



United Nations Simulation Conference 2021

Historic Security Council



Background Guide

Table of Contents

Sr.No.	Topic	Page
1.	Letter from the Chairs	2
2.	Introduction to the Committee: a. About b. Structure and Functions c. Nature of Resolutions	3
3.	Agenda 1- “Cuban Missile Crisis”: a. Introduction to the Topic b. Key Terms c. History of the Agenda d. Main Issues of Concerns e. Main Parties to the Conflict f. Timeline of Events g. Focusing Questions h. Recommended Readings i. Bibliography	4
4.	Agenda 2- “Dissolution of Yugoslavia”: a. Introduction to the Topic b. Key Terms c. History of the Agenda d. Main Issues of Concerns e. Main Parties to the Conflict f. Timeline of Events g. Focusing Questions h. Recommended Readings i. Bibliography	13

Letter from Chairs

To the Historic Security Council,

Greetings delegates, we welcome you to the Historic United Nations Security Council and sincerely hope this background guide helps you with your large pile of research prior to the conference. We'd like to welcome you to the Historic Security Council with open arms and we hope that you have an enriching experience in this conference that further expands your knowledge about Model United Nations and the history in general. We also hope that while you learn from this conference the primary focus of this committee is to ensure that all delegates have a great time and actively participate.

This Historic Security Council Committee is a twist on the General Security Council Committee and this committee will have the diplomacy and reality of a regular Security Council with the added spice of history. This committee will deal with significant events in modern World history that have affected the modern world, therefore the agendas accurately represent events that caused a threat to international peace and security during their respective eras. To ensure that the committee runs as smoothly as possible, we hope that each and every one of you will bring unparalleled knowledge about your foreign policy, historical events, the Rules of Procedures, as well as an understanding of the functions of the Security Council.

To all the delegates who have committed themselves to this conference, we sincerely hope that we meet all of your expectations and we wish you the very best of luck for the conference.

Warm Regards,

The Chairs of the Historic Security Council

Darshan Nair & Muskaan Ali

Historic United Nations Security Council

A century prior to the formation of the United Nations, several international instruments attempted to alleviate conflict and resolve issues. Organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Hague conventions are a few notable examples. Following World War 1 (WW1), the Paris Peace Conference, also known as the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919, established The League of Nations in order to settle various disputes.

However, the League of Nations was a highly flawed institution, lacked representation from most of the world and failed to prevent multiple regional conflicts as well as the Second World War (WW2).

The United Nations Security Council was established in 1945 as the aftermath of the aforementioned Second World War. It is one of the six principal organizations of the United Nations. It was formed to prevent any sort of future world wars, to promote peace and security and discuss matters relating to international peace and security.

This committee will function as the Security Council in a period of history and would further function as though that the delegates are in that period of time. This would mean that a “freeze date” would be set for each Agenda. The freeze date states the date that each Agenda occurs within. Kindly note that while researching about the agendas it is imperative that delegates do not use evidence made public after the freeze date and not quote events that occur after the freeze date. Also note that due to the extensive period of time between the two agendas, governments of some nations may have changed therefore delegates may have to represent different governments in the two agendas. For Example, the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in the first agenda will represent the Delegate of the Russian Federation in the second agenda.

Structure and Functions

The current United Nations Security Council is composed of 15 member states- 5 permanent members (United States of America, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The French Republic, The People’s Republic of China and the Russian Federation) and the 10 remaining members which are elected by the United Nations General Assembly every 1-2 years. Article 31 of the UN Charter however does state that any party not a member of the UNSC but is involved in the dispute being discussed may be invited (without vote).

Prior to an amendment to Article 23 of the UN Charter which increased the number of members to Fifteen in 1965, the number of members in the Security Council were Eleven. Considering that the first agenda was set in 1962, during which the number of members in the Security Council was still Eleven, Four delegates would be “observer delegates” for the first agenda. For this committee observer delegates may not vote on substantial matters (such as voting on resolutions or voting on amendments) however they may still sponsor resolutions/amendments and write resolutions/amendments.

“Cuban Missile Crisis”

Introduction to the Topic

We'll begin with the basics. The country which the emergency will be based around will be Cuba which you can see on the right. It is only 90 miles from the bank of Florida and also goes about as a vital position for the Soviet Union as their impact will basically be on the American's doorstep.



This emergency is broadly viewed as perhaps the main occasions in the Cold War and to numerous history specialists, potentially the nearest the world has at any point been to a hard and fast atomic conflict as American security levels were raised to DEFCON 2. It is exceptionally huge for Cuba itself just as the Communist Regime driven by Fidel Castro accepted that the Americans would have mounted an intrusion to topple the public authority while he thought having rockets put in Cuba would deflect an assault from the US.

