

Historical Security Council



The Gulf War

Introduction/Goal of Committee:

The Historical Security Council (HSC) is precisely what you think it will be; it is a reconsidering of the Security Council (SC) at one point in history where delegates will talk about and hash out answers for the most problems that need to be addressed of the time. The SC is entrusted with "the support of worldwide peace and security" and in that capacity the points talked about can run anywhere from intrusions to fear based oppression to setting up new governments. Also, despite the fact that the real SC of the time as of now issued resolutions of the subjects that we will talk about this coming year, the representatives won't be bound to these past arrangements. The objective of board of trustees will be to find out about the governmental issues and security worries of an alternate era and how they would have acted in contrast with their ancestors to guarantee peace on the planet. This year the day and age we will be examining will be the mid 1990s.

Background of Committee:

Established under The Charter, the Security Council is one of the six main organs of the United Nations, giving primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and meeting whenever this peace is threatened. With peaceful agreements and quickly ended disputes as the goal of the Security Council, its powers include dispatching missions, undertaking investigation and mediation, issuing ceasefire directives, and dispatching military observers of peacekeepers to help reduce tension from opposing sides and separating them to establish a calm setting in which peace could be achieved. However, if beyond the point where agreements could not be reached peacefully or hostilities are becoming serious, the Security Council may authorize sanctions, embargoes, penalties and restrictions as well as sever diplomatic relations, set up blockades, or authorize military action. The Security council has power to make decisions that member states are obligated to bind to under the Charter.

This committee has 15 members in total, five permanent and ten rotating based on a region basis on two year terms. The five permanent members include Russia, the United States, China, the United Kingdom, and France. Each nation is allowed an opening statement in a General Debate that is followed by Substantive Debate. This committee is based on round robin style speaking instead of a speaker's list with each member being able to speak for up to five minutes until the end of the 15 member round. Nations should be representing their region along with their specific country.

Background:

On August 2, 1990 Iraq propelled an intrusion of Kuwait, besieging the capital, Kuwait City, and along these lines pushing an unwilling Middle East into the to start with Gulf War. And keeping in mind that Saddam Hussein, leader of Iraq at the time and boss modeler behind the hostile, affirmed that the vital purpose behind Iraq's endeavored extension of Kuwait was to shield against Kuwait's own particular assaults, that does not start to either name or examine the large number of components that eventually prompted to the breakout of the Gulf War. To legitimately comprehend these pressures and their creation, one must go back to the late 1970s, instantly

going before the breakout of the Iran-Iraq war. In 1978, Ayatollah Khomeini, sponsored by broad Islamist enthusiasm all through Iran in light of continuous social bad form and quick westernization of the nation, drove strikes and shows that at last observed the present ruler at the time, Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, leave for outcast from Iran in January of 1979. After overpowered troops faithful to the Shah were immediately vanquished in February, Iran voted in April to change itself into an Islamic Republic and Ayatollah Khomeini rose to control as the Incomparable Leader of Iran in December (Macfarquhar). In the interim, in neighboring Iraq, Saddam Hussein constrained the abdication of then-President, Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, and climbed to the administration in July of that same year (Macfarquhar). The Iranian upset both energized and frightened Hussein. While the destabilization of Iran and the crumbling of its once first class Imperial Army opened the country up to assault by Hussein, who was searching for expanded access to the Persian Gulf through the Shatt al Arab waterway, along a vigorously debated outskirt, it had additionally considered the political ascent of the Iranian Shia populace. Hussein, who headed a mainstream government in Iraq based on a rationality of dish Arabism, dreaded the ascent of Iraq's own Shia people group, a gathering that had seen proceeded with underestimation because of past common governments. Iran's helplessness was likewise tempting to Hussein on an individual level as it offered him a possibility to mortify Ayatollah Khomeini, a man Hussein profoundly scorned. Most importantly, be that as it may, Hussein was devoured by a drive for power. He needed to supplant Iran as the superior Persian Gulf state. What's more, in this way, after outskirt conflicts ejected in September 1980, Hussein quickly disavowed the 1975 Algiers Agreement, which had set the prewar limits between the two countries, and propelled a concurrent land and air intrusion against western Iran on September 22.

With the arrangements for military activity by Iraq all total, the last inspiration for Saddam Hussein to proceed with his intrusion of Kuwait may have originated from the Joined States when April Glaspie, the US Ambassador to Iraq at the time, announced that the United States had "no feeling on the Arab-Arab clashes" and did not plan "to begin a financial war against Iraq." Perceiving this to be United States support of Iraq invasion arranges, alongside expanded weight from other Western forces for Iraq to reimburse its war obligations, Hussein at last chose attack was his best alternative and gave the arrange for his troops and tanks to cross into Kuwait.

UN Involvement:

The United Nations Security Council and Iraq, and by expansion, Saddam Hussein, have had a long and confounded history, one that was initially set apart by a hesitant, hands-off approach yet transitioned into a considerably more advising, endorse overwhelming style in the midst of developing Iraqi abuse of its military compel, the fourth biggest in the world at the finish of the Iran-Iraq war. The Security Council's first determination unequivocally managing Iraq went ahead September 28, 1980, six days after Hussein propelled his intrusion of western Iran, at the point when determination 479 required the finish of military activity amid the Iran-Iraq war, asking for the two nations to rather settle their disparities through serene arrangements ("Security Council Resolution 479"). The determination was uniquely hesitant in its dialect, watchful not to allocate a lopsided measure of fault to either side. Be that as it may, as the war kept on delaying with not a single end to be found, the Security Council started to issue all the more direct resolutions, with determination 514 approving Secretary General Javier Pérez de

Cuéllar to start peace intercession endeavors amongst Iran and Iraq, determination 522 requiring a quick truce between the two countries and, due to Iraq's consent to the truce, reducing Iran's entitlement to self preservation, and resolutions 540 and 582 censuring assaults by both sides on impartial locales and non military personnel zones, particularly Iraq's utilization of substance weapons on Iranian and Iraqi nationals alike ("Security Council Resolutions 514, 522, 540, 582"). However, in spite of the Security Council's reasonable objection to the delayed continuation of the war, its activities never continued past the issuance of resolutions each and every other year communicating this objection and requiring a quick end to the strife. In fact, determination 588, received consistently on October 8, 1986, did nothing in any case, express support for the announcements made in determination 582, passed six months prior ("Security Council Resolution 588"). The Security Council was, be that as it may, at last supportive in conveying the war to an end by issuing a truce, consented to by Iran what's more, Iraq on July 20, 1988, as determination 598, which finished all military battle between the two nations, restored pre-war limits and approved request into obligations regarding the contention ("Security Council Resolution 598").

Key Questions:

What level of culpability do Iraq and Saddam Hussein have for their actions in Kuwait? To what effects did the events of the Kuwaiti invasion and the Gulf War destabilize the Middle East Region? How specifically was this region destabilized? What rifts between the different communities emerged as a result of these events and what steps should be taken and what steps should not be taken to prevent further destabilization?

How should Iraq be punished for its actions? Do potential punishments carry with them the risk of further destabilization? Should the Security Council seek to remove Saddam Hussein as president of Iraq?

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