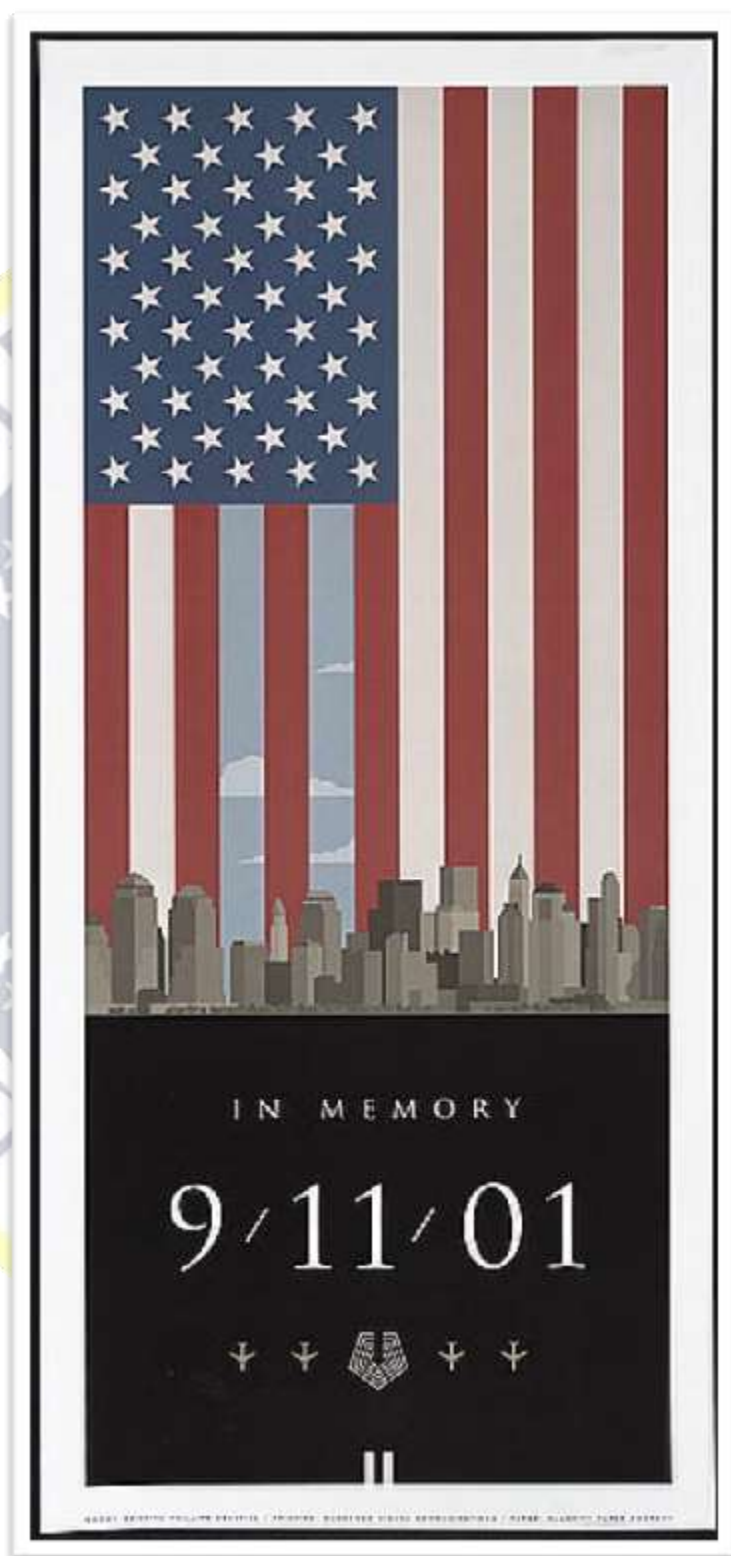




NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL



CHAIRPERSON'S ADDRESS:

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the most powerful committee in the world - the United States National Security Council. It is my distinct pleasure to be the chairperson of this committee at LMCMUN 2013. This year we will be simulating meetings of the USNSC immediately after the calamitous events of September 11, 2001.

The USNSC promises to be a highly entertaining and exhilarating experience for both you and for the Executive Board. We hope to take your level of thinking beyond the usual General Assemblies and Security Councils and make it one of your most cherished memories in your MUN career. Being able to think on your feet and putting it across in committee will be an essential criterion when it comes to this committee.

Coming to your board, your chair (me) is a student of class 11 and a passionate debater and MUNner. I am a voracious reader, deeply interested in world politics and am heavily into sports, football and cricket being at the top of my list. Your director is Sumit Shyamsukha from class 10. He is a highly talented MUNner and one of the rising stars of La Martiniere in this field. Sumit is a highly conscientious boy, a brilliant researcher, a hard worker and a computer genius who hacks websites in his past time. Your assistant director is Rahul Ganguly, a classmate of mine. Seems to be very serious at first, but in fact is the craziest and the most fun loving person I know. Our rapporteur is Kushin Mukherjee from class 10. From my experience with working with him as a co-del in an MUN, I can assure you that he will be amazing to work with and extremely approachable. Above all, he is a manga/anime enthusiast and wishes to pursue a career in animation.

Enough about us, this committee is more about you and come this May, I hope to see you all putting up a brilliant spectacle. More importantly, I hope you enjoy this conference and your experience here at LMCMUN 2013 in the City of Joy, Kolkata.

Yours truly,

Ananya Kumar Nigam,

Chairperson- United States National Security Council

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INTRODUCTION TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL:

The National Security Council (NSC) was established by statute by the National Security Act of 1947. It was to be an interdepartmental body comprising of senior national security advisors and cabinet officials, advising the President of the United States of America on all fields(domestic, foreign, and military) relating to national security. The Council also serves as the President's principal forum for coordinating these policies among various government agencies.

This reorganized government structure brought about by the Act allowed for effective coordination between the military services and the other departments and agencies of the Government so as to effectively implement Foreign Policy. Another point to note is along with creating the National Security Council itself the National Security Act also brought about a few more changes under the Truman administration-

- Inception of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to serve as the nation's foremost intelligence gathering body.
- Merger of the Navy and War departments into the new Department of Defense

under a Secretary of Defense.

The purpose of the National Security Council is clearly outlined in the National Security Act Section 101 of Title I, Coordination for National Security, and its purpose is stated as follows:

- a) The function of the Council shall be to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the military services and the other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security.
- b) In addition to performing such other functions as the President may direct, for the purpose of more effectively coordinating the policies and functions of the departments and agencies of the Government relating to the national security, it shall, subject to the direction of the President, be the duty of the Council –
 - i) To assess and appraise the objectives, commitments, and risks of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power, in the interest of national security, for the purpose of making recommendations to the President in connection therewith; and
 - ii) To consider policies on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security, and to make recommendations to the President in connection therewith.
- c) The Council shall, from time to time, make such recommendations, and such other reports to the President as it deems appropriate or as the President may require.

A comprehensive and successful national security policy in the NSC is the outcome of careful analysis of several key factors.

-Assessment of the international situation encompassing diplomatic, economic, intelligence, military, and moral factors.

-Based on the comprehensive assessment - capable government leaders take appropriate action to attain their final objective by invoking the most appropriate instrument of policy, whether it is military, diplomatic, economic, based on the intelligence services, or a combination of more than one.

