

RGSSMUN V



UNSC 1991

Global instability and insatiable desire for oil.

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Table of Contents | 2 |
| Chair’s Letter | 3 |
| Specialized Procedures | 4 |
| Background Information | 5 |
| Topic 1: Instability in the Eastern Bloc | 6 |
| Introduction..... | 6 |
| History..... | 7 |
| Pro-Democracy Uprisings..... | 9 |
| Effects on Global Security..... | 11 |
| Guiding Questions..... | 15 |
| Topic 2: The Gulf War | 16 |
| Introduction..... | 16 |
| History..... | 17 |
| Iraqi Invasion..... | 19 |
| Effects on Global Security..... | 22 |
| Guiding Questions..... | 24 |
| Bibliography | 25 |
| Topic 1..... | 25 |
| Topic 2..... | 26 |

Equity Message

RGSSMUNV is dedicated towards creating a safe, inclusive and equitable environment for debates. We understand that certain topics within the wide range of matters within debate cover sensitive issues regarding the real world. We ask that delegates be respectful, professional, tactful, and diplomatic when engaging with all committee content, representing their assigned positions in an equitable manner whilst communicating with staff and other delegates, and responding to opposing viewpoints that may be voiced by others.

This specific background guide contains, including but not limited to, topics pertaining towards violence, exploitation, and war. We understand that these topics may distress some delegates, and while minimal, should be only utilized as a point of discussion.

If, at any point in committee, that a delegate feels uncomfortable with topics being discussed, the delegate is encouraged to reach out to their Chairs, Crisis Directors, and RGSSMUNV's equity director.

RGSSMUNV expects all delegates to conduct oneself in a respectful manner, keeping consideration towards others' boundaries. Debate should be productive, and respectful. At no point in time should delegates feel personally attacked, or unsafe. We want all delegates at RGSSMUNV to feel safe and comfortable during the committee.

Chair's Letter

Greetings delegates,

My name is Aryan Rajagopal (he/him), I am a grade 12 student at Pierre Elliott Trudeau HS in Markham, Ontario. This will be my fourth conference staffing for RGSSMUN and my first time running a specialized agency. It is a massive honour to be tasked with the Security Council committee this year, I am thankful to Aaira and the entire RGSSMUN team for another opportunity to staff their amazing conference in my final year of high school.

My MUN journey with RGSS has been an incredible experience that I will undoubtedly cherish for the rest of my life. With the support of Richmond Green, I was able to establish my own Model UN club at my home school. Our club's first delegation attended RGSSMUN IV just last year, it is by far one of the proudest moments in my Model UN career (go PETHSMUN!). Having the opportunity to attend conferences with RGSS has been a life-changing experience. Some of my closest friendships were forged by participating in those 2-hour mock committees during the pandemic! As a 4-year MUN veteran, I have seen my fair share of ups and downs, but winning 3 gavels and 4 delegation awards for this esteemed club has been the honour of a lifetime. A special shoutout to Ms. Morris for being a mentor to me throughout the past four years, I would not have achieved any of this without your guidance and support.

The United Nations Security Council is a UN body shrouded in controversy, with ongoing debates on its actions and purpose in the 21st century. Whether it be the calls for reform or the infamous veto power, the UNSC has remained a scrutinized (yet respected) enforcer of global peace. As we dive into the tumultuous world of UNSC 1991, I want to remind you of the current state of world affairs. The Soviet Union is less than 12 months from its dissolution, an event that will influence international affairs for the foreseeable future. To quote American author Cameron Dokey, "A cornered animal is almost as dangerous as a wounded one." As a reminder, your **position papers are due on ___ at 11:59 pm**, feel free to direct any further questions about the committee to ___ and I'll be happy to reach out!

Last, but not least, I wanted to thank Luca Rampersad and Arjun Rajagopal for helping me write this background guide. Thank you for putting up with my shenanigans for all these years, none of this would have materialized without your contributions. Delegates, whether this is your first Model UN conference or your last, make sure to take everything in and enjoy it.

Godspeed, delegates!

