

# ***United Nations Security Council***



## ***70's Committee***

*Committee Background Guide*

*Director: Amir Laceywala*



AHPMUN VII

# Letter from Your Director

Hi everyone!

Welcome to the Security Council!. I'm Aamir Lacewala, your crisis director for this AMAZING committee as well as the co-President of the AHS MUN team. I've been in MUN since freshman year, and my best friends, my best memories, my best EVERYTHING has come because of this amazing activity. Just a little bit more about me: I compete in Congressional Debate, am active in Key Club and UNICEF, and a member of the Heritage Swim Team.

My favorite committee I've ever competed in was my UNSC committee, and I want to bring that same energy here. This committee will be ***fast***, ***wild***, and **FUN**! We'll be teleporting around the world, reenacting crazy scenes, and having celebrations (you'll see don't worry).

UNSC might have been my most fun committee, but it was also the most challenging. I have never pushed my brain to work harder and think faster than I did that weekend. This committee is the BIG LEAGUES so be ready (also check out the 70s theme of our background guide)!

I've assembled some of the smartest, funniest, most creative people I know to be your dais and make sure this is an unforgettable experience.

If you have any questions about this committee, MUN, or just my life in general please reach out to me. I'm not just a chair, I'm a person, so you can chat with me before, during, or after AHPMUN!

Thanks!

Aamir Lacewala

pl233931@ahschool.com

# About the Committee

- This committee will start New Year's Eve 1970 so essentially 1971.
- This is a crisis committee so the committee will be constantly changing based on what you do in your arcs.
- The topics listed here are just brief summaries what is happening in the world in the 70's. Our discussions in committee, the crisis updates, and your arcs may discuss events outside of the scope of the topics in the background guide. Extensive preparation on every issue in the 70s is not necessary, but while in the committee, be adaptable.
- Each of you will be delegates from your assigned state. Assume you control the resources of your state within your arcs.
- Crisis goals should be to expand the power of your state.
- Bring 2 crisis legal pads that can be switched so you can have one pad in the room and one pad out of the room at all times.
- Bring a laptop or tablet if possible.
- Position Papers: Half Page per topic (2 pages), 12 pt, Times New Roman, Double Spaced

## The 70s

The world in 1970 is a chaotic place. The Cold War, Vietnam War, Arab-Israeli conflicts, narcotrafficking, technological revolution, The Godfather, Korean tensions, government scandals, social movements, Jaws, India-Pakistan conflict, rising corporatism, and Queen are just some of the developments in the 70s. In this committee, we will explore every one of these topics and more (depending on your arcs).

Every decision you make in this committee will deal with the consequences of force. As in the real world, force may be the only way to solve a conflict, but it may also cause a myriad of other problems. That is exactly what we will demonstrate in the UNSC.

# That 70's Committee

## Topic A: India-Pakistan

After decades of struggle against British Colonial Rule, the Indian subcontinent finally became independent. Britain, as part of its withdrawal from the Indian subcontinent in 1947 divided the region into majority Hindu India and majority Muslim Pakistan. Immediately, there began one of the largest migrations in human history.

Communities that had coexisted for as long as they could remember were suddenly warring. The carnage included massacres, arson, forced conversions, mass abductions, and sexual violence. By 1948, as the migration drew to a close, more than fifteen million people had been uprooted, and between one and two million were dead.

Jammu and Kashmir has been central to the disputed between India and Pakistan post-partition. Most of the Indian subcontinent was governed by individual princes or “maharajahs” during British rule.