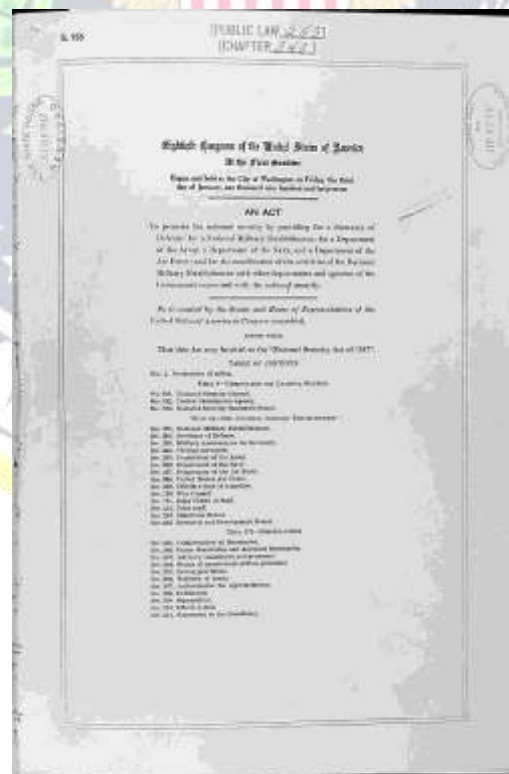
Over the numerous years it has been observed that the functioning of the NSC tends to primarily depend on the inter-personal relationships between the members of the council and the then sitting president rather than on any official hierarchy of positions. For example President Eisenhower was more inclined to seek advice from his military staff, than from his secretary of state, unlike most presidents. In spite of the NSC having always formulated diplomatic and military plans of action based on ingenuity, having responded to immediate crises, and

having strived to create long-term policy agendas for global issues, the definite role of the NSC has varied throughout pages of history. The body itself, having a changeable nature and its designation as an advisory body to the President identifies the NSC as a malleable organization, to be used as each President sees fit. Thus, its use, internal substructure, and ultimate effect is directly dependent on the style and wishes of the President.

In recent times, the members of the NSC have emerged as a major factor in the formulation and implementation of national security policy.

The NSC is headed by the President. The regular attendees (both statutory and non-statutory) for NSC proceedings are the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

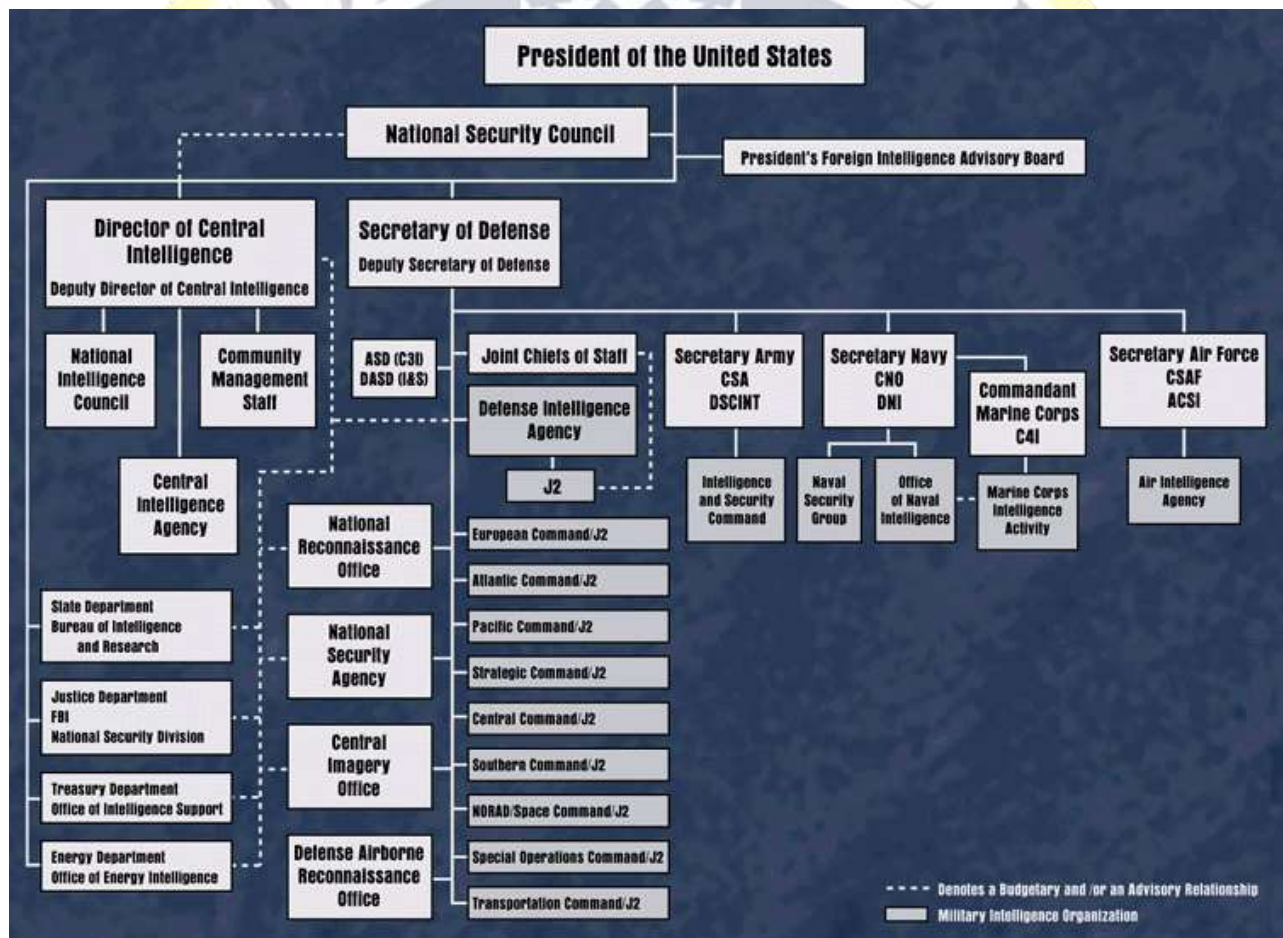
The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the statutory military advisor to the Council, and the Director of National Intelligence is the intelligence advisor. The Chief of Staff to the President, Counsel to the President, and the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy may be invited to attend any NSC meeting. The Attorney General and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget are specifically invited to attend meetings pertaining to their responsibilities. The heads of other executive departments and agencies, as well as other senior officials, are invited to attend meetings of the NSC whenever the President or the Council as a whole feels appropriate.



National Security Act of 1947 which established the National Security Council.

Each member has their own portfolio, with associated specific powers which can be utilized to obtain information and take action; however, individual decisions are no substitute for group initiatives, particularly when facing a large-scale crisis. From this it is easy to ascertain that the President clearly holds final decision-making authority in the executive branch

Hierarchy of the NSC



UNITED STATES' POLICY ON TERRORISM:

Historically, there has been a constant search for clarity through a universal, internationally shared definition of terrorism. However, scholars have identified more than 100 different definitions of terrorism - many of which contradict each other.

The United States Department of Defense defines terrorism as **“the unlawful use of - or threatened use of - force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives.”** However, acts of **“terrorism”** take astoundingly different forms and are difficult if not impossible to classify neatly. While the action itself may be difficult to define, the desired result throughout history has always been to grab the attention of some government and a world audience in an attempt to redraw some societal line.

One thing which distinguishes terrorism from many other forms of political violence is that terrorism can be said to deliberately and strategically target civilians.

It is the policy of the United States to deter, defeat and respond vigorously to all terrorist attacks on U.S. territory and against American citizens, or facilities, whether they occur domestically, in international waters or airspace or on foreign territory. The United States regards all such terrorism as a potential threat to national security as well as a criminal act and will apply all appropriate means to combat it. In doing so, the U.S. shall pursue vigorously efforts to deter and preempt, apprehend and prosecute, or assist other governments to prosecute, individuals who perpetrate or plan to perpetrate such attacks. Also, the United States does not make concessions to terrorists or negotiate with terrorists.

