



THE VICTORIA SCHOOL

MODEL OF UNITED NATIONS XIV

HSC

Historical Security Council

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Level of the committee:

Medium

Language: English

Opening Speech:

- 1:00 min.
- One opening speech per topic.

Topic:

Topic A:

- People's Republic of China as a new permanent member in the Security Council (1971)

Topic B:

- Salvadoran Civil War (1979-1992)

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Welcome letter of HSC:

Hello and welcome! It is with great pleasure that we welcome you into our committee. This year we expect nothing but the best from the delegates, not to mention that we already know the capabilities of each and every one of you. We believe that our committee will be filled with knowledge, and a lot of learning experiences. We want you to know that it doesn't matter what happens, always speak loud and clear, and remember to believe in yourself. It is not about winning, it is about learning. Just for you to know, this committee is completely unique because you get to go back into the past, and change mistakes that were once made. Also, do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions at all. We cannot wait to start this wonderful experience, and to meet all of you.

Kind Regards,

Estefania Cardona and Andres David Montano.

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Introduction to the committee:

This Security Council has the main responsibility for the preservation of international peace and security. It has 15 Memberships, and each Membership has one vote. In any case, the Security Council can centre on imposing sanctions or even allow the use of power to maintain or reinstitute international peace and security. It works such as a chief that takes the guide in determining the reality of a warning to the peace or behavior of aggression. It calls the parties to a discussion to resolve it by peaceful expresses and recommends methods of adaptation or terms of agreement.

Its vision is to secure international peace and security, approving the acceptance of new UN memberships into the General Assembly and accepting any modifications to the UN Charter. Its mission is chief responsibility, below the UN Charter, for the preservation of international peace and security . It is for the Security Council to control when and where a UN peace operation has been deployed.

Its jurisdiction is the Counter-Terrorism, denying haven to those who finance, plan of action, support or commit terrorist action or provide havens and preventing terrorists from maltreatment the asylum system, in accord with international law or supply havens United Nations Headquarters. Refusing terrorists safe havens is a clue for undermining their amplitude to operate and must be a principal element of any counter-terrorism strategy.

Into special facts they did: Promoting regional security in South Asia: tackling terrorism and violent extremism together; Global Counter- Terrorism Research Network fact sheet; Understanding Foreign Terrorist Fighters demographics: women and girls; Snapshot of global recommendations on Foreign Terrorist Fighters; Foreign Terrorist Fighters highlights from three Security Council reports on 2178 (2014); Selected FTF Key Facts from assessment of 77 Member States most affected by the FTFs phenomenon.

Topic A: People's Republic of China as a new permanent member in the Security Council

Introduction to the topic:

The People's Republic of China (PRC) was not allowed its legal representative seat at the UN as the lawful government of China before 1971. The void of the PRC had more aggravated the abnormal functioning of the Security Council. On 25th of October of 1971 the UN General Assembly advanced Resolution 2758 which reinstituted the legitimate rights of the government of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations by granting that the representatives of the Government of the PRC are the unique legal representatives of China to the United Nations and that the PRC is one of the five indefinite members of the Security council.

It's too late to take place so the UNSC has not decreased China's aid for the Council's work as a indefinite member. The Council had been one of a few multilateral forums in whichever China could take part in a relatively powerful role above the past three decades. The centre role of the Council in worldwide peace and security has considerably enhanced China's worldwide image. Side by side with the recent quick growing of the Chinese economy, the Republic of China has taken on a more active and helpful posture on the job of the UN.

Historical Background:

The "Big Four" conquerors of World War II (Republic of China, the Soviet Union, UK and US) were the initiation members of the UN that delineated the United Nations consent in 1944. One of the conquerors' Allies of the second World War, the PRC joined the UN simultaneous its founding in 1945. The Republic of China in granting its long permanent fight against hostility was granted the distinction of being the first to sign up to the UN Charter.

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President Franklin Roosevelt had admitted China's war endeavor in World War II and expressed his inclination to permit China to “play its proper role in maintaining peace and prosperity,” in the globe. Consequently, in spite of resistance from other leaders, such as Winston Churchill, the Republic of China changed into an indefinite one of the parts of the Security Council against its formation in 1945. China has demonstrated a level of policy consistency in its adherence to guiding principles to the other members in particular non interference principle and national sovereignty. China has an active role in UN peacekeeping operations based on as responsible global power; it uses the veto, its financial and peacekeeping operations contribution; also they fight against the interference on human rights and prioritising dialogue and development over intervention and sanctions to other countries.



