

Historical Security Council (1990-1994)

President's Letter

Introduction

Welcome delegates. It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the St. Bonaventure University High School Model UN Conference. I am excited to be welcoming you to the Historical Security Council set between the years 1990 and 1994. As chair, I place a great emphasis on knowledge and use of the rules. I encourage you all to speak up and use this opportunity to enhance your public speaking and debating skills. Do not be hesitant at all. This is a learning environment. Coming out strong is the best way to make a good impression. Being in the Historical Security Council, it is extremely important to understand your countries' positions and alignment' at each specific date which is listed with each topic. I advise you to read as much as you could on the topics. The internet is a treasure trove of information. Use it! I am looking forward to seeing you all in this exciting conference!

Permanent Members: United States, United Kingdom, China, France, USSR/Russia

Non-permanent Members: Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Djibouti, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, and Spain

Topics

First Gulf War: (August 1990 – February 1991)

The Middle East is a hotbed of various conflicts. This crisis started when Iraq accused Kuwait of stealing Iraqi Petroleum through a method of slant drilling. As a response, on August 2, 1990 Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein ordered the Iraqi army to invade the sovereign nation of Kuwait. Iraq later annexed Kuwait and claimed that it has become Iraqi territory now. The international community, led by the United States, utterly rejected such invasion and the subsequent annexation and vowed to liberate Kuwait. The war had some serious repercussions in the region. The United States led a large armed coalition to drive Iraq out of Kuwait. Later Iraq was placed under severe sanctions regime that crippled its capacity to provide essential services to its citizens.

Questions to consider

1. Why did Iraq invade Kuwait?
2. How was Saudi Arabia affected by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait?

3. What was the position of the veto powers in the security council?
4. What actions could the security council take against Iraq? Is it within the security council's purview to intervene?
5. Does your country support military intervention to help liberate Kuwait?
6. Does your nation have vested interests in Kuwait? What are those interests and how they affect your country's decision making?

Resources

- 1.

Was your country directly or indirectly affected by the conflict?

The murder began in the capital city of Kigali, and started with checking of identification cards (since racial identifications are written on those cards)...and then slaughtering any Tutsis. The heinous crimes, committed with machetes, clubs, and knives, swept across the country. Prime minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, along with 10 Belgian UN peacekeeping soldiers, were part of those killed. Anarchy and mass-killing spread, and average Hutu were encouraged to kill their Tutsi neighbors. The world stood by and watched as the crisis began to dramatically escalate, and no one was safe within the walls of Rwanda, as hospitals, schools, and churches were common targets for the Hutu murderers.

Questions to Consider:

1. What is your country's history in Rwanda/ in colonization?
2. Was your country involved in this conflict, directly or indirectly?
3. Did your country consider this area (Rwanda) strategic or vital for its interests?
4. Why did the international community fail to intervene?
5. What was the role of the United Nations? What explains this failure?
6. How was the conflict resolved?
7. What actions need to be taken to prevent such atrocities from happening again?

Resources:

1. [The Rwandan Genocide](#)
2. [The Rwandan Genocide: A Short History of the Brutal Slaughter of the Tutsis by the Hutus](#)
3. [Rwanda genocide of 1994](#)
4. [The Rwandan Genocide: 21 Years On](#)