



HUMUN IV



STUDYGUIDE

HISTORICAL UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL



MAHAD AKBAR

SECRETARY GENERAL

Greetings Delegates,

My name is Mahad Akbar, and I am honored to welcome you all as the Secretary-General of HUMUN IV. This conference has meant a lot to me, and to a lot of other people who have been involved with it. In the past three editions, I have gone from an ACD, to a USG to becoming Secretary-General and I have come to cherish every single one of those experiences. HUMUN is a place where having actually productive conversations is prioritized above all else. I hope that you spend your time here, actually trying to learn, grow and become better equipped to live in a world that needs critical thought. Our commitment to making this conference about more than just winning is not a gimmick, we take a lot of pride in ensuring that all of you gain something from your committees. The most valuable thing you can take away from this conference is not a trophy, it's the ability to look back on your time here and remember actually having learned something. The majority of our current EC have been where you are now, I think that fact alone speaks volumes to the kind of impact this conference has on people. My only request to you is to respect yourself and the people around you. Don't be afraid to ask for help, and don't make anyone feel worse if they need help.

Best,
Mahad Akbar
Secretary-General,
HUMUN IV.



ZAINAB JAVAID

UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL

Your Excellency's,

Foremost, I am incredibly privileged to welcome you to HUMUN IV! For my brilliant team and me, HUMUN is no less than a holy grail- a conference that we have aspired to revive in all of its former glory and a lot more. As the Under-Secretary-General for DISEC, Historical UNSC, and CSW, and the chair for DISEC, my time in HUMUN is nothing short of extraordinary.

As an individual who has raised their placard infinitesimal times, I can assure you there is nothing wrong with giving a terrible speech. I will share something that my father once told me. He said that if people laugh at you for a 45-second speech, they will forget about it in the next 7 seconds. But those 45 seconds and the courage you gathered may change your life. That's exactly how I recovered when I told the entire committee that Iran is in Europe in my first ever MUN. Such mistakes are super cool and definitely okay. Do not mock your fellow delegates as you tread on so many dreams.

HUMUN is the first and the only conference in Karachi operating under a cohesive equity framework. My time with HUMUN is largely characterized by the mutual respect of being a person in a leadership capacity and a non-cis male identity. Very honored to offer the same sense of safety and homage to every delegate of HUMUN IV. In the classic MUN acclamation, if not us, then who? If not now, then when?

In the pursuit of equity and inclusivity, I leave you all with this brilliant quote by Leslie Feinberg: 'My right to be me is tied with a thousand threads to your right to be you.'

Regards,
Zainab Javaid



MESSAGE FROM THE COMMITTEE DIRECTOR



SARA INTIKHAB

COMMITTEE DIRECTOR

Honorable delegates,

Welcome to the fourth iteration of Habib University Model United Nations. After serving as the Assistant Committee Director for the conference twice, I am honored to chair the Historical United Nations Security Council.

After successfully administering the Futuristic Security Council in the last iteration of HUMUN, we decided to continue the tradition of designing the crown-jewel uniquely. So, instead of living in the present or foreseeing the future, we are now travelling back to December 26th, 1991. The fall of the USSR is a defining moment for how we perceive the political infrastructure today; with the notions like an arms race, the hegemony of the superpowers, and the USSR-induced statelessness, the issue at hand is hardly a matter of the past. One quintessential reason to revive the fall of the USSR is to revitalize the creation of the new Euro-Asian states- something that has not been adequately discussed in the realm of Model UN. Hence, this year, the HUNSC starts with the Day 1 of the fall of the USSR and travels all the way to 2001. This particular decade is the extension of the political imbalance and abuse of HR that we see in the status quo. And I hope HUNSC enlightens you in not one but a plethora of ways.

Suppose you are a history nerd, congratulations! And if not, it is a pro-tip to know your historical context. HUNSC demands that your research never goes exhausted and stay relevant to the agenda. Debate with passion, but never lose your politeness. It is your moment to revive the history and fix it as you deem fit. God speed!

Good luck!

Regards,

Sara Intikhab



MESSAGE FROM THE COMMITTEE DIRECTOR



AMNA INAYAT KHAN

COMMITTEE DIRECTOR

Hello everyone,

I am Amna, a sophomore in Social Development and Policy. I will be chairing the exceptional Historical UN Security Council, which will be a chance for me to lead a debate that is a crucial predictor for the circumstances of the world today.

I enjoy political and philosophical debates and that has caused me to spend most of my A Levels preparing for, and doing Parliamentary debating. It has also been the reason why I chose a major that forces me to critically analyse issues regarding well-being and empowerment.

I hope to inspire delegates to employ a thoughtful and engrossing approach of looking at complex crises, while remembering that their skills must one day be deployed to help those less fortunate than them.

I am eager to see delegates navigate through intricate dilemmas and bring out their best critical thinking ability, and in light of this, I welcome you all to HUMUN IV!

Regards,
Amna.



MESSAGE FROM THE COMMITTEE DIRECTOR



SAAD FAROOQI

COMMITTEE DIRECTOR

Dear Delegates,

May I begin by expressing my excitement in serving as a co committee director for HUNSC. That being said, I will make the expectations the dias has very clear to you. In a retrospective committee such as this, your first duty is to ensure that we aren't simply repeating the actions of the past. We expect you to be politically and intellectually creative while maintaining the reality of the historical situation. By extension, we expect you all to be well read regarding the events of the fall of the USSR and the subsequent creation of European-Asian states in the timeline of 1991 to 2001. All other expectations, in line with Model-UN norms, apply as well. We hope you have an academically stimulating and entertaining 3 days.

Regards,

Saad Farooqi



COMMITTEE OVERVIEW & MANDATE

ASSISTANT COMMITTEE DIRECTORS

SHAHZAR KHALIQUE

An immensely crucial committee for every MUN conference, but with a twist; the Historical United Nations Security Council aims to deliver in its role as a definitive peacemaker and mediator in crises that produce a significant impact across the globe, but ones that were set in the past. In this committee, the standard conventions of the Security Council will be followed, and the urgency for maintaining peace and human security would remain, but the Historical aspect would demand a retrospective debate. The crown jewel's resolutions are binding, and as the historical roots dictate, Historical United Nations Security Council will not shy away from putting international sanctions and commissioning military actions. Expect the debate to be politically progressive but not far from the complexities that arise from peacekeeping pursuits or the lack thereof. A delegate is expected to have an exceptional understanding of the historical crisis and the world order during which the crisis is set and provide appreciable solutions of what possibly should have happened, which would've changed how we view the world as is today.



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TOPIC AREA : THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE USSR AND THE FORMATION OF EURO-ASIAN STATES.

Introduction of the Topic:

The Historical United Nations Security Council has taken the notice of the disintegration of the USSR, and the political, security, and economic implications of the formation of the new states. As the Soviet Union falls, the Commonwealth of the Independent States (CIS) rises up to fill the power vacuum that USSR has left- a sense of hollowness in the political climate of the world that demands the immediate mitigation of any measures that might jeopardize the ideals of regional security, international peace, and nuclear deterrence. There is no doubt that the case of the fall of USSR, if not jarring, left many fearsome unanswerable questions that hold gravitas to decide the fate of the former Soviet republics and its people. As the fall of the USSR is announced, millions and millions citizens of the USSR are now living under the induced sense of statelessness, loss of their human dignity, and homes. With a conflicting and brutal history of forced deportations and repatriations, the citizens of USSR wait on their future. The military legacy of USSR has left a nuclear arsenal and the promises of non-proliferation to maintain a peaceful world order. The international community waits on the future of the colossal arsenal that the USSR leaves behind as a new centralized power emerges from the Commonwealth of Independent States. With the risks and complexities such as the dissipation of the state's assets, rising threats to the information security, and the uncontested procurement of nuclear arms by one entity, the entire world is watching the Security Council.

