ASIANMUN**2016**

Study Guide
Historical Security Council
1973
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Honourable Delegates of the United Nations Historical Security Council

On behalf of AMUN 2016, It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the annual session of Asian Model UN Conference. I will be serving as the President of the Historical Security Council throughout the conference.

I, Koushik Venkatraman, am currently a commerce graduate from PSG college of arts and science. After reaching to my third year in my MUN career, I am delighted to chair our committee in one of my last high school conferences. I hope AMUN 2016 will bestow the fondest of memories.

In AMUN 2016, the Historical Security Council will tackle the Middle Eastern conflict and the peace negotiations after Yom Kippur War. It is in your hands to grant peace and security to lands that have lost the notion of it.

In case you require any further information about the topic of our committee, do not hesitate to get in contact with me via koushikvenkatraman1994@gmail.com. I will be delightful to answer your questions.

It is my greatest pleasure once more to welcome you all to AMUN 2016. I am looking forward to seeing you all shaping a brighter future.

Yours Faithfully
Koushik Venkatraman

FORUM: Security Council

ISSUE: Arab Israeli Wars 1973

PRESIDENT: Koushik Venkataraman

I.   INTRODUCTION

The Middle Eastern Conflict's roots date back to the biblical times. God's Prophet Abraham had two sons: Ismael from his wife's servant Hagar, and Yitzhak from his wife Sarah, respectively. Islam descended from Ismael's family, and Judaism descended from Yitzhak's. Since Yitzhak was the lawful son of Abraham, even though Ismael was the older one, it was Ismael and Hagar who were sent to Hejaz upon Sarah's jealousy.

Modern day Arab-Israeli conflict feeds from this religious fight between Islam and Judaism. After the destruction of ancient Israel and Judah and the spread of Jews throughout the world, because of the persecution Jews had encountered, it had been a necessity to form a Jewish state. This was the main opinion of the Zionist historians and philosophers, such as Theodor Herzl, in the late 19th century. These Zionist politicians negotiated with the superpowers of the time for compensation.

II.   KEY TERMS

Theodor Herzl: He is a Jewish journalist and the theorist of a "Jewish State" in the late 19th century. After Studying law at Vienna University, he wrote "Der Judenstaat" (The Jewish State). He claimed that the Jews needed a State on their own because of the cruelty they encounter throughout the world.

First Zionist Congress: Chaired by Theodor Herzl, this congress' main reason of meeting was to expand the borders of Zionism, spreading it throughout the world. Another reason was to establish an asylum, the promised lands of Jerusalem, to Jews who were tormented throughout the world.

Sykes-Picot Agreement: Signed between Britain, France and Russia, this agreement apportioned Ottoman Empire territory. The agreement has importance on the matter on grounds of the signatory states being in close relation with Zionist interests. It is decided that Palestinian territory shall be governed internationally.

Balfour Declaration: Minister of Foreign Affairs Sir Arthur James Balfour's letter to Baron Walter Rothschild is named "Balfour Declaration". It contains Royal approval of the plans decided in the First Zionist Congress. "His Majesty's government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for Jewish people…" (Yapp)

United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine: After the fall of the Ottoman Empire, British ruled over the Palestinian area for two decades. In 1947, Britain handed over the territory to United Nations in order to form a self-governing state in the territory. This plan was designed to establish a self-governing state in the territory.

David Ben-Gurion: He was the first Prime Minister of Israel, who declared the foundation of the State. He was the leader of the left-wing Zionist party. After the formation of the State of Israel, Ben-Gurion formed an international policy towards non-Arab Middle Eastern countries for an alliance.

Gamal Abdel Nasser: He was the first President of Egypt. After he overthrew King Farouk with a military coup in 1952, he became the leader of Egypt. He enrolled in the Military Academy of Egypt, and took part in Arab-Israeli War of 1948. He was one of the founding fathers of the Non-aligned Movement.

Baghdad Pact: Also known as the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO), this organization was an extension of NATO but a rather inefficient pact. During Cold War, the US used this Organisation as leverage to the Arab countries, which backlashed and made those countries approach to the USSR.

