

Iraqi Government



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Letter from the Director

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to MUNI XXII, and especially to our JCC: Liberation and Evisceration. My name is Vikram Sardana, and I'm honored to be your crisis director as you attempt the further the ambitions of a free and independent Iraq. The crisis staff and chairs have been working to ensure that you'll have an amazing experience at MUNI.

First a few words about myself: I'm a sophomore studying computer science and statistics (which means I'm very good at using buzzwords). Despite this I've done MUN since seventh grade and I've directed crisis committees since I was a junior in high school. When I'm somehow not doing something MUN related I'm either watching sports and hoping the Redskins, Capitals, Nationals, and Wizards don't disappoint me again, playing TagPro, the world's greatest online game, or hunched over my laptop trying to create The Next Big Thing™.

I'm looking forward to making this the most competitive and intense committee that you've ever been a part of. Every committee session you'll have challenges that you've never expected, and you'll have to figure out when to work with your committee members and when to pursue your own agenda. With luck, you'll fulfill your responsibility to protect.

Best,

Vikram Sardana

Committee Overview

Every member of this committee is their nation's Secretary of Defense or equivalent. The members of the committee are sent here by their home governments to form an opposition to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and to win that war against Saddam's Iraq. The various home governments and the general public is expecting that the nations in the committee will work together to successfully, quickly, and painlessly win the war – it is up to you to deliver that. Keep in mind however that you still have control over your own respective home nations and can make various decisions concerning anything you deem related to the war effort, as long as your superiors sign off on them. Always cover your back, however, as people back at home may be judging you and not everyone you interact with will be your friend.

The committee will run in a perpetual moderated caucus – this means that while you can make motions for a moderated caucus to discuss a specific topic, you don't have to. When there are no motions the chair will be default look to call on delegates to speak. You can motion for unmoderated caucuses like normal.

In the coalition forces, even though some countries may contribute more resources than others, every country is equal in planning. As a result there is no veto power for any member in the committee. The coalition forces may also choose to set guidelines and recommend the creation of international law in addition to its duties in handling the war effort. As a result the committee is allowed to pass both directives and resolutions. Resolutions may be a cross between those passed by a General Assembly and those passed by the Security Council – they can have the specificity of

a Security Council resolution, but must only be recommendations to the UNSC, much like a General Assembly resolution.

Because this is a joint crisis committee, the actions of this committee will impact the efforts of the Iraqi government committee and the actions that the Iraqi government takes will impact the coalition forces. While there will be many times when both sides learn information at roughly the same time, there may also be cases where one committee knows something that the other does not. Taking advantage of information mismatches may be helpful in winning the war.

Causes of the Gulf War

The Gulf War was a result of many different problems which escalated into a conflict. However, all of this began with the 1973 Oil Crisis. The Oil Crisis was launched by Egypt and Syria (with the support of other Arab nations), who declared war against Israel to gain back Arab territories lost in the 1967 Six Day War. Israel reacted by going on full nuclear alert and using various weapons against the nations (e.g. long-range missiles and warheads) with the backing of the United States, who was re-supplying them. In retaliation of the US support, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) declared an oil embargo which raised oil prices. This caused a rift between the US and the rest of NATO, insuring the Nixon administration would end the oil embargo by negotiating with Arab oil producers. Later a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel returned Sinai and the Suez Canal to Egypt.

Another cause of the Gulf War is the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979. The Iranian Pahlavi dynasty (which was supported by the US) was overthrown and

replaced with an Islamic Republic under Ayatollah Khomeini, a Shite leader in the country. The revolution replaced an unpopular pro-Western government with a locally popular anti-Western theocracy. Of note, the Mosaddegh Regime (Iranian) was removed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) because of the nationalization of the Iranian oil industry in 1953, a clear example of Western interference within Middle Eastern democracy.