Committee Statement

The year is 1992, eight days have passed since the demise of the USSR, and the Historical United Nations Security Council has called for a joint emergency session with the Commonwealth of Independent States, CIS to strengthen regional cooperation and stability in the matters of international peace and security.

While the UNSC and CIS sit together in the room to decide the fate of the remnants of the USSR, the sovereignty of the members of the both committees is upheld. During the rigorous committee sessions, only the permanent and the non-permanent members of the UNSC proceed to draft, sign, and vote on the resolution while the influence of the CIS members and their demands operates in the committee, simultaneously. Given the Alma-ATA Protocols, Russia has seized the permanent seat of the USSR in the Security Council with the power of veto, along with the United States, China, France, and the United Kingdom. The Russian Federation also has a seat in CIS. The agenda of the committee is not to argue the 'fall' of the USSR but to decide the 'aftermath' of the fall with the questions that were insufficiently catered to by the provisions like Alma-Ata and Belovezh Accords.



A comprehensive timeline of the Soviet Union Russian Civil War

1918 - Russia surrenders large areas of land to Germany in the aftermath of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty; Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan declared independence from Russia.

1918-20 - Russia is plagued by a civil war between Bolsheviks (or Reds) and anti-Bolsheviks (or Whites). British, French, and American troops take Murmansk and Archangel in northern Russia until 1919, and Vladivostok in the Russian Far East, which was controlled by the Japanese until 1922.

1918-21 - The policy of "war communism," in which the state takes control of the whole economy, is enunciated; millions of peasants in the Don area starve to death as the military gains control of the ration supply.

1919-20 - Soviet Russia goes on a war with Poland (Soviet-Poland War).

1921 - The peace Treaty of Riga marks the end of the Soviet-Poland War.

The Years of Collectivization and the Great Purge

1922 - Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Trans caucuses formally join the Soviet Union through the Union Treaty

1924 - Soviet Union adopts constitution based on the dictatorship of the proletariat and stipulating the public ownership of land and the means of production; Lenin dies and is replaced by Joseph Stalin.

1928 - The New Economic Policy finds its demise; Stalin initiates his first Five-Year Plan under the policy of Socialism in One Country. The 'liquidation' of Kulaks (peasantry of the Russian Empire who owned over 8 acres of land) begins by the state, lands are confiscated, and millions of households are terminated permanently.

1933 - Soviet Union is formally recognized by the United States.

1934 - Soviet Union gains the membership of League of Nations.

1936-38 - Stalin begins his Great Purge to solidify his power over the Soviet Union through military and political means. He begins a bloody movement to exterminate any support for Leon Trotsky by systematically killing or imprisoning any dissidents that rose up after the disastrous failure of the Five-Year Plan and collectivization policies.

1939 (August) - Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union sign the Molotov-Ribbentrop (non-aggression) Pact; Germany invades Poland and triggers the start of WWII.



1939 (September) - Soviet troops successfully invade Poland, the division of Poland between Nazi Germany and the Soviet is finalized.

1939-40 - Russian-Finnish war, which ends with Finland ceding territory to the USSR.

WWII and its aftermath

1940 - Soviet troops annex Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, which become the part of USSR; Romania surrenders Bessarabia and North Bukovina to the USSR, which establishes the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic.

1941 (April) - Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact (a non-aggression pact) is signed.

1941 (June) - In the light of Operation Barbarossa, Germany invades the Soviet Union, and by the year-end takes over Ukraine and most of Belarus, marks Leningrad, and almost reached the Caucuses oil fields. Moscow is saved by a counterattack by the Soviets.

1945 - Soviet Union and the Allies reach understanding on postwar spheres of influence in Europe during the Yalta and Postdam summit conferences.

1945 (August) - 1 Million Soviet soldiers pour into the Japanese occupied territory of Manchuria; the Soviet Union officially declares war on Japan.

1949 - Fast Lightning or RDS-1, Soviet's first atomic bomb is detonated; USSR recognizes the Communist government of China.

1950 - China and USSR sign the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, citing peace between the two states for 30 years.

1950-53 - The outbreak of Korean War sees relations between the Soviet Union and the West deteriorate markedly.

1953 (March) - After (allegedly) suffering from a stroke, Stalin dies. Georgi Malenkov takes over as the prime minister and Nikita Khrushchev is appointed as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

1955 - Nikolay Bulganin replaces Malenkov as prime minister.

1995 (May) - Warsaw Pact is signed.

1956 (February) - Khrushchev makes a secret speech to the 20th Communist Party congress denouncing Stalin's dictatorial rule and the cult of personality.

1958 - Khrushchev becomes prime minister - in addition to Communist Party chief - after dismissing Bulganin.



Late 1950s - China has a fallout with the Soviet Union over its foreign policy for the West that was centralized on 'peaceful co-existence'.

1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis erupts.

Brezhnev Era, SALT Agreements, and the Rise of Gorbachev

1964 - Khrushchev is replaced as the first secretary of the Communist Party by Leonid Brezhnev; Aleksey Kosygin becomes prime minister.

1968 - Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops invade Czechoslovakia to stem a trend towards liberalization; "Brezhnev doctrine" enunciated, giving communist countries the right to intervene in other communist states whose policies threatened the international communist movement.

1969 - Sino-Soviet border conflict begins following the split between the two states.

1972 - USSR and the United States sign SALT-1.

1977 - Brezhnev elected president under the new constitution.

1979 - USA and the Soviet Union sign the SALT-2 agreement.

1979 (December) - Soviet Union invades Afghanistan.

1980 - Kosygin is replaced as prime minister by Nikolay Tikhonov; Kosygin dies.

1982 - Brezhnev dies and is replaced by KGB chief Yuri Andropov.

1984 - Andropov dies and is replaced by Konstantin Chernenko.

Gorbachev: Glasnost, Perestroika and Chernobyl

1985 - Gorbachev replaces Chernenko after his death, and assumes the office of General Secretary of the Communist Party; policies like Glasnost and Perestroika are endorsed by Gorbachev.

1986 - Chernobyl Disaster.

1988 - Gorbachev replaces Gromyko as president; challenges nationalists in Kazakhstan, the Baltic republics, Armenia and Azerbaijan; special Communist Party conference agrees to allow private sector.

1989 - Revolutions of 1989: the toppling of Soviet-imposed communist regimes in central and eastern Europe. Events begin in Poland and continue in Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Romania. In East Germany, an unprecedented series of mass public rallies leads to the fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 November.



Other events in the 1989 USSR include the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the suppression of nationalist riots in Georgia, the declaration of independence by the Lithuanian Communist Party from the Soviet Communist Party, and the first openly contested elections for the new Congress of People's Deputies, or parliament.

Fall of the USSR

1990 - Soviet troops sent to Azerbaijan following inter-ethnic killings between Armenians and Azeris; Communist Party votes to end one-party rule; Gorbachev opposes the independence of Baltic states and imposes sanctions on Lithuania; Yeltsin elected president of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic by the latter's parliament and leaves the Soviet Communist Party.

1991 (August) - Soviet coup d'état attempt to take control of the country from Gorbachev goes in vain, Baltic states start a series of independence movements and are acknowledged by Yeltsin, and Ukraine declares itself independent.

1991 (September) - Congress of People's Deputies votes for the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

1991 (8 December) - Leaders of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus sign an agreement setting up the Commonwealth of Independent States.

1991 (25 December) - Gorbachev resigns as Soviet president; the US recognizes the independence of the remaining Soviet republics.