Arab League: Created in 1960, this League's mission is "to draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries" (Yale)

Palestine Liberation Organization: As Oxford University Press defines; Palestine Liberation Organisation is "[a] political and military organisation formed in 1964 to unite various Palestinian Arab groups and ultimately to bring about an independent state of Palestine."

Security Council Resolution 242: This resolution was the initial peace request from the United Nations in the Middle East after the Six-Day War. It requested Israel to return the lands it had captured and requested the parties to respect these borders.

Sinai Peninsula: As one of the territories in where all the Arab-Israeli wars took place, Sinai Peninsula is the key point for Egyptian-Israeli peace. Because of its geopolitical location (trade routes, route to mandates, etc.), the peninsula makes the conflict not only a "Middle Eastern Conflict" but rather a global conflict.

Golan Heights: The Heights, which are situated in the Syrian-Israeli border, has a strategic importance in the Palestinian territory. After the Six-Day War, Israel took control of the heights. Golan Heights plays a huge role in peace negotiations between Israel and Syria.

The West Bank: Along with Gaza Strip, The West Bank was thought to be the home of the Palestinian authority according to the Partition Plan of the United Nations. It is the main Israeli-Palestinian area of dispute, especially after Israel took control of some parts of the area in order to conquer Jerusalem.

OPEC: Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries is responsible of determining oil prices and regulating the supply of oil while refraining from damaging the economy of oil-trading countries. OPEC played a great role during the oil crisis of 1973.

III. TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Event
August 29, 1897	First Zionist Congress was assembled with the mission of establishing the first modern Jewish State. The decision for migration to the land of Palestine (also known as Basel Program) was founded.
November 2, 1917	Arthur Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom, sent a letter to Walter Rothschild, ensuring the establishment of Jewish communities in Palestinian land. This letter is known as Balfour Declaration.
November 29, 1947	United Nations took control of the Palestinian territory, after the reign of British Commonwealth for over two decades. UN has established a partition plan to establish a self-governing nation in the territory.
May 14, 1948	The State of Israel has been declared established by David Ben Gurion. Following this declaration, four Arab states launched attacks on the territory, trying to prevent this establishment. This attempt was unsuccessful, however.
October 29, 1956	Suez Crisis between Egypt and Britain-France-Israel emerged after Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized Suez Canal corporation. This crisis ended with the intervention of the US and the USSR.
May 28, 1964	Palestine Liberation Organisation was founded with the aid of Arab states, with the mission of granting native Palestinians their homeland after the foundation of Israel. Israel and the US recognize PLO as a terrorist organisation.

June 5-10, 1967	Six-Day War started after Israel's response to PLO's guerrilla attacks. The war resulted in Arab nations' defeat. As a result, Palestinian lands of Golan heights, Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank, and Gaza strip.
November 22, 1967	United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 242, demanding Israel to "withdraw armed forces from territories occupied in [Six-Day War]" and respecting the territorial integrity of each member state in the Middle East.
October 6-25, 1973	Egyptian and Syrian armies launched a surprise attack on Israel on the day of Israel's religious holiday Yom Kippur, after their loss of Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights in Six-Day War. With the aid of the US, Israel was able to fend off the attacks.
October 1973-March 1974	In response to American aid to Israel during Yom Kippur War, Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which contained 7 Arab states out of 12 members, decided to raise petrol prices and surfaced a great economic crisis.

IV. FOUNDATION OF ISRAEL

In the First World War, Ottoman Empire lost its Palestinian territories to the British, and the British formed a mandate system on the territory, known as the "British Mandate of Palestine." Just after the British took over the territory, an immense Jewish migration to the area commenced. As the Zionist leaders planned, Jews were returning to their "homeland."

This created a painful outcome for the British, however. As Jews migrated to the territory, armed conflicts between Jews and Palestinians were increasing. Dividing the territory into two proved not to be a good solution as well. Britain had neither a good idea to solve the problem, nor the capacity to prevent the incidents from happening.

