

Coalition Forces



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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 strive to restore order and justice to the world as part of the coalition forces. 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 TM.

As the Secretary of Defense (or equivalent) for your country, you have an interesting role to play. You are responsible for coordinating the military efforts of the coalition forces as you work to defeat the Iraqi army. You are also one of your nation's top diplomats (outside of the Head of Government and the Minister of Foreign Affairs / Secretary of State), especially in times of war. Over the course of committee sessions you'll be confronted with issues surrounding both of these roles, requiring you to use every tool in your arsenal. You'll not only have to manage a war effort, but also improve your country's standing in the world, and increase your clout within your country's domestic politics.

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.

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. 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) declaring 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 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 because the Pahlavi dynasty (which was supported by the US) was overthrown and replaced with an Islamic Republic

under Ayatollah Khomeini. The revolution replaced a pro-Western government with an 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.

Once Khomeini took power, Saddam Hussein, the leader of Iraq, began to feel threatened by Iran and decided to start a war with them claiming that the 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 at the time (1985) when the Middle East had a joint oil production of 56.49% of oil production in the world which was more than half of the world's oil and steadily rising. The United States had a self-interest to be there to gain access to 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 during the Iran-Iraq War Kuwait loaned Iraq 14 billion US dollars to help finish the war; after which, Iraq attempted to get out of paying Kuwait 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 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. 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. 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), however British and US officials were unhappy about these circumstances and urged the Kennedy administration to help. So, on February 8th, 1963 Qasim was overthrown by the Ba'ath Party that 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 modernize nearly every aspect of government in Iraq to levels unequalled 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 reach its objective.

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, where 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

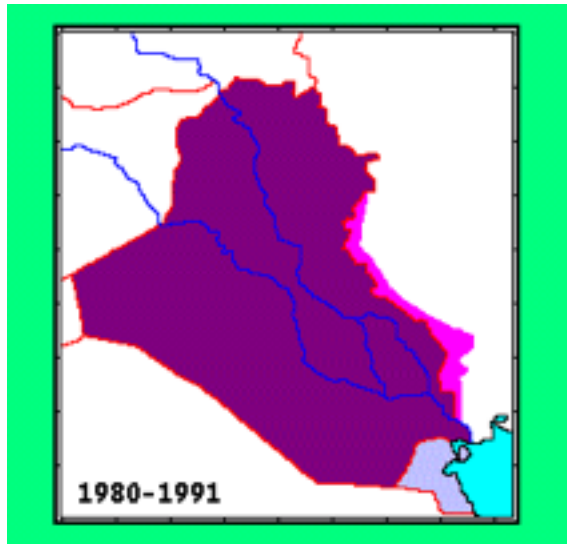
population in Iraq and was worried that the Shia Muslim population would hold a similar revolution against him. In response to his fears, Hussein launched a war against Iran on September 22, 1980 which lasted ten years. During these years, Hussein violated international law, and caused genocide on the Kurdish people.

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.

During Hussein's time in power, his government was a dictatorship with 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 Head of the Iraqi Intelligence Service and Ambassador to the United Nations, while one of his sons was 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.

Also during Hussein's rule the Iraqi Army grew to be a powerful military in the world. 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 from earlier on in their wars which are but not limited to; large scale trench warfare, manned machine-gun posts, bayonet charges, use

of barbed wire across trenches and on no-man's land, human wave attacks and Iraq's 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 Coalition Forces

As members of the coalition forces, you'll face a variety of challenges that require you to use every resource at your disposal to handle. In order for the liberation effort to succeed, you'll have to be creative, diplomatic, and calculating.

The first issue facing the committee will be to actually assemble the coalition. While the members are in the room on an agreement that the current situation with the invasion is a problem and must be stopped, there isn't yet an agreement on a military strategy to do so - nor has there been a discussion about what each country will contribute. Each country will be expected to provide a contingent to the coalition. This could be in terms of personnel – either general infantry, or specialized units such as special forces teams. Those countries with larger armed forces will also be expected to marshal air power and naval units, taking advantage of the

wide technology gap between the coalition forces and the Iraqi forces. Lastly, auxiliary units, such as technicians and medical teams will be critical to the mission, but may be seen as a sign of reluctant participation if not supplemented by other personnel. While the coalition forces are getting ready, the preliminary stages for the invasion of Kuwait has already started. In order to manage this properly, you'll have to navigate the complex geopolitical relations between different countries, both those inside the room and those outside the room.

The second challenge will be coming up with a strategy to liberate Kuwait from Iraq. The committee will have to take stock of their resources and figure out a way to best use them to protect civilian lives and restore Kuwaiti sovereignty. The coalition forces are going to start from behind because the Iraqi army had the advantage of striking first, so the coalition will have to find ways to take stock of the situation and determine the best course of action. Decisions will have to be made on how, when and whether to formally declare war, and about the involvement of the UN and other international bodies in this process. A proper strategy can end the war quickly, but a suboptimal strategy might mire the world in Kuwait for the next decade or two.