1991 (26 December) - Russian government takes over offices of USSR in Russia; USSR falls.

An Overview of the Soviet Union, its dissolution, and historical context

The Berlin Wall served as a physical reflection of the so-called Iron Curtain and Europe's political divisions for nearly three decades. Mikhail Gorbachev assumed command of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1985 with the goal of reorganizing the country's economy and government. In an attempt to restore relations with Western European countries and the United States, Putin disbanded the secret police and initiated perestroika (economic restructuring). In the aftermath of the fall of the Berlin Wall, citizens in Eastern European nations including Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania launched anti-communist rallies, hastening the demise of communist regimes throughout the former Soviet bloc. Other countries joined the Commonwealth of Independent States, including the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine.

Mikhail Gorbachev, Glasnost, and Perestroika

According to Taubman (2017), Gorbachev was born in 1931 in the Soviet Union. Gorbachev grew up during a time of repression within the Soviet Union. Gorbachev was born and raised under Stalin's rule and he joined the government in 1955 as an officer in the agitation and propaganda department in Stavropol Komsomol. He rose through the ranks of the party, going on to become the first secretary of the entire Stavropol region in 1970. This



allowed him automatic membership to the central party in 1971. Gorbachev grew to prominence within the party and was seen as trustworthy enough to be sent as an official representative to Europe. Gorbachev visited France, Belgium, and West Germany among others. According to Taubman (2017), these visits surprised him, and the ease with which political leaders were criticized is what made him question his belief in the superiority of socialism over liberalism. Despite his personal shift in ideology, he remained a trusted advisor of the Soviet leader Brezhnev. He made allies within the politburo and abroad, and always stressed the need for reform. He was promoted to the secretary of the central committee position in 1978, moving to Moscow in the process. In just seven years two separate soviet leaders had named him as their successor. In 1984 Yuri Andropov, the successor to Brezhnev, named Gorbachev as his desired successor on his deathbed but he was rejected by the politburo in favor of the older and more experienced Konstantin Chernakov.

In 1985, Chernakov died and named Gorbachev as his successor. This time the politburo provided no resistance and Mikhayl Gorbachev became the 8th and final General Secretary of the Central party (the leader of the Soviet Union). Gorbachev was a very different head of state to any that the USSR ever had. He insisted on not having his portrait be a point of focus at the Red Square Holiday celebrations, he would talk to civilians on the street and had an approach to leadership that involved frank conversations at the politburo. He had also made allies within Western European governments such as Margaret Thatcher. Gorbachev had been pushed to the belief that the Soviet system needed severe reform through his experience working his way up through the party and through his exposure to Western Europe. Gorbachev would go on to pass several reforms, the most prominent of which were known as the *Glasnost* and *Perestroika* reforms.

Glasnost and Perestroika (Transparency, and Political-Economic Reform)

Glasnost and *Perestroika* were sets of reforms designed to rethink the way the Soviet Union was governed from the ground up. *Perestroika* was a complex set of reforms designed to improve the economic and political structure of the Soviet State. Gorbachev had identified the inefficiency of production within the Soviet Union and felt that there needed to be an attempt at catching up to the US in terms of goods production. He wanted to reform the Soviet system from the ground up, removing the bureaucratic lethargy that was impeding economic reconstruction ('*perestroika*'), while also liberalizing the regime and introducing openness ('*glasnost*', i.e. some freedom of expression and information). *Perestroika* initiatives in the Soviet Union were centered on a more technologically oriented economy, with a rapid increase in new equipment investment, particularly in engineering and electronics. This, however, is not to be relied on Western technological imports. Instead, the Soviet Union wants to boost imports of high-quality machinery and consumer items from Eastern Europe.

To effectively pursue this ambitious policy intervention, Gorbachev had to downsize the USSR's international commitments and cut military spending in order to slow the country's morale and economic collapse. This resulted in the resumption of nuclear arms talks between the US and the Soviet Union, as well as the establishment of closer ties with the European Community. At the same time, Gorbachev ended Soviet involvement in other



parts of the world, including withdrawing from Afghanistan, where the Russian army was bogged down, applying pressure on the Vietnamese to withdraw from Cambodia and restore Sino-Soviet relations, resigning Soviet support for the Mengistu regime in Ethiopia and for Cuban troops in Angola, concluding economic assistance to Cuba and withdrawing Soviet troops from the island, restoring diplomatic relations with Israel. With respect to the former satellite states of the USSR, Gorbachev's policy of distancing would be much more pronounced in Europe.

In March and June 1985, Gorbachev defined glasnost as providing the people more information about party affairs and exposing corrupt economic managers in the press. Glasnost was to be an instrument for fighting the entrenched bureaucracy (also known as the "braking mechanism"). At the April 1985 plenum, Gorbachev told party committees to practice glasnost and in their ideological work to "speak to people in the language of truth." Gorbachev cautioned that when people are told things that are contradicted by what they observe in reality, this creates a "serious political question." Initially, glasnost was not an invitation to a critical and public examination of Soviet history or Soviet foreign policy. It was introduced to facilitate reform and to galvanize the intelligentsia to help this effort. Gorbachev's glasnost actually continued in Andropov's footsteps, who in 1983 had started to expose in the press corruption among high-ranking officials. Moreover, Andropov made available some information on Politburo and Central Committee meetings and called for glasnost in nationality relations.¹

Gorbachev was well-liked in the West, but not so much in his own nation, where his reforms resulted in the dismantling of the centralized planning system without the introduction of any effective market mechanisms. Consequently, production was curtailed, there were shortages, and there was social unrest, which led to strikes. This dissatisfaction might be amplified by the system of 'transparency,' in which all hitherto suppressed information about the activities of the state and its administrative bodies would be made public and contested. The loosening of the Communist regime's taboos, which intellectuals and liberated dissidents took full advantage of, enabled for critical assessment of the Soviet Union's history as well as its political, economic, and social structures.

Why is the year 1989 important?

The end of the year 1989 marked eight of the nine surviving republics declaring independence from Moscow, thereby dismantling the once-powerful Soviet Union. All formerly communist Eastern European leaders had been replaced by democratically elected administrations by the summer of 1990, paving the way for the region's reintegration into the Western economic and political sectors. The dismantling of the Soviet Union has numerous long-term consequences for the global economy and regional foreign trade. Its downfall increased the United States' global power and provided an opportunity for violence and corruption in Russia. It also sparked a slew of cultural shifts and social upheavals in former Soviet republics and smaller communist neighbors. The gross national product of Soviet countries plummeted by 20% between 1989 and 1991, ushering in an era of full economic collapse. The Russian mafia, which had battled to survive throughout the height of com-



munism, came in to fill the power vacuum when the Soviet government crumbled. During the collapse, government infrastructure, ranging from fundamental public utilities to police services, largely vanished. Furthermore, because official payroll services had nearly vanished, ex-KGB officers, police officers, and Soviet Army troops poured the mafia's ranks in quest of permanent work. Mafia oligarchs stole state-owned assets and enterprises across Russia, including telecommunications and energy networks and industries, and extorted the public in exchange for providing security and executing laws where the Russian government failed to do so. The Russian mafia is immensely strong and well-connected, despite the fact that the current Russian administration has had considerable success in battling organized crime. Anyone who comes out against government corruption in an autocratic state like Russia, on the other hand, maybe jailed, exiled, or even killed under strange circumstances. Russia's chances of developing true democracy are hampered by this tyranny, which permits official corruption to flourish.