Once Khomeini took power, Saddam Hussein, the leader of Iraq, began to feel threatened by Iran and decided to start a war by claiming that the Iraqi invasion was a territorial dispute over the Shatt al-Arab, a waterway border between the two countries. However, Iraq was supported by the United States because the Middle East had a joint oil production of 56.49% of oil production in the world, which was steadily rising. The United States had a self-interest to be there to secure more than half of the world's oil supply for their own. The Iran-Iraq War ceased in 1988 after Kuwait appealed to US and USSR for protection.

A further causation of the Gulf War was Iraqi debt to Kuwait following the Iran-Iraq War. During the war, Kuwait loaned Iraq 14 billion US dollars to help finish the war; after which, Iraq attempted to get out of paying, which failed. Consequently, Iraq asked the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to reduce oil production, so that the price would increase allowing Iraq to pay back Kuwait. All countries in OPEC agreed except Kuwait who instead increased its' production by fifty percent. Iraq reacted by falsely claiming that Kuwait was stealing the oil for their own, allowing Saddam Hussein to invade Kuwait on August 2nd 1990 starting the Gulf War.

Saddam's Iraq

Saddam Hussein was born on April 28th, 1937 in Tikrit, Iraq. At three years old he was sent to live with his uncle who was a devout Sunni Muslim and an Arab nationalist who influenced Hussein's growing political opinions. In 1957, Hussein (aged 20) joined the Ba'ath party, a nationalistic and socialist Iraqi political party. The Ba'ath Party, or Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, advocated for the formation of a single Arab socialist nation. It shunned imperialism and colonialism while basing itself on unification of the Arab world through language and culture, and attempting to disregard class divisions. It held power in Iraq by working through coups, background dealings, and assassinating political adversaries that diverted from what the party wanted.

On October 7, 1959, the Ba'ath Party, including Saddam, tried to assassinate Iraq's current president, Abd al-Karim Qasim. Qasim was resistant to allying the United Arab Republic (Egypt) and was allied with Iraq's communist party. Qasim survived the assassination but Hussein was forced to flee to Egypt where he went on to study law.

Hussein returned to Iraq when Qasim was overthrown by the Ba'ath Party in a coup in 1963. Qasim was overthrown because he issued a law (Public Law 80) that gave the government 99.5% of ownership of the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC). In response, British and US administrations took action to secure Iraqi oil for primarily Western use. So, on February 8th, 1963 Qasim was overthrown by the Ba'ath Party, which was allegedly assisted by the CIA.

Later in 1968, the Ba'ath Party placed Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr as Iraq's president and Hussein as Deputy or Vice-President. Whilst Deputy, Hussein modernized nearly every aspect of government in Iraq to levels unequaled in other Arab countries. However, during this time Hussein assisted in creating Iraq's first chemical weapon program and developed a Secret Service-esque group (which included the Ba'ath paramilitary and the People's Army) which tortured, raped, and assassinated to maintain Ba'ath Party control of the country.

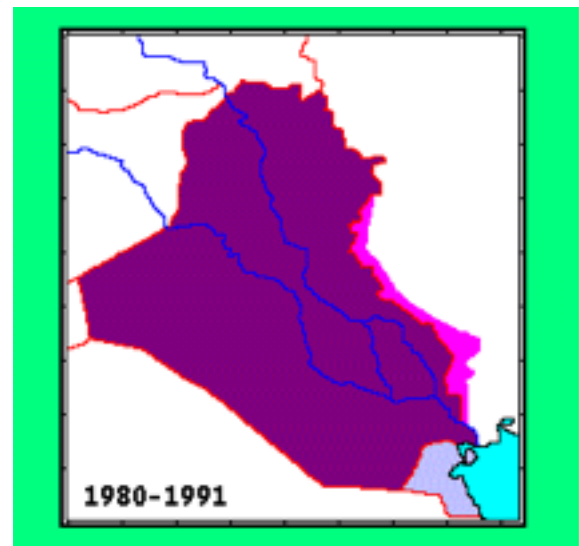
When al-Bakr tried to unite Iraq and Syria, which would have left Hussein powerless, Hussein forced al-Bakr to resign. So, on July 16th, 1979 Hussein became president of Iraq. Less than a week later he arrested 68 of his political enemies on treason and had 22 of them killed. Later that year, Ayatollah Khomeini came to power in an Islamic revolution in Iran. Hussein felt threatened by this, because his political power came from the small Sunni Muslim population in Iraq and he worried that the Shia Muslim population would hold a similar revolution against him after seeing success in neighboring Iran. In response to his fears, Hussein launched a war against Iran on September 22, 1980 which lasted a bloody ten years. During these years, Hussein violated international law, committed genocide against the Kurdish people and continued to consolidate power to himself and his loyal Ba'ath Party.