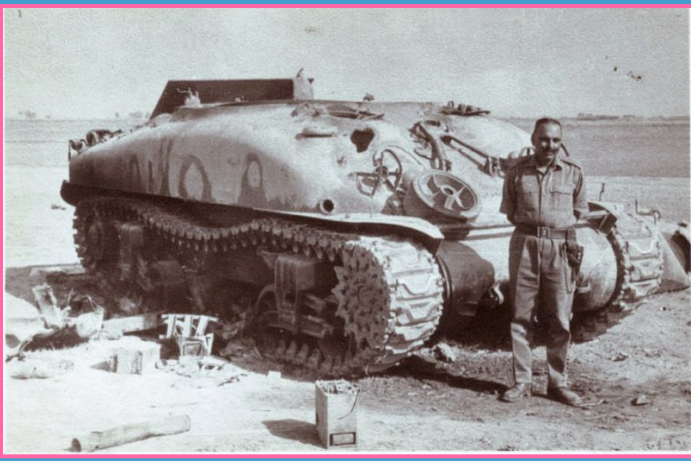
As the British left, they hastily drew the borders between India and Pakistan. States not including in British's plan could have their maharajah's choose which country they wanted to be part of. Kashmir was a state ruled by a Hindu Monarch but with a Muslim majority leaving it in a geopolitical gray area.

The Hindu Monarch chose to remain neutral but fearing that he would choose to join India, Pakistani and Kashmiri groups staged an uprising. The Hindu Monarch turned to India for help causing the first war between India and Pakistan.

The UNSC brokered a ceasefire between the two sides in 1949 and established the Line of Control, with Pakistani control on one side and Indian control on the other.







An armed liberation struggle in East Pakistan between the dominant Bengalis and Pakistanis over the right to self-government. East Pakistan is over 1,000 miles away from Bangladesh causing heavy tensions.

India has publicly sided with the Bengali independence movement to undermine the Pakistani government. If conflict expands between Pakistan and Bangladesh, it is only a matter of time before a 3rd India-Pakistani War. As the UNSC we must prevent or stop conflict in the region, through force or otherwise.

## Questions to Consider

As the Security Council, how will you decide which side to take in the conflict?

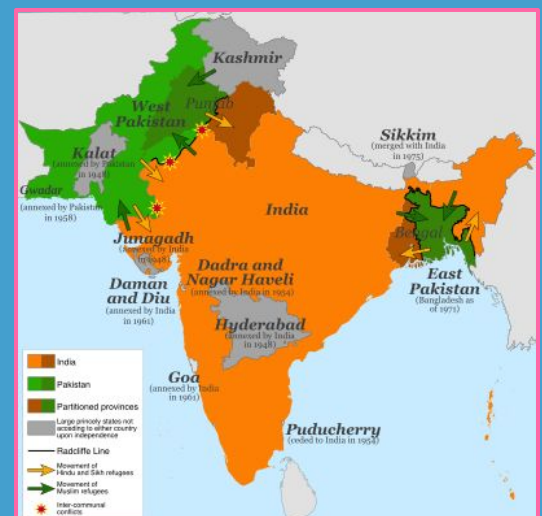
What action should be taken over the Kashmiri borders?

What action should be taken over the Bangladesh Independence movement?

As part of the UN deal, both states had to withdraw their forces from Kashmir so that the region could decide its fate for itself. Both sides did not hold up their sides of the deal. Pakistan argued that Kashmir's muslim majority population belonged to them while India argued that the monarch chose to join them. Kashmir was never allowed to have a vote.

After cycles of negotiation and conflict, India and Pakistan fought their second war in 1965. The conflict began after a clash between border patrols. It further escalated into a full-scale war when about 30,000 Pakistani soldiers crossed the ceasefire line dressed as Kashmiri locals. The conflict remained local to the Kashmir region until Indian troops crossed the international border at Lahore. By September 22nd both sides agreed to a UN-mandated ceasefire, ending the war that had already reached a stalemate.

While the 2nd war ended, hostilities between India and Pakistan continue to rise. A new factor has entered the discussion, the rising independence movement in Bangladesh against Pakistan.



# ***That 70's Committee***

## **Topic B:** **Vietnam/Cold War**

Since the 1880s, Vietnam had been controlled by the French. During World War 2, France lost control of the colony to Japan. Under Japanese Control, a nationalist movement for independence emerged under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh. Following World War 2, France took back control of Vietnam. However, the independence movement continued. This resulted the French-Indochina war between 1946-1954, resulting in Vietnam's independence by the Geneva Accords in 1954.