The fifth member of the Security Council

The USSR was one of the founding members of the United Nations Security Council and was even responsible for implementing the veto powers that is a fundamental aspect of the council today. However, on 25th December 1991 after the USSR was dissolved its permanent seat in the council was given to the Russian Federation in accordance with the Alma ATA protocol. These protocols were the founding declarations of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and ensured the dissolution of the USSR. However, Ukraine protested the taking over of the Soviet's UNSC seat by Russia. It did not ratify the CIS charter as it disagreed with Russia being the only legal successor state to the Soviet Union. The Baltic States also did not participate as they were illegally incorporated into the USSR in the 1940s. Meanwhile, the other four members did not protest this change, this could be due to Gorbachev creating strong diplomatic relations with the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

Power Vacuum

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the two superpowers of the world, engaged in a proxy battle for many years. After the Second World War, this was the closest the world had come to another World War when the two of the world superpowers and nuclear states came head to head to showcase their powers. The end of the Warsaw Pact, which was signed by the Soviet Union and its satellite states as an answer to West Germany being added to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), saw the loss of the Soviet Union's control on its former allies. However, after the disintegration of the USSR, the United States of America found itself as the sole superpower. Some political theorists even called the United States of America the one and only world's hyper power. The fall of the Soviet Union was not just a fall of another superpower but, it also saw the fall of the communist ideologies. Its removal marked the end of "an inspiration to socialist revolutionaries A beacon of hope for all opposed to dictatorship" The world was not bipolar anymore, after the fall of the Soviet Union, the capitalist United States was able to seize control over much of the international forums, sway the international politics and was able to promote its brand of capitalism worldwide. Thus "the most striking feature of the post-cold war world is its unipolarity Now is the unipolar moment."

Human Rights Abuse in the USSR

As the USSR was a single-party government there was hardly any check on the abuses of power. This led to many human rights violations such as detaining journalists and detaining individuals under false pretenses. This was done to maintain the party's image to the public. After the USSR was dismantled there were millions of individuals who were made into ethnic minorities in certain regions and these individuals had to suffer multitudes of discrimination and human rights violations. These happened in multiple states of the former USSR such as Kazakhstan, Moldova Tajikistan and Kazakhstan. Furthermore, the ongoing civil war in Georgia lead to other violations of Human rights where multiple civilians were victims of execution strikes and sniper fires.

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Historical Context

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was founded on December 8, 1991, when Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus signed an agreement to replace the defunct Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with a new organization. The August Coup, even though a failure, had ran anxieties on the future of USSR within the republics and the governance structures.

Belovezh Accords and the ALMA-ATA Declaration

Two guiding principles of the Commonwealth of Independent States are the Belovezh Accords and the ALMA-ATA Declaration that provided the basis of the rise of former Soviet republics as sovereign powers, and also dictated the division of Soviet assets, a focal point of discussion in this committee. Foremost, the Belovezh Accords declared CIS as the successor entity of the USSR, and officialised the dissolution of USSR. Signed by Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine, the accords sought to nullify The Treaty on the Creation of the Soviet Union, and facilitate that the independence of the republics from the USSR. In doing so, the Accords pronounced the importance of Article 72 of the 1977 Soviet Union Constitution which gave the republics the liberty to withdraw from the Soviet Union. There were some concerns as to whether the Belovezh Accords were holistic enough in and of itself to dissolve the Soviet Union as they were signed by only three republics (considered to be the largest and the most powerful) i.e. Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia. However, any questions about the Soviet Union's continued existence were dispelled on December 21, 1991, when officials from 11 of the 12 remaining Soviet republics—all except Georgia—signed the Alma-Ata Protocol, which reaffirmed both the Soviet Union's demise and the CIS's foundation.

The ALMA-ATA Declaration is a three tier agreement that was originally signed by Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine. The three tiers of the declaration are focused on agreements on the council of head of states and government, strategic forces, armed forces and border troops. Consequently, the ALMA-ATA Declaration not only supervised the division of important assets of the Soviet Union- favorably prioritizing the Russian Federation. On December 21, 1991, the Alma-Ata Summit published a statement supporting Russia's claim to be recognized as the Soviet Union's successor state for the purposes of UN membership. The paper verified the Soviet Union's credentials as representatives of Russia and demanded that the term "Soviet Union" be replaced with "Russian Federation" in all documents and



entries. This move was made to allow Russia to keep the Soviet Union's permanent Security Council seat, which would not have been possible if the former republics were all counted as equal successors of the Soviet Union, or if the Soviet Union was considered to have no successor state for the purposes of continuing the same UN system. Moreover, moving towards the dissolution of the USSR, remaining republics such as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

Further Readings on Belovezh Accords and the ALMA-ATA Declaration

1. https://web.archive.org/web/20010122033300/http://cweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/belarus/by_appnc.html
2. [https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/?pdf=CDL\(1994\)054-e](https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/?pdf=CDL(1994)054-e)

Military Alliances

The World after World War 2

As soon as the world saw an end to the Second World War, another war was ready to take its place. This time it was Western Allies, which included the United States of America leading the charge along with the United Kingdom and France, on the other side this was the Eastern Bloc of Communist countries led by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union started installing pro-soviet governments in the areas it had taken from Nazi Germany after the war, increasing the Communist influence over the continent. In response, the U.S. and its Western allies sought ways to prevent further expansion of Communist influence on the European continent. In 1947, U.S. leaders introduced the Marshall Plan, a diplomatic initiative that provided aid to friendly nations to help them rebuild their war-damaged infrastructures and economies. In February of 1948, the Soviet Union overthrew the democratic government of Czechoslovakia and installed a communist regime.

The NATO and Warsaw Pact

In 1949, the foreign ministers of twelve countries from Western Europe and North America met in Washington D.C. to sign the North Atlantic Treaty, this treaty ensured that an attack on any one of the members would be considered as an attack on all. The original membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) consisted of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United States.

The communist states in Europe wanted to form a formal alliance of their own, and the formation of NATO allowed them to form an alliance of their own. The Warsaw Pact was a communist alliance formed mainly after the admission of West Germany to NATO in 1955. Both sides were skeptical of Germany once again becoming a military power and once the Western Alliance allowed Germany into NATO and removed some of the military restrictions, the USSR in response to this formed their own security arrangements. Joining the USSR in the alliance were Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Poland and Romania. This lineup remained constant until the Cold War ended with the dismantling of all the Communist governments in Eastern Europe in 1989 and 1990. This pact gave the USSR a lot more control over the region and allowed them to use military force to put down an uprising in the region using this pact.



The demise of the Warsaw Pact with the Soviet Union

The Warsaw Pact even during its early years did not add anything to the Soviet Union's offensive capabilities. During the first six years, the armies of the countries in the pact did not train together. The armies of other countries were far less trained and lacked the modern military equipment that the Soviet Union possessed at that time. The pact served mainly to give the USSR more control and add numbers to its army. By the late 1980s, the anti-communist sentiment started to spread throughout Eastern Europe and began to crack the Warsaw Pact. In 1990, East Germany left the Warsaw Pact in preparation for its reunification with West Germany. Poland and Czechoslovakia also indicated their strong desire to withdraw. Further deteriorating political and economic conditions of the region made the situation even worse for the alliance. In March 1991, Soviet military commanders relinquished their control of Warsaw Pact forces. A few months later, the Pact's Political Consultative Committee met for one final time and formally recognized what had already effectively occurred—the Warsaw Pact was no more.

■ Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)

A historical context

The migration patterns of the Russian Empire are dominantly characterized by the imperial and military interest of the plethora of ruling groups that have carried out various expansionary movements in the empire. However, the important migration trends of the Russian Empire (and eventually the Soviet) emerge in the 16th Century, when the Tatar-Mongolian influence was lost to the indigenous ruling class. It is also the time when the Slavic(s) i.e. the people of Belarus and Ukraine rejoin the motherland. In this context, it is important to understand that expansion grew in size and number, the flow of people from the center increased exponentially. The same is true for vice versa. In addition to that, years later, Stalin's coercive control of the demographic and waves of mass deportations and relocations is also highly critical.

