Historical Security Council

- Indo-Pakistani War (1971)
- The Illegal South African Occupation of South West Africs (1971)

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Introduction

The Security Council is one of the most important councils at the United Nations. Established in 1945 with the founding of the UN, the Security Council was meant to be the council that ensures peace and security throughout the globe. Though some claim the Security Council has failed, the SC has remained an important meeting point for all major points of conflict over the past 70 years.

The Security Council is made up of 15 members: 5 "P5" and 10 "non-P5." The P5 are the 5 countries that are permanent members of the Security Council. Each one of these countries carries a special power that the remaining countries do not: veto power. (This is exclusive to the Security Council. No other UN committee has countries with veto power.) This means that on any substantive vote, (resolutions, amendments, etc.,) a vote against by any of the P5 countries automatically vetoes the resolution. The 5 permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are: United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, French Republic, Russian Federation (replaced the Soviet Union in 1991), and the People's Republic of China (replaced the Republic of China in 1971). The remaining 10 members are voted in for 2-year terms every January 1 (half are replaced each year) based on regional blocs.

At Model UN, a "Historical Security Council" is the exact same as any other Security Council except that it doesn't take place in present-day 2014. It is set in the past. At IsraMUN 2014, that is 1971 and 1987. Practically, this means that when discussing issues of 1971, only news that was true as of 1971 is accurate. The geo-political situation of 1971, which was markedly different than it is today, is what guides the debate. There is no Russian Federation – there's the USSR, a country entrenched in the Cold War. The People's Republic of China isn't yet a UN member during the discussion of Namibia – it was the Republic of China (commonly referred to as "Taiwan").

While this sounds tricky, we trust you will handle this soundly. As experienced MUNers, you should all be able to make the proper jumps in time without sacrificing debate skill.

Good luck!

Topic 1: The Indo-Pakistani War of 1971

Introduction

The Indo-Pakistani War occurred in late 1971 and while considered one of the shortest in history, it resulted in the capture of some 90,000 Pakistani soldiers as Indian prisoners of war, the death of 2-3 million civilians in Bangladesh and the displacement of 8-10 million people who fled Bangladesh for refuge in India.

The date in which the conflict started is subject to on-going debate, with some sources claiming it goes back to the 22nd November 1971, when India began providing active artillery support to Bangladeshi separatists[1] and the 3rd December 1971, when Pakistan launched Operation Chengiz Khan.[2] This partially reflects the disputed nature of the causes of this conflict.

Indian, Bangladeshi and international sources attribute the trigger of Indian involvement to Operation Chengiz Khan, a series of pre-emptive strikes carried out by the Pakistani Air Force on Indian airbases and radar installations on the evening of the 3rd December 1971. 11 airfields were targeted and artillery strikes were also fired on Indian military assets in Kashmir.

However, prior to this, India had supported the Mukti Bahini (Bengali for Liberation Army), a collective of Bengali resistance forces fighting for Bangladeshi independence. The launch of military operations against Bengali civil society on March 25th 1971 led to the Bangladeshi declaration of independence and spontaneous resistance against the aggression by military, paramilitary *and* civilians.

Within the many developments of 1971, this Historical Security Council will take place as if on the 12 December. For information about the state of play on the 12 December, see the section 'Political Perspectives'. This will establish the foundations for our debate, but you should consider wider and on-going efforts to ease tensions in the region.

Basis of the Conflict

The Indo-Pakistani conflict of 1971 is inextricably linked to the Bangladeshi Liberation War. Discontent with how more investment and political power rested in West

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[1] http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/indo-pak_1971.htm
[2] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Pakistani_War_of_1971

Pakistan, even though it was East Pakistan who had the largest population, led to clamour for a more autonomous and eventually an independent East Pakistan (or Bangladesh).