This theme is inside the Security Council's order as the nations will get an opportunity to intercede the circumstance between Cuba, the United States of America (USA), and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.). Since this can be considered as a danger to world harmony, the Security Council has an obligation to de-escalate the crisis between the world's largest nuclear powers.

Key Terms

Truman Doctrine: This was the doctrine that established that the United States would provide political, military and economic assistance to all democratic nations under threat from external or internal authoritarian forces. In essence it was a method to counter communist influence in different nations by the Soviet Union.

Espionage: Espionage has been described as a method of intelligence collection, as a "process of obtaining information that is not normally publicly available, using human sources or technical means.

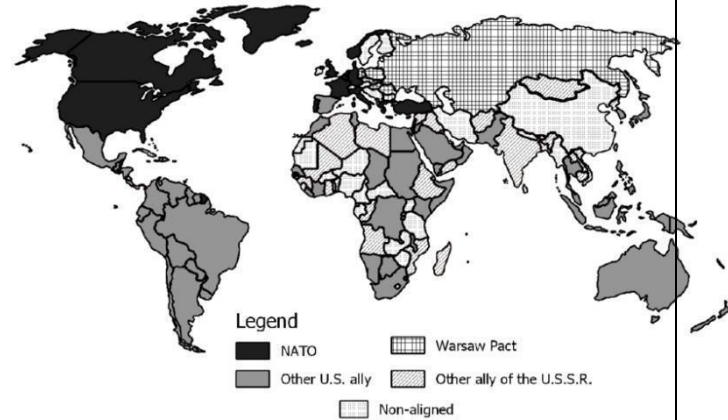
Naval Blockade: A Blockade which would deny the enemy the use of enemy and neutral vessels or aircraft to transport personnel and goods to or from enemy territory.

DEFCON: The defense readiness condition is an alert state used by the United States Armed Forces, It increases in severity from DEFCON 5 (least severe) to DEFCON 1 (most severe) to match varying military situations, with DEFCON 1 signalling the outbreak of nuclear warfare.

History

The Cold War:

Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union had been tense before and during WWII, but tensions reached new heights in the post-war era. The US supplied the 339th Infantry Regiment to support White Russian troops fighting the Red Army during WWI. This action proved to the Soviets that the United States was, yet another imperial foe bent on destroying the Soviet Union. Across the Pacific, the United States was terrified of Bolshevism taking root on its own soil. During the First Red Scare in 1919-20, US authorities detained and searched the offices of several left-leaning political activists. During the Second World War, tensions between the two powers grew uncomfortably high, yet cooperation did not last.



The fate of post-war Europe was a major issue of contention between the US and the USSR. Much of Eastern Europe was captured by the Red Army, and Stalin was cementing Soviet influence in these territories. Though not universal, Soviet dominance was clearly undemocratic.

The United States and its allies were once again concerned about the growth of communism and the collapse of the capitalist world order. The United States developed a policy of "containment" during the Truman administration to prevent communism from spreading further. The Truman Doctrine was born out of the Domino Theory, which held that communist powers would overthrow their neighbour's, who would then turn communist and overthrow their neighbour's.

The Soviets desired security, and the United States desired to limit communist expansion, but by 1949, both governments possessed nuclear weapons. As a result, the Cold War would be marked by a succession of proxy wars that would persist until the end of the decade. For example, in Korea, the Soviet Union sanctioned the North Korean invasion of the South and contributed military aid and some pilots, but never lent ground forces out of fear of direct conflict with the US. Stalin was cautious, not wanting to increase communist dominance if it put the Soviet Union in grave risk. The United States grossly misread his motives and anticipated further communist assault. The USSR would not take any risks it could avoid as long as Stalin was in charge.

Jupiter Missile deployment in Turkey and Italy (1959):

Nuclear missile capacity was also a source of concern for the United States. They sent Jupiter missiles to Italy and Turkey in 1958 and 1959. The missiles stationed in Italy were intended to dissuade the Soviet from expanding into western Europe. The missiles in Turkey might be aimed at the broad Soviet population, with Moscow and other Soviet cities being possible targets. The presence of these missiles created tremendous concern among Soviet leaders,

who were pressed to find an effective alternative. In the next two years, they'll discover an opportunity to threaten the US's heartland on a peaceful Caribbean plantation island.

Batista Coup:

Following the Sergeants' Revolt in 1933, Fulgencio Batista rose to become the leader of the Cuban armed forces and a key decision-maker in Cuban politics. As President from 1940 until 1944, Batista implemented social and economic changes. When he chose to run for President again in 1952, polls showed him in third place. Batista utilized his military position four months before the election to execute a bloodless coup d'état and declare himself Provisional President. While the earnings of Cuban industrial workers increased greatly during Batista's reign, the system was riddled with inequity and corruption.