The economic context

The discussion of the migration patterns posed by the Russian Empire and the Soviet would be incomplete without discussing the economic motivations of the immigrants. The years from 1970 to 1980 are critical in the history of Soviet urban development as some regions posed exponential economic growth. In regions like Estonia and Latvia, insufficient population growth, and notions surrounding grey population, became a huge hurdle in driving the active workforce that Soviets demanded. The political and demographic makeup of the Soviets was also quite interesting- many regions were prioritized by the Soviets, and many were not. Some regions had joined the mainland in a period when economic development was slow. Consequently, the local workforce was left unskilled, untrained, and prioritized. Such systematic challenges shaped the migration patterns of the Soviets- the flow of the workforce to economically strong regions is hard to disregard. Similarly, as the new groups joined the regions will strong economic infrastructure, they were rendered jobless and 'purposeless' for the vacancies available. Hence, such groups were coerced into leaving their homes to find a living hood in regions that could utilize unskilled labor. This is particularly true for groups from regions like the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Moldova. The migration patterns, especially in the economic context, are highly fluid and

non-uniform as the relationship between the center of the Soviet and its republic changes rapidly. In the years the 1960s and 1970s, Russia attracted massive surges of labor migration and strategic location due to its workforce deficit. Additionally, the economic charm of the center remained-quite firmly-the superior factor in influencing the migration patterns.

One of the important aspects of the economic context is rural to urban migration. As the Soviet Union prepared itself to urbanize and modernize, the rural and under-developed regions sought an opportunity for social mobility in areas like Russia, Ukraine, and the Baltic states. Regions like Kazakhstan, Central Asia, and Trans-Caucuses dominate such patterns. Urbanized areas that demonstrated high living standards, especially in the 'Westernized' regards, were considered to be the most lucrative. Furthermore, migratory tendencies and orientations were dictated by the combination of increasing metropolitan labor markets and communities that could meet their needs. Except in the Baltic region, where Russian immigration persisted even in the 1980s and titular nations stayed inside their borders, both Slavic and local peoples departed from non-Slavic countries. It is also the time when the non-Russian population becomes integral to the era of Soviet development. The Soviet Union's non-Russian population began to participate more actively in the development of the north and northeast- and their role became larger than the Russians. The peoples of the Caucasus, Moldova and the Volga area experienced active territorial growth, whereas Slavs saw their expansion come to a halt.

■ Implications of the fall of the USSR on Migration Patterns

Characterization of the migration crisis

Due to a number of important factors, it is highly unfair to characterize the aftermath of the fall of the USSR solely as the 'migration crisis.' Hence, the study guide employs the notion of the migration crisis as an umbrella terminology to discuss the mass deportations, repatriations, and immigration that ensued in the region. On December 26th 1991, a nation, no matter how 'divided' and 'diverse' found itself stateless in many ways than imagined. A demographic that had contributed to the nation-building of the Soviets found itself to be categorized as the keepers (the natives) and non-keepers i.e. the 'others', outsiders, immigrants, and the foreigners. Such ideas of the loss of statehood also have massive implications on the abuse and systemic neglect of human rights. Following the fall of the USSR, there were concerns about citizenship, loss of homes, state benefits such as pension and old-age benefits, and provision of justice. Most importantly, the states created in the aftermath of the dissolution of the USSR started to operate on a nationalized framework of the native languages. This notion, in particular, was important in differentiating between the natives and foreigners.

Families torn apart by shifting territorial borders faced major challenges. Elevated transportation costs and the implementation of new visa requirements in certain states (especially the Baltics), as well as unsafe situations in others (the Trans-Caucasus, Tadzhikistan, and Moldova), hampered their communications and mobility. People's capacity to provide financial support to family members residing in other states was restricted by the disintegration of the previously united monetary system.



Statelessness, the Citizenship Status, and the Open Door Policy

As Soviet citizenship ceased to exist, almost 287 million people were rendered stateless. The induced anxieties about the absence of citizenship and the loss of identity that came up with it are also some of the most important impetus behind the mass migration movement that followed. In this context, the concept of borders and their specific territories became almost non-essential. In fact, the triggered migration crises and the consequent statelessness still persist in the status quo. Considering the legal basis, the 1978 Soviet Citizenship Law granted citizenship status to all the Soviets and their children regardless of their geographical origin. Hence, this provision also extended citizenship status to the residents of the former 15 regions of the USSR. The important provision from the law is outlined below:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republic Law on Citizenship of the USSR: Article 1

1. Single union citizenship is established in the USSR;
2. Every citizen of a union republic is a citizen of the USSR;
3. USSR citizenship is equal for all Soviet citizens, regardless of the grounds of acquiring it.

Regardless of their ethnic origins or other ties, all USSR citizens who were permanent residents in the territory when the new nationality legislation went into effect were entitled to citizenship in that State. Many persons were left out of the body of citizens and suffered statelessness as a result of varied regulations and policies established by the successor States on granting citizenship to those who were not permanent residents at the time. Some people failed to apply on time and hence did not meet the requirements for citizenship in their newly-established countries. The tabs of assignment to (propiska) or release from (vypiska) a place of residence was maintained in twofold ways in the former Soviet Union: through passports and recorded statistical data on migration entries or release. Not to mention, there were logistical hurdles in obtaining the citizenship status such as missing documentation, absence of proof of registration, expired passports, lack of financial means to pay the citizenship fee, etc.

However, in principle, all of the new countries that arose from the rubble of the former Soviet Union allowed people to freely enter and exit the country and built institutions to facilitate international migration. Following the breakup of the Union, emigration and immigration, educational tours, vacations, business trips, and temporary residence abroad were all permitted almost immediately and swiftly became the norm. Speaking on the behalf of the 15 newly-formed states, such mechanisms were important to initiate a more nationalized economic growth. Freedom of movement has proven to be an essential mitigating factor in the face of a deteriorating economic crisis.

Economic Concerns

As the Soviet Union collapsed, there was no endurance for the economic system that it had established internally and externally. Consequently, a huge economic crisis emerged as production dropped significantly, people lost their jobs, industrialization was halted, and

many factories closed their doors. In addition to these dilemmas, there were severe economic conditions characterized by low employment rates, high inflation rates, increment in the costs of living and a huge decrease in standards of living of the Soviets. Such economic implications are critical in the discussion of the migration patterns that emerged in the aftermath of the fall of the USSR.

Some important migration patterns

The former republics of the USSR showed two clear and distinct patterns of migration: republics that witnessed the ‘release’ of people and the ones that witnessed the ‘entry’ of the people. The Slavic states welcomed the migrants while the non-Slavic states lost people. A similar divide was previously noted in relation to the outflow of Russians, but with some differences: the Baltic States and Russia were historically countries of in-migration, whilst Belarus was one of those losing people. A population outflow from the Baltic States began in 1991 as well.

1991: Immediately after the fall of the USSR, Russia witnesses the highest influx of migrants.

