

# HISTORICAL CRISIS COMMITTEE BACKGROUND GUIDE



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**NMMUN 2022**

## **HCC BACKGROUND GUIDE**

### **Letter from the chairs.**

The chairs, Pradyuman Nair and Samira Abbey extend a warm welcome to everyone part of the Historical Crisis Committee (the others, hey I guess). You will represent a variety of delegations from all around the world. Over the course of the two-day conference, you will attempt to address two important concerns that the crisis committee is now dealing with. *Falklands War 1982 and The Cold war purge.*

Each and every delegate in this council plays a very crucial role as the decisions made here would have the capability to bring order to the world, or bring it down in fire. Do remember to keep a clear and unique viewpoint but also proceed the conference with an open mind. Be ready with examples, previous decisions and bills, and facts. Towards the end of the council, you will have to draft a resolution with solutions that you and your bloc countries have agreed upon.

The chairs have carefully crafted this background guide to offer you a general notion of what to think about before embarking on your own research project. We encourage you to be as creative as possible while still maintaining a professional demeanour. Every solution you propose will be met with opposition, and we have equipped you with the means to diplomatically address those disagreements through debate.

We also ask that you thoroughly scan the stance and details of the country you are representing to see what ideas they have on each subject. Once again, we wish you luck on your journey to one of the MUN's most fascinating councils. Yes, if you are reading this and you are not part of this council, joke's on you. Ps. Do not take that seriously please

Sincere Regards,

Your chairs

## The Historical Crisis Committee

Major world leaders have caused the entire world to plunge into chaos and despair. Amongst this despondence, there was an idea, to bring together a group of remarkable delegations, to see if they could be something more, See if they could work together when we needed them to fight the battles that we never could. (don't run this through a plagiarism checker)

This committee was formed to tackle two issues. *The Falklands War and the Cold War Purge*. You will be representing various delegations from this committee and tackle each crisis through moderated discourse and directives.

### Issue Overview

#### 1. The Falklands War

The fight for Sovereignty over the Falkland islands by the British and the Argentine forces started in 1765. After 149 years of political disputes, in 1982 The Argentinian dictator Leopoldo Galtieri invaded the British-occupied Falkland Islands. Argentina claims that the islands are Argentine territory, and the Argentine government thus characterized its military action as the reclamation of its territory. The British government regarded the action as an invasion of a territory they held since 1841. The goal of this committee is to objectively analyse both countries' claims to sovereignty and conclude the best way to determine who has legitimate sovereignty of the islands. THE COUNCIL IS SET ON APRIL 4<sup>th</sup> 1982, JUST TWO DAYS AFTER THE ARGENTINE TROOPS INVADED THE ISLANDS

#### 2. The Cold War Purge

Against the backdrop of the Cold War, The government of America issued a purge to solve the mass hysteria among the citizens. Americans can now commit crimes for 12 hours without facing any repercussions. The government of America believes that this move will effectively 'cleanse' the country from possible communist spies and keep their beloved motherland free from foreign influence. Other anti-communist countries like Great Britain and France have also agreed to use this purge as a fast and effective way to get rid of most of their prisoners of war without being answerable to other countries. The goal of this

committee is for countries to debate whether America's decision was just and if so, should it be implemented in other countries as well,. How they've done this without consulting the other counties? THIS COUNCIL WILL BE HELD IN THE YEAR 1961

