dictatorship.

Ambassador of the People's Republic of China

Promulgates the struggle of the proletariat through Maoist Doctrine and spreads the influence of China throughout the Southern African region.

Bantu Stephen Biko – Black Consciousness Movement

As an African nationalist and African socialist, he leads the grassroots anti-apartheid movement, known as the Black Consciousness Movement, in South Africa. Strives for solidarity among black South Africans in resistance towards apartheid and minority rule.

Oliver Reginald Kaizana Tambo – African National Congress

As an anti-apartheid politician and revolutionary, he seeks to dismantle minority rule through military and political action, leading military attacks with Nelson Mandela and Joe Slovo against the state. Frequently travels abroad to garner international support for the anti-apartheid movement.

Winnie Madikizela-Mandela – African National Congress

Second wife of Nelson Mandela, aims to support her husband in his goals of dismantling the apartheid state. Acts as spokesperson for Nelson Mandela and employs militant tactics against all institutional supporters of the minority rule.

Guiding Questions

1. Following the Sharpeville Massacre, the ANC made an important decision to switch from non-violence protests to violent means. Was this shift a necessary step in ending apartheid? Would apartheid ever have been able to be dismantled using only non-violent means?
2. Many of these independent movements occurred at the height of the Cold War. How do the East-West tensions affect this crisis?

3. If you are seeking independence, should you seek foreign help? If so, from who? Otherwise, should you look to other African paramilitary groups for aid?
4. If you are seeking to quell independence, who should you look for aid? Is it futile to try to put down the nationalist movements when the tide of decolonization has already hit much of Africa?
5. What justifies conflict?
6. What ties someone to the soil of their country, their heritage? Their heart own personal sentiments? The designated racial category specified in their pocketbook? Their physical location?
7. Is liberty a collective or individual concept?
8. Does might make right?
9. Consider the definition of civilization. How would the person you are representing contemplate this?
10. Which is more justified, reconciliation or revanchism?
11. What responsibility does the international community have to combat oppression?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

A timeline of the history of South Africa, showing the order of events from the first settlers of the region up to today.

1. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14094918>

A very detailed overview of the decolonization of the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

2. <http://oxfordre.com/africanhistory/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190277734.001.0001/acrefore-9780190277734-e-41>

A look at the Unilateral Declaration of Independence, particularly its significance and its context.

3. http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/november/11/newsid_2658000/2658445.stm

A look at Cuba's involvement in the African region.

4. <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/nov/30/africa-fidel-castro-nelson-mandela-cuba>

An exploration of how the Cold War manifested in Africa, mainly through proxy wars.

5. <https://www.atomicheritage.org/history/proxy-wars-during-cold-war-africa>

Works Cited

1. <https://foreignpolicy.com/2015/03/12/annals-of-wars-we-dont-know-about-the-south-african-border-war-of-1966-1989/>
2. <https://www.sahistory.org.za/>
3. <https://www.historynet.com/cuban-fighters-angolas-civil-war.htm>
4. <https://blog.oup.com/2016/12/cuba-intervention-africa-cold-war/>
5. <http://www.cabinda.org/english.htm>
6. <http://oxfordre.com/africanhistory/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190277734.001.0001/acrefore-9780190277734-e-41>
7. http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Portuguese_Colonial_War
8. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17532523.2014.943922>
9. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/221>
10. <https://www.revistamilitar.pt/artigo/1234>
11. <https://sites.tufts.edu/atrocityendings/2015/08/07/mozambique-war-of-independence/>
12. <https://www.unhcr.org/news/latest/2002/8/3d6a139e4/feature-lesotho-marks-end-era-apartheids-refugees.html>
13. <https://allafrica.com/stories/201808220408.html>
14. <https://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/ruth-williams-khama-first-lady-of-botswana/>
15. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/films/a-united-kingdom/seretse-khama-ruth-williams-love-story/>
16. https://www.armscontrol.org/system/files/ACT_South%20Africa_9601.pdf
17. <https://www.nytimes.com/1987/01/29/world/israelis-reassess-supplying-arms-to-south-africa.html>

18. <https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP06T00412R000606480008-9.pdf>
19. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/southern-africa/1976-07-01/soviet-union-china-and-west-southern-africa>
20. <https://warfarehistorynetwork.com/daily/wwii/was-portuguese-dictator-antonio-salazar-a-tyrant-or-protector/>
21. <http://www.justice.gov.za/trc/hrvtrans/submit/sadf.htm>
22. http://www.econ.yale.edu/growth_pdf/cdp796.pdf
23. <http://thecommonwealth.org/media/news/archive-sanctions-agreed-against-apartheid-era-south-africa>