During Hussein's time in power, his government was a dictatorship reeking of nepotism. He placed many of his family members into high levels of power such as his cousin to the Head of Iraqi Special Security Organization, both of his brothers to the Head of the Iraqi Intelligence Service and Ambassador to the United Nations and one of his sons to the Head of the Iraqi Republican Guard. Hussein lead the people with

fear, as he would make anyone who opposed him disappear with the aid of the Intelligence Service. However, his time as dictator saw an exponentially high rise of economic growth and a prosperity within Iraq.

Also during Hussein's rule the Iraqi Army grew to be a powerful military. It was said that they had over 1 million men in the army, which transferred into 56 army divisions in 1990. It is assumed that they used the same weapons and tactics from earlier wars, including: large scale trench warfare, manned machine-gun posts, bayonet charges, human wave attacks and extensive use of chemical weapons (such as mustard gas).

The borders of Iraq changed after the Iraq-Iran War when Iraq occupied a small area of their border. As shown by the diagram, Iraq occupied the pink area of Iran after the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988). At the start of the first Gulf War they occupied Kuwait in August 1990 in the blue area.



Challenges facing the Iraqi Cabinet

As members of the Iraqi cabinet, you'll face a variety of challenges that require you to use every resource at your disposal to handle. In order for Iraq to succeed in the war effort, you'll have to be creative, diplomatic, and calculating. In addition, Iraq is still a fully functioning nation that will require your attention in matters unrelated to the war.

The first challenge you'll face is planning a military strategy to ensure a successful invasion of Kuwait. While you have the element of time as an advantage over the coalition forces, this only matters if you can successfully entrench yourself in the country while striking decisively into Kuwait. Here it is important for you to identify an explicit and effective strategy quickly and attack right from the beginning - otherwise you'll waste your advantage while the coalition forces try to cobble together an opposing army. Assuming a smooth victory against the military of Kuwait, the role of the committee will shift from attacking Kuwait to defending Iraqi forces occupying the territory from the newly established coalition forces.

The second challenge will be managing and incorporating Kuwait into Iraq's economy and political system. You'll have to manage a Kuwaiti populace that is resistant to the invaders and a Kuwaiti government that is used to holding power and will still claim itself as the legitimate government. Working with bodies like the United Nations may be helpful in asserting Iraq's rightful ownership of Kuwait, as well as to avoid sanctions on Iraq. Therefore, the goal here is twofold: secure and maintain physical Iraqi ownership of Kuwait and legitimize said ownership to the international community to avoid future interference.

The committee has a few options in deciding how it wants to handle the issue of managing and incorporating Kuwait. One option is to make Kuwait simply a territory. This

would put Kuwait under Iraqi claim and control, but Kuwait would not have any of the rights afforded to normal Iraqi civilians. This would appease those that feel the Kuwaitis shouldn't have any say in Iraq's affairs and potentially be less messy than making Kuwait a province, but could increase resentment from Kuwait towards Iraq, making the territory harder to control.

A second option is to make Kuwait a province of Iraq. This would give Kuwait the same power, rights, and responsibilities as all the other Iraqi provinces. This would mean that there is already a model for how Kuwait would be governed, and there might be the least hostility from the Kuwaiti people if this happens. However some in Iraq might be upset that Kuwait has the same amount of power as their province, and it could be difficult to have a province which is under dubious control.