According to the Accords, Vietnam was to be divided along the 17th parallel into two: One with Viet Minh forces and the other with French forces. North of the line was the Democratic Republic of Vietnam controlled by the Communists, and South of the line was controlled by the State of Vietnam (the emperor). The treaty also called for nationwide elections for reunification to be held in 1956. However, in 1955, a strong anti-communist politician Ngo Dinh Diem pushed aside the emperor and became the president of South Vietnam.

Due to the Intensification of the Cold war, the United States decided to fully back Diem and South Vietnam. Later, Diem announced his intention to not hold elections and instead cracked down on Communist sympathizers in the South, known as the "Viet Cong". By 1957, with assistance from the North, the Viet Cong began fighting back; using guerilla war tactics to target officials. In December of 1960, Diem's opponents (communist and non-communist) formed the National Liberation Front (NLF).

During the 1960s, the United States stepped up its involvement in Vietnam. This was due to its belief in the "Domino Theory", which held that if one Southeast Asian Country fell to communism, it would spread to all countries in the region.





In 1961, President Kennedy increased aid to South Vietnam and by 1962, the U.S. military presence in South Vietnam reached 9,000 troops. In 1963, President Ngo Dinh Nhu was deposed in a coup, leading to instability in the government of South Vietnam.

In 1964, North Vietnamese torpedo boats attacked two U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. In response to this, Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, giving President Lyndon B. Johnson broad war powers. This led to massive U.S. involvement in Vietnam, both land and air.

In 1967, growing impatient, North Vietnam launched the Tet Offensive; sending 70,000 troops into South Vietnam. Despite their surprise, the U.S. and South Vietnam were able to hold off the offensive. However, the reports of the Tet offensive angered the U.S. public, as they had been assured of imminent victory. This led to the decline of President Johnson's popularity and his decision to stop bombings and not run for re-election. Additionally, there has been a significant anti-war movement growing within the United States. With the ascendance of Richard Nixon to the Presidency, will his policy of Vietnamization work?

### Questions to Consider?

As UN Security Council, which side will you take in the conflict?

How will you minimize civilian casualties?

How will you bring an end to this conflict?

In the broader context of the Cold War, what action must be taken to stop a third world war?



# That 70's Committee

## Topic C: Drug Trafficking

The developments in Latin American societies have impacted the world in significant ways as the influence of drug trafficking continues to grow. Not only has it been an increasing issue, it has affected the economic and social status of these South and North American nations.

The drug industry can be split up into three periods:

From the very start of the late 19th century to 1945, Peru distributed legal cocaine infused products, while Mexico regulated the illegal shipping of marijuana and opium. The United States became the largest consumer of Peru's cocaine production for social, religious, therapeutic and medical uses. Peru overthrew Colombia's numbers as nonstop consumer wants were being met. On the other hand, Mexico's prime location as a median between the United States and Central America/ Caribbean has allowed for the transport of *Cannabis sativa* and the opium poppy to be quite convenient.

Following the end of World War II to the 1960s, drug cartels and trafficking networks became organized on a greater scale and developed a professional persona around the globe. The United States had a big hand in the action during this time period. Stepan Company, known for his wide acceptance from the U.S government, is accounted for selling around 100 trillion tons of dried coca leaves from Peru to Mallinckrodt, a pharmaceutical company, and the popular Coca Cola Company. In addition, as early as the 1950s, American Mafia families (usually based in New York City) would smuggle and sell drugs to fund several other illegal activities. Not only did they contribute to the high scale operation that was sourced from around the world, but these groups paved the path for future drug cartels and their increased revenue.

**Beware!** Young and Old — People in All Walks of Life!

This  may be handed you  by the friendly stranger. It contains the Killer Drug "Marihuana"—a powerful narcotic in which lurks Murder! Insanity! Death!

**WARNING!**  
Dope peddlers are shrewd! They may put some of this drug in the  or in the  or in the tobacco cigarette.

NEVER FORGET! MARIHUANA, CIGARETTES, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO — ALL CONTAIN DRUGS!