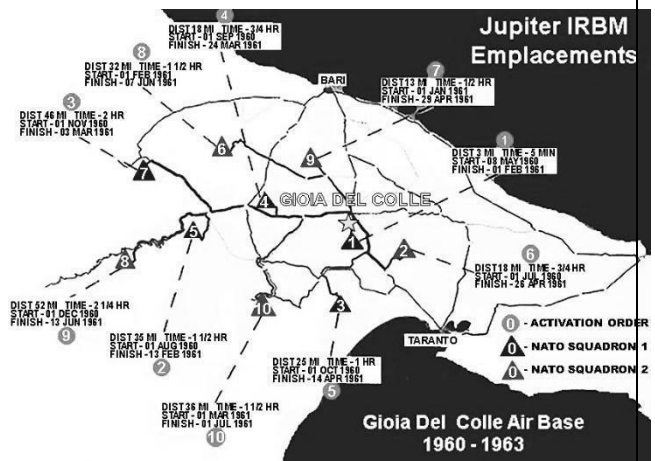
"Hopelessly corrupt, a Mafia playground, (and) a bordello for Americans and other foreigners," wrote playwright Arthur Miller of Batista's Cuba.

Cuba wasn't the only Latin American country exploited by the US. Throughout the twentieth century, the United States was active in Latin America, most notably during the "Banana Republic" era and the Cold War. US firms, such as the United Fruit Company, took advantage of politically unstable countries with economies centered on a single resource in the early twentieth century. The US government would next exert pressure on these countries to adopt measures that would benefit US businesses.

While President Franklin D. Roosevelt implemented the Good Neighbours policy, which was expected to open up new economic prospects through reciprocal trade agreements, many Latin American countries were skeptical. Following the Truman Doctrine, the United States deposed Guatemala's democratically elected president, Jacobo Arbenz, and backed Paraguay's anti-communist dictator, Alfredo Stroessner.

Revolution in Cuba:

Fidel Castro, a young lawyer, petitioned Cuban courts for Batista's dismissal after the coup, but to no success. He subsequently took a more aggressive approach and created "The Movement," a paramilitary organization. The revolutionaries planned an attack on the Moncada Barracks on July 26, 1953, which was a resounding failure; the military imprisoned the ten revolutionaries, and Castro was condemned to 15 years in prison. Castro was freed from prison early in 1955 owing to political pressure and travelled to Mexico to meet with fellow Cuban exiles and Che Guevera to plot the revolution of Batista.



Castro and other rebels made their way through the Sierra Maestra mountains after a rocky landing in 1956. Until an arms embargo in 1958, the US government funded both sides for a short time. People began to support Castro as Batista's dictatorship became increasingly unpopular. Batista fled to the Dominican Republic on January 1, 1959, and Castro was sworn in as Prime Minister of Cuba on February 16, 1959. Workers, peasants, and students made up the majority of the country's population, while the middle class was the main source of opposition to Castro and his dictatorship.

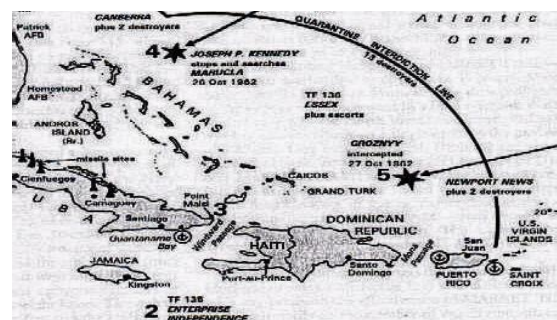
While the US government was initially eager to accept Castro's leadership, they later cut diplomatic ties with Cuba and froze all American assets in the country due to concerns that socialist revolutions would spread across Latin America. Following the United States' embargo, the Soviet Union became Cuba's most important partner, and the two countries developed close military and economic ties.

The United States was preparing for a presidential election at the same time as all of this was going on. A nation growing increasingly scared of the communist danger was watching two candidates, John Kennedy and Richard Nixon. Nixon served as Vice President under Dwight Eisenhower and was thus linked to the current administration's policies. Taking advantage of this, Kennedy chastised Nixon and the current administration for failing to combat the Soviet Union. Kennedy emphasized two critical areas where the United States was allegedly failing.

The first was in the space race, where the Soviet Union had already launched the world's first artificial satellite into orbit. Kennedy was correct in his criticism since the United States was lagging considerably behind the Soviet space program, and Eisenhower had failed to provide NASA with the attention it required to catch up. The “missile gap” between the US and the USSR was the second issue. Kennedy said that the United States had much fewer nuclear missiles than the Soviet Union, and that Eisenhower and Nixon had failed to keep up in order to secure the safety of the United States. This worry was unjustified, as the United States was not far behind the Soviet Union. Regardless, Kennedy was elected President in 1960 on a pledge to be harsher on communism than his predecessor. He was given the opportunity to do so by the new Cuban leadership.