A third option might be to simply loot and raze Kuwait and then leave. This could potentially be the most resource efficient for Iraq, minimizing the long term involvement in Kuwait. However, the Kuwaiti government will eventually still be standing afterwards (which may or may not be acceptable to the Iraqi government) and you won't be able to fully seize Kuwait's rich oil resources.

A third challenging that every committee member will face is managing the internal politics of Iraq. Many members of the Iraqi government are still looking to ride up through the ranks and appearing to be in charge of a successful war effort would help do so. You'll have to be careful, however, as Saddam Hussein has not been shy about acting personally against Iraqi politicians he disagrees with. Countering that (or taking advantage of it) might be critical to your future. In addition, the committee will have to manage the foreign policy of Iraq. Diplomatic communications with the United Nations, as well as other countries, will be crucial to ensuring

the success of the war effort - and might help you escape the country if things go badly. Finally, the country will have issues other than the war to deal with. Putting all of your resources towards the war effort might help you win the war, but might leave you shorthanded when dealing with other crises that pop up. Play your cards right and you could come out of this in charge of an expanded Iraq. Watch something go wrong, and you may be observing the war from six feet under.

Committee Bios

Tariq Aziz, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Aziz is the Iraqi Foreign Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, and close advisor to Saddam Hussein. Before joining politics in 1968, he was the editor of *Aj-Jamahir* (al-Jamaheer) and *al-Thawra*, the newspaper of the Ba'ath party. These newspapers preached an ideology mixing Arab nationalist, pan-Arabism, Arab socialist and anti-imperialist interests and the unification of the Arab world into one state. Aziz is also a Chaldean Christian. As the Foreign Minister, Aziz mainly spends time overseas to talk to other nations about Iraqi views and international relations

Taha Yassin Ramadan, Head of the Popular Army

Ramadan was an Iraqi Kurd and Vice-President of Iraq starting in 1990 under the Ba'ath Party. Ramadan is a life-long soldier and has steadily risen through the ranks of both the Ba'ath Party and the Iraqi military, giving him legitimacy in both powerful institutions. He is known to be very brutal in his tactics, which is what earns him Hussein's respect.

Fannar Zibin Al Hasan, Head of Iraqi Special Security Organization (SSO)

Hasan is the cousin of Saddam Hussein and directs the Special Security Organization, which often operated as the secret police for the Ba'ath Party and Hussein. He began this role in 1989, serving through Operation Desert Storm. This has made him a tried and true leader of the organization.

Ali Hassan al-Majid, Appointed Governor of Kuwait

Al-Majid is the first cousin of Saddam Hussein. He was heavily involved with the Iraqi government's violent campaigns against internal opposition forces (mainly the Kurdish) and the Shia rebels in 1987 to 1988. Before being appointed to the Governorship of Kuwait in 1990, he had many positions in the Iraqi government like being the Head of the Ba'ath Party's Security Office, and being the Security General of the northern division of the Ba'ath Party. Naturally, the al-Majid is often seen as a major leader and protector of the Party and its values. Al-Majid was also the Minister of Local Government in 1988. He was known for being incredibly ruthless with his punishments killing thousands of people and committing genocide via chemical weapons.

Izzat Ibrahim al-Douri, Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council

Al-Douri was a part of Hussein's senior committee. He became Vice Chairman in 1979 giving him unprecedented amount of power. In 1968, he was the Minister of Interior where he oversaw distracting the other political parties in Iraqi. As Vice Chairman he was involved in the wars against Iran and Kuwait in 1988-1989. During the early days of the Ba'ath party, he worked with Saddam Hussein and was involved in the 17 July Revolution in 1968. This gives him both longstanding Ba'ath Party legitimacy and Hussein's attention. Given his long political history, he is well known in Iraqi and Middle Eastern geopolitics.