Aryan Rajagopal
Chair of UNSC 1991 · RGSSMUN V

Specialized Procedures

As dictated by the UN Charter, the role of the Security Council is to ensure “international peace and security” and prevent the “threat or use of force” by any state against another. The UNSC is tasked with warding off conflicts and maintaining the global state of affairs, though this task is not always straightforward. The Council consists of 15 total states, 5 of which are permanent members. The five permanent members of the UNSC are the United States, Russia (formerly the Soviet Union), China, France and the United Kingdom. The remaining 10 states are elected to the Security Council by the UN General Assembly, which consists of over 190 nations across the globe. As of January 1991, the members of the Security Council are as follows (the first five states listed are permanent members):

The United States of America, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, the People’s Republic of China, the Ivory Coast, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Yemen, India, Cuba, Ecuador, Austria, Belgium and Romania.

A Security Council motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass or 9 votes in favour. A special feature of the UNSC held by the five permanent members is veto power, which gives any of the aforementioned states the power to prevent a resolution from passing. If a veto member votes against a Security Council resolution, the vote will fail regardless of the number of states that support the paper. The veto power has been utilized 265 times as of May 2022, with the Soviet Union/Russia invoking the power over 100 times. For this committee, all resolutions will require 2-4 sponsors and a minimum of 5 signatories to be presented and tabled for debate. Support for a resolution must be indicated before it is presented to avoid confusion and maintain the flow of debate. Further questions concerning procedural matters should be directed to the dias.

Background Information

January 1st, 1991. The world has turned itself upside down once again. As society enters a phase of rapid geopolitical change, many have begun to question if a “new world order” may take place. The Cold War has kept humanity on its toes for almost half a century, but cracks are starting to open up on both sides. The Eastern Bloc has begun to unravel with communist regimes replaced by democratic institutions. Some of these nations have transitioned peacefully, while others have incurred violent uprisings to secure free and fair elections. As this is occurring, the international community has begun to worry about the implications on global security. With rising tensions stemming from the Sino-Soviet split and various proxy conflicts, people have begun to worry about what is next for nuclear policy.

Meanwhile, a conflict between states in the Middle East threatens to shatter the balance of power. Ever since the Iraqi invasion of neutral Kuwait began in August 1990, nations in the region have worried the war could escalate. The United Nations has repeatedly requested that Iraq pull out of the invasion, yet these calls have been met with silence. In late 1990, the Security Council gave Saddam Hussein’s government an ultimatum: end the war, or face the consequences. In exactly 15 days, the Council will have to decide on whether a United Nations coalition should be sent to the Middle East as outlined in the ultimatum. If such a decision is made, there could be drastic consequences for global security. However, as the innocent people of Kuwait continue to suffer under the invasion, tough choices will have to be made.

Topic 1: Instability in the Eastern Bloc

Introduction

At the dawn of the 1980s, a period of change had begun to sweep across Europe. Nations across the continent saw democratic movements pick up steam as calls for social and political reform increased. After Mikhail Gorbachev gave a speech to the Soviet communist party in 1985, hopes increased even further. He went on to introduce new policies of “*perestroika*” (restructuring) and “*glasnost*” (transparency), which would reinvigorate trust in the Soviet government and restabilize the economy (**History.com Editors**). Gorbachev’s policies intended to improve the quality of living in the U.S.S.R. and its satellite states. The problem was that his plans worked. Too well. Nations of the Warsaw Pact called for drastic changes to existing systems, leading to a deadlock between communist governments and the Soviet Union. These reforms, combined with pre-existing tension within and outside of the U.S.S.R., would lead to the eventual collapse of communism in Europe by December 1991.



Mikhail Gorbachev

History

After coming to power, Mikhail Gorbachev introduced his “restructuring” programs to bring the Soviet economy back on track. Although his reforms were far more lenient on farmers and manufacturers, they went directly against the communist party’s usual guidelines (**History.com Editors**). Private ownership increased, much to the discontent of high-ranking Soviet officials. Capitalist systems had been barred from the Soviet Union since the days of Vladimir Lenin. As such, Gorbachev needed to tread carefully with any attempts at economic reform. One venture he supported was the easing of foreign trade, which had been heavily restricted for years under previous administrations. Unfortunately, many of Gorbachev’s economic decisions had unintended consequences on the people of the Soviet Union and its satellite states. Since vendors were given increased influence, the prices of numerous products skyrocketed. This had many impacts on the Eastern Bloc, pushing its citizens ever so closer to rebellion.



Gorbachev during a visit to East Germany

Gorbachev also introduced political reforms to the Soviet Union, intending to alleviate the people’s fear of the central government. In 1988, he made a historical call for democratic

elections in a Communist Party meeting (**History.com Editors**). After the votes were tallied, the newly formed Congress of People's Deputies drastically changed. News coverage of representatives battling each other on the debate floor became a fad, achieved through the easing of earlier press restrictions. The Communist Party lost a great deal of influence over the Soviet Union as a result of the elections. Simultaneously, the political power of the central government was divided among regional and municipal governments, causing more instability in the process.



Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan

Although Gorbachev's reforms had many negative consequences on the Soviet Union, his goal to achieve positive relations with the West was successful. It was under his leadership that the U.S.S.R. ended its involvement in Afghanistan, a costly and embarrassing conflict that saw thousands of troops killed (**History.com Editors**). Despite the staunch anti-communist views of Ronald Reagan, Gorbachev was able to agree to key nuclear deals with the United States during his time in power. The 1987 INF Treaty between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. banned the use of all intermediate-range ballistic missiles, a historic agreement after decades of never-ending tension between both nuclear powers. His administration would also announce a

decrease in military spending and an end to Soviet interference in the Eastern Bloc, allowing its members a chance to dictate their fates.

Pro-Democracy Uprisings

The people had endured enough of the 4-decade-long period of socialism under the Eastern Bloc. They had seen Gorbachev's ways and sought political liberalization, economic reform and most of all, freedom. Strikes, protests and public demonstrations sprouted across the Soviet nations, as they looked for answers in their ringleader, who was the guiding block of the reform. Some were let off easy, like in Poland. The government was against the change of the Solidarnosc (Solidarity), but they fell to the overwhelming support of the people. It took only 9 years after imprisoning the trade union for them to be released, followed by their leader becoming democratically elected as president.



Fall of the Berlin Wall

Others had precautions to fight against the change. The Berlin Wall in Germany proved to be the most popular of its time, said to serve to keep out the “fascist” West Berlin from the East, although it was mainly to stop the mass immigration from East to West. The wall stood for 27 years, with both sides not making a move to stir up any conflict, but it was yet again the

people who took the initiative. Seeing the change in fellow communist nations as well as protests within East Berlin, the spokesperson for East Berlin's Communist Party made an announcement; at midnight of that day, they would open the gates. Now that their worries were over, the patrol guards simply waited to open the gates, but what happened shocked them. 2 million people, a tenth of the entire population of East Germany, crowded by the wall waiting for it to fall. Some didn't even wait, bringing hammers and picks to tear down the wall that had torn families apart (**History.com Editors**). There was rejoicing on November 10, 1989, as the German people would no longer be split physically and only a year later, politically, unifying into one German nation.



Romanian Revolution, 1989

Unfortunately, very few nations had to put up with much resistance from the government. An example of this was Romania, under the leadership of Nicolae Ceaușescu. At first, he was seen as a good leader, as he worked with Western nations in the past. As the 1980s came rolling in, however, he changed his ways. The country had amounted to a lot of debt that Ceaușescu wanted to pay off as fast as he could. This led to less money being dedicated to the people and declining living standards. Protests against the communist regime spread across the nation like many others, but Ceaușescu had a different way of taking care of them; opening fire.

In the city of Timisoara, the army was ordered to shoot down protesters fighting against the government (**History Matters**). This led to more unrest, as protests and demonstrations usually ended in fighting and bloodshed. Ceaușescu attempted to give a speech to sway the people but was met with hatred from the people watching. The whole nation saw their leader betray them on television as the fighting continued. On the 24th of December, the Ceaușescus were found and captured. After a short trial, they were found guilty and sentenced to death. The revolution which lasted just over a week, claimed over a thousand lives, leaving Romania still struggling with its government to this day.

Effects on Global Security

With new changes in the Eastern Bloc, many have begun to worry about the stability of Europe and global security. Nations such as Germany and Poland have experienced peaceful transitions to democratic systems, with nearly all elements of Soviet influence eliminated. Other nations have undergone popular revolutions to remove communist elements, some more peaceful than others. Although the Eastern Bloc has mostly completed this transition period, one government is still left standing: Moscow. After the violence in Romania, experts have expressed their worry that a similar uprising in Russia and the other Soviet republics could have drastic effects on the balance of power. The root of this lies in the fact that the U.S.S.R. is a much more unstable and politically volatile state compared to those of the Eastern Bloc. As anti-communist sentiment continues to grow in the Soviet Union, how will people respond to the calls for change?