Address: **THE INTER-STATE NARCOTIC ASSOCIATION**  
(Incorporated in the United States)  
**33 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.**





The third era is still ongoing and can be attributed to the rise of producers. As Mexican drug lords have been dealing with new governmental regulations intended to block the legal narcotic production, it has not stopped other countries from picking up on the income-source. The transfer of marijuana production has shifted from the long time holder, Mexico, to an upcoming powerhouse: Colombia. Owning seventy percent of the marijuana shipping to the United States, Colombia has proved to have had a lengthy history of trade, smuggling and political instability.

One new incomer is Pablo Emilio Escobar. Starting from the bottom, Escobar began working for several drug smugglers by mainly kidnapping and holding individuals for ransom. However, he is seen to be a threat as his power in the Medellín region of Colombia is only rising.

Side by side with unstable governments and corrupt leaders, violence has been accelerating. The lives of innocent victims in the cartel lands have been caught in the crossfire between the influential drug lords, government enforcements, and smaller participating members. Disappearances and killings of mothers, fathers and children have called for the need to propose new solutions to regulate the prominent issue of drug trafficking.

## Questions to Consider:

How will the increase in narcotic productivity influence the state of global societies and economies?

What should be done to counter the increase in violence, especially in Latin countries, in regards to the drug cartels?

What regulations can we agree on as a community to restrict any flow of potentially harmful narcotics to be introduced into new parts of the world?



# That 70's Committee

## Topic D: Middle East

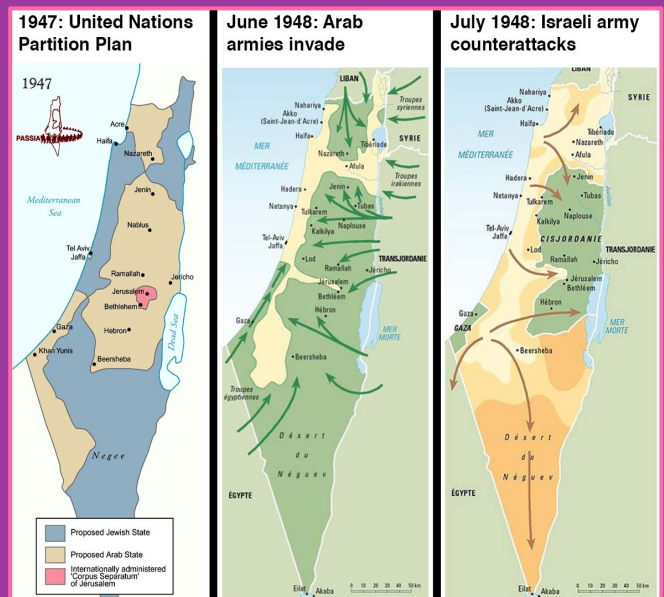
The developments in the Middle East in the last half-century have been instrumental in shaping global politics. The state of the area marked by much violence and turmoil dates back to the 1920s—and the mandate system.

Following the defeat of the Ottomans in World War I, their Asian and African possessions were delegated among the Allied victors. The “mandate” system divided the former possessions on the basis of their location and their level of political and economic development. This flawed strategy formed the basis of the tensions that developed later on in the century.

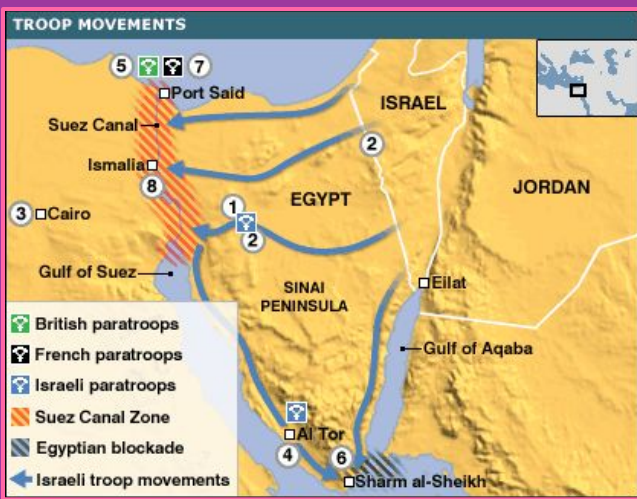
Battered down during and after World War II, the Allied powers, namely the British and the French, granted independence to many territories in and around the Arabian Peninsula. One area- Palestine-became subject to much dispute. With Muslims and Jews having historical claims to the region, a newly-chartered United Nations devised a controversial

solution in which a Palestinian state and a separate Jewish state between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean would be created. However, Arab leaders in the region rejected this plan. Violence between Jews and Palestinians consequently broke out.

