

HISTORIC SECURITY COUNCIL 1973 POSITION PAPERS – AZMUN54

China

I. It is the delegation of China's objective to ensure the legitimacy of the North Vietnamese camp as an administrative power in Vietnam. In addition, we wish to end the conflict in Vietnam as soon as possible, without harming our relations with the United States too severely, due to The Republic of China's desire for trade interactions in the near future and the expanding radical nature of the Soviet Union. Losing Vietnam entirely would result in a loss of face with both the Soviet Union and the United States that would be intolerable. The war in Vietnam has been going on for 18 years, and has produced little desirable affect, The Delegation of China believes since the Vietcong are now gaining the upper hand, disheartening the U.S. public through maneuvers such as the TET Offensive, the United States will now be amicable to peace. Finding a suitable resolution to the war that leave China in a position of political power, weakens the Soviet Union, and strengthens ties with the United States is in the Republic's Best interests.

In order to accomplish this The Peoples Republic of China has already reduced its support for the Northern Vietnamese forces, pulling AAA divisions out of the region and limiting the supply of shoulder mounted AA sent to the Vietnamese forces. Internally the People's Republic has been working towards diplomatic contact with the U.S., Reopening the Sino-American Ambassadorial Talks in 1969 and signing the Shanghai Communiqué. The delegation of the People's Republic of China believes that cooperation with the U.S. and NATO to create a situation that removes troops from Vietnam, and strengthens ties with the US is the optimal resolution to the war.

II. Unlike other parties interested in the Yom Kippur Conflict, China is not dependent on the Middle-East for its Oil supplies, allowing it leeway to take action for or against the conflict at will, however, China is held at a significant distance from the Arab world following the founding of the People's Republic of China. The Arab League does not have an office in China, and as a result relations between the People's Republic of China and the Arab World are limited. The delegation of China is interested in any resolution that will expand Chinese influence in the Middle East, Curb Soviet Influence in the Middle East, or prevent large scale conflict. Creating a situation that insights OPEC into creating an oil embargo may be a potential method into forcing U.S.-Sino Relations, since the U.S. would be forced to search elsewhere for a viable Oil source, thus any action the delegation of China takes in this realm will have significant effect on other parts of the Agenda, and Crisis that may occur.

III. It is the delegation of China's objective to ensure the legitimacy of the North Vietnamese camp as an administrative power in Vietnam. In addition, we wish to end the conflict in Vietnam as soon as possible, without harming our relations with the United States too severely, due to The Republic of China's desire for trade interactions in the near future and the expanding radical nature of the Soviet Union. Losing Vietnam entirely would result in a loss of face with both the Soviet Union and the United States that would be intolerable. The war in Vietnam has been going on for 18 years, and has produced little desirable affect, The Delegation of China believes since the Vietcong are now gaining the upper hand, disheartening the U.S. public through maneuvers such as the TET Offensive, the United States will now be amicable to peace. Finding a suitable resolution to the war that leave China in a position of political power, weakens the Soviet Union, and strengthens ties with the United States is in the Republic's Best interests.

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Colombia

I. The Delegation of Colombia feels that the recent Sino-American relations show a step forward in the global fight against communism by uniting two world super powers on common grounds. The Republic of Colombia is an active combater of communism and it's spread in the world, and in the past has aligned itself with the United States in matters concerning the expansion of it. The improvement of the Sino-American relations created a clear separation between the world powers that forced smaller or less powerful nations to choose a side. Given that Colombia has a problem with communist insurgents, this delegation believes that this issue should be resolved as quickly as possible. The Colombian government has, and will continue to use military action to fight for order and stability in the world. Actions taken include partnering with the United States peace corps in an attempt to contain communism within Colombia's own borders. While these efforts have been relatively effective in controlling communism, the Colombian Communist party is still an accepted political party in elections. For these reasons, Colombia looks forward to watching this new Sino-American relationship fight communism and will help as much as is deemed necessary.