## **Issue 1) The Falklands War**

### **History**

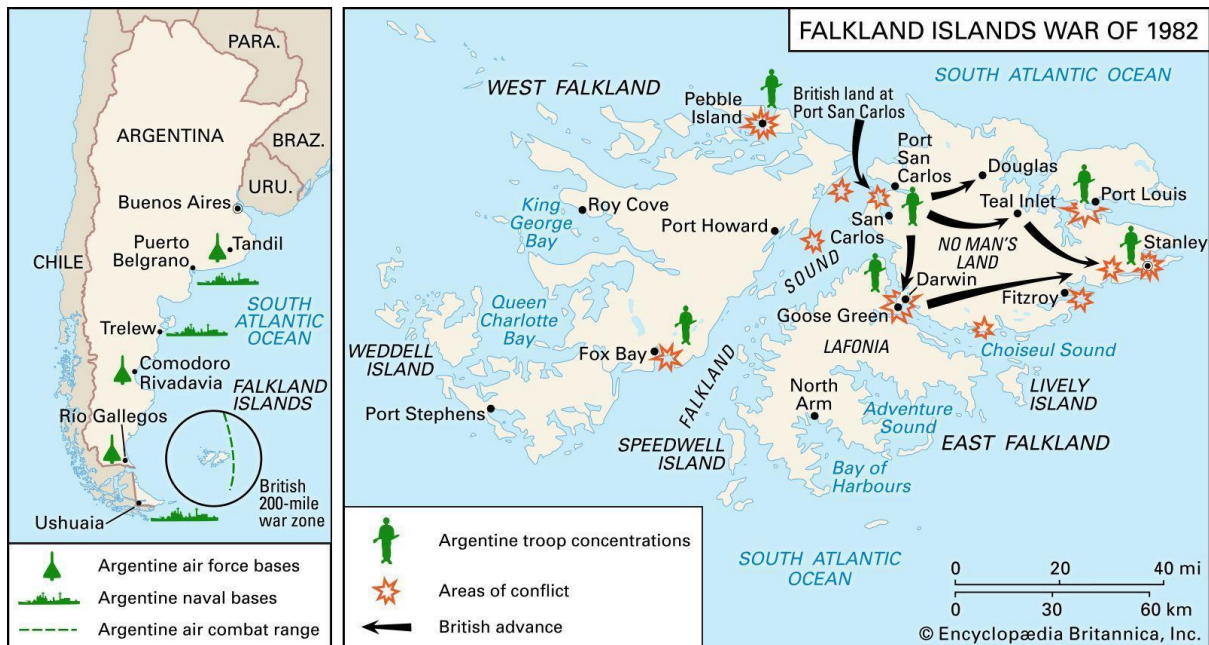
The Falklands Conflict was a brief, covert conflict between Argentina and Britain over control of South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, and the Falkland Islands. The main causes of this war were Argentina's Junta's attempt to garner legitimacy and support by asserting sovereignty over area with a close emotional connection to the nation and Britain's response to Argentina's territorial aggressiveness.

Since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Argentina had claimed sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, which are located 300 miles (480 km) east of its coast. However, Britain annexed the islands in 1833, removing the few surviving Argentine residents, and has steadfastly denied Argentina's claims ever since.

At the time of the Falkland Islands War, Margaret Thatcher was the British prime minister. She oversaw the British government's declaration of a war zone around the Falkland Islands for 200 miles (320 km).

Early April 1982, the Argentine military junta under Lieutenant General Leopoldo Galtieri abandoned ongoing talks with the United Kingdom and instead began an invasion of the islands.





## Challenges to Consider

- 1) Minimizing the loss of life and creating cost efficient directives for your own country
- 2) What side would your country take in this fight, SOME COUNTRIES DON'T HAVE TO PICK A SIDE. Keep doing thorough research on your country stances.
- 3) Do the nationalist sentiments of Argentinian dictator outweigh the magnitude of the plight that the British residents of falklands islands might face
- 4) Which of these countries should face sanctions, and if so, what sanctions should they face.
- 5) *PLEASE NOTE: From a crisis point of view, the delegate must be prepared with all possible outcomes and consequences that may arise through warfare and should have a clear idea of the various military advantages that countries may use against each other*
- 6) The council is set 2 days after the invasion so anything that happened after April 4<sup>th</sup> 1982 is invalid and won't be considered as a valid point if used in an argument.

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*Great gravity of situation*

*Marines will be flown home*

*Argentina assets frozen*

# THATCHER TELLS FORCE TO SAIL

**THE Royal Navy task force sails for the Falklands Islands on Monday.**

Mrs Thatcher told the Commons today that the aircraft carrier HMS Invincible would be in the lead—with Prince Andrew aboard.

She told the first Saturday session of the Commons since the Suez crisis: "I cannot foretell what orders the task force will receive as they proceed. That will depend on the situation at that time."