The U.S. State Department identifies nations that are charged with supporting terrorism on its list of **‘State Sponsors of Terrorism’** and various sanctions are imposed on these countries. For several years, the United States had just five nations on this list: Iran, Syria, Sudan, North Korea, and Cuba.

U.S. shall vigorously apply extraterritorial statutes to counter acts of terrorism and apprehend terrorists outside of the United States. When terrorists wanted for violation of U.S. law are at large overseas, their return for prosecution will be a

matter of the highest priority and will be a continuing central issue in bilateral relations with any state that harbors or assists them. **Where there aren't adequate** arrangements, the Departments of State and Justice shall work to resolve the problem, where possible and appropriate, through negotiation and conclusion of new extradition treaties. If adequate cooperation is not received from a state that harbors a terrorist whose extradition is demanded, appropriate measures will be taken to induce cooperation. Return of suspects by force may be effected without the cooperation of the host government, consistent with the procedures outlined in NSD-77.

The Department of State is the lead agency for international terrorist incidents that take place outside of U.S. territory, other than incidents on U.S. flag vessels in international waters. The State Department will act through U.S. ambassadors as the on-scene coordinators for the U.S. Government. Once military force has been directed, however, the National Command Authority shall exercise control of the U.S. military force.

The Federal Aviation Administration has exclusive responsibility in instances of air piracy for the coordination of any law enforcement activity affecting the safety of persons aboard aircraft within the special aircraft jurisdiction of the UPS, as defined in public law. The Department of Justice, acting through the FBI, shall establish and maintain procedures, in coordination with the Departments of State, Defense, and Transportation, to ensure the efficient resolution of terrorist hijackings.

Agencies directed to participate in the resolution of terrorist incidents or conduct of counterterrorist operations shall bear the costs of their participation, unless otherwise directed by the President.

The NSC divides primary terrorist threats into three categories. The current Tier I threats are bin Laden's Al Qaida organization, Iran, and Iranian-sponsored terrorist groups such as Hamas and Hezbollah. The priority threats include the PKK in Turkey, 17 November in Greece and the FARC/ELN in Colombia. The FARC and ELN are being closely monitored because these groups reportedly view United States' \$2 billion in aid to Columbia as a declaration of war against them.

HISTORY OF TERRORISM AND THE UNITED STATES:

1988

Dec. 21, Lockerbie, Scotland: N.Y.-bound Pan-Am Boeing 747 exploded in flight from a terrorist bomb and crashed into Scottish village, killing all 259 aboard and 11 on the ground. Passengers included 35 Syracuse University students and many U.S. military personnel. Libya formally admitted responsibility 15 years later (Aug. 2003) and offered \$2.7 billion compensation to victims' families.

1993

Feb. 26, New York City: bomb exploded in basement garage of World Trade Center, killing 6 and injuring at least 1,040 others. In 1995, militant Islamist Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman and 9 others were convicted of conspiracy charges, and in 1998, Ramzi Yousef, believed to have been the mastermind, was convicted of the bombing. Al-Qaeda involvement is suspected.

1995

April 19, Oklahoma City: car bomb exploded outside federal office building, collapsing wall and floors. 168 people were killed, including 19 children and 1 person who died in rescue effort. Over 220 buildings sustained damage. Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols later convicted in the anti-government plot to avenge the Branch Davidian standoff in Waco, Tex., exactly 2 years earlier.

Nov. 13, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: car bomb exploded at U.S. military headquarters, killing 5 U.S. military servicemen.

1996

June 25, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia: truck bomb exploded outside Khobar Towers military complex, killing 19 American servicemen and injuring hundreds of others. 13 Saudis and a Lebanese, all alleged members of Islamic militant group Hezbollah, were indicted on charges relating to the attack in June 2001.

1998

Aug. 7, Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: truck bombs exploded almost simultaneously near 2 U.S. embassies, killing 224 (213 in Kenya and 11 in Tanzania) and injuring about 4,500. 4 men connected with al-Qaeda 2 of whom

had received training at al-Qaeda camps inside Afghanistan, were convicted of the killings in May 2001 and later sentenced to life in prison. A federal grand jury had indicted 22 men in connection with the attacks, including Saudi dissident Osama bin Laden, who remained at large.

2000

Oct. 12, Aden, Yemen: U.S. Navy destroyer USS Cole heavily damaged when a small boat loaded with explosives blew up alongside it. 17 sailors killed. Linked to Osama bin Laden, or members of al-Qaeda terrorist network.

Al Qaeda

Al Qaeda is a global terrorist organization originally founded to support the US war effort in Afghanistan against the Soviets. They won this war which gave rise to a Jihad Movement. Trained Mujahedin fighters from Afghanistan returned to countries such as Egypt, Algeria and Saudi Arabia with extensive jihad experience and the desire to continue jihad.

They began to focus the jihad against the US. Sometime in 1989, Al Qaeda dedicated itself to opposing non Islamic governments in this region with force and violence. By 1990, Al Qaeda was providing military and intelligence training in various areas. **Members of Al Qaeda issued fatwa's** indicating such attacks were proper and necessary.

Al Qaeda considered the United States of America as a 'Kafir' (one who rejects belief in Islam) and a 'Fajir' (sinner) as it did not accept the organization's extremist interpretation of Islam. Al Qaeda opposed the U.S. support of other 'Kafir' and 'Fajir' governments like Saudi Arabia and Israel and the imprisonment of people belonging to Al Qaeda like Sheikh Omar Abdul Rehman.

In particular, Al Qaeda opposed American presence in Saudi Arabia after the Gulf War and one of the principle goals was to drive them out by violence.

Characteristic techniques employed by al-Qaeda include suicide attacks and simultaneous bombings of different targets.

Some financing for al-Qaeda in the 1990s came from the personal wealth of Osama bin Laden.

Sources in 2001 could also have included Jamaa Al-Islamiyya and Islamic Jihad, both associated with Afghan-based Egyptians. Other sources of income in 2001 included the heroin trade and donations from supporters in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Islamic countries.

Fatwas

A fatwa is a learned opinion concerning Islamic law issued by an Islamic scholar. It is binding in Shia Islam. Bin Laden issued a fatwa in 1996, which amounted to a public declaration of war against the U.S. and its allies, and began to refocus al-Qaeda's resources on large-scale, propagandist strikes.

In February 1998, bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri, a leader of Egyptian Islamic Jihad, along with three other Islamist leaders, co-signed and issued a fatwa calling on Muslims to kill Americans and their allies where they can, when they can. The signatories as a group were identified as the **'World Islamic Front for Jihad against Jews and Crusaders'**. It purports to provide religious authorization for indiscriminate killing of Americans and Jews everywhere. The fatwa said that it was in effect as long as America supported Israel and maintained a presence in the Arab Peninsula. The embassy bombings followed in August 1998 were a direct result of this.

1998: On 22nd February, Osama Bin Laden issues a fatwa declaring all US citizens legitimate targets of al-Qaeda and calling for Muslims to perform their **"duty"** by killing them. US embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya, are simultaneously bombed, killing 258 people and injuring more than 5,000.

The US president, Bill Clinton, orders cruise missile strikes on al-Qaida training camps in Afghanistan and a pharmaceutical factory in Sudan that the US claims is producing chemical weapons. This was the first US military action taken against the al-Qaeda. Ayman al-Zawahiri, the leader of Egyptian Islamic Jihad, merges his group with al-Qaida to form the International Front for Fighting Jews and Crusaders and, so intelligence agencies believe, becomes al-Qaida's second-in-command.