II. While the perpetual conflict in the Middle East does not directly impact The Republic of Colombia, this delegation believes that this is an important topic to be resolved in order to end the dispute that has gripped the Middle East for decades. Colombia believes that the United Nations Security Council should be heavily involved in formulating the peace between the three nations of Israel, Egypt, and Syria, taking into account that the United Nations's previous resolutions to solve this issue have only elevated the tension. When the disputed land was divided into Israel and Palestine, the problems were only heightened to the point where Israel was trying to control the entire Sinai Peninsula. The Republic of Colombia eagerly anticipates forming resolutions regarding this conflict by partnering with other nations that understand the importance of the Security Council in the implementation of peace in the Middle East. Furthermore, this delegation looks forward to discussing compromises with the nations that believe the two countries should be responsible for formulating their own peace.

France

I. In 1967, the Six-Day War broke out in which Israel took the West Bank, Gata Sinai, East Jerusalem and the Golan. Regarding these threats and invasions, the Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 242 sponsored by the United Kingdom. It stressed five different principles: withdrawal of Israeli forces, peace within secure and recognized boundaries, freedom of navigation, a just settlement of the refugee problem and security measures including demilitarized zones. The last Security Council action was in 1973 adopting Resolution 338 which called for a ceasefire in the Yom Kippur War, which broke out in 1973 and constituted an

attempt by a coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria against Israel from October 6 to 25. With the exception of isolated attacks on Israeli territory on 6 and 9 October, the military combat actions during the war took place on Arab territory, mostly in the Sinai and the Golan Heights. Egypt's stated goal for the war was the expelling of the Israeli forces occupying Sinai.

In 1967, during and after the Six Day War, France reversed its policy toward Israel radically. Before, France had been a supporter of the Jewish state; after the war it increasingly opposed Israel on crucial matters. French Mirage planes were used against Israel during the Yom Kippur war as a result of the country's pro-Arab policy

The Republic of France calls upon all nations to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, in the positions they now occupy.

II. The war in Vietnam was politically fueled. The nationalist forces to the north were attempting to unify the country of Vietnam under a single, communistic regime. The southern region wanted democracy for the country. The United States stepped into the fight to support the southern government, and to attempt to end the communistic plague that was sweeping different countries around the world. On August 2 as well as the fourth, the North Vietnamese attack two U.S. destroyers that were sitting in the Gulf of Tonkin. In response, on March 2, 1965, Operation Rolling Thunder was put into motion by the United States; this operation consisted of aerial bombings of northern Vietnam. Not even a week later, the first U.S. combat troops entered the country. The warfare between the north and south over power, and the fight between the United States and North Vietnam over politics have escalated to new heights.

The UN Security council has previously stated that the United States does not have the approval for an invasion in Vietnam; however, obviously, these orders have been ignored by the United States. UN peacekeeping forces have attempted to quell the war efforts on all three opposing sides, but thus far these anti-war forces have proven to be unsuccessful in stopping the violence. Since the UN was engaged in several other peacekeeping missions in other parts of the world in conflict, there has been little involvement in the war in Vietnam. The UN has stated its anti-war position, however. The United States has basically taken up the responsibility of fighting for their own form of government, and has attempted to quell the communistic regimes that threaten democracy, capitalism, and freedom everywhere.

The French Republic is against the war in Vietnam, due to the fact that the United States did not have permission from the UN to interfere. The conflict has escalated, with no victor; thus, the French Republic wish to withdraw foreign influence from this civil conflict as swiftly as possible. Due to the fact that the UN has ultimately been unsuccessful in their attempts to discourage the war, the responsibility falls into the hands of the opposing parties, mainly the United States. If the American government were to withdraw their troops from Vietnam, the people of Northern Vietnam may feel less threatened and more open to negotiation and ceasefire with the Southern Vietnamese. Another option to consider is when, and if, Johnson leaves office after this term is that the next president could be more open to listening to the UN's position on the war. If the president adopts the "anti-war" position, the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War could be ended. Until this becomes a possibility, the United States citizens could use their freedom of speech and protest in order to spark the attention of the government. Providing humanitarian relief to the thousands of endangered Vietnamese must

also be a priority, while also not thrusting any orders onto the unstable government. Regaining stability in the region must be done before any major solutions can be implemented.