In November 1950, Wu Xiuquan (first from the left in the front row), representing the People's Republic of China spoke at the UN Security Council.

The consequent restarting of the Chinese Civil War to point out the way to the formation of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Consequently, the UN General Assembly reached Resolution 291 and 292, implying the objection “to the Interim Committee of the General Assembly for continuous examination and study.” About all the Chinese mainland was fast

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below its control and the ROC retired to the island shelter of Taiwan. In 1952 the United Nations General Assembly established that the Soviet Union interrupted the National Government of the ROC from restoring Chinese Communists, who established the PRC in 1949, in opposition to the National Government of the Republic of China. The unique China policy recommended by both government disjoint the solution of double representation but in the middle of the and korean and cold war, US and its allies against the replacing of the Republic of China at the UN until 1971, while they were coaxed to coercion the government of the Republic of China to receive international admission of Mongolia's independence in 1961. UK, France and more united states allies separately carried their granting of China to Albania and PRC carried annual votes to take the place of the ROC with the PRC but these were conquered since a change in granting needed a two-thirds vote.

In the middle of the Vietnam War, Sino-Soviet and Richard Nixon, president of the USA joined into talks with Mao at first by a top secret 1971 trip taken on by Henry Kissinger to go round Zhou Enlai. On 15 July, 1971, almost 17 UN members demanded that a inquiry of the "restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations," be put on the temporary agenda of the twenty-sixth meeting of the UN General Assembly, declaring that the Republic of China, a "founding member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council, had since 1949 been refused by systematic maneuvers the right to occupy the seat to which it is entitled ipso jure, by law itself."

On 25 October of 1971, the committee will start, and for this reason this day no longer exists in the historical context, due to the work of the committee, and it is starting from this day that the committee will be held.

Relevant actors:

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The United States with its President Roosevelt had recognized China's war endeavour War II and expressed his inclination to authorize China to “play its proper role in maintaining peace and prosperity,” in the worldwide. In October of 1971 the US proceeded that a detach vote would accept the conditions in the resolution “to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupied at the UN and in all the organizations related to it,” in the quantity of the resolution. With this the US was submitting that although the documents of the Republic of China commission would be taken and the Republic of China would be arranged as China's commission with a political seat on the Security Council, the ROC would remain to relish the representation in the General Assembly; the argument was lawfully undefendable. Kissinger said that the US firmly supports the continued membership of ROC in UN but Nixon was not optimistic about the future of ROC in UN because his view was that the time for Taiwan to go out will be next year.

Soviet Union put a stop to the National Government of the ROC from renewing Chinese government in Manchuria; afterwards Japan capitulated and granted economic and military assistance to the Chinese Communist in opposition to the National Government of the ROC, resolution 505 was proceeded to censure the Soviet Union with 25 nations supporting it. Acknowledgement of the Soviets Transgression of their devotion agreement revoked its acceptance of Mongolia's independence.

Current situation:

On 25 October of 1971, Albania's proposal to accept the PRC as the only legal China was moved as a General Assembly Resolution. It was carried by many of the communist states and neutral countries but also by any NATO states such as the UK and France. Succeeding PRC was put on 15 November 1971, president Nixon afterwards in person goes mainland China, next year, basis the normalization of PRC-US relationships. Since, China has alleviated its possess One-China Policy and seek international recognition. These movements have been against and mainly obstructed by the PRC to connect international organizations below other names, together with Chinese Taipei.

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According to the “China as a Permanent Member of the Security Council: October 1971 - December 1999”, Security Dialogue 31 (2), 151-166, 2000, by Sally Morphet, this paper handled the China's role as indefinite member of the Security Council as it supplanted Taiwan in the Republic of China seat in October of 1971 following a two-thirds larger number of the General Assembly (76 for 35 in opposition, with 17 abstentions) voted for whatever became General Assembly Resolution (GAR) 2758. This paper considers China's relations with the Third World (the non-aligned) and with the more Permanent members. She argues that “in 1971 states on the Security Council, with certain exceptions, were normally promoting their interest”, as outside through their members of the West, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and the expanding Third World. This political arrangement had been in operation as the mid 1940's and was to lastest to the mid - 1980s, when the Soviet Union, behind Russia, and Eastern Europe missed their distinctive identity and started to act much additional as part of the West. Every of these worlds had something usual, including the cohesion to the UN Charter, also as major differences.