Resolution 1267 (1999):

It was passed in the UN Security Council so that the sanction's measures would apply to designated individuals and entities associated with AQ wherever located. The names of the targeted individuals were placed in the AQ sanctions list.

The above resolution has been adopted under chapter VII of the UN Charter and requires all states to take the following measure in connection with any individual associated with AQ as designated by the committee -

1. Freeze without delay of the financial resources and funds of that individual. [Assets freeze]
2. Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories by individuals. [Travel ban]
3. Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms and related material, technical advice , assistance or training related to military activities with respect to people , troops and entities already in the AQ sanctions list. [Arms embargo]

US Military Bases

There are 761 US Military Bases across the planet. 156 Countries with US bases. 46 Countries with no US presence. 63 countries with US Military Bases and Troops. 7 Countries with 13 New Military Bases since 09/11/2001. In 2001 the US had 255,065 Troops Posted Abroad.

US has established its control over 191 governments which are members of the United Nations.

- I. The Military Bases they can broadly be classified under four main categories :
- a) Air Force Bases (see photos 1 and 2);
 - b) Army or Land Bases;
 - c) Navy Bases and
 - d) Communication and Spy Bases.

The US Military has bases in 63 countries. Brand new military bases have been built since September 11, 2001 in seven countries.

Based on a selective examination of military bases in North America, Latin America, Western Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Japan, several of these military bases are being used for intelligence purposes. New selected sites are Spy Bases and Satellite-related Spy Bases

Territories under a Command are: the Northern Command (NORTHCOM) (Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado), the Pacific Command (Honolulu, Hawaii), the Southern Command (Miami, Florida – Map 5), The Central Command (CENTCOM) (MacDill Air Force Base, Florida), the European Command (Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Germany), the Joint Forces Command (Norfolk, Virginia), the Special Operations Command (MacDill Air Force Base, Florida), the Transportation Command (Scott Air Force Base, Illinois) and the Strategic Command (STRATCOM) (Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska).



Timeline of Events

September 11th, 2001.

8:45 a.m. EDT

A hijacked passenger jet, American Airlines Flight 11 out of Boston, Massachusetts, crashes into the north tower of the World Trade Center, tearing a gaping hole in the building and setting it afire.

9:03 a.m. EDT

A second hijacked airliner, United Airlines Flight 175 from Boston, crashes into the south tower of the World Trade Center and explodes. Both buildings are burning.

9:17 a.m. EDT

The Federal Aviation Administration shuts down all New York City area airports.

9:21 a.m. EDT

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey orders all bridges and tunnels in the New York area closed.

9:40 a.m. EDT

The FAA halts all flight operations at U.S. airports, the first time in U.S. history that air traffic nationwide has been halted.

9:43 a.m. EDT

American Airlines Flight 77 crashes into the Pentagon, sending up a huge plume of smoke. Evacuation begins immediately.

10:05 a.m. EDT

The south tower of the World Trade Center collapses, plummeting into the streets below. A massive cloud of dust and debris forms and slowly drifts away from the building.

10:10 a.m. EDT A portion of the Pentagon collapses.

10:10 a.m. EDT

United Airlines Flight 93, also hijacked, crashes in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, southeast of Pittsburgh.

10:28 a.m. EDT

The World Trade Center's north tower collapses from the top down as if it were being peeled apart, releasing a tremendous cloud of debris and smoke.



The aftermath of the attacks

11:18 a.m. EDT

American Airlines reports it has lost two aircraft. American Flight 11, a Boeing 767 flying from Boston to Los Angeles, had 81 passengers and 11 crew aboard. Flight 77, a Boeing 757 en route from Washington's Dulles International Airport to Los Angeles, had 58 passengers and six crew members aboard. Flight 11 slammed into the north tower of the World Trade Center. Flight 77 hit the Pentagon.

11:26 a.m. EDT

United Airlines reports that United Flight 93, en route from Newark, New Jersey, to San Francisco, California, has crashed in Pennsylvania. The airline also says that it is "deeply concerned" about United Flight 175.

11:59 a.m. EDT

United Airlines confirms that Flight 175, from Boston to Los Angeles, has crashed with 56 passengers and nine crew members aboard. It hit the World Trade Center's south tower.

12:15 p.m. EDT

The Immigration and Naturalization Service says U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico are on the highest state of alert, but no decision has been made about closing borders.

1:04 p.m. EDT

Bush, speaking from Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana, says that all appropriate security measures are being taken, including putting the U.S. military on high alert worldwide. He asks for prayers for those killed or wounded in the attacks and says, "Make no mistake, the United States will hunt down and punish those responsible for these cowardly acts."

1:44 p.m. EDT

The Pentagon says five warships and two aircraft carriers will leave the U.S. Naval Station in Norfolk, Virginia, to protect the East Coast from further attack and to reduce the number of ships in port. The two carriers, the USS George Washington and the USS John F. Kennedy, are headed for the New York coast. The other ships headed to sea are frigates and guided missile destroyers capable of shooting down aircraft.

4:10 p.m. EDT

Building 7 of the World Trade Center complex is reported on fire.

4:25 p.m. EDT

The American Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ and the New York Stock Exchange say they will remain closed Wednesday.

5:20 p.m. EDT

The 47-story Building 7 of the World Trade Center complex collapses. The evacuated building is damaged when the twin towers across the street collapse earlier in the day. Other nearby buildings in the area remain ablaze.

7:45 p.m. EDT

The New York Police Department says that at least 78 officers are missing. The city also says that as many as half of the first 400 firefighters on the scene were killed.

8:30 p.m. EDT

President Bush addresses the nation, saying "thousands of lives were suddenly ended by evil" and asks for prayers for the families and friends of Tuesday's victims. "These acts shattered steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve," he says. The president says the U.S. government will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed the acts and those who harbor them. He adds that government offices in Washington are reopening for essential personnel Tuesday night and for all workers Wednesday.

9:57 p.m. EDT

Giuliani says New York City schools will be closed Wednesday and no more volunteers are needed for Tuesday evening's rescue efforts. He says there is hope that there are still people alive in rubble. He also says that power is out on the west side of Manhattan and that health department tests show there are no airborne chemical agents about which to worry.

This is ALL the information that the National Security Council and the world have about the attacks.

THE US BUDGET IN 2001:

The Budget of the United States Government is an act which allocates funds to the various branches of the Government and limits the spending by the executive, and also encloses all the money raised by taxes and loans for a fiscal year which begins on the 1st of October.

If Congress fails to pass an annual budget, a series of Appropriations bills must be passed as "stop gap" measures.

The 2001 Federal Budget was proposed by President Clinton for the term of the 2001 fiscal year (1st October 2000 to 30th September 2001) and allocated \$ 1.8 trillion for the Government to spend.