Nigeria

I. America and the People's Republic of China are re-associating after years of inattention. The nation of Nigeria's large trade of crude oil has increased relations between Nigeria and America and Nigeria and China. Nigeria's reliable trade for both countries has allowed the nation of Nigeria to wield economic power in the global trade network. With the new bonding between China and America, Nigeria's economic and diplomatic relations have been neglected by America. This hurts the Nigeria's economic development, as America is one of the largest consumers of Nigeria's crude oil. US Embassy Officer E.W. Mulcahy reinstates the fact that "Nigeria is tied with Canada as our major foreign supplier of crude oil. If the US becomes more dependent on foreign energy resources, access to Nigeria's estimated 40 trillion cubic feet of natural gas will be increasingly important." The nation of Nigeria suggests that the United States of America begin to demonstrate more interest towards the American-Nigerian relations. A formal meeting between Nigeria and America would allow both nations to discuss the affected relations and to formulate a plan in order to maintain developmental progress in Nigeria. The nation of Nigeria has sustained relations with China, as China sees itself as a developing nation, and continues to support Nigeria.

II. Israeli-Arabian conflicts over Palestine have caused a war to emerge between the two powers. The nation of Nigeria supports the Arabians in the conflict, due to the OPEC alliances formed between numerous countries in Africa and the Mid-East. The nation of Nigeria has had to sever ties with the Israeli due to the oil embargo set in place by the OPEC counties. This embargo has caused trade partners with Nigeria to struggle with the new prices, leading to economic discomfort. America has increased prices for their oil, causing oil prices to dramatically increase all over the world. The United Nations Resolutions 338, 339, and 340 have called for a ceasefire, yet the economic discomfort between the nation of Nigeria and Israel have offset development between the two nations. The nation of Nigeria suggests that a formal meeting be placed between the two countries in order to straighten out discomfort. The nation of Nigeria also suggests the price of oil be lowered to increase economic opportunity. A economic meeting between the OPEC countries and the United Nations would allow both sides to discuss a more agreeable price that does not hurt future alliances and trade relations between the many countries.

III. The United States of America bolsters development in the nation of Nigeria. The United States of America has played a large role in the Vietnam War, making it difficult for Nigeria to continue to receive aid from economic superpowers. Nigeria's heavy dependence on America makes it difficult to further economic and diplomatic relations between the two nations during wartime. The United States have continued to disregard Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant's, persistence to open diplomatic channels between United States and Vietnam. The gargantuan authority the veto power bequeaths upon the United States and Russia have made it challenging for Nigeria to maintain developmental ties with the United States, who have been neglecting Nigerian relations due to their perseverance of violence in Vietnam. The nation of Nigeria suggests that the UN talk to individuals of both the USA and Russia separately, and to then form a compromise between the two countries. This will allow global peace and also allow Nigeria to be able to sustain relations with the America. Nigeria's direct involvement can lead to hostility between the two nations, which would cause Nigeria

to have to form alliances with new countries, as Nigeria is still a rather new country and requires the alliances to trade and wield political power.

Portugal

I. Despite troubled beginnings between the United States and the newly established Maoist China, their relationship has significantly improved during the course of United State President Richard Nixon's presidency. The United States and other Western nations have, in the past, developed significant tension between the Communist party in power in China and the democratic ideals within their own country. Negotiations have been limited with respect to the west and east. However, the new diplomatic ties between China and the U.S. are tactically designed to counter the power of the Soviet Union. Though, this strong alliance was unpredicted, it can not only now pose serious changes in the diplomacy of the United States and China, but also the foreign policy of other member states.

Portugal is a strong ally of the United States and a founding member of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Due to the close and friendly relationship Portugal has with the United States, Portugal fully supports the U.S.'s decisions to better their relations with China. Portugal believes that increased cooperation between these two nations will bring peace and stability to the Asian continent. Portugal believes that NATO nations, as well as the UN should take advantage of the climate of compromise by communicating in an open dialogue with the Chinese people. The nation of China has much to offer the United Nations, and the errors of the past, on both sides, must be put aside in order to promote equality and unity with China. Portugal also recognizes the advantageous political motives present with allying with China and hopes to seek better relations with China and form diplomatic ties by 1977 like the United States.