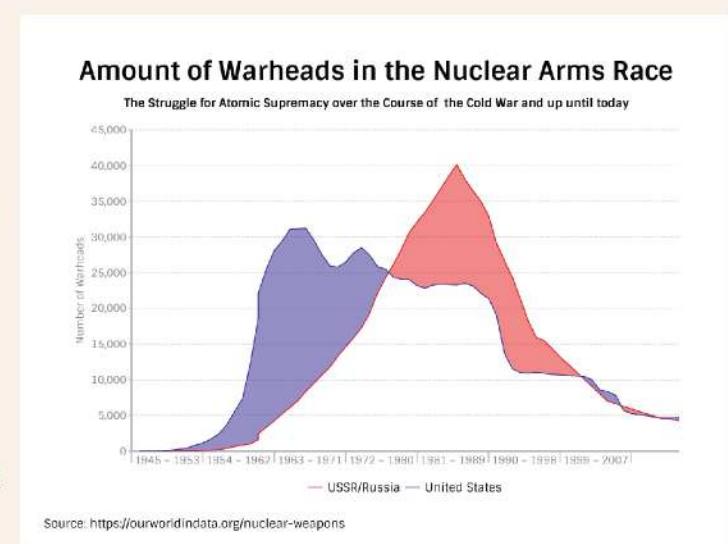
1992: Belarus emerges as a strong contender to welcome the migrants and almost 40 per cent of its influx comes from Russia.

There are three important non-former Soviet Union (FSU) states that accepted migrants from Russia and other former republics. Those countries are:

- 1. Germany**
- 2. United States of America**
- 3. Israel**

Nuclear Arms Race

The cold war was characterized by hostility between the USSR and the United States, seeking its expression in the arms race between both powers. Nuclear proliferation was rampant, along with the development of chemical weapons and hydrogen bombs. Soviet bio-weapons were also abundantly stocked as part of the world’s longest bioweapon program, which might not have originated within cold war hostility (Leitenberg et al., 2012), but was a testament to the capability of the Soviet Union’s weapons program. Both the United States and the Soviet Union were heavily engaged in the advancement of their nuclear programs and the race to achieve lethal milestones, such as the deployment of a hydrogen bomb.





1. Treaties before the fall of the USSR

Under the policy of Mutually Assured Destruction, multiple treaties were signed once it was recognized by both countries that the arms race is close to volatility, and when premiers expressed an inclination to peace. A catalyst in this cause was the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, where the support of the communist regime in Cuba by the Soviets translated into a subvert military operation as well. Soviet weapons placed in Cuba, once discovered by the United States spy planes, prompted a lineup of US defence against Cuba, resulting in what is called the brink of nuclear war.

a. Limited Test Ban Treaty

Within the cold war arms race, the Limited Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1963 as an attempt to ease the tension between the United States and USSR. The intention was to limit the testing of nuclear arsenal between both countries, however, the disallowing of nuclear testing meant that nuclear stockpiles could be accumulated unchecked. This led to a significant increase in the nuclear arsenal in both countries.

b. SALT 1

SALT I was a series of talks that, in 1972, resulted in multiple treaties addressing the acceptable number of different types of missiles having distinct capabilities. It was, however, unsuccessful in determining a restriction on the number of nuclear warheads per missile and did not pose restrictions on strategic weapons (Kimball, 2020), which made it less effective.

c. SALT II

SALT II was a follow-up to SALT in 1979, which advised halting the development of additional nuclear weapons for both countries and extended its mandate to strategic weapons. Its agreements were short-lived, however, as the United States sidelined it when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979 (Kimball, 2020).

d. START

The final treaty between both powers was the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), signed in July 1991, which aimed for the US and USSR to achieve, within 84 months, a specific number of Strategic Offense Arms after reducing their existing stockpile. It also enabled information exchange and technical monitoring as a means of accountability between both parties.

e. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

A comprehensive and overspread agreement that existed despite the treaties between the USSR and USA, the NPT was entered into force in 1970 with multiple countries worldwide as its signatories. It agreed to meetings every five years to review progress on the treaty, which was aimed at a three-tiered program requiring (1) non-proliferation, (2) disarmament, and (3) peaceful use of nuclear energy (NPT 2021).



f. Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABMT)

In an effort to limit the development of strategic offensive and defensive systems, the United States of America and the Soviets signed the ABMT on May 26, 1972. The treaty sought to limit the deployment of ABM systems to reduce the hostile nuclear arms race that had started between the two Cold War powers. Even though the treaty saw multiple disagreements and impasses before it was eventually signed and negotiated upon, it provided USA and USSR with the statutes to not transport ABM tech as well as its blueprint to their allies. Moreover, it is also set up a bilateral verification system on the development and deployment of ABM (through) satellites for the first time in USA-Soviet history. Both of the countries agreed to limit the deployment of ABM technology to no more than 100 AMB launchers and ABM Interceptor missiles around a) the national capital, and b) ICBM silo launchers, given that the two sites are separated by no less than 1300 kilometers. For the compliance purposes of the treaty, both of the states agreed on using their national technical means (NTM) without the interference of each other.

g. Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty

The Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, also known as the INF (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces) Treaty, requires the destruction of the Parties' ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,500 kilometers, as well as their launchers and associated support structures and support equipment, within three years of the Treaty's signing.

The United States and Soviet were prohibited under the INF Treaty from possessing, producing, or deploying a test ground-launched cruise missile with a range capability of 500 to 5,500 kilometers, as well as possessing or producing launchers for such missiles. The INF Treaty gives precise definitions of the banned ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles:

1. An intermediate-range ballistic missile (IRBM) is a ground-launched ballistic or cruise missile having a range capability between 1,000 and 5,500 kilometers. The term "ballistic missile" means a missile that has a ballistic trajectory over most of its flight path.
2. A shorter-range missile means a ground-launched ballistic or cruise missile having a range capability between 500 and 1,000 kilometers. The term "cruise missile" means an unmanned, self-propelled vehicle that sustains flight through the use of aerodynamic lift over most of its flight path.

2. Nuclear arsenal after the disintegration of the USSR

Following the breakup of the USSR, 4 countries emerged having most of the Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal. These countries were Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia.

Table 1. Strategic nuclear weapons in the Soviet territories

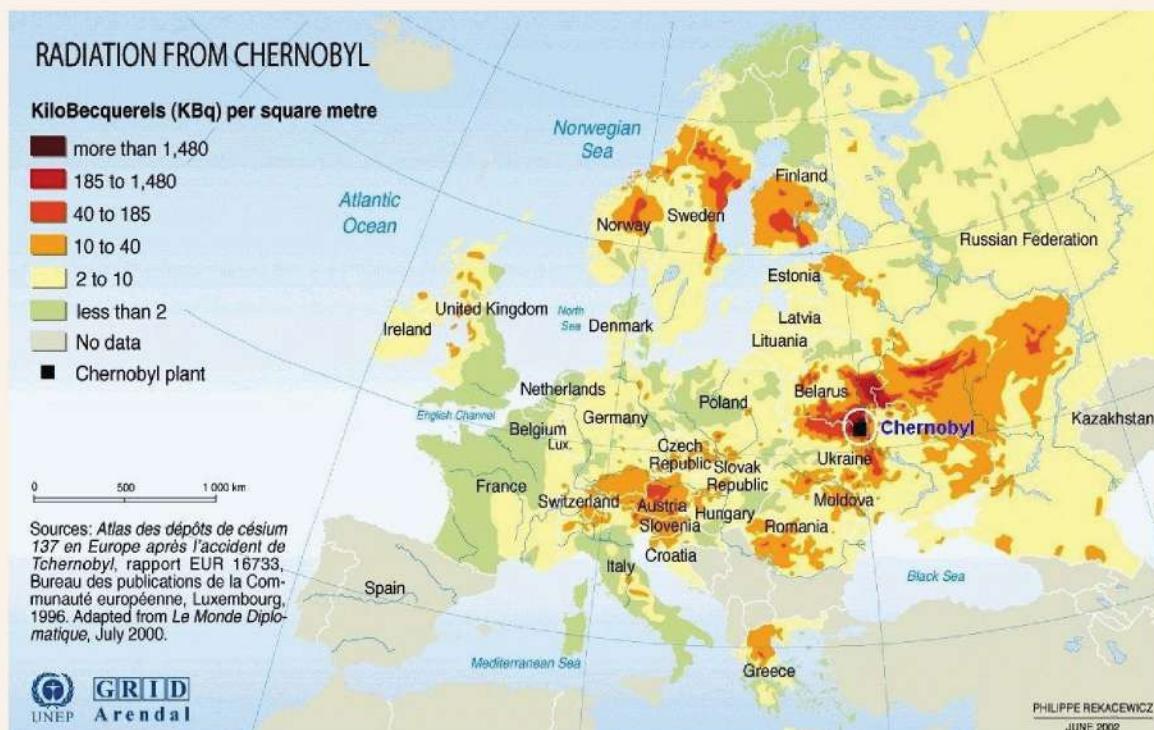
Republic	Sites or Bases	Launchers	Warheads	(%)
Russia				
ICBM	24	1,064	4,278	
HB	4	122	367	
SLBM	2	940	2,804	
Sub-total: warheads in Russia			7,449	(72)
Ukraine				
ICBM	2	176	1,240	
HB	2	101	168	
Sub-total: warheads in Ukraine			1,408	(14)
Kazakhstan				
ICBM	2	104	1,040	
HB	1	40	320	
Sub-total: warheads in Kazakhstan				
Belarus				
ICBM	2	54	54	(< 1)
Total ICBM	28	1,398	6,612	
Total HB	7	263	855	
Total SLBM	2	940	2,804	
Total warheads			10,271	(100)