After their victory in the 1965 Indo-Pakistani War, India was keen to see East Pakistan become an independent state, further weakening the Pakistanis. Another military intervention could also see interesting gains in Jammu and Kashmir, as the Pakistani Armed Forces were fighting a two-front war and debilitated from their earlier defeat.

It was for this strategic reason that India in the midsummer of 1971, in the light of the absence of a political solution to the East Pakistan crisis that the Indian leadership devised a strategy to assist the establishment of Bangladesh as an independent nation. During these vital months in 1971, India provided support, sanctuary and training to the Mukti Bahini.

It was against this, which they saw as an Indian intervention in their internal affairs, that Pakistan launched operation Chengiz Khan. After the collapse of Ayub Khan's military dictatorship in 1969 and with Bhutto, the most popular political leader in West Pakistan, assuming a very jingoistic rhetoric – namely declaring "a thousand year war against India", Pakistan too was keen to show India that it could not meddle in its affairs in East Pakistan.

Short Timeline

February 1966 – Awami League conference in Lahore, where Sheikk Mujibur Rashaman presents the six-point plan.

25 March 1969 - Ayub Khan resigns as President of Pakistan, appoining Yahya Khan to lead the transition to a parliamentary democracy.

31 March 1970 – Legal Framework Order 1970 is launched, replacing parity with proportional representation between East and West Pakistan.

7 December 1970 – Pakistan holds its first free and fair general elections, with the Amawi League winning a landslide victory.

1 March 1971 – Yahya Khan announces the indefinite postponing of the convening of the National Assembly.

25 March 1971 – Crackdown on East Pakistani separatists begins. Rahman declares independence.

August 1971 – India and Soviet Union sign a treaty of friendship between their nations.

22 November 1971 – India begins providing active artillery support to Bengali separatists.[3]

3 December 1971 – Pakistan launches Operation Chengiz Khan, to destroy Indian air force bases near East Pakistan.

5 December 1971 – India takes territory in Jammu (West Pakistan)

11 December 1971 – USS Enterprise (Task Force 74) deployed to Bay of Bengal
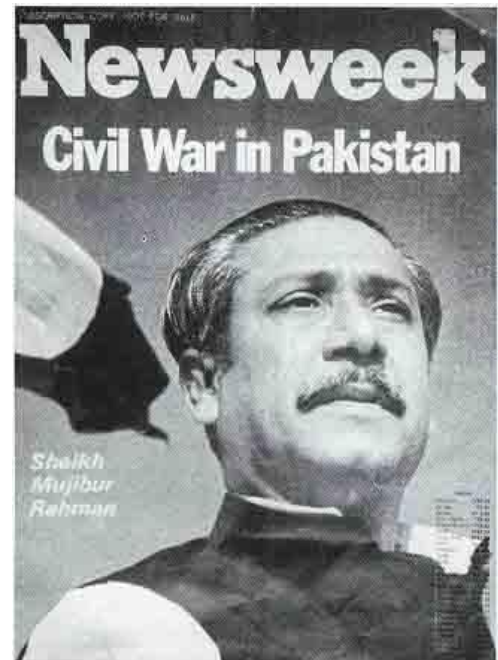
৫ এপ্রিল ১৯৭১, নিউজউইক পত্রিকার প্রচ্ছদপট। বঙ্গবন্ধুর নেতৃত্বে শুরু হয়েছে বাংলাদেশের মুক্তিযুদ্ধ। সেই খবর বিশেষভাবে প্রকাশ করে উক্ত সংখ্যায়

Cover of the 5 April 1971 issue of the Newsweek magazine. The Bangladesh genocide and the resistance movement of the Bengalis under the leadership of Bangabandhu was extensively covered by the magazine

Historical Context

In this section of the study guide, we will give you a round up of the events that led to the Bangladeshi declaration of independence.