Therefore, to prevent more conflict, Britain prohibited the migration of Jews to the territory in 1939. Nevertheless, they could not prevent illegal immigration, especially during the Second

World War. When British troops tried to prevent these attempts to enter the territory, armed combat with terrorist organisations, such as *Irgun,* started.

After World War II, Britain wanted to "get rid of" Palestine, and transferred the question to the United Nations. United Nations formed "United Nations Special Committee on Palestine" (UNSCOP) to resolve the issue. UNSCOP developed the "United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine." During the development of this plan, the Committee submitted two different plans: to form a federal state, or to separate the territory into two states while Jerusalem remains an international province. The latter was selected unanimously.

Following this decision, Britain announced that they would withdraw from the territory on May 15, 1948. A day before this withdrawal, Jewish National Council in Tel Aviv, presided by David Ben-Gurion, gathered and declared the foundation of the State of Israel.

With this declaration, Egyptian, Jordanian, Syrian, Lebanese and Iraqi armies marched towards Israeli territory on May 15, 1948. This was the initiation of the First Arab-Israeli War. An interesting development during this event was the Soviet recognition of Israel just two days after the offensive. While the US blockaded the Palestinian coast and put a strict arms embargo, Soviets dispatched weapons to Israel via Czechoslovakia.

The war lasted a year. Despite only having a 75,000-strong army and being attacked by five states, Israel caused the Arab states a heavy defeat. Immediately after the commencement of the war, United Nations tried to reconcile both parties in an attempt to make ceasefire. Because of the defeat, Arab states were forced to compromise.

Since Israel was victorious, the territory they took was far greater than what they had actually received in the UN partition plan, taking three quarters of the Palestinian territory. Also, although Jerusalem was designated as an international province in the Partition Plan, Israel received half of it after the war –Jordan received the other half-since they had captured it. (Israel invaded the other half in Six-Day-War.)

The war caused four events that changed the structure of the Middle East: The question of refugees arose because of Israel's occupation of the lands given to Palestinians by the Partition Plan after the war; the defeat of Egypt, whose army was one of the stronger armies in the Middle East, caused a military coup and ended the monarchy of King Farouk; the defeat of five

Arab states paved the way for Arab nationalism in the Middle East, a consequence of which was the formation of the Arab League; and since there was no peace treaty signed, but only armistices, there was a strong possibility of vengeance of the Arab states.

V. <u>SUEZ CRISIS</u>

In the 1950s, even though there was a developed state of Egypt including the Suez Canal, the control of the canal was not in Egypt's hands at all. Instead, the Suez Canal Corporation, which was administered by the Western countries, was in charge of the canal. Western countries, especially Britain and France, were importing oil using the route passing from the Suez Canal.

Gamal Abdel Nasser, who came to power in 1952 by ending the reign of King Farouk of Egypt, gave importance to strengthening Egypt's military and maintaining a more powerful military than Israel. To do this, he established close relations with the USSR and Czechoslovakia for arms trade, after reluctant discussions with the US and Britain.

Nasser also wanted to make industrial revolutions, such as Aswan Dam, to ignite the economic development of the country. However, to fund these great renovations, he needed a strong capital. He tried to get credit from the United States and Britain, but they refused to give credit because of the relationship of Egypt with Eastern Bloc countries, and because Nasser had supported militias against Israel. He requested 240 million US Dollars from the World Bank, however this was denied by a surprise decision of the US Senate. (Armaoğlu, 498)

Therefore, to fund his ideas, Nassar declared that the Suez Canal Corporation was nationalized. Although he also announced that he would pay the values of the stocks to countries holding them, this decision got severe reactions from Britain and France. The main reason was that for these countries, Suez Canal was important for the transportation of oil they were getting from Persian Gulf countries. Moreover, a country close to the Eastern Block should not have become in control of the Suez Canal Corporation, which would be both politically and economically damaging.