Key: ICBM: intercontinental ballistic missile; SLBM: submarine launched ballistic missile; HB: heavy bomber.

Source: Evidence accompanying the START Treaty.

With the presence of nuclear arsenal now in multiple sovereign territories instead of one, the concern of their protection and usage arose. Amongst the four countries, the insistence of holding on to the nuclear warheads was less pronounced in Belarus and Kazakhstan, but very apparent in the case of Ukraine, which was concerned with having a deterrent against potential threats from Russia (Allison, 2012). The inclination of each country towards disarmament and peace may be understood within their political dispositions. Whereas, for global security, issues regarding the dismantling of nuclear weapons in a volatile region and adherence to the NPT need to be debated with the aim of moving towards denuclearization.

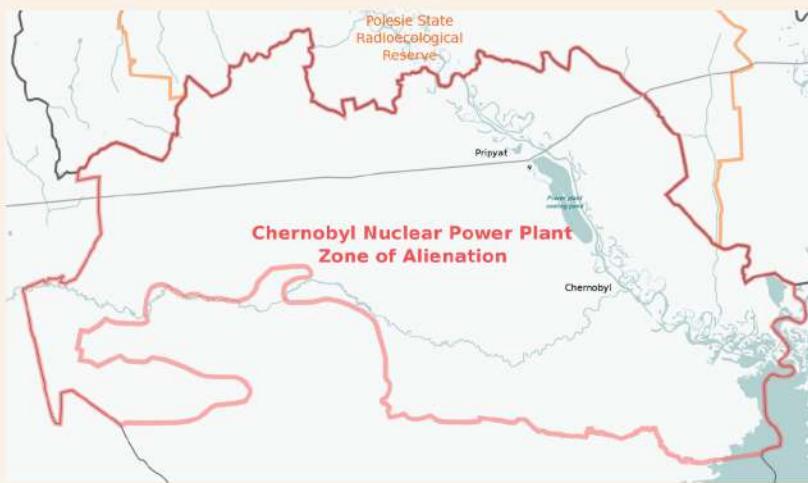
3. Chernobyl as the catalyst for the fall of the USSR



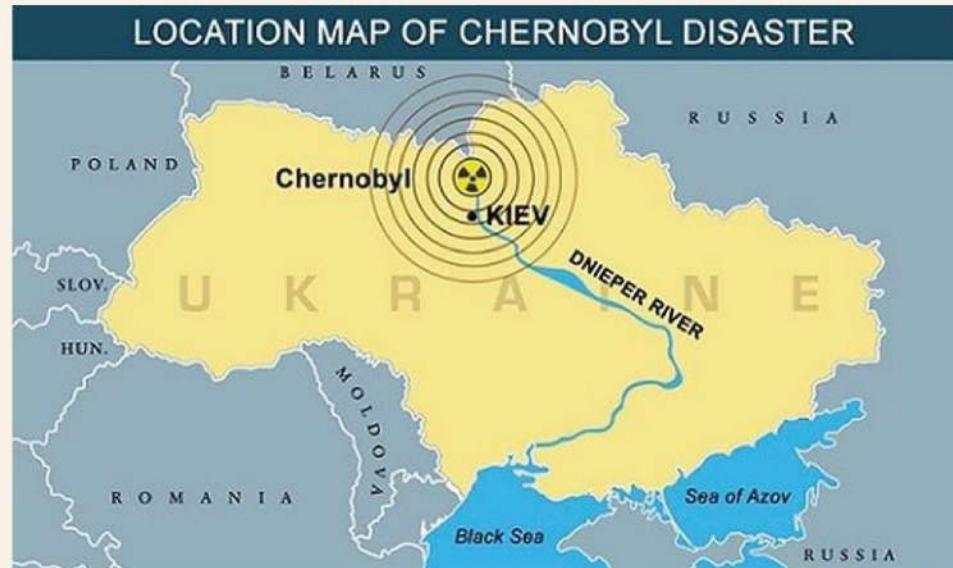


The disaster of Chernobyl while essentially an explosion of a nuclear reactor, was an episode that made apparent the corruption and bad governance of the USSR. It is contextualized in the fall of the USSR as the catalyst that encouraged the formation of resistance movements in Ukraine and Belarus, with these two Federations having borne the brunt of the deceit and mismanagement of the USSR. So much so, that Gorbachev termed it a turning point in the fall.

On April 26th 1986, Unit 4 of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor exploded twice in a row, it was evident that the site had become a source of emitting high levels of radioactive particles. Soon enough, the clouds of radioactive materials began to loom over the western republics of the USSR, Belarus, Ukraine, and the spillover effect also plagued other territories of Europe. As the reign of Gorbachev was characterized by massive state control of the flow of information, the leadership was successful in repressing the actual cause of why citizens could see unusual ‘clouds’ in the sky as well as hear the explosions that did not echo war but something worse. In the 18 days that Gorbachev took in acknowledging the colossal disaster, many citizens of the USSR had been unconsciously exposed to iodine-131. Prypyat, the city closest to Chernobyl, was not evacuated until April 27th. Its residents had already been exposed to dangerous amounts of radiation, with many experiencing symptoms like vomiting, metallic taste, and headaches. In the years that followed, citizens of the USSR started to develop thyroid cancer that was, in many cases, in its final stages. Gorbachev’s government also failed to provide nonradioactive iodine pills and radioactive PPE such as lead vests to the teams responding to the disaster, such as firefighters.



Any information in the newspaper regarding the ‘explosion’ in Chernobyl was downplayed as a minor fixable leak in the reactor that was capable of being ‘fixed.’ In an attempt to showcase the normalcy of the incident, Gorbachev made no attempt in postponing the May Day (or Victory Day) parade happening in Kyiv, located only 130 kilometers to the south of Chernobyl. As the wind changed its direction to the south, the high levels of radiation also poisoned many attendees of the parade which soon began to be called the ‘death parade.’



Chernobyl eloquently emphasized the institutional necessity of the policy of Glasnost, Gorbachev's programmer of transparency and limited censorship enacted just a year before the disaster. The subsequent demands for the truth about the environmental disaster resulted in the details of the tragedy being public, which, in turn, increased the need to make the archived documents of the Soviet government's crimes accessible to the public. When the records were made public in early 1990, the citizens of the USSR saw a new face of their government.

