



Historical Security Council

President: Héctor Jasid Vergara Díaz

Moderator: Valeria López Alva

Conference officer: Kassandra Cruz Rebollar



Dear delegates,

We expect great things from you; We want you to know we've been in your place before, we know most probably you are either nervous or eager to face this committee and to debate on the topics that we've chosen for you. However you should know, for those who are scared, take that fear as a sign that you're pushing your own personal boundaries, and for those who are already counting the seconds before the debate, you have already faced your fears and that is something that deserves to be recognized, in any case we have high expectations of your participation delegates.

During the 2 days that the conference lasts, you will make new friends, live new experiences and make new errors and even though the former will likely bring you in some way or another shame, we can assure you, one day you will likely look back to these moments and remember them with a special light in your minds.

In summary, we want to make this conference as enjoyable and unique as possible for all of you, we want you to live this experience and make it special, MUNMX is a model that represents how you have ideas and solutions for the problems that we face today globally, it also shows that you are able to cooperate with other delegates towards the solution of these issues, we know that you will be able to achieve this, with nothing else to say we'll see you in the conference.

Sincerely, your chair.

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About this Committee:

The United Nations Security Council is part of the original 6 organs when the United Nations Charter was officially signed in 1945, its main role is and has been maintaining peace and security internationally with actions such as identifying potential threats and in cases in which conflicts between 2 or more states the Security Council may be forced to impose sanctions or allow the use of force.

Since its creation the U.N. Security Council has been an important organism that has aided to achieve resolutions in the conflicts it has intervened in across history in conflicts such as, in 1948 with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation in the Middle East, with this and other examples in mind, the mission and main objective of this committee is to put delegates in the position of representatives of countries which were at the time facing many unstable conflicts both direct and indirect as well as trying to find solutions to multiple crises, at the same time these countries had a need to cooperate in order to maintain international stability and order, in the committee this will become your role so that the international community you are representing in the forum doesn't fall into chaos and causes even more issues for you as delegates both long and short term.

For us as the chair of this committee, we have the responsibility of guiding you through the process of the international cooperation you will have control and power over, in the Historical Security Council committee you will have to represent the country you have chosen by taking the role of one of the maximum representatives of your country or in case there is only one you will be taking the role of that person.

As you can probably deduce from the description of this committee, it will not be completely historically accurate, with the delegates being able to make different decisions while only having to not go against the political and ideological views that shaped their history and decisions, this is a very important factor for this committee.

There are multiple things you will have to additionally consider outside of the normal rules of a MUN committee such as your resolutions which will be shorter and less elaborated as those of other committees, these are called directives and you will have to do a series of them per

crisis, they will contain the crisis, the action you're addressing, the actions that you have decided to take in cooperation with your fellow delegates as well as a list of your sponsors and signatories.

Inside of the main topic which is your main crisis, you will have to face other smaller but not less important crises and will even be able to send us as the chair notes of actions you want to do such as making political and legal decisions that are of immediate international importance or can deviate to other crisis or issues or in other cases continue to cause more tension within the forum, the reason for this being to encourage delegates to take drastic actions with the resources that they have available to them and represent the actions that their countries would take in a better manner.

In summary, the historical security council has a priority of submerging its delegates into an environment where delegates will investigate, analyze and respond to various crises prioritizing fidelity to the alliances, values and objectives that their delegations had at the time. All of the things mentioned above have the main objective of the delegates making use of their abilities of cooperation and debate inside the scenario in which they are participating and achieve the most ideal outcome for each of their countries.

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Topic A: Managing the Geopolitical and Environmental Crisis of the Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster (1986)

This accident happened on April 26 1986, when reactor 4 at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic at the time, which had a couple of design flaws and the mistakes committed by the operators that ended up causing the reactor to become unstable and therefore it caused explosions and a fire that greatly damaged the reactor releasing huge amounts of radioactive material into the environment which then got dispersed by the air into some parts of the north and east of Europe.

This incident at the beginning was treated by soviet authorities as an internal accident though it quickly grew into a problem of international concern as now it turned into an international crisis due to all the radioactive material that had not stayed in the soviet union but rather traveled all the way to some parts of northern and eastern Europe causing such countries to now become involved since they had to worry about the safety of their population, food , environment etc.