In October 24, 1956, Britain, France and Israel signed a secret agreement called the Protocol of Sèvres, an alliance against Egypt after the nationalization of the canal. In this document, Britain, France and Israel plan an attack on Egypt by Israel, and as mediators, Britain and France would call both states to withdraw their troops ten miles from the canal.

On October 29, Israeli troops attacked Sinai Peninsula, both in Gaza and in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egyptian troops retreated with 1000 soldiers dead and 4000 soldiers captured. Britain and France, as planned, demanded the withdrawal of both armies 10 miles from the Suez Canal. Moreover, they bombed Egyptian airports and landed troops on the Suez Canal. In order to prevent any further invasions, Egypt sank all their ships to block Suez Canal.

British and French expected that the Soviets would be occupied with Poznań Protests of Poland and Hungarian Revolution. This was a miscalculation, however. Soviets suppressed the revolution in November, and Prime Minister Nikolai Bulganin gave a strong ultimatum to both countries. "What state would Britain find herself in, were she attacked by more powerful countries possessing modern weapons of extermination?"

With this force from both the USSR and the US, which was one of the only cases they agreed throughout the Cold War era, Britain, France and Israel were forced to retract their troops. The attempts to topple Nasser and regain the control of the canal failed, and even rebounded. The prestigious position of Nasser and the Soviets was greatly increased among the Arab countries.

VI. SIX-DAY WAR

Arab-Israeli War of 1967, also known as Six-Day War because of Israel's dominating war strategies and powerful raids that made its enemies surrender in six days, was another great turning point of Arab-Israeli conflict in Middle East.

Arab countries, Egypt (known United Arab Republic) and Syria in the lead, ignited the chain of events that transformed into Six-Day War. With little tensions, both parties prepared themselves for a sudden outbreak of war. For them, there were three main reasons to get involved in such a war, mostly because of the preceding Arab-Israeli tensions.

First of all, after the defeats of 1948 and 1956, Gamal Abdel Nasser wanted to take revenge from Israel. This was an issue of prestige. If Nasser could defeat Israel, not only would he take

his revenge for the last two wars, but also with the prestige he would earn, Egypt would be given a great advantage in the Middle East. The political results could be immense.

Secondly, the armament aids to Egypt and Syria by the Soviets since 1956 were massive enough to make even Soviets believe that Syria and Egypt could win a war against Israel. This is why it can be said that Soviets also contributed to such a war with their support to Arabs.

Lastly, the third reason Egypt and Syria were confident in themselves was the Vietnam War. As seen in the previous wars, Israel took help from the US whenever necessary. The US would be too occupied to help Israel because of their involvement in Vietnam; therefore with no aid Egypt and Syria would easily overrun the Israelis.

In May 1964, Arab League held two summits, one being in Cairo and the other in Alexandria. While the League took decisions that would incite Arab-Israeli tensions, they formed the key aggressor of Six-Day War: Palestine Liberation Organisation. This Organisation also accepted the "Palestine National Oath" which consists of 33 articles that aim to regain the Palestinian motherland with all methods possible. Under Article 9 of the oath, an army of guerrillas, Al-Fatah, was formed.

In February 1966, Ba'ath Party of Syria made a military coup in the country. They accused Nasser of being too gentle on Israel. After this coup, conflicts greatly arose in Syrian-Israeli border –especially Golan Heights- with attacks made by Al-Fatah. When Israel reported these incidents to the Security Council, the issue could not be resolved because of the vetoes by the USSR.

Thereupon, Israel started to react to the attacks. To every attack, a severe response was carried out with the heaviest artillery, tanks, and even air raids. This raised the tension in both Syrian-Israeli and Jordanian-Israeli borders. Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol said: "We will choose the time, the place and how we hit the perpetrators of the attacks."

On May 16, 1967 Egyptian army was alarmed. They demanded UN Peacekeepers to withdraw their troops from Sharm el-Sheikh, and put their own soldiers. They also invaded Straits of Tiran and blocked all sea traffic as a precaution, in order to block all aid that would benefit the Israeli army. In days, Egypt blocked the whole Gulf of Aqaba for military purposes, an act the Israelis considered a threat.