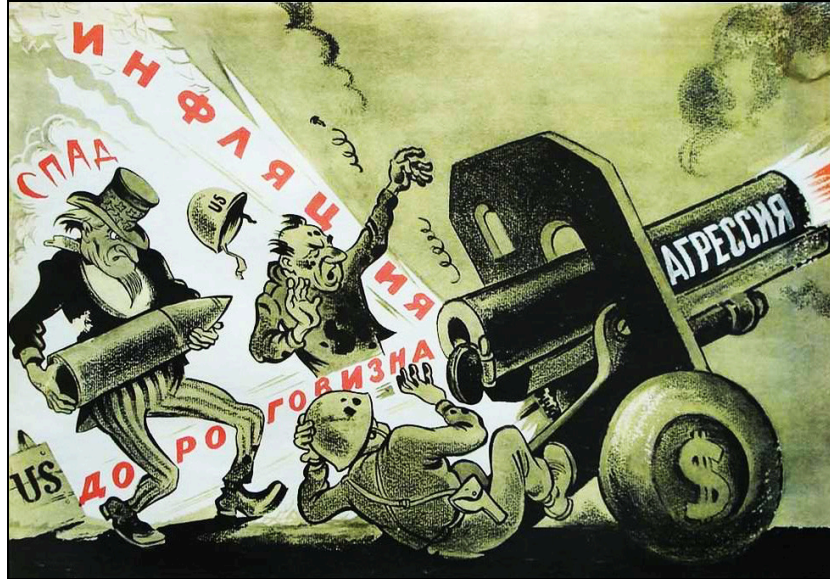
Soviet troops in Afghanistan, 1979

A clear example of the Soviet's fall from power is their failed invasion of Afghanistan. The communist government of Afghanistan had formed close relations with the U.S.S.R. after overthrowing the previous regime in 1978. However, the new government formed many enemies in the process, leading to the rise of anti-communist opposition in the country. As a result, the Soviets decided to invade with an intimidating force of thirty thousand troops. Initially, the invasion was successful and an allied leader was placed at the helm of the Afghan government. However, the operation turned into a gruelling deadlock with the Soviets holding key cities but unable to defeat guerrilla forces. Attempts were made to bomb the insurgents into submission, causing millions of refugees to flee to neighbouring Pakistan and Iran, but to no avail. By the time they withdrew in 1988, the Soviets had suffered thousands of losses and failed to install a friendly government in Afghanistan. As the leading cause of the Eastern Bloc's ongoing disintegration, many are astonished at how weak the "superpower" that is (or was) the Soviet Union has truly become.



Protests in Kyiv against the Communist Party

Another glaring concern is the threat of foreign interference in the Eastern Bloc. As communist governments make the transition to democracy, there has already been evidence of outreach from the U.S. A notable example is the reunification of East and West Germany, occurring only months after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 (**History.com Editors**). Although relations between the Soviet Union and the West have improved under Gorbachev, speculation of the United States by Russia has remained intact. With rumours that NATO may attempt to rope former communist states into its bloc, the central government has maintained its fears of a total collapse. Even though the chances of an all-out war are close to impossible, anything can happen with the flick of a switch. It is just as important to note that neither the United States nor the U.S.S.R. has conducted an agreement to ban the use of nuclear weaponry, a key indicator that “peace for our time” has yet to be achieved.



Anti-American propaganda originating in the Soviet Union

The delegates of this committee should task themselves with finding a way to stabilize the ongoing situation in Eastern Europe. Reaching a solution that minimizes foreign involvement may be a key factor, considering that Gorbachev's reforms were intended to allow the Soviet Bloc to choose its fate. However, it is equally important that the Security Council ensure the safe and swift transition of governments. If an incident similar to that of Romania is to be avoided, this will be of the utmost importance. Finally, bringing security back to the faltering Soviet Union should be a top priority of the Council. With a total population of over 290 million, it cannot be stressed enough that a violent revolution in the U.S.S.R. would have catastrophic consequences.

Guiding Questions

1. In what fashion should the Security Council involve itself in the Eastern Bloc? Is it wise for the international community to involve itself at all?
2. Will further influence from foreign powers aggravate the situation?
 - a. If foreign influence is deemed necessary, what form should it take and how long should it last? Should limitations be placed?
3. How can the Security Council ensure the peaceful transition of governments? Is it possible for a situation like that of Romania to be avoided without troops on the ground?
4. How can the economic and social stability of the Soviet Union be maintained to avoid any sort of violent revolution?
 - a. Is there any reasonable way to prevent a situation similar to that of Romania?
5. What is the future of Eastern Europe post-communism? Is the UN obligated to provide emerging democratic states with any sort of assistance to help with the transition?



