

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL, 1965

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The Security Council of 1965 faced several critical issues, including the genocide in Indonesia perpetrated by the Indonesian military under General Suharto, the Indian-Pakistani conflict in Kashmir, and the escalation of the Vietnam War. Additionally, the United Nations Security Council responds to crises in real time as they develop.

The delegates of the Historical Security Council faced an escalation of the Indonesian genocide, failing to act in time to prevent the deaths of 250,000 members of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI). The delegates of Bolivia, Jordan, and the Soviet Union proposed a resolution to send humanitarian aid as well as financial aid and UN Peacekeeping troops to assist the civilians in Indonesia and attempt to end the killings. The resolution was passed, however, lacking specifics in terms of aid and troops, the resolution had little effect.

In the afternoon of the first day of conference, a French satellite bounced off an American satellite carrying nuclear material, causing the American satellite to fall to earth, landing in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The President of Argentina spoke to the body about the satellite, stating his intention to keep the nuclear materials to jumpstart Argentina's nuclear program, but requesting humanitarian aid as his country is incapable of adequately dealing with the destruction. The United States of America spoke forcefully against Argentina keeping the satellite, warning of repercussions if the satellite is not returned. The body passed two resolutions to address the issue. Later it was revealed that special forces from France, US, ROC, and Bolivia had entered Argentina to seize SNAPSHOT and deliver it back to its original owner.

In a turn of events Soeharto has been assassinated and leadership concerns linger heavily above Indonesia as the body has yet to determine their plan of action. It is estimated that 5,000 peacekeepers and millions(110m) of USD is need to fund operations, into the now militarily run state of Indonesia.

The body has passed a resolution 1/5 for the crisis in Indonesia that upholds democratic values, to temporarily take control of the Indonesian military until a new president is appointed.

On the issue of Pakistan-India question, so far much of the body has been upholding previously passed resolution 47, however, many of the decision and conditions of the resolution was not upheld by the parties involved.