Kennedy's Blockade:

Since the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion, the US had been sending out U-2 surveillance planes over Cuba, and on October 15th, Kennedy was informed that they had discovered objects that were regarded as medium-range ballistic missiles. President John F. Kennedy established the 'EXCOMM' committee at 6:30 p.m. (Executive Committee of the National Security Council). The Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed that a full-scale invasion was the only choice after reviewing a variety of possibilities, although Kennedy was skeptical and chose a quarantine instead. He claimed that striking Cuba would send a clear signal to the Soviets that they could take over Berlin, and that the US allies would regard them as "trigger-happy cowboys" who lost Berlin because of their aggressiveness with Cuba.



The weapons quarantine began on October 21st, with US warships inspecting every ship that entered Cuba. In addition, on October 22nd, Kennedy delivered a speech to the country in

which he stated that they were merely blocking weapons from entering Cuba, not denying them basic needs of life, as the Soviets attempted to do in the Berlin Blockade of 1948. Following the speech, US forces were placed on DEFCON 3.

The problem worsened on October 24th, when Khrushchev delivered a speech to the public, warning that the US's "outright piracy" might lead to war. Later that day, he sent a telegram to Kennedy saying, "If you weigh the present situation with a cool head without giving in to passion, you will understand that the Soviet Union cannot afford not to decline the despotic demands of the USA," and that the blockade is seen as "an act of aggression" by the Soviet Union, and that their ships will be instructed to ignore it.

Main Issues of Concerns

Sovereignty:

Several questions of sovereignty occur as a result of the involvement of several countries, each with their own personal interests and motivations for participating. The following are two key instances in which countries' sovereignty has been called into question, and why delegates should bear this in mind as topics of argument when attempting to resolve disputes.

1. Sovereignty and Security:

It's worth remembering that word of Soviet missiles being deployed in Cuba came from an

American U-2 spy plane flying over the island. This raises an issue about national security and sovereignty: to what degree is it appropriate for governments to use spyware as a method of national security before infringing on the sovereignty of another country? Delegates must assess if countries deploying such surveillance methods have any ulterior



intentions while attempting to answer such a question. Was the employment of spy planes by the United States solely for security reasons? Or was this for some other reason, such as aiding them in the Cold War? Regardless, delegates must consider to what extent, if any, countries should be allowed to take security measures and whether boundaries should be established to protect other countries' sovereignty.

2. Equality and Sovereignty:

During the debate, delegates are likely to focus heavily on how to resolve the situation by negotiating and reaching a compromise between the superpowers' interests. Because of this erroneous thinking, the interests of "smaller" countries, such as Cuba, are dismissed. As a result, when developing solutions, delegates should consider all countries affected by the situation in mind. Furthermore, one may argue that the Cuban Missile Crisis was precipitated by American influence, which compelled

Castro to accept the Soviet offer of nuclear missiles. Once again, the question at hand is how “larger” nations might use fear to compel “smaller” countries to cooperate with or act against them. In some ways, this is a question of countries' sovereignty being valued unequally; it appears that superpowers are rarely compelled or frightened by other countries because their sovereignty and personal interests are strongly regarded by the global community.

Kennedy's Blockade:

The US had been conveying U-2 covert operative planes over Cuba since the time the Bay of Pigs attack failed¹⁹ and on October fifteenth, Kennedy had been told that they had recognized articles that were deciphered as medium reach long range rockets. At 6:30 pm, President Kennedy had framed the 'EXCOMM' advisory group (Executive Committee of the National Security Council). In the wake of thinking about a scope of choices, the Joints Chief of Staff chose a full-scale intrusion was the solitary alternative though Kennedy was distrustful and selected a Quarantine all things considered. He said that assaulting Cuba would give a reasonable sign for the Soviets to assume control over Berlin and he accepted that the US partners would consider them 'combative cattle rustlers' who lost Berlin since they were excessively forceful with Cuba.

On October 21st, the Quarantine of weapons began and US warships reviewed each boat that went into Cuba. Additionally, Kennedy addressed the country on October 22nd and said that they were just halting weapons going into Cuba and didn't deny them the necessities of life, not at all like how the Soviets endeavoured to do as such in the Berlin Blockade of 1948. After an hour of the discourse, US powers were put on DEFCON 3.

In any case, on October 24th, the emergency developed further as Khrushchev communicated in a discourse to the country that the US's 'by and large theft' would prompt a conflict. He additionally sent a wire to Kennedy later in that date and said "in the event that you gauge the current circumstance with a composed attitude without offering away to energy, you will comprehend that the Soviet Union can't manage not to decay the oppressive requests of the USA" and that the Soviet Union perspectives the barricade as "a demonstration of hostility" and their boats will be told to disregard it.