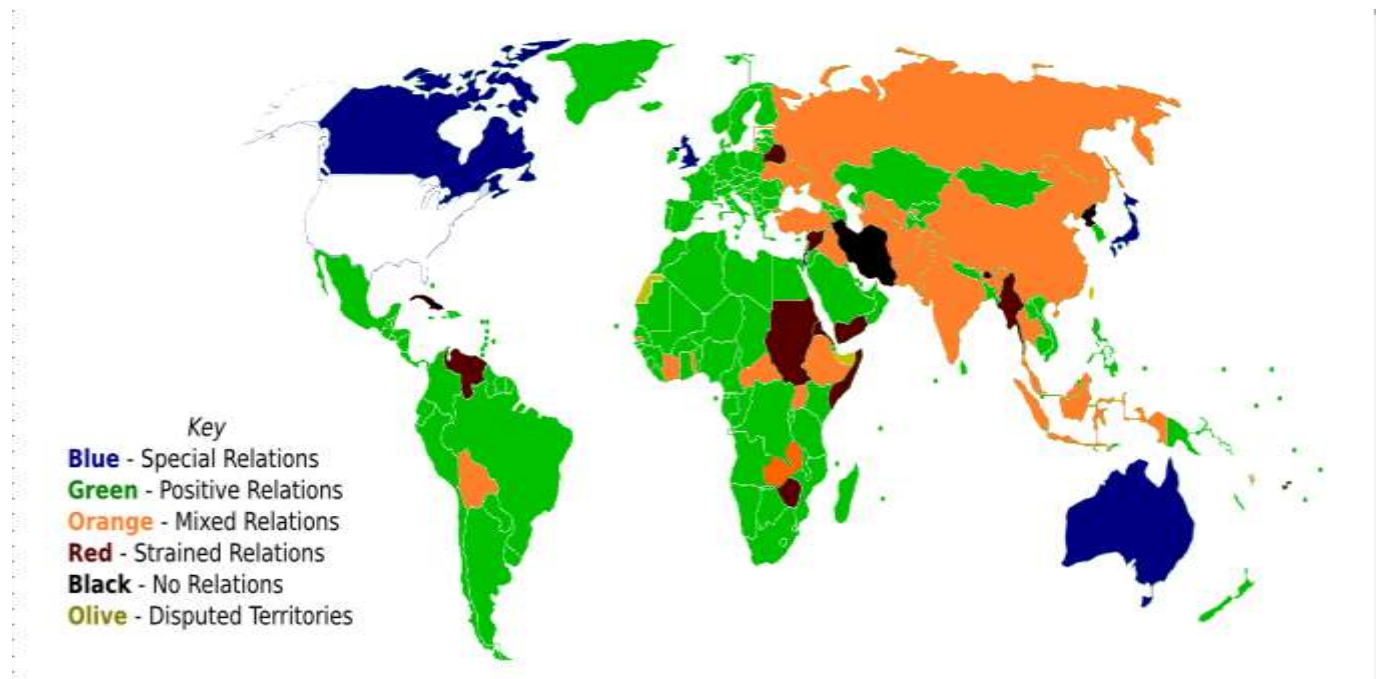
The defense spending allocated was 16% of the budget or about \$ 300 billion.

The money that the Federal Government uses to pay its bills and its revenues or receipts comes mostly from taxes. In 1999 & 2000, revenues were greater than spending, and the Government was able to reduce the national debt with the difference between revenues and spending, that is, the surplus which was \$ 184 billion for 2001.

The United States of America allocated a small portion of its GDP to government spending compared to most other countries (only about 30%).

U.S. foreign debt in 2001 was about \$ 5.7 trillion with Japan and China being the largest holders of treasury securities.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES:



USA RELATIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM:

The relationship between the United States of America and Great Britain has always been one of the most special of international relationships, right from their alliance during the World Wars.

The relationship with the United States represents the "most important bilateral partnership" in current British foreign policy, and the American foreign policy affirms its relationship with the United Kingdom as its most important bilateral relationship, as evidenced in aligned political affairs, mutual cooperation in the areas of trade, commerce, finance, technology, academics, as well as the arts and sciences; the sharing of government and military intelligence, and joint combat operations and peacekeeping missions carried out between the United States Armed Forces and the British Armed Forces. The UK has always been the biggest foreign investor in the USA and vice versa.

The two countries were also strong allies during the Cold War and first Gulf War. The United Kingdom was the only top world power to support the United States in the Iraq War.

When the United States became the world's lone superpower after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, new threats emerged which confronted the United States and its NATO allies. With military build-up beginning in August 1990 and the use of force beginning in January 1991, the United States, followed at a distance by Britain, provided the two largest forces respectively for the coalition army which liberated Kuwait from Saddam Hussein's regime during the Gulf War.

Throughout 1998 and 1999, the United States and Britain sent troops to impose peace during the Kosovo War.

67 Britons were among those killed in the 9/11 terror attacks.

USA RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA:

As of the 9/11 attacks, it created an alliance between US and Russia, as both countries had been under terrorist attacks, their cause of unity was their campaign against Terrorism. This will still be one of the areas where US-Russia cooperation is most promising. Due to the terrorist attacks on both countries, there was an emotional link between the two states.

Turn of Relations between US and Russia

In 1999-2001, Russia was hit by a series of terrorist acts, for example the bombing of apartment buildings in Moscow, Buinaksk and Volgograd, suicide attacks in the Moscow metro, and plane hijackings. Now, the US was also hit by terrorist attacks on the twin towers and the Pentagon.

Russia felt genuine, deep sympathy for America after the 9/11 attacks. This was a refreshing change after the rift in the latter half of the 1990s. Now they understood each other better. These attacks, created an opportunity for **reapproachment of Russia to the US. The attacks helped legitimize Russia's** second Chechen war, thereby removing a serious irritant in its relations both with the United States and the European Union.

These factors went on to affect US-Russian relations and their relations had already started to improve at that time. These relations were mainly positive due to the successful bilateral summit in Ljubljana.

USA RELATIONS WITH FRANCE:

In the 1990s, military restructuring and changing domestic attitudes distanced Paris from its former colonies in Africa. Once considered by France to be its sphere of influence, Africa forged new international contacts and U.S. influence, thus, grew. Emblematic of this is the 1997 ouster of the French-backed Zairian

dictator Mobutu Sese Seko by Laurent Kabila, who was supported by the United States.

On September 12, 2001, French journalist Jean-Marie Colombani declared famously in *Le Monde*: “We are all Americans!” In the period that followed, leaders on both sides of the Atlantic extolled their common values and pledged solidarity between France and the United States. French Special Forces participated in ground operations in Afghanistan and provided close air support during the war against the Taliban.

On the diplomatic front, both are among the founders of the United Nations, NATO, World Trade Organization, G-8, and a host of other international bodies. The U.S. and France remain as two of only five members of the United Nations Security Council with permanent seats and veto power over all council actions

USA RELATIONS WITH CHINA:

March 1996: Taiwan’s first free presidential vote: The Nationalist Party’s Lee Teng-hui wins Taiwan’s first free presidential elections by a large margin in March 1996, despite Chinese missile tests meant to sway Taiwanese voters against voting for the pro-independence candidate. A year prior, China recalls its ambassador after President Bill Clinton authorizes a visit by Lee, reversing a fifteen-year-old U.S. policy against granting visas to Taiwan’s leaders. In 1996, Washington and Beijing agree to exchange officials again.

May 1999: Belgrade embassy bombing: NATO accidentally bombs the Chinese embassy in Belgrade during its campaign against Serbian forces occupying Kosovo in May 1999, shaking U.S.-Sino relations. The United States and NATO offer apologies for the series of U.S. intelligence mistakes that led to the deadly bombing, but thousands of Chinese demonstrators protest throughout the country, attacking official U.S. property.

October 2000: Normalized trade relations: U.S. President Bill Clinton signs the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 in October, granting Beijing permanent normal trade relations with the United States and paving the way for China to join the World Trade Organization in 2001. Between 1980 and 2004, U.S.-China trade rises from \$5 billion to \$231 billion. In 2006, China surpasses Mexico as the United States’ second-biggest trade partner, after Canada.

April 2001: US-Sino Spy Plane standoff: In April 2001, a U.S. reconnaissance plane collides with a Chinese fighter and makes an emergency landing on Chinese territory. Authorities on China's Hainan Island detain the twenty-four-member U.S. crew. After twelve days and a tense standoff, authorities release the crew and President George W. Bush expresses regret over the death of a Chinese pilot and the landing of the U.S. plane.