According to “Chinese policy toward the Third World and the Superpowers in the UN General Assembly 1971 -1977: a voting analysis”, International Organization, 391-403, 1979, by Trong R. Chai, an analysis of 344 elected votes in the four crucial issue areas in the UN General Assembly between 1971 to 1977 scrutinize the question of if China has fulfilled its assurance to support the Third World and resist the superpowers. The findings are: 1) China was a lot more positive to the Third World than to the West at that time and more supportive of the advancing countries than of the Communist alliance on all except colonial matters; 2) China voted among the Third world more frequently than with the Communist countries, even when colonial matters were included; 3) China was littlest affable to US on the greater part of issues and in every years; and 4) Soviet Union was the determiner anti-China country in the Communist World and about four indefinite member of the Security Council, Soviet voting consensus with China, it was the third littlest about political and security matters in this wide period and was frequently the fewest on arms control and armament.

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How the topics will be handled:

The topics must be treated beginning with an outline of the historical background of the People's Republic of China as a last indefinite member in the Security Council. To continue, to analyse the context, a generic sentence in the creation of understandably expressing the P5 countries position; a concise policy statement for every topic representing the pertinent views of the nation that has been assigned.

Also, it is required the development of the position of every representative that comprises: Quotes from the UN Charter, accords, resolutions that the member state has confirmed, quotes from declarations and the adaptation of the pertinent international documents. Next, the advice for actions to be grasped by the committee; finally, conclusions summarizing assigned nation's position on the topic; the action has to be registered with pertinent statistics and the quotes must be cited in the discussion in citation format. The evaluated topics must come to discuss why it was important to reimpose the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

The case of study is Article number 3, Repertory, Suppl. 5 vol I (1970-1978) on 15 July, 1971, nearly 17 UN members requested that a question of the “restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations,” be slip on the non permanent agenda of the twenty-sixth congregation of the UN General Assembly, proclaiming that the Republic of China, a “founding member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council, had since 1949 been refused by systematic maneuvers the right to occupy the seat to which it is entitled ipso jure.”

Investigation questions:

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1. Why was it important that China recovered their seat in the security council of the UN in 1971? This fact maintain international peace and security?
2. This permanent seat of China develop friendly relations among nations?
3. Does China cooperate in solving international problems?
4. Will China make rapid decisions for the nations?
5. What are the most important decisions about to include China in 1971?

QARMA's:

Supporting sources:

- <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/10740.pdf>
- <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26296639?seq=1>

Topic B: Salvadoran Civil War

Introduction to the topic:

Briefly after General Romero's exile, Salvador was immersed into a civil war that would last for the next 12 years (1980 to 1992). There were more remarkable consequences to be distinguished. Most clear was the military's defeat of the monopoly; it had continued the straight exercise of government power for almost 50 years. Simultaneously, there was a modification in the relation in the middle of the military and the nation's successful elite. The later group perceived it can no longer depend completely on the armed forces for safety and pursued to widen its base of assistance by the origination in 1981 of a unique political organization, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, guided by retired major Roberto D'Aubuisson Arrieta.

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Additionally, the role of the United States, whichever earlier had communicated very some interest in the intrigues of El Salvador, modified remarkably with Ronald Reagan's initiation as president in January 1981. Through the equilibrium of the decennium, US provided El Salvador with financial assistance summing to \$4 billion; accepted authority for the organization and coaching of special military units; authorized the war effort among the provision of experienced armament, especially helicopters; and utilized its authority in a variety of methods to lead the political wealth of Salvador.

Far away displacement, campesinos, refugees and common action in the Salvadoran Civil War (University of Wisconsin Press 2010); through the civil war cross destroyed El Salvador from the mid-1970's to the 1990s, the Salvadoran military demanded to abolish dissidence and revolution through an belligerent campaign of crop burning, kidnapping, rape, killing, torture, and gruesome bodily mutilations.

Certainly human rights violations produced world attention, continence and war displaced further than a quarter of Salvador's population, both in the nation and far away its borders. Far away displacement inspects how the rustic campesinos of war split northern El Salvador replied to violence by relishing the hills. Molly Todd reveals that their flying was not fast and Chaotic, but was an intentional strategy that grew out of a big history of common organization, mobilization and oneself defense.



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Left-wing rebels and government forces (pictured) fought in a 12-year civil war between 1979-92. BBC News.