Timeline of Events

Time	Event
1895	The Cuban War of Independence begins which aims to gain independence from Spain
Apr 21, 1898	The Spanish-American War begins which involves the United States intervening in Cuba in support of the Independence Movement
Dec 10, 1898	The Spanish-American War ends which grants temporary occupation of Cuba to the US
1902	The military occupation of Cuba is ended by the US granting formal independence to Cuba.
1933	The Sergeants' Revolt occurs which deposed the President and established a Pentarchy
1940	Fulgencio Batista is elected as President of Cuba
1945	World War Two ends
1952	The Cuban Constitutional Army led by Fulgencio Batista stages a Coup d'etat which establishes a military dictatorship in Cuba.
July 26, 1953 – January 1, 1959	The Cuban Revolution led by Fidel Castro and fellow revolutionaries part of the 26th July Movement occurs.
1961	Jupiter Missile Placement in Turkey & Italy.
April 17, 1961 – April 19, 1961	Invasion of the Bay of Pigs which was a failed invasion conducted by Forces that opposed Castro.
October 1962	The United States discovers Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba.
October 22, 1962	Kennedy announced a “Naval Quarantine” on Cuba and warned that U.S. forces would seize “offensive weapons and associated matériel” that Soviet vessels might attempt to deliver to Cuba.

Focusing Questions

- What, if anything, should be done regarding the missiles in Cuba?
- Should the same apply to missiles in other countries?
- Should there be a form of arms control in place, specifically with nuclear weapons?
- How can communication between countries be improved?
- Should there be limitations on a country's ability to use surveillance methods?
- How can a nuclear crisis be prevented from occurring again in the future?

Bibliography

1. National Geographic. "Meeting of the first Security Council and history". nationalgeographic.org <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/thisday/jan17/first-meeting-security-council/>
2. United Nations. "Members of the United Nations Security Council". un.org <http://www.un.org/en/sc/members/>
3. United Nations. "About the United Nations Security Council". un.org <http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/>
4. United Nations. "Chapter VII | United Nations". un.org <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-vii/index.html>
5. United Nations, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1948, S/RES/51(1948), UN Security Council [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/51\(1948\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/51(1948))
6. United Nations, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1950, S/RES/82/(1950)UN Security Council [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/82\(1950\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/82(1950))
7. Office of the Historian. "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1952-1954, The American Republics, Volume IV. history.state.gov <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1952-54v04/d327>
8. The Dynamics of World Power: A Documentary History of the United States Foreign Policy 1945-1973, by Arthur Meier Schlesinger, 1973, McGraw-Hill, p. 512
9. http://www.people.fas.harvard.edu/~jjidoming/images/jid_batista.PDF H. E. Chehabi and Juan J. Linz. "Sultanistic Regimes". Chapter 5: "The Batista Regime in Cuba", 1998. Pg 113-131
10. Faria, Miguel A., Jr. (27 July 2004). "Fidel Castro and the 26th of July Movement". Newsmax Media
11. Gleijeses, Piero. 1995. pp. 9–19. "A study on Cuba"
12. Voss, Michael. "Bay of Pigs: The 'perfect failure' of Cuba invasion". bbc.co.uk <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-13066561>
13. Conservapedia. "Bay of Pigs". Conservapedia.com http://www.conservapedia.com/Bay_of_Pigs

14. Len Scott; R. Gerald Hughes (2015). "The Cuban Missile Crisis: A Critical Reappraisal"
https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=UJEGCAAQBAJ&pg=PT17&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
15. Correll, John. "Airpower and the Cuban Missile Crisis". airforcemag.com
<http://www.airforce-magazine.com/MagazineArchive/Pages/2005/August%202005/0805u2.aspx>
16. Kempe, Frederick (2011). Berlin 1961. Penguin Group USA
17. Axelrod, Alan (2009). The Real History of the Cold War: A New Look at the Past. New York: Sterling Publishing Co. pp. 332, 335 https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=ZnYHG1eK-2AC&redir_esc=y&hl=en
18. UPI. "1962 A Year in Review, Cuban Missile Crisis". upi.com
<http://www.upi.com/Archives/Audio/Events-of-1962/Cuban-Missile-Crisis>
19. Khrushchev, Nikita (24th October 1962). "Khrushchev Letter to President Kennedy".
<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/archives/x2jfk.html>
20. "CubanMissileCrisis", History.com, <http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cuban-missile-crisis>

“The Dissolution of Yugoslavia”

Introduction to the Topic

Again we shall begin with the basics. This session will be based upon the aftermath of the Independence Movements in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the instability in the newly independent regions including the conflicts between various ethnic groups in the region and the recognition of the newly independent regions by the United Nations. The freeze date would be **15th April 1992**.

This issue was a contentious issue in the post Cold War era and this issue set the stage for the instability in the Balkan regions in the 21st Century with the independence movement in Kosovo and the rising animosity in the region.