As support for the regime of Ayub Khan, who ruled Pakistan in a military dictatorship from 1958 to 1969, declined, the opposition to the regime got stronger and more powerful. In a February 1966 conference in Lahore, Sheikk Mujibur Rahman, leader of the Awami league, first presented the six-point plan. In June 1967, after disagreement over the Tashkent agreement to end hostilities with India, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto left the Ayub government. Unifying the opposition on the left, Bhutto formed the Pakistan Peoples Party on the 30th November 1967. Over the course of the next year, the Pakistan Peoples Party would with its mount pressure on Ayub Khan

As the Ayub regime went on to its 10th year in 1968, its unpopularity and unsustainability become more widespread and evident. Early on in the year, allegations

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[3] http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/indo-pak_1971.htm

surrounding corruption of members of his family and Ayub's illness weakened his position.[4] The celebrations of the 'Decade of Development' under Ayub's leadership backfired, reminding people of the inequality, inflation and humiliation that Ayub had cost Pakistan.[5] During a ceremony marking the tenth anniversary of his rule, he was almost assassinated.[6] Finally, an increase in the price of sugar is said to have sparked further agitation.[7] In sum, the Ayub regime left 1968 much weaker than how it came into it.

One of the major actions that contributed to the escalation of tensions between East and West Pakistan (and to the unrest that so weakened the Ayub regime) was the Agartala Conspiracy Case. After indicting senior Bengali officials in the civil service in late 1967, Ayub indicted Rahman himself. Instead of snuffing out Bengali political aspirations, this galvanized Bengali nationalist sentiment.[8] The lack of evidence and the coercion of Bengali citizens to testify for the government's case, many of whom turned hostile on the stand, propped up the frenzy among Bengali people.

In another of his double movements of repression and conciliation, Ayub contacted the newly-created Democratic Action Committee, a grouping of opposition parties separate from the Pakistan People's Party but including the Awami League, in February 1969 to begin roundtable conferences to seek a political solution to the tensions that were quickly tearing Pakistan apart by its seams. The Awami League, the strongest force in the Democratic Action Committee, refused to participate while the case was still being tried and their leader imprisoned. The 21st February, an anniversary of the 1952 Bengali Language movement saw huge crowds of Bengalis protesting. That same day, Ayub announced he would not run for re-election in the 1970 elections.[9] The day after, Rahman was freed and the case dropped.[10]

As attempts to bring the country to stability and order failed, on the 25th March, Ayub resigned. In violation of his own constitution, Ayub surrendered power to his most loyal lieutenant, General Yahya Khan, who re-declared martial law. After extensive

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[4] http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/18.htm
[5] Ibid
[6] http://countrystudies.us/bangladesh/16.htm
[7] http://www.dawn.com/news/1073159/comrade-stalin-and-the-sugar-question
[8] http://archive.thedailystar.net/forum/2007/february/feb69.htm
[9] http://countrystudies.us/bangladesh/16.htm
[10] http://archive.thedailystar.net/forum/2007/february/feb69.htm

discussions on how to proceed to a parliamentary democracy, Yahya ended the 'One Unit Plan', creating several provinces within West Pakistan and ending the parity of representation between East and West Pakistan present in the 1956 constitution. Seeing as East Pakistan was larger than West Pakistan, this would likely result in a shift of power from West to East.

This was precisely what happened in the aftermath of the 1970 general election. While the election was supposed to be held on the 7th December 1970, the election was repeated in East Pakistan in January and February after a cyclone devastated the area. In part infuriated by the "gross neglect, callous and utter indifference" of Yahya's response to this natural disaster,[11] in part motivated by a growing desire to be independent, East Pakistan voted en masse for the Awami League, who elected all but 2 of the 162 seats from East Pakistan for the National Assembly, giving them a majority of the 300-seat parliament.

With Rahman having the power to pass a constitution as he liked, and with both Bhutto and Yahya vehemently opposed to the confederacy he advocated, Yahya postponed the convention of the National Assembly two days before it was meant to begin its business. This same day he announced General Tikka Khan, later known as the 'Butcher of Baluchistan', as East Pakistan's military governor.