Sabawi Ibrahim al-Tikriti, Head of the Iraqi Intelligence Service

He is the Head of the Iraqi Intelligence Service (IIS) in 1990 and is half-brother to Hussein. The Iraqi Intelligence Service (also known as the *Mukhabarat*) is charged with traditional intelligence and counter intelligence responsibilities along with having special forces operatives under its direct control. Al-Tikriti is trusted by Saddam and the IIS is often used to perform domestic surveillance as well. This allows other Hussein loyalists to properly act against internal opponents of the Ba'ath Party.

Qusay Hussein, Head of the Iraqi Republican Guard

Hussein was the deputy of the SSO under Sabwai Ibrahim al-Tikriti in 1990. He is Saddam Hussein's son. He has often operated to combat Saddam's internal enemies, taking actions against both Iraqi Shiites and political dissidents. Qusay prefers to keep a low profile and often uses subtler methods to achieve goals, unlike many other major Iraqi politicians.

Saadi Tuma Abbas, Minister of Defense

Served as Minister of Defense since 1990. Abbas was major participant and hero of the Iran-Iraq War, controlling troops in the war's primary southern theatre. He recently replaced an aging predecessor, likely in preparation for the coming combat with Kuwait. Abbas is a shrewd and practiced tactician with experience and success throughout his military career.

Issam al-Chalabi, Minister of Oil

Al-Chalabi was appointed Minister of Oil in 1987. In 1975, he was the President of State Company for Oil Projects and was responsible for all of Iraq's oil and gas projects. In 1981 he was the Vice-President of Iraq National Oil Co. (INOC) and in 1983 he became Deputy

Minister of Oil and President of INOC. The Department of Oil is a critical economic entity, as it controls the main export and money maker for the Iraqi government.

Hikmat Mizban Ibrahim al-Azzawi, Minister of Finance

Al-Azzawi was arrested in 1960 protesting against the government of Iraqi General Abd al-Karim Qasim. He joined the Ba'ath party in 1968 and was the Undersecretary of Commerce. In 1982, he was expelled from the party and given a low-level administration job until he became the Governor of the Central Bank of Iraq in 1985. Given his rocky history within the party, al-Azzawi is often careful in selecting policy positions.

Rukan Razuki Abd al-Ghafar, Head of Tribal Affairs

Al-Ghafar is a part of Hussein's inner circle besides being the Head of Tribal Affairs. He is also a trained soldier and has worked as Saddam's personal bodyguard in the past. His department is critical in maintaining the relationships and control over Iraq's various nomadic tribes, who are often well armed and skilled fighters that know the land better than any other Iraqi.

Muhammad Mahdi Salih, Minister of Trade

Salih was the Chief of Saddam Hussein's Presidential Office in the 1980s and then became his Minister of Trade in 1987. His department stands at the intersection of diplomacy and economics, as he often works to direct Iraqi oil exports in order to maintain government revenues. Given his history working closely with Saddam, the man holds significant influence with the president.

Watban Ibrahim al-Tikriti, Appointed Minister of Interior

Al-Tikriti is to become Minister of the Interior starting in 1991, but served in Saddam's inner circle as an advisor in several military related roles. He was the half-brother of Saddam Hussein and had a part in the Al-Anfal Campaign. His department works on maintaining internal law and order within Iraqi society, which often involves quieting dissidents and counteracting protests to keep the Ba'ath party in control.

Mahmud Dhiyab, Minister of Agriculture

Dhiyab has been appointed Minister of Agriculture in 1990. In a region where agriculture success is often closely correlated with water rights, Dhiyab's department will play a crucial role in ensuring the ecological stability of Iraq during the coming war. Additionally, the department will also have influence over how food stuffs are produced and rationed in the war, leading to responsibility on both the domestic and military side.

Barzan Ibrahim al-Tikriti, Ambassador to the United Nations

Before Al-Tikriti was the ambassador to the UN, he was the director of the Secret Police in the 1970s. While in the Secret Police he was infamously known for being ruthless and cruel removing anyone seen as disloyal in the Iraqi military. As the ambassador, al-Tikriti managed personal affairs for Hussein and his family in Geneva and other international locales in addition to his role as Ambassador.

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