Topic 2: The Gulf War

Introduction

The Middle East has been a culprit of Western monopolization since the dawn of the 20th century. After years of fighting against European colonization, new problems and new enemies quickly replaced the old ones. The difference was that these adversaries were found not abroad but within the region itself. In the late 1980s, Iraq had amounted to a large debt to the nation of Kuwait. They had been fighting a war against Iran and borrowed money from the small nation, which now desperately needed it back as the Kuwaiti stock market had crashed. Of course, Iraq couldn't pay off the debt so soon, but Kuwait wasn't making things easy. They had been producing and exporting more oil in the past years, a key resource in the Middle East, causing prices to fall drastically.

Since Iraq depended greatly on the price of oil, they threatened to go to war over the matter, which pressured Kuwait to announce that they would be reducing their oil production in July 1990. Iraq wasn't willing to back down, however, as they claimed that Kuwait was stealing from their oil reserves in a contested border region. Tensions continued to rise until finally, in August 1990, Iraqi troops crossed the border into Kuwait. Acting as a dramatic end to the Cold War, the events that would follow continue to play a role in international relations to this day. Increasing tensions in the Middle East, combined with a growing disdain for the United States and the Western world, would be leading factors in the horrific September 11th attacks in 2001. Thus, the Gulf War has had cataclysmic effects on global affairs that are still felt to this day.



Saddam Hussein

History

The reason Iraq invaded boils down to the man in charge; Saddam Husain. The Iraqi dictator had a turbulent rise to power, growing up impoverished and grief-stricken after the death of his father. He joined the Ba'ath Party in 1957, quickly rising the ranks and becoming a key leader of the country in the early 1970s. The Ba'ath Party promoted the formation of "a single Arab socialist nation," the party itself had roots in Iraq and Syria since the early 1960s (**The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica**). Under his leadership, Iraq made the important decision to nationalize its oil industry, a continued attempt by Arab nations to remove Western companies and their monopolization of the Middle East. By the late 1970s, Saddam became President of Iraq and began to assert his control over the state. By removing elements of resistance and increasing his popularity among citizens, he finally secured his position.



Iraqi forces during the Iran-Iraq War of 1980

In 1980, Saddam began his first major military campaign by launching an invasion of Iran. A period of relative stability between both regional powers was brought to a head after the Iranian Revolution. The newly-formed Islamic Republic of Iran disputed previous border agreements with Saddam Hussein's government (**The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica**). Despite achieving victory in the revolution, Iran was now weakened economically and militarily, while also facing intense pressure from the United States after a recent diplomatic incident. Iraq, looking to seize an opportunity, decided to invade Iran and take the valuable oil fields located near the Western border. Unfortunately, the conflict waged on for years with repeated invasions and slogging battles. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands perished in the conflict, which would end in a stalemate resulting in zero territorial changes. Interestingly, Iraq received support from the Soviet Union, China and various Western nations during the war. Key supporters from the Arab world included Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which both provided Saddam's regime with large loans to help fund the conflict.



Kuwait, shaded in orange, shown within the Middle East

Saddam Hussain's ultimate goal was to beat out Egypt as the leader of the Arab world, even preaching that he went to war against Iran for the Arab nations and that they should have to "support" him economically after the war. Saddam wanted to be seen as a powerful leader building a powerful nation, not just by the Arab world, but the whole world. Kuwait, although supporting him in the past, was an easy target. Saddam had made claims to the nation saying that it was originally their land, referring to the Ottoman Empire (**The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica**). Not only that, but Kuwait had money, lots of money. If Iraq were to acquire the oil fields that powered its economy, it would be able to easily recuperate the lost funds from the war and even kick-start another campaign. Saddam scrutinized Kuwait, his former ally, for going over oil production levels set by OPEC, leading to increased tensions in the Middle East.

Iraqi Invasion

Iraqi troops stormed into Kuwait, the fighting only lasting 14 hours. Although the 20,000-strong army put up the best fight they could, the taking of Kuwait City and the Dasman Palace was relatively easy. Saddam Hussein's plan was working, as they instantly acquired almost \$100 billion in oil assets. Iraq set up a puppet government called the Provisional Free

Government of Kuwait, placing the blame for the invasion on Kuwaitis who wanted to replace the Ṣabāḥ dynasty. On August 28th, Saddam Hussein proclaimed Kuwait to be the 19th province of Iraq, and a few names were “Iraqized” to fit with the country (**The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica**). Although it was now a part of the country, Iraqi soldiers still pillaged, tortured and murdered many Kuwaiti citizens. They stole art, scientific assets and \$1.6 billion in gold, all of which was condoned by Iraq. Just as quickly as the invasion had begun, Kuwait had been subdued.