Mrs Thatcher was greeted by cheers from the Tory benches but shouts of "Resign" from Labour as she began her speech.

Despite both Labour and Tory pressure, no ministerial resignation was in sight.

By late afternoon yesterday, Mrs Thatcher said, it became clear that an Argentine invasion had taken place.

MPs cheered as she went on: "I am sure the whole House will join with me in condemning a sudden, unprovoked aggression by the Government of Argentina against British territory."

"It has not a shred of justification or a grain of legality."

Mrs Thatcher told MPs it was not until 3.30 this morning that she was able to speak personally to the Falkland Island Governor, now in Uruguay.

She said he told her the Argentines had landed at approximately 10.30 on Sunday.

"The Governor reported that the Royal Marines defending Government House were superb. They acted in their best traditions," he said.

"As far as he is aware there were no civilian casualties," said Mrs Thatcher. "He said the people were in tears. They don't want to be Argentine—the islands are still immediately

The aircraft carrier HMS Invincible (left) and HMS Hermes, which will lead the British task force, sailing on Monday.

Prince Andrew

## Andrew gets recall to sail with his ship

PRINCE ANDREW, the Queen's second son, will sail with the aircraft carrier HMS Invincible for the Falkland Islands.

## Islanders fighting back-report

ARGENTINE newspapers, quoting military sources, today reported unprovoked fighting between Argentine

John and Veronica Fowler, pictured when they returned to York for a holiday in 1974.

## York man's wife may be airlifted from Falklands

AN EXPECTANT mother married to a York teacher likely to be airlifted from the Falkland Islands.

Mrs Veronica Fowler, aged 27, is the wife of John Fowler, the colony's superintendent of education.

She is due to leave her second child in the next few days and unidentified reports say she is to be flown to Argentina.

Mr Fowler, aged 36, resident at Boulevard, York, is the son of Mr and Mrs Eric Fowler of 3 Northgate Road, York.

At Park Stanley he is the head of a boarding school. His wife is also a teacher and the couple have been at the school for the past five years in their second posting with the Overseas School Service.

Very encouraging when he was granted a holiday from the Falkland Islands to see his wife and child in York.

Mr Fowler's brother, Peter, is a teacher at the same school. He has been in the Falkland Islands since 1971. He is the father of Mrs Fowler's child.

The Fowler family moved to the Falkland Islands in 1971. He is the father of Mrs Fowler's child.

Newspaper clipping from April 3<sup>rd</sup>, a day after the invasion began.