On May 23, after these tense developments in the Middle East, Soviets and the US tried to lighten the air. On the other hand, their efforts were inefficient, even maleficent. Nasser announced: "If a war is to come, it will be a total war, and our mission will be to exterminate Israel…" Security Council's deliberations to find a resolution to the crisis were also inconclusive.

As the Arabs desired, Israel was the side that attacked first. However, the attack was a rather unexpected one, and far more powerful than imagined. On July 6, 1967, the Israeli air fleet bombed Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian airports. To avoid the radars, the aircraft hedgehopped and instead of flying over the Sinai Peninsula, they flew over the Mediterranean Sea and attacked from the west. In the afternoon, the amount of destroyed Arab planes was over 400. From that point on, Israel had air superiority.

It cannot be said that there occurred an actual land operation between troops. Israel bombed the tanks and the artillery continuously by its aircraft during the battle of Sinai Peninsula, having a clear victory. In the night of July 7, Israel invaded the whole Sinai Peninsula. In order to prevent an Israeli invasion of the Suez Canal, Egypt offered a ceasefire, which was accepted.

Even though Jordanian troops were the hardest to defeat, which have led to serious casualties for Israel, they could not endure the massive military force. After Israel won the Battle of Nablus and captured the city, they were in control of the West Bank.

After the surrender of both Egypt and Jordan, the fight in Golan Heights between Syria and Israel intensified. Golan Heights was a strategically important territory for Israel against Syria. When the Israeli army took over Golan Heights, they did not stop, and marched towards Damascus to conquer the city. At that point, Soviets made contact with Americans, stating that unless the Israeli army stops, they will take any measure for a "military operation." Israeli army stopped in Kuneitra, a city 40 miles to Damascus, and both states agreed to a ceasefire.

With the victory of 1967, Israel quadrupled its territory in six days, capturing the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank, and Golan Heights. Arab states, on the other hand, faced a rout, losing control of a great acre of land, great amount of soldiers and military equipment, including tanks, cannons and aircraft.

After the war, with the efforts of the Soviet Union, the Security Council passed Resolution no. 242, which demanded "(i) Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;" and "(ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force."

Despite the peace arrangements, both parties refrained from negotiations. Arabs contended that the negotiations could not be started unless Israel returned the territories they have captured, while Israel claims they could not give back the land unless the negotiations start.

VII. YOM KIPPUR WAR (OCTOBER WAR)

Arab-Israeli War of 1973, also known as Yom Kippur War, October War, or Ramadan War was the fourth and last of a series of war between Arab countries and Israel. Nevertheless this was a rather different one than the first three, including the intent and the conclusion.

The catastrophic defeat of Arab countries in the Six-Day-War pushed the Arabs to find new methods and tactics to fight with Israel. On August 29, 1967, the Arab League held the fourth Arab League summit in Khartoum, as a post-war assessment. The summit concluded with three main resolutions.

The first is known as "The Three No's", being "No peace with Israel, no recognition of Israel, no negotiations with Israel." The second resolution was a post-war recovery. "Oil-Rich Arab states shall aid the Arab countries who received great damage in the 1967 war and help them reinforce and redevelop their military force." The last resolution was to defend the rights of Palestinians to regain their homeland by whatever method may be.

After Six-Day-War, the US tried to establish peace in the Middle East to fix their relations with the Arab states. Moreover, the US operated these peace efforts in cooperation with the Soviet Union. This put American-Israeli relations in danger, because Israel wanted a peace negotiation using its advantageous position and leverage of the Six-Day-War, instead of an artificial peace agreement prepared by superpowers.

Following the Egyptian defeat, Nasser commenced radical reforms in Egyptian military to remedy the current situation. At the same time, Soviets were arming Egypt intensely to refill the losses of the war. When Nasser finished his preparations on April 1969, he started bombarding Israeli territory from the west of Suez Canal. As always, Israel responded with massive attacks by air raids.