American Naval forces inspecting an Iraqi cargo vessel

Many people didn't like the idea of a tyrant expanding his nation's borders, especially other Arab nations in the Middle East. The immediate international response to the Iraqi invasion was quick and strong. Just three days after the taking of the country, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 661, banning all trade with Iraq and ensuring that UN members would keep Kuwaiti assets safe (**The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica**). Hosni Mubarak, then president of Egypt, called a meeting in Cairo where 12 of the 21 Arab League members officially condemned the invasion of Kuwait. Saddam, however, was a clever man, using the crisis to settle terms and end the Iran-Iraq war. Although Iraq was not able to achieve favourable terms with the Iranian government, it was able to retain the pre-war borders and

settle other existing border disputes with Iran. This detail would be key to securing their foothold in Kuwait, leaving one less potential adversary to worry about from the East.



American fighter jets in Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Shield

Although the situation in Kuwait has been settled by the Iraqi occupation, the international community is still not yet satisfied. A major issue that remains unsolved is Iraq's continued desire for territorial expansion, which is especially concerning considering its newfound access to the Persian Gulf. Additionally, the presence of Iranian and Saudi oil fields near the border with Iraq has caused worry in both nations. These worries may eventually lead to troop buildup and renewed tensions in the Middle East, which could sprawl out into a region-wide conflict. The Iraqi military remains a force to be reckoned with, amassing nearly one million troops and thousands of armoured vehicles (**The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica**). Saddam's government also possessed a stockpile of missiles and chemical weapons that would prove destructive to any defending force. To deter this, the Saudi monarchy allowed foreign troops from the West and the Arab world to be stationed on the border with Iraq. In a surprise move, the U.S.S.R. announced its support for the presence of U.S. military units and carrier battle groups in the Persian Gulf. Codenamed "*Operation Desert Shield*," over half a million troops from several nations had been sent to the Middle East by late 1990.

Effects on Global Security

Trade embargos and official condemnations were not going to hinder Iraq given its newfound economic status. The UNSC quickly realized that there was only one way to remove Iraqi troops from Kuwait; physical force. The United Nations Security Council had only authorized and supported the unilateral use of force on one other occasion; the Korean War. Using a similar premise, Resolution 678 was formed and passed the Council with a vote of 12 to 2 (**The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica**). The paper described that given previous attempts to encourage an end to war, the Iraqi government had refused to withdraw its troops from Kuwait. It authorized the use of force by United Nations member states if Iraq had not ended its occupation of Kuwait by January 15, 1991. The members who voted against the measure included Cuba and Yemen, with China choosing to abstain. The Soviet Union voted in favour of the resolution, a rare occurrence considering its previous usage of the veto power against Security Council measures.

Resolution 678 not only represents an ultimatum against Saddam Hussein's regime, but a ticking time bomb. As mentioned before, the only time the Security Council has ever authorized the use of force against another nation was over 40 years ago. A lot has changed since then, including the advancement of nuclear technology and doctrines. Although Iraq is not suspected to own or operate nuclear weapons, its formidable artillery divisions and vast chemical weapons arsenal mean an invasion could be costly. U.S. General Colin Powell advised that any force used to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait must be "overwhelming and utilized as a last resort." As a veteran of the Vietnam War, he also reported that any involvement should have clear goals and support from at home and abroad to succeed (**The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica**). Any international coalition must consider elements of the "Powell Doctrine" if they choose to move forward with an operation.



In response to the outbreak of the Korean War, the UNSC passed Resolution 82 in 1950

The delegates of this committee should consider the timing of Resolution 678 when coming to any agreement on the status of the Iraqi occupation. As it is due to expire fifteen days from the date this committee is set in, organization and collaboration will be key points to consider when drafting a paper. While previous Security Council measures authorized the use of force to remove Iraq by “any means necessary.” this term has yet to be truly defined by its members. It remains undetermined as to what the goal would be for the coalition after Iraqi forces were removed from Kuwait. Would a following invasion be conducted to remove Saddam Hussein from power? Would an investigation be conducted into Iraq’s chemical weapons arsenal? As outlined in the Powell Doctrine, these questions must be answered before any action is taken in Kuwait by the Security Council.