On May 14, 1948, when the British mandate of the area expired, Israel declared its statehood. Shortly after, the Israeli-Arab War involving belligerents, namely Egypt, Jordan, and Syria erupted. By the time the 1949 Armistice Agreement was signed, Israel controlled territories of about one-third more than was allocated to the Jewish State under the UN partition proposal. This led to ever increasing religious tension.



1948 Arab-Israeli War



1956 Suez Canal Conflict

Furthermore, Palestinians and Israelites expelled or displaced from their respective territories during the conflict will plague the region going forward.

The Middle East took shape on the grounds of the oil industry, Israel, and U.S./Soviet involvement. The 1956 Suez canal conflict was predicated on oil's growing importance in the region (establish Western control of this transportation node), but also on growing Cold War dynamics (the Soviet Union allied itself with Egypt's socialist ruler, Gamal Abdel Nasser). As we enter the 1970s, the Cold War and the receding oil industry will play a huge role on regional politics.

Relations between Israel and its neighbors were nowhere near fully normalized in 1967, when the Six-Day War broke out. When Egypt closed off the vital Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping, Israel conducted preemptive airstrikes against Egyptian airfields, solidifying their

victory.

In this new decade, more than ever, religious, cultural, and economic differences will catalyze conflict. With anti-western regimes in place, religious conflict imminent, and rentier states in the region seemingly walking a tightrope with the oil industry, it is up to this committee to formulate effective solutions that can thwart future conflict.

## Questions to Consider:

How will Western influence and Cold War relations affect the region going forward?

How will charismatic authority, government form, and the economy shape conflict in this decade?

How will religious tensions (Shia-Sunni, Muslim-Jewish-Christian) be effectively dealt with? What is the ultimate solution to the Israel-Palestine dilemma?



1967 Six-Day War



# ***That 70's Committee***

## ***Other 70's topics to be aware of***

- Tensions in the Korean Peninsula
- Technological revolution: advancement of computer technology and space exploration
- Anti-imperialism in North Africa /Indochina
- Separatism in Quebec
- Military coups across sub-saharan Africa
  - Idi Amin
- Rising Western social and progressive movements
  - Feminism
  - Environmentalism
  - Urban decay
  - Anti-War movement
  - Civil rights
- Nuclear weapon proliferation
- East/West Germany
- Cold War Espionage

# ***That 70's Committee***

## ***Sources***

- <https://researchguides.library.wisc.edu/c.php?g=560513&p=3904772>
- <https://origins.osu.edu/article/shifting-terrain-latin-american-drug-trafficking/page/0/1>
- <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/gootenberg-wp251.pdf>
- <https://oxfordre.com/latinamericanhistory/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780199366439.001.0001/acrefore-9780199366439-e-230>
- <https://www.history.com/topics/crime/history-of-drug-trafficking>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo\\_Escobar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Escobar)
- <https://www.history.com/topics/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-history>
- <https://www.britannica.com/event/Vietnam-War>
- <https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199791279/obo-9780199791279-0125.xml>
- <https://www.britannica.com/place/Kashmir-region-Indian-subcontinent>
- <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/spotlight/kashmirtheforgottenconflict/2011/06/2011615113058224115.html>
- [https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/indo-pak\\_1965.htm](https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/indo-pak_1965.htm)
- [https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/vijay-diwas-how-india-ended-pak-s-atrocities-and-ensured-freed-bangladesh-118121600120\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/vijay-diwas-how-india-ended-pak-s-atrocities-and-ensured-freed-bangladesh-118121600120_1.html)