After these consecutive attacks, four-fifths of the Egyptian military aircraft was completely destroyed. Therefore, Nasser went to Moscow and demanded aircraft and missiles. Soviets accepted to give SAM-3 missiles along with the necessary aircraft. With Soviet pilots and aircraft, Egypt bombed the Israeli border, and stopped further Israeli air raids.

However, when Egyptians used SAM-3 missiles to shoot down aircraft, Israel considered the incident a provocation to a pre-emptive war. Israel could want to attack Egypt to break the courage to go further. At the same time, the US was trying to restrain Israel from another war. This would play a huge role on Israel, deceived by the Arab states. After diplomatic intervention of the US, a ceasefire agreement on August 7 was accepted and the issue was tranquilized.

Two important events happened after the ceasefire. The first one was the surprising death of Gamal Abdel Nasser and Anwar Sadat replacing him. Sadat was not known as much as Nasser, so the prestige of Egypt in the Middle East could vanish. The second development was a coup inside the Baas Party of Syria. Hafez al-Assad overthrew the extremists of the party and became the leader.

Before the war, pro-Soviet Vice President of Egypt Ali Sabri's attempt to overthrow Sadat became unsuccessful. As a result, Soviet-Egyptian relations were greatly damaged that both countries closed their embassies. Fortunately for Egypt, this unprestigious and politically damaging event for the Soviets did not disband the two parties for long. With an agreement

between the two states, arms trade continued on the condition of Egypt using them just to reconquer the Sinai Peninsula.

For the following months, Egypt, Syria and Jordan sustained frequent negotiations on the planning of the war. It was decided that the war must be fought only in Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights. It was also planned that they attack on Israel's holiest day, "Yom Kippur", to ambush Israel and recapture the lost territories.

On October 6, 1973, Egyptian, Syrian, and Jordanian troops attacked Israel from two fronts. Neither Israeli nor American intelligence foresaw such an attack. Syria fought in Golan Heights with the aid of multiple Arab states: Iraq had sent 3 land divisions and 3 fleets to Syria; Morocco offered succour with a troop with 1,800 people; Saudi Arabia joined Syria with a small army; and Jordan sent 2 armoured divisions to Golan Heights.

Unfortunately for Syria, the army did not succeed to capture a territory permanently. Even though they invaded Kuneitra, where Israel had stopped in Six-Day War and moved to their borders they lost in 1967, Israeli army reinforced its troops hastily and pushed the Syrians back out of Kuneitra. The attacks stopped and Syrian-Israeli border remained the same as post-Six Day War territory. Thus, Israel dispatched the troops of Golan Heights to Sinai Peninsula.

Sinai front did not start well for Israel as well. Egypt had a 3-phased plan to conquer the peninsula: To get hold of Suez Canal bridges, to capture Mitla, Khatmia, and Gidi passes, and to advance to the Israeli border. Egypt succeeded in achieving the prior, but could only move forward by 4-5 miles. Israel stopped the Egyptian army on the Bar Lev Line and started a counterattack.

Israeli army pushed the Egyptians back to the Suez Canal, planning to encircle their third army. The third Egyptian army was in danger, however so were the Israeli troops that were stuck between the third army and the west of Suez Canal, where the main armies rested.

Therefore, for the immediate termination of the War, Israel and Egypt accepted Security Council Resolution No. 338. Resolution No. 338 invited both parties to a ceasefire and to implement Resolution No. 242. This was a compromise given to the Arab states, nevertheless, the resolution also urged both parties to negotiate, a desire of Israel since Six-Day War.

However, despite the ceasefire, when Israel restarted the rush to complete the circle around the third army a new crisis arose, confronting the US and the USSR. When combat was reinitiated, Egypt demanded an intervention from the superpowers by landing troops between the Israeli-Egyptian front. Soviets accepted immediately, but the US protested the decision so harshly that the USSR needed to step back. Subsequently, the Security Council decided that UN peacekeepers should part the two armies.

Fourth Arab-Israeli War, or the Yom Kippur War ended, yet the peace negotiations are to be continued.