After negotiations to reach a political solution failed, Rahman called for a national strike and unrest grew exponentially. The number of West Pakistani troops entering East Pakistan had increased sharply in the preceding weeks, climbing from a pre-crisis level of 25,000 to about 60,000, bringing the army close to a state of readiness. As tensions rose, however, Yahya continued desperate negotiations with Mujib, flying to Dhaka in mid-March. Talks between Yahya and Muhib were joined by Bhutto but soon collapsed, and on March 23 Bengalis following Mujib's lead defiantly celebrated "Resistance Day" in East Pakistan instead of the traditional all-Pakistan "Republic Day." Yahya decided to "solve" the problem of East Pakistan by repression. On the evening of March 25 he flew back to Islamabad. The military crackdown in East Pakistan began that same night.[12]

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[11] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh_Liberation_War#Response_to_the_1970_cyclone
[12] http://countrystudies.us/bangladesh/16.htm

The same day, Rahman declared the independence of Pakistan, and the Bangladesh Liberation War was fought over the course of the next several months.

Political Perspectives

The Historical Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. On 12 December, the war is not yet over though it is clear that Bangladeshi and Indian forces are being far more successful than the Pakistani forces. Concerns will include:

- Avoiding that the conflict escalates. At present, while there is some fighting in Jammu and Kashmir, it's fundamentally focused on East Pakistan. With its significant victory, India might be tempted to achieve even more victories in Kashmir and perhaps beyond. Can escalation be prevented?
- The establishment of a Bangladeshi state is controversial, yet the military status quo makes it likely to be necessary. Even if East Pakistan were reintegrated into the Pakistani state, conciliation would have to happen. Can a political solution without Bangladeshi independence be crafted? Is this a sustainable outcome? Does the Security Council bother with intervening to manufacture this political solution?
- There are likely to be significant displacements of people as a result of this conflict. New ethnic and religious power distributions may result in conflict and it is therefore necessary to consider how these refugees will be dealt with and how to avoid the development of non-state actors, religious and ethnic violence.

The country with the most interests directly invested in the region is the People's Republic of China. China had on-going border disputes with India and was loathe to see India score yet another defeat against their long-standing ally, Pakistan. While there were geopolitical grounds for intervention, China knew that it would face a difficult military battle against India who had deployed forces to their border.

However, China's position isn't entirely based on its geopolitical interests in the area. Just a few weeks earlier, it had been granted membership of the Security Council and it is therefore indebted to the Soviet Union, India and some Western European nations for the passage of this act. Simultaneously, it is being courted by US President Richard M.

Nixon, who also stood with Pakistan and for an immediate ceasefire. Overall, historically, China supported demands for an immediate ceasefire.

The Soviet Union signed in the summer of 1971 a 20-year friendship treaty with India that bound it to support India in national security disputes. It also sympathized with the Mukti Bahini as forces seeking self-determination. But beyond this idealistic frame, it welcomed Bangladeshi independence for it would weaken the position of its rivals on the world stage, the United States and China. You should bear in mind that the Soviet Union had already deployed on the 6 December a group of cruisers and destroyers, and was preparing to deploy the next day another group of naval assets to the area.

The United States, as stated above, was keen to improve relations with China. Pakistan's close alliance with China, as well as a fear that Indian victory would provide the Soviet Union with hegemony in that area of the world led the United States to ignore reports of "genocidal" activities in East Pakistan, namely as reported in the Blood telegram, which reported the dissension of the US Consulate in Daka from US foreign policy in the region. Bear in mind that on the 11th December, Task Force 74 had just arrived in Bengal. This constituted the deployment of a significant military asset to the region.

A point to bear in mind is that the UNSC had already rejected a resolution on the 4th December. This resolution was sponsored by the United States and vetoed by the Soviet Union.[13] What changed since the 4th and how does this affect resolution writing?