Guiding Questions

1. How should the Security Council respond to the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait? Should the existing provisions outlined in Resolution 678 be utilized, or is it better for a potential to be postponed until a later date?
2. Is the definition of the term “any means necessary” too broad for the Security Council to act on? Should the term be more clearly defined to prevent any confusion or unjustified actions?
3. What actions must be taken to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait? Considering the Powell Doctrine, is it wise for the Security Council to set specific goals to be achieved in a potential operation?
4. What shall the fate of Iraq be if and when its forces are ousted from Kuwait? Is the removal of Saddam Hussein necessary to restore stability in the Middle East? Should an investigation be conducted into the Iraqi chemical weapons program?
 - a. Does the Security Council have the jurisdiction to decide on these matters? Or, again, is it a matter that should only be settled by domestic governments?



Bibliography

Topic 1

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Boris Yeltsin". Encyclopedia Britannica, 28 Jan. 2024,

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Boris-Yeltsin>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Cold War". Encyclopedia Britannica, 1 Mar. 2024,

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Cold-War>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Collapse of the Soviet Union". Encyclopedia

Britannica, 17 Feb. 2024,

<https://www.britannica.com/event/the-collapse-of-the-Soviet-Union>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "German reunification". Encyclopedia Britannica, 21

Feb. 2024, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/German-reunification>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "glasnost". Encyclopedia Britannica, 9 Feb. 2024,

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/glasnost>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Iron Curtain". Encyclopedia Britannica, 2 Feb. 2024,

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Iron-Curtain>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty".

Encyclopedia Britannica, 1 Dec. 2023,

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Intermediate-Range-Nuclear-Forces-Treaty>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Mikhail Gorbachev". Encyclopedia Britannica, 27

Feb. 2024, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Mikhail-Gorbachev>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "perestroika". Encyclopedia Britannica, 17 Jan. 2024,
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/perestroika-Soviet-government-policy>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Soviet invasion of Afghanistan". Encyclopedia
Britannica, 25 Dec. 2023,
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Soviet-invasion-of-Afghanistan>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Velvet Revolution". Encyclopedia Britannica, 12 Jan.
2024, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Velvet-Revolution>.

History.com Editors. "Berlin Wall." *History*, A&E Television Networks, 15 Dec. 2009,
www.history.com/topics/cold-war/berlin-wall.

History.com Editors. "East and West Germany Reunite after 45 Years." HISTORY, 13 Dec. 2018,
www.history.com/this-day-in-history/east-and-west-germany-reunite-after-45-years.

History.com Editors. "Perestroika." History.com, 21 Aug. 2018,
www.history.com/topics/cold-war/perestroika-and-glasnost.

Kulik, Rebecca M.. "Eastern bloc". Encyclopedia Britannica, 26 Sep. 2022,
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Eastern-bloc>.

Topic 2

Afary, Janet. "Iranian Revolution". Encyclopedia Britannica, 19 Feb. 2024,
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Iranian-Revolution>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Ba'ath Party". Encyclopedia Britannica, 30 Nov. 2023,
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Baath-Party>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Iran-Iraq War". Encyclopedia Britannica, 7 Nov. 2023,

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Iran-Iraq-War>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Middle East". Encyclopedia Britannica, 1 Mar. 2024,

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Middle-East>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Persian Gulf War". Encyclopedia Britannica, 12 Jan.

2024, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Persian-Gulf-War>.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Saddam Hussein". Encyclopedia Britannica, 13 Feb.

2024, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Saddam-Hussein>.

History.com Editors. "Iraq Invades Kuwait." HISTORY, A&E Television Networks, 21 Aug.

2018, www.history.com/this-day-in-history/iraq-invades-kuwait.

"Resolution 678 (1990) /." United Nations Digital Library System, UN, 2019,

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/102245?ln=en>.

"Resolution 82 (1950) /." Digitallibrary.un.org, 1965,

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/112025?ln=en>.

Tisdall, Simon. "Superpowers Unite over Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait- Archive, 3 August 1990."

The Guardian, The Guardian, 3 Aug. 2018,

www.theguardian.com/world/2018/aug/03/superpowers-unite-over-iraq-invasion-of-kuwait-1990.