VIII. OIL CRISIS OF 1973

After the Arab-Israeli War of 1967, Arab countries found the idea of using oil as an item of war. Arabs thought of using this "economic weapon" not on Israel, but on Western Europe, and as a consequence, a global oil crisis was born.

Although Yom Kippur hastened the crisis to come, it was not the main reason of the crisis. Industrially developed countries were already experiencing oil problems. In fact, OPEC was founded in 1960. When OPEC was founded, Western -especially American- corporations were in charge of most of the oil companies in oil producing countries. Another matter was the prices of oil: in 1970, oil price was US$ 1.80 per barrel.

After 1970, there was a tendency in Middle Eastern countries to nationalize oil and gas companies. For example, Iraq nationalised *Iraq Petroleum Company*. Iran nationalized all the production of oil by delivering the rights to *Iran National Oil Company*, except for the management of the companies. Other countries took similar measures.

Following the Yom Kippur War, Arab countries discussed a measure to use this political weapon. There were two methods: one was to reduce the production of oil; the other was to increase oil prices. They chose to apply the latter, considering that reducing the production would damage the producer.

The method succeeded. While the price of oil barrel in January 1973 was 2.59 US dollars, the price became $5.11 in October 1973, and $11.65 in January 1974. This was a more than a fourfold increase.

These price increases caused panic, especially in Western Europe and Japan. European Economic Community (EEC) declared that they support Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, expressed that they do not accept gaining land by force, enunciated that Israel shall withdraw from the lands they occupied after 1967, and proclaimed that they respect to each country's territorial integrity and the right to live in their territory peacefully.

Britain had imposed an arms embargo to Arab states on October 6, 1973. However, after the oil crisis, this embargo was mostly directed to Israel. Japan took a stand on Arab side such that they were prepared to cut all interaction with Israel.

Particularly, Saudi Arabia applied a strict oil embargo to the United States and the Netherlands, who supported Israel during the Arab-Israeli Wars. Nonetheless, there was no change of policy by these countries, but rather a reaction, such that the US announced they would be ready for a military intervention to the Persian Gulf if the Western Industry shows signs of collapse.

The effects of oil crisis are yet to be confirmed and the measures to be taken are yet to be discussed by the Security Council.

IX. MIDDLE EASTERN POLICIES

- Bahrain: After the establishment of Israel, Bahraini territory lost most of its Jewish inhabitants. Having declared its independence from the United Kingdom, and joined the United Nations and the Arab League, Bahrain supported Arab countries, and does not recognise the State of Israel. After the 1973 oil crisis, Bahrain is one of the countries that have benefited the most.
- Cyprus: During the mass migration of Jews to Palestinian lands, Cypriot lands were used as detention camps by the British. Cyprus is not currently an active state on the Arab-Israeli dispute, because of the Turkish military intervention on the Isle of Cyprus after a Cypriot military coup.

- Egypt: Egypt is the most active Arab League member in conflicts with Israel. Along with not recognising the State of Israel, Egypt was in the lead of countries that attacked Israel. After the ceasefire between Israel on Sinai Peninsula in Yom Kippur War, Egypt is expecting to gain it back from Israel.

- Iran: Iran is the second Muslim-majority country to recognise Israel. Iran voted against the partition of Palestinian lands because they predicted that generations would fight against each other. After the Six-Day War, Iran provided Israel with oil. Iran and Israel were allies during the David Ben-Gurion era.

- Iraq: Iraq does not recognise the State of Israel. Iraq was one of the countries that attacked Israel in the first Arab-Israeli war. The Republic of Iraq also participated in the Six-Day War and Yom Kippur War, supporting it's the Arab League member against Israel.

- Israel: After being established in 1948, Israel fought against Arab states and survived in the Middle East with the aid of other countries. Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion's strategy of making non-Arab allies in the Middle East helped Israel's foreign relations. Despite the reluctance of Arab states, Israel desires peace negotiations for territorial dispute and non-aggression.

- Jordan: Along with Israel and PLO, Jordan was once part of the British Mandate of Palestine, having gained its independence two years before Israel (then known as Transjordan), in 1946. Jordan fought against Israel in all the Arab-Israeli wars, except Suez Crisis. Jordan does not recognise the State of Israel.