The Red Affair, FMLN (The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front) - Cuban relationships through the Salvadoran Civil War, 1981-92 (Andrea Oñate), *Cold War History* 11 (2), 133-145, 2011); this paper inspects the relations between the leftist Salvadoran rebel organization FMLN and the Cuban government among the Salvadoran civil war in the 1980s. Considering interviews conducted by Oñate in 2007 and 2008 with certain the highest classified leaders of the FMLN, it reanalyze existent primary and secondary sources. This paper demonstrates that despite its sovereign roots, the FMLN's development, growing and achievements all over the Salvadoran civil war were indefensible linked to its relation with Cuba. By putting Cuba as a central point in the Salvadoran civil war, the plan of unilateralist' US leadership in the region all over the Cold War is conducted into inquiry, as is the idea that the Soviet Union formed Havana's foreign policy. This analytical paradigm begins to shake light on the significance of transnational historical analyses.

Historical Background:

Salvador has historically been distinguished by marked socioeconomic inequality. Recently 19th century coffee became a crucial cash crop for Salvador, acquiring about 95% of the territory's income. This income was restricted to at most 2% of the population, intensifying a divide between a little but powerful landowners elite and a poor majority. This divide grew between the 1920s and was combined by a dot in coffee prices following the stock market crash of 1929. In 1932 the Central American Socialist Party was composed and led a rebellion of provincials and indigenous people in opposition to the government. The rebellion was inhumanely suppressed in the 1932 Salvadoran provincial massacre. La Matanza, 'the slaughter', as it advanced to be known, permitted a military guide government to maintain power and strengthened the animosity of numerous Salvadorans towards the government, anchored elite and military humans. The tension grew all round the 20th century. The FMLN (Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front), a leftist group that was organized in 1970, got its name from the revolution's communist leaders.

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On July 14 of 1969, a military conflict erupted in the middle of Honduras and El Salvador above immigration disputes by Honduran territory correct laws. The conflict or Football War, resisted only four days but had crucial long-term effects for Salvadoran society. The commerce was disrupted in the middle of Honduras and El Salvador creating tremendous economic damage to one and the other countries. An approximate 300.000 Salvadorans were displaced for battle, many of which were expatriated from Honduras; in a large number of cases, the Salvadoran government can not meet their needs. The Football War (or Hundred Hours' war was a brief war fought between Honduras and El Salvador in 1969, began when Salvadoran military launched an attack against Honduras, the roots were issues over the land reform in Honduras and demographic and immigration problems in Salvador, the law gave the central government and municipalities a lot of land occupied illegally by people that are Salvadoran immigrants and it can be redistributed to native Hondurans such as specified by the Land Reform Law) too built up the strength of the military in Salvador, dominating to heightened dishonesty. In the next years of the war, the government enlarged its buys of arms from sources like Brazil, Israel, US and Germany.

In 1972 Salvadoran presidential election was disfigured by massive electoral fraud, whichever favored the military sponsored National Conciliation Party (PCN), which contender Arturo Armando Molina was a colonel in the Salvadoran Army. Resistance to the Molina political administration was strong on one and the other the left and right. Also, in that year, the Marxist-Leinist Fuerzas Populares de Liberación Farabundo Marti (FPL) that was accepted in 1970 as an offset of the Communist Party of Salvador, started conducting guerrilla operations in Salvador. More organizations like the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) too started to develop.

The growth of left extension insurgency in Salvador occurred in opposition to a scenery of rising food prices and reduced agricultural output aggravated by the oil catastrophe in 1973. This declined the existent socioeconomic inequity in Salvador, leading to expanded unrest. In regards, the president Arturo Armando Molina constituted a series of territory reform measures, calling for a large number of landholdings to be redistributed amid the peasant population. The amends failed, thanks to resistance from the landed elite, strengthening the widespread disappointment with the government.

On 20 February of 1977, the PCN discouraged the National Opposing Union (UNO) in the presidential elections like in 1972, the outcomes of the 1977 election were once again fraudulent

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and preferred a military representative, the General Carlos Humberto Romero. Later, the state-sponsored paramilitary forces like the ORDEN (Organización Democrática Nacionalista), presumably forced armed peasants toward voting for the military representative by intimidating them with machetes. In the middle of the election and the official starting of President Romero in 1 July of 1977, a crush of political demonstrators congregated in midtown San Salvador to dissent the electoral faker. Security forces appeared at the location and opened fire, consequent in a massacre since they were not discriminating against killed demonstrators and non participants alike. It is considered that the number of non militaries killed ranges in the middle of 200 and 1.500. The president Molina criticized the complaint on “foreign Communist” and instantly deported an amount of top UNO party memberships from Salvador.

Over 75.000 civilians passed away at the palms of government forces through the civil war in Salvador in the middle of 1980 and 1992; the above 12 violence years were pointed by three well-known atrociousness, in 1980 occurred the assasination of Archbishop Oscar Romero that influenced the conflict, the abuse and homicide of four American clergywoman and within 1989 the Jesuits Massacre that in the end pressure the international community to intercede.