## Issue 2) The Cold War Purge

### Introduction

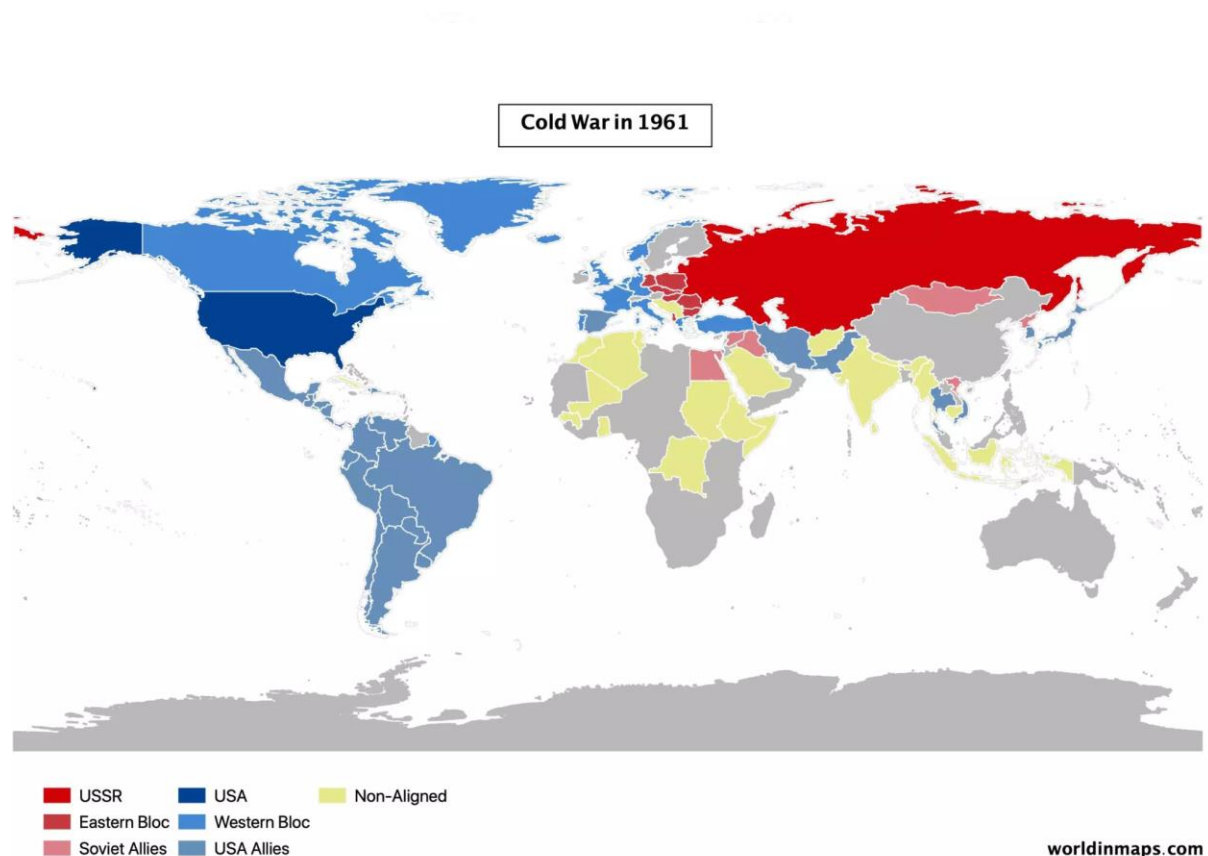
*"All the war propaganda, all the screaming and lies and hatred, comes invariably from the people who are not fighting"*

~ George Orwell

Near the end of World War II, in May 1945, Nazi Germany submitted, and the tense alliance between the Soviet Union and the United States that had been formed during the conflict started to fall apart. The Soviet Union's enduring control over eastern Europe and the possibility of communist parties with Soviet influences gaining power in western Europe's democracies were fears shared by the United States and the United Kingdom. A standoff between two "super-states," each of which had nuclear weapons and was able to completely destroy the other.

*“From Stettin in the Baltic, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent,”*

Against the backdrop of the Cold War. The American administration launched a purge to address the widespread panic among the populace. For a 12-hour period, crimes can now be committed in America without consequence. The American leadership is confident that this action would successfully “clear” the nation of any potential communist spies and protect their precious motherland from outside influence.



### **Timeline:**

1945: Liberal world order promotes global cooperation following World War II

1945: Yalta conference takes place

1945: USSR takes control over East Berlin

1949-50: Francoist Spain is ostracised by the United Nations, and many countries sever diplomatic relations



*1947: USSR takes control over Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria*

*1947: India and Pakistan get divided over religious views*

*1948: USSR takes control over Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Albania*

*1948: Soviets installed left-wing governments in the countries of Eastern Europe*

*1948: USA tries to reduce Soviet control over Eastern Europe using the Marshall Plan and all of Western Europe starts using one currency*

*1948: Stalin creates his own currency for his 'zone' and blockades West Berlin, cutting off all roads and supplies.*

*1948: In response to the above, the Berlin Airlift took place (Great Britain, France, USA brought supplies to West Berliners via planes for 11 months)*



*1949: North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) formed to promote peace in Europe.*

*1949: Nuclear arms race begins after the detonation of first Soviet Atomic bomb*

*1949: Chinese Civil War ends with Mao coming into power, ushering the nation into an era of communist rule*



*1949-50: The Reunification Campaigns take place in China*

*1950-53: Start of the Korean War due to North Korea's invasion of the South*

*1954: End of war fought between the Viet-Minh controlled north and the French controlled South (Indochina War). It ended due to France pulling out of Vietnam and the Geneva Peace Accords*

*1954: Start of the civil rights movement in USA*

*1955: The Warsaw Pact (a defence treaty) is established by the USSR and 7 other Soviet satellite states in Central and Eastern Europe*