Weather
Today: Partly cloudy, chance of showers 20-40%. High 70-80°. Light, 70-45. Wind: NNE 10-15 mph. Tomorrow: Partly sunny, chance of showers 20-40%. High 75-85°. Wind: NNE 10-15 mph. Temperature range 55-75. Details on Page B2.

The Washington Post

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FINAL
Detailed index on Page A2

Partial Core Meltdown Suspected

**By Bryan Bunting
Washington Post Staff Writer**

The Chernobyl nuclear power plant, which suffered a major partial meltdown of its fuel-containing core, according to American officials, has been described in reports that Swedish scientists had determined that the accident was usually indicative of such an event.

This would be similar to the 1979 incident at the Three Mile Island atomic power plant, the most serious accident at a commercial nuclear facility, except that the Pennsylvania utility that owned the "containment" building that enclosed the reactor and prevented radioactive materials from leaking into the environment. The Soviet facility is not believed to have a containment.

The evidence of a meltdown at Chernobyl comes from James F. McKenna, senior staff scientist at the Union of Concerned Scientists,

Soviet Nuclear Accident Sends Radioactive Cloud Over Europe

Tass Says Mishap Near Kiev Caused Unspecified Casualties

By Colleen Rudden
Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, April 28.—The Soviet Union said yesterday that a major nuclear power plant in the Ukraine had damaged a reactor and released radioactive material into the atmosphere.

The unexplained accident also sent a radioactive cloud hundreds of kilometers across Europe.

The announcement, unusual for the Soviet news agency Tass, came after several hours after four Swedish cows became ill and died after eating grass contaminated by radioactive iodine that had been released into the atmosphere over Stockholm. Both elements are produced in the same type of reactor as the one at Chernobyl, a reactor's core containing a reactor's heat, but they normally do not coexist. Iodine-131, which could be released only if the fuel melted,

Fallout containing radioactive iodine can prove a health threat because the element often finds its way into the grain and dairy cattle eat it and become contaminated with their milk. In previous incidents of radioactive iodine release, no cows have been found to have been affected.

The accident statement, read on the telephone by a Tass spokesman, said the plant's atomic reactors were damaged and "a government commission is investigating the damage." The spokesman did not say whether there was any radiation leak or whether any workers or residents near the accident, which the agency said involved a 1,000-megawatt nuclear power plant, 40 miles east of Kiev. He said only that "measures are being undertaken to eliminate the damage and to prevent further damage from being given to those affected."

Residents of Kiev told United Press International that they had been stopped as the vehicles could be seen on the highway to Chernobyl. They said, however, that they had no information about casualties.

Swedes said they had been monitoring the situation since the accident and had been keeping in touch with Soviet officials.

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Some western diplomats here said they were "surprised" to learn that Soviet authorities had not yet issued any notification. Sweden would demand that the entire Soviet government be held responsible and made subject to international law.

See NUCLEAR, A15, Col. 4

■ Politics and Economics of the Soviet Union

The Soviet Union was a Socialist republic, characterized by central planning and the Marxian philosophy of letting the labor control the means of production. It originated in a highly unequal Russia and took shape amid political instability, marked with unrest and opposition to the ruling class. From this, Stalin emerged with a commitment to restoring order and pursued "five-year plans" as well as "collectivization", which was the policy of the government recruiting workers to, and receiving the production of large, aggregated agricultural farms. This was done in the quest for industrialization and modern advancement



and involved force on part of Stalin's government. The peasantry was forced to work collectively through harsh tyrannical measures (later serving as catalysts in Lithuania's discontent with the Republic), and this later led to inefficiency in their production as well as flaws in the Soviet Bureaucracy, however, it did serve as the primary cause for the extensive industrialization of the Soviet Union.

The era of Khrushchev followed that of Stalin, characterized by the height of the cold war. At this point, food shortages were rampant due to the inherent inefficiency in the collectivist order, and when Gorbachev inherited the Soviet Economy, he was forced to reckon with a stagnant economy. This is the start of a series of policies (Glasnost and Perestroika) that brought the Soviet Union away from a planned economy and closer to a market economy (also called Market Socialism), furthered by Gorbachev's belief that communism needs to be reformed and that state control needs to be lessened. These policies were also aimed towards scaling down the intensity of the cold war, and coming towards peace so that the USSR can establish foreign trade and inch towards economic growth.

However, Gorbachev's aims were not manifested with his efforts, and his policies triggered citizens who were enduring turbulent times due to the haphazard and poorly planned execution of this restructuring. This sparked protests and rebellion in many parts of the Republic, eventually resulting in the giving up of the socialist order, and ultimately, the breakup of the USSR.

1. In general, the economy of the USSR can be classified as a planned economy with a focus on industrialization and state control of the means of production.

2. The political framework of the USSR in the era before Gorbachev can be described as Socialist, inspired by Marxism. With Gorbachev's shift in priorities, the political structure of the Soviet lost many fundamental Socialist ideals, such as the shift from public ownership to privatization, among others.

The change in the political and economic structure of the Soviet Union and the ensuing declarations of independence from its members is better illustrated by looking at two Federations:

1. Lithuania

Lithuania's inclusion in the USSR is characterized by its disdain for the central government, which has used brutal force against the country in the form of deportations and executions to ensure its allegiance and cooperation with the Communist Party. Its declaration of independence came from the backdrop of rising rebellions against the central government and shows the country's commitment to separation from the USSR and opposition to a tyrannical socialist order.

2. Ukraine

Ukraine, having gone through Nazi and Soviet annexation of its territory before being absorbed into the Soviet Union, has endured the Holodomor famine, which was a man-made catastrophe resulting in the death of millions. It was also the result of inherent-



ly flawed Socialist planning that prioritized the diversion of resources to achieve industrialization, rather than to deliver basic necessities to the populace. More significantly so, Ukraine suffered from the Chernobyl disaster and the deceit of the Russian Federation in managing it, resulting in movements against the USSR. Through an overwhelmingly positive vote for independence from the USSR, Ukraine became a sovereign country in December 1991.

■ Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMA)

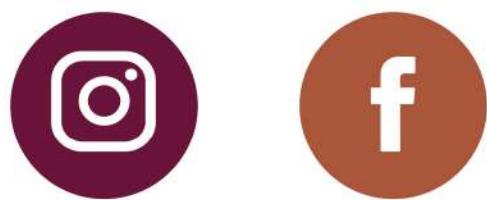
1. What are effective and urgent mechanisms that the Security Council can adopt to mitigate the migration crisis and forced deportations concerning the citizens of the USSR?
2. What is the validity of Alma-Ata Protocols in determining the agreements on armed forces and border troops? Is there a capacity to renegotiate the terms of the protocols?
3. What are the strategies, mechanisms, and accountability checks for the division of state assets of the USSR amongst the former republics?
4. What are the mechanisms (if any) for developing a reparative model for the citizens of the USSR in regards to the tragedy of Chernobyl?
5. How can the Security Council revitalize the role of the treaties and provisions that were signed by the USSR?
6. What are the frameworks that can be applied for humanitarian intervention for the relief of citizens of the USSR facing a massive wave of statelessness?
7. What is the capacity of decommissioning of Soviet arms and weapons?
8. How can the Security Council reconsider the division of Soviet arms and weapons in the light of maintaining international peace and security?
9. What are the cohesive measures that this committee can adopt to curb down any potential threats to nuclear security and information security?
10. How can the Security Council play its part in enabling the newly formed states to harmonize their state policies with the existing international regimes?

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