- Kuwait: Kuwait was under British control until 1961. When Kuwait gained independence, they joined the Arab League, rejecting any relations with Israel. Kuwait also aided other Arab states militarily during Six-Day War and Yom Kippur War.

- Lebanon: After gaining their independence from the French Mandate, Lebanon joined the UN in 1945. Lebanon joined the first Arab-Israeli War, and was defeated, in 1948, but it was the first one to desire to sign an agreement in 1949. Lebanon joined neither the Six-Day War, nor the Yom Kippur War.

- Oman: Israel and Oman hold no relations with each other. Oman did not participate in any Arab-Israeli War; however, Oman applies Arab League diplomacy standards towards Israel. Oman does not recognise the State of Israel, along with other Arab states.

- Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia was one of the founding countries of the Arab League, strong with its oil reserves. Saudi Arabia supported Arab states during the Arab-Israeli wars, both militarily and economically. Saudi Arabia does not recognise the State of Israel, and supports the "no negotiations with Israel," decided by the Arab League.

- Syria: Along with Egypt, Syria was the leading Arab state against Israel in the first Arab-Israeli War. After the Six-Day War, with the loss of Golan Heights, Syria sought revenge from Israel, which caused Yom Kippur war. Since Syria could not recapture Golan Heights from Israel, the government does not support peace negotiations.

- Turkey: Turkey was the first Muslim country to ever recognise Israel. David Ben-Gurion's "Peripheral Alliance" policy, Turkey and Israel have strong bonds, including military support and intelligence exchange. Turkey refused to vote for a resolution stating Israel was the "main aggressor" and refused to cut ties with Israel.

- United Arab Emirates: United Arab Emirates gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1971 and joined the Arab League. They supported Arab states with military equipment in Yom Kippur War. United Arab Emirates does not recognise the State of Israel.

- Yemen: Yemen gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1967. Neither Israel nor Yemen recognise each other. Yemen had called Arab states to unite against Zionist threat. Yemen aided Egypt in its war with Israel. Israeli law defines Yemen as "enemy state".

X.   OTHER COUNTRIES INVOLVED

- United States of America: During the Arab-Israeli War period, the US has mostly supported the State of Israel, sending military aids and renewing arms, aircraft, etc. However, in sake of the Middle East, they have sometimes defended the immediate arrest of all combat, and abetted negotiations.

- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: In the first Arab-Israeli War, the Soviets have supported Israel with weaponry. However, after Suez Crisis, Soviets have supported Arab states, militarily and politically in the United Nations. Like the United States, Soviets desire peace negotiations for the Middle East.

- United Kingdom: Most of the Arab states involved in this conflict were part of the British mandate, like the disputed Palestinian lands. United Kingdom supported Israel for their trade interests. United Kingdom was also in favour of Zionist interests, such as the desire for an asylum of the Jewish people.
- Republic of France: In the interest of trades and their mandate, Republic of France involved in the Suez Crisis. France supported Israel after the Canal is nationalised, with arms and attacks in the Egyptian territory. France recognised the State of Israel on January 24, 1949.

XI. SUGGESTIONS TO DELEGATES

As it is the Historical Security Council, delegates are advised **not** to research any date, agreement, resolution, etc. in order not to be biased beforehand.

Delegates should keep in mind that this topic contains not only a territorial dispute with more than two member states or a threat of possible future war, but also an economic threat for all the member states of the United Nations, and an intense refugee problem of Palestinians searching for land, which triggers attempts of terrorism in the Middle East.

Furthermore, as well as studying their own country's policy towards the matter, delegates are advised to read the following documents to have a deeper understanding of the topic:

The Protocol of Sèvres   UN Security Council Resolution 242

Balfour Declaration   UN General Assembly Resolution 181

Sykes-Picot Agreement   Declaration of Establishment of Israel

Zionism   UN Special Committee on Palestine

Khartoum Resolution   UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine

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