This website may come in useful to further research policy positions: http://www.theworldreporter.com/2011/10/1971-india-pakistan-war-role-of-russia.html

Questions that Should Be Answered by a Resolution
1. Does the Security Council call for a ceasefire? Who, if anyone, deserves to be condemned for starting the conflict? Who does the United Nations condemn?
2. How can the Security Council avoid an escalation of the conflict, beyond its fundamentally Bangladeshi scope?
3. How can the seeds for lasting peace in the area be sewn? Is this desirable?

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[13] http://www.rediff.com/news/2006/dec/26claude.htm

4. How to attenuate the possibility or the consequences of ethnic and religious conflict, as well as manage any potential refugee crises?

Topic 2: The South African Occupation of South West Africa (1971)

Introduction

Any type of historical committee constitutes a special kind of simulation at an MUN. It involves both politics and historical knowledge to operate successfully in this environment. The topic for the 2014 edition of IsraMUN proves to be a very challenging one indeed.

On this particular topic, the Historical Security Council will be taken back to 1971, into the days of the Cold War and in the middle of the rise of anti-colonialism, driven by the newly independent African countries and by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)[14]. The Namibia/South-West Africa case therefore presents a unique opportunity to rewrite history and to relive this page of the history of the country nowadays called Namibia.

The exact name of the country is already a difficult subject at the time of our Historical Security Council. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has voted a resolution changing the name of the territory to "Namibia" back in 1968[15]. However, South Africa and its allies keep on referring to the territory as "South-West Africa", the name given in 1884 by the Germans when it still was their colony[16]. Giving the country a name therefore already means taking a certain position.

The reason why this Historical Security Council will take place in 1971 is the particular advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on June 21st of that year, which establishes the illegality of the occupation. This will form the basis of our debate and brings this long-term issue to the forefront once again.

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[14] http://csstc.org/i-about.html
[15] UNGA resolution 2372 (XXII) on the 12th of June 1968.
[16] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/wa.html

Basis of the Conflict

The basis of the conflict goes back to the League of Nations, established after the First World War. The League of Nations granted the Union of South Africa the administration of former German colony South-West Africa, which had been conquered by South Africa in 1915 on behalf of the Allied forces[17].

Following the Second World War the mandate given to South Africa was supposed to become a United Nations Trust Territory[18]. However, South Africa objected to South-West Africa coming under the control of the United Nations. This resulted in several rulings of the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

1950:   The ICJ issues an Advisory Opinion on July 11th, clarifying that the General Assembly is empowered to receive petitions from the inhabitants of South-West Africa and to call for reports from the mandatory nation, South Africa[19]. This Advisory Opinion was the result of a resolution A/RES/338(IV) passed by the General Assembly on December 6th 1949[20].

1955:   The ICJ issues an Advisory Opinion on June 7th, establishing that the General Assembly is not required to follow League of Nations voting procedures in determining questions concerning South-West Africa[21]. This ruling was once again the consequence of a General Assembly resolution - A/RES/904(IX) – of November 23rd 1954, asking for guidance on how to implement the previous Advisory Opinion[22]

1956:   The ICJ rules in an Advisory Opinion[23] of June 1st that the Committee has the power to grant hearings to petitioners from the mandated territory[24], resulting from General Assembly resolution A/RES/942(X) of December 3rd 1955[25].

[17] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/wa.html
[18] Art. 75 UN Charter.
[19] http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php?p1=3&p2=2&case=10&p3=0
[20] http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/338(IV)&Lang=E&Area=RESOLUTION
[21] http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php?p1=3&p2=2&case=24&p3=0
[22] http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/904(IX)&Lang=E&Area=RESOLUTION
[23] http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/31/9099.pdf

1966: Ethiopia and Liberia filed a case in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) against South Africa, alleging that South Africa had not fulfilled its mandatory duties[26]. This case did not succeed, with the Court ruling in 1966 that they were not the proper parties to bring the case forward[27].