A third challenge will be managing various types of political pressure. As the Minister of Defense (or equivalent) of your country, many of you are looking to continue to rise up the ranks of your country's government. You'll have to manage your relationships with a government that expects a quick end to the war and a public that isn't entirely sold on the war. At the same time, you will have to deal with the international ramifications of the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, particularly its impact on the global oil market. With control over Kuwait's production, Iraq will

be poised to maintain an unprecedented control over oil prices, and price fluctuations have led to the downfall of governments in the past. If you can help ensure the effort is successful and you can portray yourself as a leader, you might find that the only thing limiting you is your ambition. On the other hand, if things go badly and your government turns on you, you may find yourself on a long vacation in the countryside.

Committee Bios

1. Richard “Dick” Cheney, Secretary of Defense (USA) – Formerly a Congressman from Wyoming, Dick Cheney took office as the Secretary of Defense in 1989. Since then, he has overseen an expansion in the American military presence in the Middle East. He is known for his public concern about nuclear proliferation in the region.
2. Tom King, Secretary of State for Defence (United Kingdom) – Secretary of State for Defence since 1989, Tom King has served in various capacities in the cabinet of Margaret Thatcher since 1983. He formerly served as an officer in the Somerset Light Infantry, and was deployed to East Africa.
3. Sultan bin Abdulaziz, Minister of Defense and Aviation and Inspector General (Saudi Arabia) – A prominent member of the ruling Al-Saud family, Sultan bin Abdulaziz has been Minister of Defense since 1963. Over his tenure, he has overseen the expansion and development of the country’s Armed Forces. He is a strong proponent of the US-Saudi alliance.
4. Jean-Pierre Chevènement, Minister of Defence (France) – A prominent left-wing politician, Jean-Pierre Chevènement has served as Minister of Defence since 1988. An ardent nationalist, he is an advocate for an independent French foreign policy, and is opposed to military intervention in the Middle East.
5. Youssef Sabri Abu Taleb, Minister of Defense (Egypt) – Besides serving as Minister of Defense, Youssef Sabri Abu Taleb also serves as the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian

Army, a powerful political force in the country. He is a decorated veteran of four wars, and has trained in both the US and the USSR.

6. Mustafa Tlass, Minister of Defense (Syria) – In his post since 1972, Mustafa Tlass is a major political player and close confidante of Hafez Al-Assad, leader of Syria. He is a cultural icon in Syria, known for his hatred of the US, France and Israel, and publishing polemic books to that end.
7. Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Minister of Defense (Kuwait) – A scion of the ruling Al-Sabah family, Nawaf Al-Sabah has served as Minister of Defense since 1988. Wealthy and well-connected, he is a supporter of his country's alliance with the United States.
8. Safa Giray, Minister of National Defense (Turkey) – A civil engineer by training, Safa Giray served a stint as Minister of Public Works before assuming his current position in 1989. He is a prominent and well-connected politician, serving as a Member of Parliament since 1983.
9. Bill McKnight, Minister of National Defense (Canada) – A Member of Parliament since 1973, Bill McKnight has served in various capacities in the cabinet of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. While he backs Canada's participation in the coalition, he presides over the depleted and underfunded Canadian Armed Forces.
10. Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al-Maktoum, Minister of Defense (United Arab Emirates) – Minister of Defense since the 1970s, Sheikh Mohammed Al-Maktoum is a leading member of the royal family of Dubai, one of the constituent Emirates of the UAE. He is

known for his political acumen, and is well-connected to the increasingly influential businessmen of Dubai.

11. Hamad bin Ali Al-Attiyah, Minister of Defense Affairs (Qatar) – An experienced general,

Hamad Al-Attiyah was recently appointed to the newly created role of the Minister of Defense Affairs. He is a member of the prominent Al-Attiyah family, close affiliates of the ruling Al-Thani family and known as the founders and historic leaders of the Qatar Defense Forces.

12. Robert Ray, Minister for Defence (Australia) – A prominent politician, Robert Ray has

served as Minister of Defense since 1990. Known as one of the most conservative members of the ruling Labor Party, Robert Ray is a strong proponent of military action in the Middle East, and of maintaining a strong US-Australia alliance.

13. Guido di Tella, Minister of Defense (Argentina) – Serving as Minister of Defense since

1990, Guido di Tella is a prominent Peronist politician in Argentina. He was recently reassigned from his post as Ambassador to the United States, where he oversaw a realignment in Argentine foreign policy towards better relations with the US.

14. Virginio Rognoni, Minister of Defence (Italy) – Recently appointed as Minister of

Defense, Virginio Rognoni has served as a Representative since 1968. He is a close affiliate of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, working with him on improving Italian ties with the Arab World.

15. Luboš Dobrovský, Minister of Defence (Czechoslovakia) – Formerly a member of the

Communist Party, Luboš Dobrovský became a major leader in the newly-democratic

Czechoslovakia after the fall of communism. He was recently appointed Minister of Defense, and supports better relations and military alliances with the United States.

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