USA RELATIONS WITH IRAQ:

80s : pro-Iraq

There weren't any formal diplomatic relations with Iraq pre-1979 but this all changed due to the Islamic revolution in Iran in 1979. In the coup d'état, a pro-U.S. government was replaced by an anti-U.S. government. Iraq under Saddam Hussein promoted relations with the United States. In a U.S. bid to open full diplomatic relations with Iraq, the country was removed from the U.S. list of State Sponsors of Terrorism.

With the beginning of the Iran – Iraq war in 1980, U.S. proved to be a key ally. In early The relationship had been strained at the end of 1986 when it was revealed that the United States had secretly sold arms to Iran during 1985 and 1986, and a crisis occurred in May 1987 when an Iraqi pilot bombed an American naval ship in the Persian Gulf, a ship he mistakenly thought to be involved in Iran-related commerce. Nevertheless, the two countries had weathered these problems by mid-1987.

90s : anti-Iraq

The early 90s saw the start of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait (also known as the First Gulf War) and the change of U.S. policy towards Iraq. This was mainly due to its opposition to the invasion itself and due to the use of WMDs (Weapons of Mass Destruction) by Iraq.

After Iraq's defeat in the war, United Nations Security Council Resolution 687's containment policy lead to the imposition of various sanctions and also established a no-fly zone over Iraq. It also called for the destruction of all WMDs in Iraq and a new body called United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) was created to implement this.

A program known as Oil-for-Food Program was introduced by the United States and established by the United Nations in 1995. This allowed Iraq to sell oil on the world market in exchange for food, medicine and other humanitarian needs for ordinary Iraqi citizens without allowing Iraq to boost its military capabilities.

In 1996, U.S. and British spies (allegedly) posed as UNSCOM agents conducted Operation Teacup in which these spies were obtaining targets for the bombing raids conducted in Operation Desert Fox.

In 1998, U.S. and U.K. launched a four day bombing campaign called Operation Desert Fox which led to the destruction of a lot of Iraq's military infrastructure.

The United States Congress passed a statement of policy calling for regime change in Iraq in the form of the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998. It stated that it is the policy of the United States to support democratic movements within Iraq.

Iraq and terrorism

Iraq was re-added to the list of State Sponsors of Terrorism in 1990.

An Iraqi defector known as Curve ball claimed in 1999 that he had worked as a chemical engineer at a plant that manufactured mobile biological weapon laboratories as part of an Iraqi WMD program.

Saddam Hussein provided bases, training camps, and other support to terrorist groups fighting the governments of neighboring Turkey and Iran, as well as to Palestinian terror groups. The Bush administration believed Saddam could pass weapons of mass destruction to al-Qaeda network or other terrorists.

2000 - 2001

President Bush accused Saddam Hussein of having intentions of disrupting world peace and harboring WMDs. Sources say that an idea of a war of Iraq had started from the first few meetings of the National Security Council under Bush.

In 1998, President Saddam Hussein offered cash prizes to any Iraqi military unit that shoots down an enemy warplane or captures a U.S. or British pilot. Patrols and Bombing raids continued under Bush. Relations had started getting tenser in 2001 as Iraq started shooting down more U.S. planes.

In fact, Iraq shot down a U.S. plane on September 11th 2001, the same day as the horrible attacks on the Twin Towers.

USA RELATIONS WITH IRAN:

Iran may be considered a key country in the Middle East. Hence the United States has had to maintain a specific policy towards the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Treaty of Commerce and Navigations (signed in 1856) was the first diplomatic interaction the United States and Persia had.

Until World War II, relations between Iran and the United States remained cordial. As a result, many Iranians sympathetic to the Persian Constitutional Revolution came to view the U.S. as a "third force" in their struggle to break free of British and Russian dominance in Persian affairs.

In 1953, Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq was overthrown by a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)- organized coup, in what has been called "a crucial turning point both in Iran's modern history and in U.S. Iran relations." Many Iranians argue that "the 1953 coup and the extensive U.S. support for the shah in subsequent years were largely responsible for the shah's arbitrary rule," which led to the "deeply anti- American character" of the 1979 revolution.

American President Truman pressed Britain to moderate its position in the negotiations and to not invade Iran. American policies created a feeling in Iran that the United States was on Mosaddeq's side and optimism that the oil dispute would soon be settled with "a series of innovative proposals to settle" the dispute, giving Iran "significant amounts of economic aid". Mosaddeq visited Washington, and the American government made "frequent statements expressing support for him."

Following the coup, the United States helped build up the Shah's regime. In the first three weeks, the American government gave Iran \$68 million in emergency aid, and an additional \$1.2 billion over the next decade

During his reign, the Shah received significant American support, frequently making state visits to the White House and earning praise from numerous American presidents. The Shah's close ties to Washington and his Westernization policies soon angered some Iranians, especially the hard line Islamic conservatives.

American intelligence and logistical support played a crucial role in arming Iraq in the Iraq-Iran war, although Bob Woodward states that the United States gave

information to both sides, hoping "to engineer a stalemate. In 1988, the United States launched Operation Praying Mantis against Iran, claiming that it was retaliation for the Iranian mining of areas of the Persian Gulf as part of the Iran-Iraq war. The American attack was the largest American naval combat operation since World War II. Iran sued for reparations at the International Court of Justice, stating that the United States **breached the 1955 Treaty of Amity**. The court dismissed the claim but **noted** that "the actions of the United States of America against Iranian oil platforms on October 19, 1987 (Operation Nimble Archer) and April 18, 1988 (Operation

Praying Mantis) cannot be justified as measures necessary to protect the essential security interests of the United States of America." The American attack helped pressure Iran to agree to a ceasefire with Iraq later that summer.

Nuclear Program Salient points-

- Since the 1970s, even before the revolution, Iran has sought access to the technology that would give it the option to build a nuclear bomb, should it believe its security situation requires it.
- Iran intensified its drive toward nuclear weapons in the 1980s during the Iran-Iraq War, following reports of an Iraqi clandestine nuclear program.
- Iranian leaders continue to advance Iran's nuclear program and use it as a symbol of national pride. They deny that Iran's nuclear program has a military purpose.
- As a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Iran claims its nuclear program is purely for peaceful, energy and medical purposes, despite evidence of possible work on nuclear warheads.

USA RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA:

There have been two constants in U.S.-Saudi relations for decades: oil and Gulf security, particularly the security of the Saudi royal family. Our two societies have had little in common, and yet despite deep differences, we have had a "special relationship" with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for over sixty years, really since the early 1930s, though it was not described as a special relationship until after

WWII. The two countries have had a compact based on Saudi oil in return for a U.S. security umbrella over the kingdom to protect it from all foreign foes. This is a relationship very definitely anchored in state interests, not common ideologies or political or social systems, which remain at extreme odds with each other.

There is practically no civil society in Saudi Arabia. The country is run by the al-Saud royal family in partnership with a highly conservative religious establishment espousing a fundamentalist theology known as Wahhabism. The alliance goes back to the mid-eighteenth century. Both the House of al-Saud and the Wahhabi religious leadership are against freedom of religion, democracy, a free press, and the public mixing of unmarried men and women. Wahhabi clerics are also against movie houses; public dancing; drinking, women's sports centers; girls exercising in schools, and women driving.

The 70's to the 90's were the period of greatest bonding between the USA & Saudi Arabia. After Saudi Arabia got on Washington's radar screen in 1973, the U.S. sale of arms ballooned, as did U.S. construction of Saudi military facilities. Saudi Arabia became the number-one provider of foreign oil over these years. The George H.W. Bush administration and Gulf War I in 1990-91 marked the apex in the relationship. The Saudis allowed President Bush to send 500,000 soldiers into the kingdom in order to protect it and liberate Kuwait, because there were doubts whether Saddam was going to stop at Kuwait, which of course a U.S.-led coalition liberated in 1991.