Portugal strongly emphasizes the need for other member states allied with the United States to follow in a similar fashion concerning diplomatic relations with China. Portugal emphasizes that member states should increase their good will efforts with regards to China by making individual communication with diplomats from the Maoist regime.

The ideals of the United Nations are to provide equality and security to all, and Portugal believes we can lead China by example instead of force.

II. After the creation of the State of Israel in 1948, conflict between the Jewish state and its Arab neighbors has escalated to extreme heights of tension and violence. Many Arab nations strongly support the need for political rights for Palestinians, and view the Israeli government as oppressors. The religious differences in the Israeli region divide the people over Muslim and Jewish beliefs. Recently, the tensions between these groups of peoples has escalated into a dangerous Arab- Israeli conflict as both sides continuously break binding agreements undertaken by the U.N. The Arab coalition has attacked Israeli forces during Yom Kippur, a sacred Jewish holiday, in response to the Israeli Occupation of the West Bank and Golan Heights, something the Arab nations see as a threat to national security. The Arab nations who are also part of OPEC have also issued oil embargoes to nations who have supported Israel in this conflict. This is leading to not only a foreign military crisis but also a domestic economic one.

Portugal has been affected tremendously due to the crisis. Due to its strong alliance with the United States, Portugal has granted the U.S. permission to arm Israeli soldiers from Azores, a Portuguese island. In retaliation, the Arab coalition has issued an oil embargo against Portugal. Our country has suffered from this lack of oil and our economy has been thrust into turmoil over the rising prices for oil.

However, Portugal remains firm in its support for American/Israeli efforts, and demands the Arab nations lift their embargo and calls for a cease fire in the Middle East .

Portugal calls for the ceasefire between both sides and a peace treaty between both that will last for twenty years. This treaty must be facilitated by the United Nations and both Arab nations and Israeli citizens must agree to the terms established in the peaceful negotiations. In addition, Portugal calls for the West Bank and Golan Heights to be evenly separated between the Palestinians and Israelis to prevent any further conflict. Portugal maintains its support for the United Nations efforts in restoring peace and harmony in this conflict, and wishes for the oil embargo to be lifted from its suffering people. Portugal holds the Arab nations responsible if no action is taken in regards to this embargo.

III. The Vietnam War has primarily been a civil conflict between the North and South (with military support from the United States) Vietnamese. It has been an ideological war between communism and capitalism. The North under Ho Chi Minh seeks a unified Vietnam under communist rule while the South seeks a divided Vietnam with the South under democratic control. The United States has been actively involved militarily in the conflict because of the potential fears of a Communist Southeast Asia . European nations have avoided participating in the Vietnam War because of internal problems, but China and the Soviet Union have been providing weapons and troops for the North. The North is quickly gaining control of the region in 1973, and the U.S. has begun the process of pulling out troops from the region .

Portugal is not directly involved in the conflict in Vietnam because of other conflicts such as the Portuguese Colonial War. But, as a nation whose politics is controlled by the right wing, Portugal condemns communist efforts. Under Portugal's current Estado Novo Regime, the Communist Party is illegal and the Government of Portugal find communism to be a serious threat to the stability of a state and its wellbeing. Also, as one of the founding members of NATO and a strong ally of the United States, Portugal strongly supports the U.S. intervention in the Southeast Asia against the Communist and rebellious North. Portugal does not see U.S.'s intervention as a threat to national sovereignty of Vietnam , but as a means to bring stability similar to Portugal's efforts in restraining radical nationalist efforts in Mozambique and Angola.

Portugal recommends the U.N. National Security Council Delegates to work towards the separation of the North and South to avoid complete communist control in the region . Portugal suggests the creation of a border between North and South Vietnam and a ceasefire between both parties, so the South can retain the government that they wish.