Since this issue with regards to the ongoing conflict in Bosnia and Croatia poses a threat to international peace and security the United Nations Security Council has the precedence to discuss this agenda.



Key Terms

Ethnic Cleansing: The attempt to create ethnically homogeneous geographic areas through the deportation or forcible displacement of persons belonging to particular ethnic groups

War Crimes: Defined under Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions related to international armed conflict, Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, Serious violations of Article 3 common to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions, related to armed conflict not of an international character or Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflict not of an international character.

Right of Self-Determination: Right of people to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR): Initially established in Croatia to ensure demilitarization of designated areas. The mandate was later extended to Bosnia and Herzegovina to support the delivery of humanitarian relief, monitor "no fly zones" and "safe areas". Its mandate was established in February 1992 by United Nations Security Council Resolution 743.

History

Kingdom of Yugoslavia

In World War One Austria-Hungary was defeated after which, the Paris Peace Conference changed state boundaries in the Balkan region. The newly created Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes annexed previously Austria-Hungarian lands. the Serbian Karadjordjević dynasty established the 1921 constitution which made the kingdom a highly centralized state and a constitutional monarchy, in which legislative power was exercised jointly by the monarchy and a legislative assembly. After a decade of party struggle, In 1929, King Alexander I dismantled the assembly, declared a royal dictatorship and changed the name of the state to Yugoslavia. The historical regions were replaced by nine banovines or prefectures, they were drafted deliberately to cut across the lines of traditional regions. However, The Kingdom of Yugoslavia was brought to an end by World War II and the Axis Powers' invasion in April 1941.



During World War 2

The Axis powers had partitioned Yugoslavia during their invasion. In order to reinforce new territorial boundaries, they exploited ethnic tensions.

Nazi Germany annexed northern and eastern Slovenia, occupied the Serb Banat, which had a significant ethnic German minority, and established a military occupation administration in Belgrade. Italy annexed southern and eastern Slovenia, occupied the Yugoslav coastline along the Adriatic Sea and attached Kosovo to Albania, which Italy had annexed in April 1939. Under Ante Pavelic the Ustasë proclaimed an "Independent State of Croatia," sponsored by the German Reich and Italy, and annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina. Germany and Italy divided Croatia into zones of influence, in which each stationed troops. Hungary annexed the Backa and Baranja regions in northeastern Yugoslavia. Bulgaria occupied Macedonia and the tiny Serb province of Pirot.



The violent struggles that occurred in Yugoslavia between 1941 and 1945 resulted in over 1.7 million dead. Of these, one million were caused by Yugoslav killing Yugoslav, whether it was Croat Ustase against Jews, Muslims, Serbs, Chetniks and Partisans.

Communist Yugoslavia

Socialist Yugoslavia was formed in 1946 after Josip Broz Tito and his communist-led Partisans had helped liberate the country from German rule in 1944–45. The kingdom was replaced by a federation of six nominally equal republics: Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. In Serbia the two provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina were given autonomous status in order to acknowledge the specific interests of Albanians and Magyars, respectively.



The Yugoslavia-Soviet Split

The years after World War Two led to a split between communist nations. The split between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia primarily started from the Yugoslav support for the Communist Party of Greece in the Greek Civil War, while the Yugoslavian government actively supported the Communist Party, Stalin and the USSR actively wished for the de-escalation of the war and actively denounced support of the Greek Communists as outlined by the Percentages Agreement. Furthermore, in 1948 the Yugoslav government and Tito changed rules and regulations allowing for reforms which changed the system from the Soviet system to a more reformed communist economy.



This split led to the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1956 with the signing of the Declaration of Brijuni which sought to guard the independence of nations in the face of complex international situations demanding allegiance to either two warring superpowers.

Independence Movements in Yugoslavia

After Tito's death on 4 May 1980, ethnic tensions grew in Yugoslavia. The legacy of the Constitution of 1974 was used to throw the system of decision-making into a state of paralysis, made all the more hopeless as the conflict of interests had become irreconcilable.



After Tito's death, Serbian communist leader Slobodan Milošević made his way to becoming the next superior figure and political official for Serbia. Other republics, especially

Slovenia and Croatia, denounced the move of suppressing Kosovan Autonomy as a revival of greater Serbian hegemonism.

In January 1990, the extraordinary 14th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was convened. For most of the time, the Slovene and Serbian delegations were arguing over the future of the League of Communists and Yugoslavia. The Serbian delegation, led by Milošević, insisted on a policy of "one person, one vote", which would empower the plurality population, the Serbs. In turn, the Slovenes, supported by Croats, sought to reform Yugoslavia by devolving even more power to republics, but were voted down. As a result, the Slovene and Croatian delegations left the Congress and the all-Yugoslav Communist party was dissolved.

Slovenia and Croatia voiced demands for looser ties within the Federation. Following the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, each of the republics held multi-party elections in 1990. Slovenia and Croatia held the elections in April since their communist parties chose to cede power peacefully.