Besides legal action in the International Court of Justice (ICJ), political initiatives were also taken in other United Nations councils. In 1966, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) passed resolution 2145 (XXI) which declared the Mandate terminated and that the Republic of South Africa had no further right to administer South-West Africa. The UNGA also changed the territory's name to "Namibia" by resolution 2372 (XXII) on the 12th of June 1968.

The Security Council (UNSC) also wrote several resolutions on the topic from 1968 onwards, including resolutions S/RES/245 (1968)[28], S/RES/246 (1968)[29], S/RES/264 (1969)[30], S/RES/269 (1969)[31], S/RES/276 (1970)[32], S/RES/283 (1970)[33] and S/RES/284 (1970)[34]. Eventually it asked the ICJ for an Advisory Opinion, which arrived on the 21st of June 1971[35] and had important consequences.

1971: The ICJ ruled that the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia was illegal and that South Africa was under an obligation to withdraw from Namibia immediately[36]. It also ruled that all member states of the United Nations were under an obligation not to recognize as valid any act performed by South Africa on behalf of Namibia[37].

[24] http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php?p1=3&p2=2&case=31&p3=0
[25] http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/942(X)&Lang=E&Area=RESOLUTION
[26] http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/46/9261.pdf
[27] http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php?p1=3&p2=3&k=c1&case=46&code=esa&p3=0
[28] http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/245(1968)
[29] http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/246(1968)
[30] http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/264(1969)
[31] http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/269(1969)
[32] http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/276(1970)
[33] http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/283(1970)
[34] http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/284(1970)
[35] http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php?p1=3&p2=4&k=a7&case=53&code=nam&p3=4
[36] http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/53/5595.pdf
[37] http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php?p1=3&p2=4&code=nam&case=53&k=a7&p3=0

This is the most important case in this simulation of the Historical Security Council. We will act as the Security Council meeting of 1971, summoned to discuss this ruling and to pass a resolution whether South-West Africa should become a Trust Territory or not. The fact that the Security Council will decide to follow this advisory opinion in 1978 shouldn't affect our debates[38]: feel free to rewrite history!

Short Timeline[39]

<u>1488</u> - Portuguese explorer Bartolomeu Dias visits.

<u>1886-90</u> - Present international boundaries established by German treaties with Portugal and Britain. Germany annexes the territory as South West Africa.

<u>1892-1905</u> - Suppression of uprisings by the Herero and Namas tribes. Possibly 60,000, or 80% of the Herero population, are killed, leaving some 15,000 starving refugees.

<u>1915</u> - South Africa takes over territory during First World War.

<u>1920</u> - League of Nations grants South Africa mandate to govern South West Africa (SWA).

<u>1946</u> - United Nations refuses to allow South Africa to annex South West Africa. South Africa refuses to place SWA under UN trusteeship.

<u>1958</u> - Herman Toivo Ya Toivo and others create the opposition Ovamboland People's Congress, which becomes the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) in 1960.

<u>1961</u> - UN General Assembly demands South Africa terminate the mandate and sets South-West Africa's independence as an objective.

<u>1966</u> - SWAPO launches armed struggle against South African occupation.

<u>1968</u> - South West Africa officially renamed Namibia by UN General Assembly.

<u>1971</u> – Session of our Historical Security Council

<u>1972</u> - UN General Assembly recognises SWAPO as "sole legitimate representative" of Namibia's people.

<u>1976</u> – UN General Assembly conveys observer status to SWAPO[40]

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[38] United Nations Security Council resolution 435, adopted on September 29th 1978.
[39] based on http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13891138
[40] UNGA resolution A/RES/31/152

Historical Context

        The year is 1971 and the situation in South-West Africa can be best described as difficult. The Namibian liberation movement SWAPO (South-West African People's Organisation) tries to lobby for South-West Africa to come under the control of the United Nations Trusteeship Council. The occupying force, the Republic of South Africa, which at that time has an Apartheid regime and considers South-West Africa to be its "fifth province", has always refused this.