Russia

I. The Sino-American relationship has been vulnerable and tense since the first major conflict between the two countries in 1810, lasting until very recently when the United States slowly began to recognize the PRC

(People's Republic of China) as a legitimate government in the 1970's.* The tensions began after the first Opium war, when trade was forced upon China by many of the Western countries. During the Cold War, China engaged in a large civil war, and was split between 'Red China' and 'White China.' 'White China' was against communism, and so the United States supported it. However, the United States did not support Mao Zdong, a popular socialist leader at the time, and this caused contentions between the Chinese citizens and the United States. This led China to build stronger relationships with North Korea and Russia.

However, Russia and China were unable to maintain a peaceful relationship, and so it was lost. Russia never able to fully regained China as an ally.

Subsequently, Russia's relationship between the United States and China was damaged, and could not be fully recovered. While Russia could benefit from such allies, it could not regain the diplomacy it held before the Cold War. Russia believes that in order to maintain a strong central government, it must create strong allies. Russia believes that a strong relationship can still be forged between itself and China, and is frustrated by the U.S.' involvement in the Sino-Russia split. Russia is convinced that the U.S.' involvement harmed the relationship between Russia and China, and should not have gotten involved. Russia is willing to compromise further to become allies with China again, if they should decide that it is also beneficial to them.

II. It is to the pleasure of Russian people that the conflict in Vietnam is coming to its natural conclusion. For too long, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has been forced to spend young lives to stave off the foreign threat presented by the presence of the United States in their territory. If the United States and its Western Allies continue to intervene in the affairs of countries who are still traumatized by years of colonization, the U.S.S.R will have no choice other than to aid the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and similar establishments through monetary support.

While the U.S.S.R condemns the violence that has plagued Vietnam, and deeply regrets adding to the bloodshed through its continued funding of the Vietnamese cause, the U.S.S.R cannot ignore the injustice of failing to provide aid. It is baffling to our government that the United States has continued to support the Saigon government despite its inability to maintain stable leadership. The Vietnamese government in Hanoi is more than ready to bring stability to region, all that is required for this to happen is a withdrawal of U.S. troops from the country. The Tet offensive made it painfully obvious to the world that the illegitimate government that in Saigon nor its foreign allies can resist the will of the Vietnamese people. This is no longer a matter of conflicting ideologies, but simply of decency. By continuing to interfere in the affairs of the Vietnamese, the United States is proving to the world that it has no regard for the autonomy of developing nations, and that it has no wish to de-escalate the tensions between our two countries.

India

I. In 1950 The Republic of India was one of the first countries to cut ties with the Republic of China in Taiwan and recognize the People's Republic of China. India supports the People's Republic of China's efforts to improve diplomatic relations with the United States. While India is not supportive of the United States and its actions in Vietnam, it recognizes the need for the People's Republic of China to gain diplomatic relations in the UN. India believes the impact of this relation on the Cold War will be a slight de-escalation of conflict. Two major countries with permanent seats on the Security Council being able to put aside differences to form a relationship after years of silence bodes very well for the future resolution of the Cold War. This event will

allow the Republic of India to improve its diplomatic ties with the United States. India already has strong ties to the People's Republic of China, but relations with the US have been strained due to the war in Vietnam and differing opinions on conflicts with Arab countries. If the PRC opens the way for India to engage the United States, then the relationship can be improved and grow into a beneficial situation both economically and diplomatically.

II. The Republic of India has a strong relationship with the Arab league, and thus supports the actions of Palestine and Egypt in the Yom Kippur war. India condemns Israel's invasion of Palestinian and Egyptian lands during the war and believes it was an unnecessary action. The best solution to end this conflict is to mediate diplomacy between Israel and its opposition. With constant disputes over land, more violence is inevitable in the future if agreeable terms cannot be reached. Trying to change the religious beliefs of any nation to achieve peace is impractical and infringes on their rights, so any solution must involve diplomatic compromise and long term education. By beginning to teach less radical and violent views about the Arab states in Israel, and vice versa, after a period of time the conflict could be de-escalated. After tensions are lowered, the countries can begin to diplomatically seek solutions to their disagreements. India believes the best solutions would involve UN officials moderating peace agreements and compromises on land ownership. In a council divide between the United States and Russia, India believes this resolution would pass.