The U.S.-Saudi relationship went less well during the Clinton administration. Clinton was not interested in Saudi Arabia. He got off to a very bad start with the Saudis. The Saudis got so worried that in fall of 1998, then-Crown Prince Abdullah came to Washington to attempt to revive the relationship. But the negotiations he proposed later failed.

The George W. Bush administration also got off to a bad start with Saudi Arabia in 2001. The Saudis had great hopes for him because they'd had such a good relationship with GHWB. But George W. Bush had no interest in foreign policy. He neglected the Middle East, and King Abdullah became more and more irritated.

Just before 9/11, there was a real blow-up. Saudi Arabia expressed anger and frustration at the failure of the Bush administration to come forward with an expected initiative to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. His remarks followed

a statement from the White House that President Bush would not meet the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat at the United Nations. The king said via a letter, "If you don't do something about getting peace talks going in the Middle East, we are going to freeze our military relationship with you." There were even hints they might do something with oil.

USA RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL:

The importance of US-Israel political relations can be seen from a speech made by George H.W. Bush shortly after his election where he stated- "The friendship, the alliance between the United States and Israel is strong and solid, built upon a foundation of shared democratic values, of shared history and heritage, that sustains the life of our two countries. The emotional bond of our people transcends politics. Our strategic cooperation—and I renew today our determination that that go forward—is a source of mutual security. And the United States' commitment to the security of Israel remains unshakeable. We may differ over some policies from time to time, individual policies, but never over the principle."

Israel greatly influences U.S.A.'s policy in the middle east; in fact it is to such an extent that even the Congress has laid stress on maintaining close and supportive relationship with Israel. The main expression of Congressional support for Israel is foreign aid. Israel can arguably be called a strategic ally of the U.S. in the middle east. Relations with Israel strengthen the U.S. presence in this region. American intervention has led to Israel becoming a militarily powerful state; however it still depends on America for aid to maintain economic and military strength. In 1951, the Congress voted to help Israel cope with the economic straits imposed by the influx of Jewish refugees from the displaced persons camps in Europe and from the ghettos of the Arab countries. This led to the Arabs complaining that the U.S. was neglecting them, though they had no interest in or use for American aid then. In 1951, Syria rejected offers of U.S. aid. Oil-rich Iraq and Saudi Arabia did not need U.S. economic assistance, and Jordan was, until the late 1950s, the ward of Great Britain. This is why there are arguments that U.S.A.'s bias toward Israel costs them improved relations with various Arab and Muslim governments in the middle east.

Israel has received more direct aid from the United States since World War II than any other country, but the amounts for the first half of this period were relatively small. Between 1949 and 1973, the U.S. provided Israel with an average of about \$122 million a year, a total of \$3.1 billion. By comparison, the Arab states received nearly three times as much aid before 1971, \$4.4 billion, or \$170 million per year.

Israel's economic aid changed from the Commodity Import Program (CIP), which provides funds to foreign nations for the purchase of U.S. commodities, to a direct cash transfer in 1979. In return, Israel provided the Agency for International Development with assurances that the dollar level of Israel's non-defense imports from the U.S. would exceed the level of economic assistance granted Israel in any given year. Thus, Israel guaranteed that U.S. suppliers would not be disadvantaged by the termination of Israel's CIP Program.

Starting with fiscal year 1987, Israel annually received \$1.2 billion in all grant economic aid and \$1.8 billion in all grant military assistance. In 1998, Israel offered to voluntarily reduce its dependence on U.S. economic aid. In 2005, Israel received \$360 million in economic aid and \$2.22 billion in military aid. In 2006, economic aid is scheduled to be reduced to \$240 million and military aid will increase to \$2.28 billion.

In 1998, Israel was designated as a “major non-NATO ally,” which allows it to receive outdated military equipment the U.S. military wishes to sell or give away. At the end of 1998, Israel requested an additional \$1.2 billion in aid to fund moving troops and military installations out of the occupied territories as called for in the October 23, 1998, Israel received \$600 million of this in military aid in Fiscal Year 1999 and \$300 million in each fiscal year 2000 and 2001.

USA RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN:

After Democracy was restored following the death of Zia and a U.S. ambassador in a plane crash, the relations quickly deteriorated with the upcoming Prime Ministers Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif. The US took a tough stand on **Pakistan's nuclear development and passed the Pressler amendment, which** banned most economic and military assistance to Pakistan unless the President certified on an annual basis that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear explosive device. Pakistan then asked the US to take steps to prevent the Indian Nuclear Program, which Pakistan saw as an existential threat. **Pakistan's relations with the** US were strained due to factors such as its support for the Taliban and public distancing of the Pakistani Government from the US.

In 1989, Benazir Bhutto made a quick visit to the US, in which she asked US to stop financing the Afghan Mujahideen. This was followed by Nawab Sharif who visited the US in 1990, but US did not agree with Pakistan, asking Pakistan to stop developing nuclear weapons. His visit also included holding talks in Washington, as the US had tightened its economic embargo on Pakistan. While talking to the

US media, Sharif declared that Pakistan possessed no atomic bomb, and that it would be happy to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, provided that India do the same first.

In 1995, Benazir Bhutto made a final visit to the US urging President Bill Clinton to amend the Pressler Amendment, and allied with the United States. The Brown Amendment was passed, which lifted the clauses of the Pressler Amendment referring to development assistance and ended the legal binding of aid flows to the presidential certification, but the embargo on arms remained active. Although Benazir was able to convince the US business community to invest in Pakistan, she was unable to revert the economic embargo which kept investment away from the country.

In 1998, Prime Minister Nawab Sharif conducted the first nuclear tests in Pakistan in response to Indian nuclear tests. This order was met with great hostility in US after President Clinton placed the economic embargo on Pakistan. Their relations were also strained as Pakistan became involved in the Kargil war with India, while India's relations with the US grew better.

USA RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN:

Post the Marxist coup of 1978, the Afghan Taraki government established close relations with the Soviet Union and the communist satellite states. After the December 1979 invasion, Afghanistan's foreign reflected the Union's. Afghanistan made several unsuccessful attempts to increase their regime's low standing in the 'capitalist' world.

Most Western countries, including the United States, maintained small diplomatic missions in Kabul during the Soviet occupation. Although throughout the Soviet occupation, the U.S. did not recognize the Afghan regimes. Many countries subsequently closed their missions due to instability and heavy fighting in Kabul. Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates recognized the Taliban regime in 1997.

Overall, from 1950 to 1979, U.S. foreign assistance supported Afghanistan with more than \$500 million in loans, grants, and surplus agricultural commodities to develop transportation facilities, increase agricultural production, expand the educational system, stimulate industry, and improve government administration. Notwithstanding the importance of such development projects, education and cultural efforts emerged as the heart and soul of U.S.-Afghan relations because

they brought people together as friends and colleagues. In the 1950s, the U.S. declined Afghanistan's request for defense cooperation but extended an economic assistance program focused on the development of Afghanistan's physical infrastructure--roads, dams, and power plants. Later, U.S. aid shifted from infrastructure projects to technical assistance programs to help develop the skills needed to build a modern economy. The Peace Corps was active in Afghanistan between 1962 and 1979. After the April 1978 coup, relations deteriorated. The U.S. then reduced bilateral assistance and terminated a small military training program. All remaining assistance agreements were ended after the Soviet invasion. Following the Soviet invasion, the United States supported diplomatic efforts to achieve a Soviet withdrawal. In addition, generous U.S. contributions to the refugee program in Pakistan played a major part in efforts to assist Afghans in need. U.S. efforts also included helping Afghans living inside Afghanistan. This cross-border humanitarian assistance program aimed at increasing Afghan self-sufficiency and helping Afghans resist Soviet attempts to drive civilians out of the rebel-dominated countryside. During the period of Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the U.S. provided about \$3 billion in military and economic assistance to Afghans and the resistance movement. The U.S. embassy in Kabul was closed in January 1989 for security reasons. Throughout the difficult and turbulent past few years, the U.S. has supported the peaceful emergence of a broad-based government representative of all Afghans and has been active in encouraging a UN role in the national reconciliation process in Afghanistan. The U.S. is the largest provider of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. The aid effort has continued despite a U.S. cruise missile attack on a terrorist camp in Afghanistan associated with Osama bin Laden in 1998.