One of the mistakes that came when handling this crisis on the soviet unions part was the lack of information provided by the soviet government as they did not immediately tell or warn the international community of what had happened and what it entailed , as instead the international community realised something had happened once their own radiation radars began to go off as in fact Sweden was one of the first ones to notice something had happened out there when they detected elevated radiation levels at the Forsmark Nuclear Power Plant on April 28, just two days after the incident had happened as after an investigation they quickly realized that the radiation came from the soviet union, so once the other countries started to find out mostly that something was off with the radiation levels and that it basically came from the soviet union they began to apply pressure on the Soviet Union to come out with what had happened and how big of a problem it was or how bad it could get considering they hadn't mentioned anything yet.

This lack of information from the soviet union caused confusion and distrust between the international community and the soviet union, as a couple of the other governments weren't aware of the extent of how much radiation had been released, where was it traveling or what

measures their people should take as some countries even had to take preventing measures regarding their food and agriculture as scientists were trying to track how far the radioactive contamination had spread or would spread as the clock ticked.

This disaster did not only cause the many environmental problems that are well known but it also caused international distrust due to the lack of information from the soviet union regarding the incident as it also caused problems regarding public health, and it only heightened cold war tensions.

Key questions:

1. What international measures were proposed to prevent or manage future crises?
2. What risks could emerge if the international community fails to respond quickly to a nuclear disaster like Chernobyl?
3. How could countries cooperate between each other while still protecting their own population and interests?
4. What global measures are needed to work with more secure nuclear reactors?

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TOPIC B: Navigating Border Crises, Mass Migration, and the Fall of the Berlin Wall (1989).

After Germany surrendered in 1945 which marked the end of the second world war , the allied powers come together at the potsdam conference around july and august of the same year to discuss what would happen become of Germany, then Germany was divided into four occupation zones by the United States of America, the United Kingdom , France and the Soviet union with each of these countries controlling one of the four occupation zones, it is important to mention that Berlin was also divided into four occupation zones even though it was in the Soviet Union's area.

Gradually the political tensions between the Soviet Union and the Western Allies increased since the Soviet Union wanted to expand its influence in Eastern Europe while the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France wanted to support democratic governments and economic cooperation in Eastern Europe, these growing tensions contributed greatly to the development of the cold war and to what turned out to be known as the “iron curtain” which described the ideologist and political division that surfaced between Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe and the Western countries.

by 1949 these tensions had grown so much that the cooperation between the the former allies practically crumbled causing for the western occupation zones to combine and turn into what we know as West Germany or also known as the *Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)* though we need to mention that these were still 3 occupational zones just that they worked as a single country, while the soviet occupation zones turned into East Germany or *German Democratic Republic (GDR)* as they also divided Berlin into two parts rather than 4 as this was one of the most important tension factors of the cold war.

Berlin then went on to become a really important source of conflict specially during the Berlin Blockade of 1948–1949, when the Soviet Union blocked most land and water access to the Western sectors of Berlin. In response to this the United States and its allies organized the

“Berlin Airlift” supplied west berlin by air for almost a year causing the blockade to eventually fail as the Soviet Union lifted it in may of 1949 as this crisis just came to show how badly had the former allied powers divided.

Between 1949 and 1961 more than 2.5 million people left East Germany for the West, many through Berlin. This created serious economic and political problems for the GDR, as it was losing workers and young people quickly.

The government therefore sought to stop the migration.

In June 1961, Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev met U.S president John F. Kennedy in Vienna to discuss the crisis going on in Berlin, but tensions remained. On August 13, 1961, East German authorities closed the border and began building the Berlin Wall to prevent people from escaping to the West. It became a major symbol of the Cold War, dividing families and East from West.

By the 1980s, economic problems, public protests, and Gorbachev's reforms increased pressure on East Germany. On November 9, 1989, Günter Schabowski announced new travel rules, leading thousands to gather at the checkpoints. Confused guards eventually opened the border, marking the fall of the Berlin Wall. Germany was formally reunified on October 3, 1990.

Key questions:

1. What was the country's response to the Fall of the Berlin Wall?
2. What measures could be taken to avoid another crisis like the one in Berlin regarding migration
3. How could your country have helped in this crisis?

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