In August 1990, Croatia attempted to replace police in the Serb populated Croat Krajina by force, the population first looked for refuge in the Yugoslav Army barracks, while the army remained passive. The Serb civilians then organised armed resistance against the Croats. Serbian uprisings in Croatia began in August 1990 by blocking roads leading from the Dalmatian coast towards the interior almost a year before Croatian leadership made any move towards independence.

Similarly, the attempt to replace Yugoslav frontier police by Slovene police forces provoked regional armed conflicts which finished with a minimal number of victims

On 25 June 1991, Slovenia and Croatia became the first republics to declare independence from Yugoslavia. The following day, the Federal Executive Council specifically ordered the army to take control of the "internationally recognized borders", leading to the Ten-Day War. A ceasefire was eventually agreed upon

In Croatia, In the autumn of 1991 a bloody war broke out. Ethnic Serbs living in Croatia, who created their own state Republic of Serbian Krajina in heavily Serb-populated regions resisted the police forces of the Republic of Croatia who were trying to bring that breakaway region back under Croatian jurisdiction. In some strategic places, the Yugoslav Army (JNA) acted as a buffer zone.

In September 1991, the Republic of Macedonia also declared independence, becoming the only former republic to gain sovereignty without resistance from the Belgrade-based



Yugoslav authorities. 500 US soldiers were then deployed under the UN banner to monitor Macedonia's northern borders with the Republic of Serbia.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina in November 1991, the Bosnian Serbs held a referendum which resulted in an overwhelming vote in favour of forming a Serbian republic within the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina and staying in a common state with Serbia and Montenegro. On 9 January 1992, the Bosnian Serb assembly proclaimed a separate "Republic of the Serb people of Bosnia and Herzegovina". The Bosnian government considered this referendum as illegitimate.

In February–March 1992, the Bosnian government held a national referendum on Declaring Independence from Yugoslavia. That referendum was in turn declared illegitimate by the Federal Constitutional Court in Belgrade and the newly established Republic of the Serb People of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The referendum was boycotted by the Bosnian Serbs and 98% of the voters voting in the referendum voted for independence. The republic's government declared its independence on 5 April, and the Serbs immediately declared the independence of Republika Srpska

Main Issues of Concerns

Recognition of the newly independent Nations

The various new independent Nations (Republic of Slovenia, Republic of Croatia, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina) are all but in recognition independent. However, the recent conflicts in the region may lead to instability in the newly independent Nations and therefore recognition from the United Nations may further escalate the various conflicts. Therefore, the Security Council may discuss whether to recommend the General Assembly to recognise the nations.

Bosnian Conflict

In 1991 several self-styled "Serb Autonomous Regions" were declared in areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina with large Serb populations. In August the Serb Democratic Party began boycotting the Bosnian presidency meetings, and in October it removed its deputies from the Bosnian assembly and set up a "Serb National Assembly" in Banja Luka. By then full-scale war had broken out in Croatia, and the breakup of Yugoslavia was under way. Bosnia and Herzegovina's position became highly vulnerable. Two Croat "communities" in northern and southwestern Bosnia and Herzegovina, similar in some ways to the "Serb Autonomous Regions," were proclaimed in November 1991.

When the European Economic Community (EC) recognized the independence of Croatia and Slovenia in December, it invited Bosnia and Herzegovina to apply for recognition also. A referendum on independence was held during February 29–March 1, 1992, although Karadžić's party obstructed voting in most Serb-populated areas and almost no Bosnian Serbs voted. Of the nearly two-thirds of the electorate that did cast a vote, almost

all voted for independence, which President Izetbegović officially proclaimed on March 3, 1992.

When Bosnia and Herzegovina's independence was recognized by the United States and the EC on April 7, Bosnian Serb paramilitary forces immediately began firing on Sarajevo, and the artillery bombardment of the city by Bosnian Serb units of the Yugoslav army began soon thereafter. During April many of the towns in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina with large Bosniak populations, such as Zvornik, Foča, and Višegrad, were attacked by a combination of paramilitary forces and Yugoslav army units. Most of the local Bosniak population was expelled from these areas. Within six weeks a coordinated offensive by the Yugoslav army, paramilitary groups, and local Bosnian Serb forces brought roughly two-thirds of Bosnian territory under Serb control. In May the army units and equipment in Bosnia and Herzegovina were placed under the command of a Bosnian Serb general, Ratko Mladić.



This conflict has led to the situation in Yugoslavia to exacerbate therefore the Committee must discuss whether it should be involved, if so what actions must it take to ensure that the conflict de-escalates.