Hierarchical Structure of the National Security Council



Delegates:

1. Secretary of State - Colin Luther Powell
 2. Deputy Secretary of State - Richard Armitage
 3. Secretary of Defense - Donald Henry Rumsfeld
 4. Deputy Secretary of Defense - Paul Wolfowitz
 5. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff - General Henry Hugh Shelton
 6. The Secretary of Transportation - Norman Mineta
 7. The Secretary of Health and Human Services - Tommy George Thompson
 8. Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) - Robert Swan Mueller III
 9. National Security Advisor - Condoleezza Rice
 10. Deputy National Security Advisor - Stephen John Hadley
 11. White House Chief of Staff - Andrew Hill Card, Jr.
 12. Secretary of the Treasury - Paul Henry O'Neill
 13. Attorney General - John David Ashcroft
 14. Ambassador to the United Nations - John Negroponte
 15. Director of Central Intelligence - George John Tenet
 16. Counselor to the President - Karen Parfitt Hughes
 17. Chief Counter-terrorism Advisor - Richard Alan Clarke
 18. Chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) - Brent Scowcroft
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PROCEDURE :

Procedurally this committee is similar to most MUN committees. However there are certain changes. They are as follows:

a) The committee does not follow a system of working papers and resolutions as the actual United States National Security Council does not. Instead we will use communiques, directives, action orders and press releases.

COMMUNIQUE- A communiqué is used to communicate with foreign governments, or individuals outside the committee. Anyone in committee may author a communiqué. It requires no signatories and is passed by a simple majority of the committee using the method of informal voting. Each member has their own portfolio, which can be utilized to obtain information and take action; however, individual decisions are no substitute for group initiatives, particularly when facing a large-scale crisis.

DIRECTIVE- Many crisis committees in MUNs use directives. The point of a directive is to be able to carry out quick decisive action while dealing with a particular situation. The Council will work to pass Directives responding to the fast-paced crises that they face. If a directive is passed by committee, then the course of action mentioned in the directive is assumed to have been executed by National Security Council.

ACTION ORDER - These orders will be to your respective departments to either bring forward some information or to commit some action. Know what your departments are capable of in order to maximize the effectiveness of these orders. These would be written out on paper and submitted to the chair for voting. Action orders can be used to direct troops, agencies, individuals, etc. to take an action that is within the authority of the committee. An individual may only send an action order if it is within his powers

PRESS RELEASES - Press releases are used to make public statements. If you have information that you feel needs to go public, such as details that may affect popular sentiment, send a press release to the dais. Upon receiving your press release, the dais will announce the content of the press release to the committee.

b) We will be using an accelerated time frame. Actions that would take weeks will yield results within hours. This is done in order for the NSC to see the consequence, both good and bad, of its actions and react appropriately. Note that this also the same for crises. Crises that would take weeks to degenerate into a very threatening situation will also be accelerated in order to ensure a sense of urgency within the committee.

c) Instead of a 'General Speakers List' the committee has what is called the 'Special Speakers List'. The rules of this list don't differ greatly from the standard 'Speakers List', only it is important that delegates keep their respective portfolios in mind while making speeches on this list. The rules of 'yields' remain the same.

d) This is a '**constant crisis**' committee and so the executive board may from time to time introduce information to the committee. If this information is introduced and vouched for by the board, then delegates must accept its validity and authenticity. There will be no debate on that matter. Committee will be expected to tackle the situations that are presented by the board and the nature of the updates introduced will vary over the three days of conference.

e) Kill Authorizations – The National Security Council may authorize the killing of an individual who is suspected to be a terrorist. However, this can only be carried out if passed by a 2/3rd majority.

f) Presidential Veto – The President has the power to veto any decision passed by the National Security Council if he deems necessary.



QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Q. How should the investigations be carried out to trace the perpetrators of this attack? Who could be the perpetrators responsible for the 9/11 attacks?

Q. If found, how should they be dealt with by the United States of America? Should the United States of America retaliate if state actors are involved?

Q. With the dawn of a new age of terrorism, how should the United States of America rebuild its security?

Q. How should the President respond? What is the best way to assure the American people that they are safe and in good hands?

Q. How will these attacks affect the United States' economy? How should the economy be stabilized?

A NOTE TO THE DELEGATES:

Please understand that at the end of the day, it is easier to obtain information for some members of the U.S National Security Council than others. Delegates are urged not to view this as a disadvantage. Research is important, but not everything. Interpreting your character and his ideology, his interpersonal relationships with the President and other members of the NSC, what his nature is and understanding what he wants are all extremely important parts of being a delegate in this committee. Once you have established a stable information base for yourself, your creativity is the next most important thing. It is what you do with your portfolio that will define your experience in committee. Imaginative, but plausible solutions are encouraged. Delegates should not be narrow in their thinking about the perpetrators or solutions. All possibilities should be considered before coming to any conclusion. We should explore every possible option before pointing fingers at anyone.

CONCLUSION:

Delegates, it is imperative to understand that the 9/11 attacks had vast implications socially, politically, militarily and economically. Even for the most powerful and secure body within the United States, this was a lot to handle. The solutions to these issues can only be thought after significant debate and deliberation. If there is one piece of advice I can give you, it is this; do not **overwork or overstress yourselves while preparing for this MUN.** I don't mean to say research isn't important; it is. It is very important. But don't sacrifice the fun in the activity for that. There is of course no limit to how much research one can do and how much information one can get hold of. Do remember though, that in any form of debate, especially in an MUN, working as a group is important and that is the idea behind every committee. For now, we wish you best of luck with your preparations for LMCMUN 2013. Feel free to get in touch with the Secretariat if you have any queries.

Chairperson – Ananya Nigam (George Bush)

Email: ananyanigam06@gmail.com

Phone: +91-9874177393

Director – Sumit Shyamsukha (Dick Cheney)

Email: sumitzster@gmail.com

Phone: +91-9831725851

Assistant Director – Rahul Ganguly (Lawrence Ari Fleischer)

Phone: +91-9477589413

Rapporteur – Kushin Mukherjee (Gordon Johndroe)

Phone: +91-9831634717

DICTA:

The National Security Council equivalent of a position paper is a dictum.

Delegates are expected to send in their dictum(plural : dicta), by 1st May,2013 , which is basically an assessment made by the delegate regarding the situation at hand. The dictum must include the opinion of the delegate regarding who the perpetrators might be and how they can be possibly challenged. Your opinion can be based on the recent history of the United States of America concerning terrorism and also the relations that enjoy with other nations.

SOURCES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

<http://fas.org>

<http://whitehouse.gov>

<http://usa.gov>

www.9-11commission.gov

<http://911digitalarchive.org>

<http://timeline.national911memorial.org>

Books:

- The 9/11 Commission Report – The 9/11 Commission
 - Spying Blind – The CIA, the FBI and the Origins of 9/11 – Amy Zegart
 - Debunking 9/11 Myths – David Dunbar and Brad Reagan
 - The Looming Tower – Lawrence Wright
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