*1955: Start of USA and USSR proxy war in Vietnam*

*1956: Hundred Flowers Campaign takes place in China, resulted in the political persecution of 550,000 people*

*1956: Hungarian Uprising takes place, and Soviet Union is forced to send in troops after Hungary shows interest in leaving the Warsaw Pact*

*1956: Start of Suez Crisis – integral part of the Cold War*

*1957: Earth's first artificial satellite (Sputnik) launched by USSR; start of space and weapons race*

*1959: Communist Fidel Castro overthrows Batista in Cuba*

*1961: The Non-Aligned Movement is formed. Including 120 countries that are not formally aligned with or against other major power blocs.*

*1961: Khrushchev issues an ultimatum to President Kennedy, demanding the removal of US troops from West Berlin*

*1961: East German Soldiers use barbed-wire to create a division between East and West, called The Berlin Wall*

*1961: First use of Agent Orange by US troops in Vietnam*

### **Key Players in Council:**

#### *1) USSR*

The USSR went through many changes between 1945 and 1961. Under the reign of Stalin, the USSR had become a totalitarian superpower. Stalin made himself supreme, and therefore untouchable. During the Second World War, Stalin originally wanted the USSR to be neutral however, after the Nazi invasion of 1941, Stalin allied himself with Britain and the USA. From 1945-48, using the Red Army the USSR established control over Eastern Europe. Khrushchev came into power in 1953, and attempted to reform the political system through de-Stalinisation, and ending the cult of personality. Under

him, although international relations with the West improved, Khrushchev's hostile personality alarmed Americans. This accelerated the arms race. It was under Khrushchev that Sputnik (earth's first artificial satellite) was launched. This had a huge impact on the Cold War as the United States were afraid they had fallen behind, and therefore put in more money into space and weapons programs.

## 2) USA

The United States became a global power after WWII, and felt the need to contain the spread of communism, as it was a threat to their capitalist ideology. During the Cold War, the rivalry between USA and USSR raised concerns that Communists and leftist sympathizers in America may work as Soviet spys. This caused anti-Communist hysteria known as the 'Red Scare'. After the successful nuclear testing in the USSR, and Mao's communist control over China, public apprehensions over communist ideologies heightened. American communist sympathizers were constantly pestered by law enforcement and were alienated from friends and family. Most communist supporters were ostracized by society due to fear over them being Soviet informants.

### **US SUPREME COURT: DENNIS V. UNITED STATES (1951)**

In 1948, 11 Communist Party leaders were arrested for advocating the violent overthrow of US government, and for violation of the Smith Act. This Act prohibited conspiring or advocating the ousting of the United States government. The convicts who were petitioning for socialist reforms claimed that the Smiths Act violated their First Amendment rights.

*"In a 6-to-2 decision, the Court upheld the convictions of the Communist Party leaders and found that the Smith Act did not "inherently" violate the First Amendment. In the plurality opinion, the Court held that there was a distinction between the mere teaching of communist philosophies and active advocacy of those ideas. Such advocacy created a "clear and present danger" that threatened the government. Given the gravity of the consequences, the Court held that success or probability of success was not necessary to justify restrictions on the freedom of speech."*

### 3) Great Britain

In 1945, Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt, and Soviet leader Stalin met to discuss the war against Japan and Germany (Yalta conference). The biggest disagreement however, was the fate of Poland. Britain condemned the 'Iron Curtain' that Stalin created in eastern Europe, and was desperate to regain capitalist control. In 1956, due to the nationalism of the Suez Canal, France and Britain invaded but were forced to retreat due to pressure from the US. This was a huge failure for them. During the Berlin Airlift, however, the British and Americans wanted to maintain a Western presence in Berlin. Over 11 months they provided 2.3 million tons of supplies, which was a huge success for them. 60,000 members of the British armed forces served in the Korean War. In 1951, two members of a Soviet spy ring escaped to Moscow. They had infiltrated the British intelligence system and passed information onto the USSR throughout WWII and the start of the Cold War. This created hysteria over possible communist spys. Britain was heavily involved in the creation of the Truman Doctrine.