III. The Republic of India condemns the actions of the United States in Vietnam and believes their interference has worsened the situation. India supports a Vietnam that is independent from France, and wishes to see it unified as well. India believes that in order to resolve this situation foreign intervention must be limited. Vietnam's role as a proxy war in the Cold War is harming its people and its stability. The sovereignty of Vietnam is being infringed upon by the involvement of foreign countries. In order to rectify this situation, it is necessary that Russia and the United States improve their relations. Furthermore, UN peacekeepers should not be deployed. Enough foreign troops have already been deployed, and further deployments will only aggravate the situation more. The people of Vietnam must resolve this conflict on their own if they wish to remain a stable country after the war. When proposing solutions in a divided council, compromise will be necessary. India proposes that the Security Council agrees to stop foreign military intervention from Vietnam, but allow humanitarian aid. This will help the people of Vietnam while eliminating its role in the Cold War. India believes this resolution will be passable in a divided council because it eliminates the international scale of the war while helping the individuals in Vietnam.

United Kingdom

I. Relations are the best way to create links between countries, as these bring benefits to both sides and make them have more liberty between them.

United Kingdom thinks that this is essential to create peace and stop problems or struggles that these could ever have. They should try to create the same agreements with other countries with which it can be negotiated. This will help greatly to the global situation since this involves two great nations. Not only these partakers would be benefited, but to everyone else implicated, and particularly that would help us positively to create even more relations with other countries.

As a strong ally of the USA we believe that this relationship will allow us to approach to the country of China and break the walls between us to establish a strong partnership which will allow us to have more economic and

political freedom.

If the agreement between the two countries is established USA should not forget that China is not the only country in the world, there are more, some who need this relationship more, so we could end conflicts and find the peace that is so needed.

II. To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace.

Egyptian and Syrian forces launched a coordinated attack against Israel Taking the Israeli Defense Forces by surprise, Egyptian troops swept deep into the Sinai Peninsula, while Syria struggled to throw occupying Israeli troops out of the Golan Heights. When the fourth Arab-Israeli many of Israel's soldiers were away from their posts observing Yom Kippur and the Arab armies made impressive advances with their up to date Soviet weaponry. Iraqi forces soon joined the war, and Syria received support from Jordan.

UK along with the United States of America and France helped Israel to recover the attack that suffered from the Egyptians. A U.S. airlift of arms aided Israel's cause.

UK helped, because it was the right thing to do. Recall that the Cold War was still going on at the time, and a number of Arab states. Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Libya, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Cuba, Morocco and several others were receiving considerable military aid from the USSR. Effectively, they were Soviet proxies being used by the Soviet to further their objectives in the region.

United States Of America

I. The armed conflict between the Arab region and Israel is a delicate situation with hostile records and lower impact disputes. The attacks amongst both sides gave place to several conventions in order to discuss the situation. The United States of America is fully aware that the consequences of these attacks could lead to a serious number of reprisals and much larger conflicts that could affect the whole region. The United States of America abstains to vote only those resolutions that support Israel and protect it of the consequences of the Security Council.

II. The presence of South Africa in Namibia must be illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its own administration from Namibia. On January 26th of the 1971 the court decided not to accept the objections by the government of South Africa. On May 14th of 1971 by the letter of the president who inform the representatives of the states and organizations had decided not to accept to the two above mentioned requests.

III. The situation in Vietnam from the late 1960's and early 1970's, the problematic concerning this oriental nation during set period aggravated to more delicate matters, the agreements between North Vietnam and the United States of America were forced to be abruptly stopped due to the continuous waves of violence that were passing through the Southern region of the country and also on the adjoining nations. By doing this, it was expected that the conflicts taking place would be the focus point. Meanwhile the search for a resolution that will properly resolve this conflict was being looked into. The United States participation on this subject was by supporting the Southern region; defending it and also strategically attacking the Northern region in a clear effort to maintain peace.