        SWAPO has resorted to guerrilla warfare against South African forces since 1966, and has been accused of numerous human rights violations. Their armed struggle takes place within the larger context of the Border War and is mainly based in neighbouring Zambia. SWAPO is however getting more and more active on Southwest African soil.

        In neighbouring Angola – still a Portuguese colony - both liberation movements UNITA and MPLA were also active and coordinating with SWAPO. Both UNITA and MPLA were mainly sponsored by Cuba and the Soviet Union and maintained strong contacts with SWAPO[41]. All of these liberation movements have been accused of human rights abuses, in particular against suspected spies during the independence war.

        On the other hand, South African air strikes also have killed many civilians since 1966. South Africa's military response has drawn wide criticism abroad and makes the country's Apartheid regime even more isolated. However, it would take a couple of more years (until 1978) before the United Nations Security Council would officially declare South African's administration of Namibia illegal[42]. This of course hasn't happened yet in our Historical Security Council, and the question remains whether our delegates can achieve an earlier condemnation of the occupation or not.

        The United Nations have also named several UN Commissioners for South-West Africa since 1966 (from 1968 onwards called "UN Commissioner for Namibia"), who unfortunately were not able of putting an end to the violence before 1971, at the time of our historical council. The situation of 1971 therefore can be described as a violent one, in both Namibia and neighbouring Angola, with foreign communist military intervention going on in certain parts of both countries.

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[41] The armed struggle in Angola would eventually lead to that country's independence from Portugal in 1975.
[42] United Nations Security Council resolution 435, adopted on September 29, 1978.

Please bear in mind that the Historical Security Council will be simulated as things were in 1971. Events taking place later might be taken into account (e.g. the Angolan liberation movements making territorial gains), but are not allowed to affect the discussions in our council, unless the chairs approve them.

Legal Context[43]

Despite the fact the Historical Security Council has no formal say in the way South-West Africa is governed, it is concerned by the security situation on the ground. The Security Council is the highest body of the United Nations, and can have a debate about the legal battle waged between South Africa and the international community.

The main question in 1971 is what the United Nations and the Security Council in particular want to do about Namibia. One option consists of full independence, be it immediate or in the long term. Southwest Africa can also become a Trust Territory[44], and could therefore end up under the authority of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, in order to be independent in the long run[45].

The Trusteeship Council administers Trusteeship territories on behalf of the United Nations and is made up according to article 86.1 of the UN Charter of the following members:

a. those Members administering trust territories;

b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

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[43] For more information you can check http://www.klausdierks.com/Chronology/index_united_nations.htm
[44] Art. 75 UN Charter.
[45] http://www.un.org/en/mainbodies/trusteeship

However, this original composition was modified in 1968[46]: the General Assembly decided that after 1968, the Council would be composed only of administering powers and the non-administering permanent members of the Security Council. Therefore the Trusteeship Council in 1971 consists of:

* Australia (being an administering power for Papua New Guinea)

* Republic of China/Taiwan

* France

* Soviet Union

* United Kingdom

* United States (being an administering power for several Pacific islands)

It is important for our debate to know who is sitting in the Trusteeship Council, in case the Historical Security Council would decide to put Namibia under its control.

Questions that Should be Answered by a Resolution

1. Does the Security Council follow the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice in condemning South Africa's illegal occupation of South West Africa?

2. What should be the future of South West Africa, with our without control of the United Nations Trusteeship Council?

3. How can the guerilla war for independence in South West Africa be addressed in the most efficient way?

4. Does the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) deserve legal recognition by the United Nations?

5. What efforts should be undertaken to make South Africa comply with the will of the international community?

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[46] http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/United-Nations/The-Trusteeship-Council-THE-TRUSTEESHIP-COUNCIL.html