### 4) China

Mao Zedong declared the People's Republic of China in 1949, ending the Chinese Civil War between the communist and nationalist parties. For the next ten years China went through a massive socialist revolution which saw the reunification campaigns, the implementation of the laigai camp system, and praised collectivisation. Mao followed the Soviet model, and created it's own five-year plan from 1953-57. Similar to the USSR, the state controlled the economy. However, due to the Korean War taking a huge toll on China's economy it delayed post-war reconstruction. Although China was a communist country, it didn't follow the Marxist-Leninist ideology like the USSR did. China followed a new branch of communism that has now been named Maoism. After the de-Stalinization that took place under Khrushchev, friction increased between China and the USSR. Mao didn't agree with Khrushchev's claims and didn't agree with his peaceful competition with USA. Mao even stated "*Do you think the capitalists will put*

*down their butcher knife and become Buddhas?”* By early 1960s, USSR and China’s relationship started to weaken. This severely weakened worldwide communism.

### **Relations to bear in mind**

Allies

The Big Three

Sino-Soviet

Warsaw Pact

NATO

Non-aligned movement

India-Pakistan

### **Questions to consider**

1. To what extent can the establishment of a ‘Purge’ aid/harm society?
2. How can a Purge take place whilst guaranteeing the safety of citizens?
3. How great is the threat of communism?
4. Can a Purge help lessen the numbers of criminals in society?

### **Objectives of the Committee:**

- 1) Millions of people are confused with the decision made by the United States and other countries are contemplating on whether this is a good idea or not. With the list of possible disasters growing everyday by the thousands., delegates of the HCC must discuss how to slow down the escalation of chaos in order to prevent possible death and destruction. They must consider the possibility of putting each country on military lockdown which subsequently will lead to the shutdown of international transportation and trade. This decision will render the whole world



isolated and alienated from each other which may inadvertently lead to the downfall of the economy and deterioration of the standards of living of those who reside in areas unaffected by these riots and civil unrest.

- 2) Delegates must attempt to solve the issue of unifying military and economic resources throughout the globe by discussing which approach they will take towards the halt of this purge, the best possible method of going about the sanctions imposed on each country and concerned personalities.
- 3) The council must come up with the best possible methods of keeping order in society in the time of this crisis and discuss how to provide the displaced survivors of the cold war with aid and shelter.
- 4) Delegates must be able to quickly and effectively deal with any other crises that arise during the meeting.
- 5) Minimizing the loss of life and creating cost efficient directives for your own country
- 6) What side would your country take in this fight, SOME COUNTRIES DON'T HAVE TO PICK A SIDE. Keep doing thorough research on your country stances.

### **Council Proceedings:**

Due to the special nature of this committee, the rules of procedure will differ slightly from standard NMMUN procedures. Listed here are the aforementioned differences.

- **Exceptions**

1. Since this is a special council, a small amount of crosstalk will be permitted, but the delegates are not allowed to insult other fellow delegates and use any unparliamentary language.
2. Since this is a Crisis Committee, there will be no General Speakers' List.
3. The setting of an agenda will not be done, as there is virtually only one agenda item on the table – *de-escalating the tension and chaos created by the Falklands war and the cold war purge.*

## **Bibliography**

- 1) [History of the falklands war](#)
- 2) [Related War Facts](#)
- 3) <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1984/03/07/us-aid-to-britain-in-falklands-war-is-detailed/6e50e92e-3f4b-4768-97fb-57b5593994e6/>
- 4) [short insightful video summarizing the entire timeline](#)
- 5) <https://www.britannica.com/event/Cold-War>
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- 8) [Khrushchev Era](#)
- 9) [Suez Crisis](#)
- 10) [Korean War](#)
- 11) [Agent Orange](#)



## **Conclusion**

These are two topics that require a lot of discussion. I expect all delegates to stick to their guns. This background guide contains all of the essential information. However, I strongly advise all delegates to conduct their own research prior to attending NMMUN'22. You are supposed to have solutions ready for the issue that has to bring peace to the world. It's a broad topic, thus delegates are encouraged to come up with multiple solutions. Best of luck and happy debating!!