Conflict in Croatia

A new UN-sponsored ceasefire was agreed on January 2, 1992, and came into force the next day. This so-called Sarajevo Agreement became a lasting ceasefire. Croatia was officially recognized by the European Community on January 15, 1992. Even though the JNA began to withdraw from Croatia, including Krajina, the UN deployed the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), a protection force in Serbian-held Croatia to supervise and maintain the agreement by United Nations Security Council Resolution 743. The warring parties mostly moved to entrenched positions, and the JNA soon retreated from Croatia into Bosnia and Herzegovina, where a new conflict was anticipated. This conflict however still poses a threat to the peace talks in the region and long-term solutions are necessary to prevent further escalation in the future.

War Crimes

On April 7, When Bosnia and Herzegovina's independence was recognized by the United States and the EC, Bosnian Serb paramilitary forces immediately began firing on Sarajevo, and the artillery bombardment of the city by Bosnian Serb units of the Yugoslav army began soon thereafter.

During April many of the towns in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina with large Bosniak populations, such as Zvornik, Foča, and Višegrad, were attacked by a combination of paramilitary forces and Yugoslav army units. Most of the local Bosniak population was expelled from these areas, the first victims in the country of a process described as ethnic cleansing.

Although Bosniaks were the primary victims and Serbs the primary perpetrators, Croats were also among the victims and perpetrators.

While in Croatia, Vukovar's total destruction during what would be the first phase of the wars in Yugoslavia invited comparisons to Stalingrad during World War II. The town was surrounded by 40,000 JNA soldiers and Serbian paramilitaries and, for 87 days, defended by just 2,000 fighters with the Croat national guard. Even when the Serbs finally took the town, it was a pyrrhic victory. Hundreds of Croatian fighters were killed when Vukovar was taken, and tens of thousands of non-Serb inhabitants expelled. Therefore the Security Council must decide the necessary actions to be taken against the perpetrators of such war crimes.

Timeline of Events

Date	Event
1878	The Russo-Turkish wars end with the Treaty of San Stefano
1878	The Treaty of San Stefano is subsequently revised to the Treaty of Berlin which grants independence to Serbia and Montenegro from the Ottoman Empire
1914	Austria-Hungarian Forces invade Serbia marking the start of World War One
1918	The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is established at the end of the war
1929	King Alexander I gets removed the Constitution and establishes the Kingdom of Yugoslavia
1939	The German Reich invades Poland and thus beginning World War 2
March 1941	Prince Paul signed the Tripartite Pact on 25 March but two days later a successful coup d'état was launched by senior military officials which led to an invasion of Yugoslavia by the Axis Powers
1944-45	Yugoslav Partisans under the control of Marshal Tito expel Axis forces from Yugoslavia
November 1945	King Peter II was deposed by the Yugoslavian Constituent Assembly and the Assembly established the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia with the then Marshal Tito taking

	control of the nation.
1963	The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is proclaimed
May 1980	Josip Broz Tito passes away
20 February 1989	Miners in Kosovo hold a hunger strike in protest of the abolition of the autonomy of Kosovo
May 1989	Slobodan Milosevic becomes the President of the Socialist Republic of Serbia
20-22 January 1990	The 14th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is held during which the Slovene and Croat Delegations left the Congress
August 1990	The Republic of Serbian Krajina is declared by the Serbian population in Croatia via the Log Revolution
25 June 1991	Slovenia and Croatia declare independence
7 July 1991	The Brioni Agreement is signed by representatives from Croatia, Slovenia and Yugoslavia supervised by the European Community
March 1992	Bosnia and Herzegovina declare independence via a referendum that was held at the end of the previous year
6 April 1992	The United States of America and the European Community recognises Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the same day full-scale hostilities begin in the region.

Focusing Questions

- What can the Security Council do to de-escalate the conflict in Bosnia?
- Should the Security Council recommend the General Assembly to recognise the newly independent Nations?
- How can the Security Council ensure that ceasefire are maintained?
- What measures should the Security Council take to punish the perpetrators of war crimes?
- How can the United Nations prevent such conflicts from arising in the region in the future?

Bibliography

1. United Nations. "Members of the United Nations Security Council". *un.org*
<http://www.un.org/en/sc/members/>
2. United Nations, "About the United Nations Security Council". *un.org*
<http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/>
3. United Nations, "Chapter VII | United Nations", *un.org*
<http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-vii/index.html>
4. John B. Allcock (1998), "Conflict in the Former Yugoslavia: An Encyclopedia"
5. Dean E. Murphy (August 8, 1995). "Croats Declare Victory, End Blitz" Los Angeles
6. Judah, Tim (17 February 2011). "Yugoslavia: 1918–2003". BBC.
7. United Nations, "Resolution 721 (1991) / - UN Digital Library", *un.org*.
<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/131956?ln=en>
8. United Nations, "Resolution 740 (1992)", *un.org*.
https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/137126?ln=zh_CN
9. United Nations, "Resolution 743 (1992)", *un.org*.
<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/137965?ln=en>