Since then the Spanish have conquered a single resource and have influenced Salvador territory. On October 15 of 1979, a group of reasonable officers expelled the dictator Carlos Humberto Romero and launched the Revolutionary Government Junta (JRG). In January of 1980, right bloc violence broke out in opposition to the JRG, including exploding against government newspapers, kidnappings and homicide; every of the JRG’s civilian leaders surrendered. Simultaneously, the US state Department got warnings that right wing dying squads were joined with the military in opposition to the Salvador Government.

The assasination of Archbishop Romero finished the infrequent political violence of the 1970s into a brimful scale civil war. A BBC reporter caught the terror: “Tens of thousands of mourners who had gathered for Romero's funeral Mass filmed fleeing in terror as army gunners on the rooftops around the square opened fire”.

In September of 1980, the five crucial leftist revolutionary organizations unified to create the FMLN (Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front), that handled a guerrilla army to resist government and right bloc paramilitary forces. In December of 1980, four American clergywomen were raped and killed by military and paramilitary personnel. US President Jimmy Carter answered by temporarily cutting off assistance to Salvador. Nevertheless, US policy shifted dangerously with the vote of President Ronald Reagan in 1980. Declaring a hemispheric

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vast national security strategy, the Reagan government considered the Salvadoran administration, its atrocities despite, a friend in the ColdWar.

While the FMLN began an all out offensive on the government on 10 January of 1981, the US arrived to the Salvadoran government's aid and provided them with considerable military aid and advisors. Major of this aid went away to the development of the Rapid Deployment Infantry Battalions, the selfsame group by the UN Truth Commission as the main agents of war crimes. US policy toward Salvador was not rigid, many US officials criticize the atrociousness committed in the counter insurrection. Former ambassador Robert White in 1980 to 1981 was a censor of the Salvador administration and paramilitary, and mentioned to D'Aubuisson as a morbid killer.

Repression continued after the establishment of President Romero and his brand new government declared a situation of siege and delayed all civil liberties. The Salvadorian agrarian elite arranged and founded paramilitary death groups, such as FAR (Regalado's Armed Forces), guided by the leader Hector Regalado. Although the death squads were at first self governing from the Salvadoran army and composed of civils, they were soon taken above by Salvador's military intelligence service, ANSESAL, guided by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, and setted off a critical part of the state's oppressive apparatus, murdering thousands of joining leaders, students, activists and educators suspected of sympathizing along the left. The Socorro Jurídico Cristiano, the Christian Legal Assistance, a legal assistance office in Salvador that is main human rights, documented the massacre of 687 civilians by government groups in 1978. In 1979, the number of documented killings enlarged to 1796.

Historian M.A. Serpas postulate the displacement and privation rates as a main factor. Salvador is an agrarian nation, almost coffee, where ever 77% of the arable territory belonged to 0.01% of the citizens. Almost 35% of the citizens were disenfranchised from land possession through historical abuses, war or economic decline in the items market. Throughout this time Salvador also became aware of a growing population amidst main disturbance in agrarian trade and commerce.

"A threat to land change meant a challenge meant a challenge to a state where marriages intertwined, making the wealthiest coffee processors and exporters also those with the highest ties in the military", M.A.Serpas.

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A wounded soldier is evacuated during a military operation pursuing FMLN guerrillas in Tenancingo, El Salvador, on Sept. 27, 1983. (Robert Nickelsberg / Getty Images)

According to the "Insurgent collective action and civil war in El Salvador ", Cambridge University Press 2003, by Elisabeth Jean Wood, sums up the insurgent collective activity in Salvador on 22 January of 1989 that is founded on histories that kept up the insurgency. She describes how widespread support amid rural people for the leftist insurgency throughout the civil war in Salvador problems conventional interpretations of the shared action.

On January 22, 1989 the committee will start, so from that day in that respect there is no background history and in distinction to this date the committee will be held.

Relevant actors:

According to the CIA, Directorate of Intelligence of the United States, and their paper El Salvador: Significant Political Actors and Their Interaction, A reference Aid, April of 1984, El Salvador's military institution has controlled Salvador's political system through the largest of this century. As the military is serving to move the country to a civilian democratic organization, it is the final arbitrator of most key commitments and its political conservative. Only the extreme left heavily resists its authority. Earlier to 1979 the military ruled the government under its hold system of one alliance rightist rule, which became progressively oppressive to the largest elements of Salvadoran citizens throughout the 1970s; dishonest elections were accompanied by expanding repression of dissenters frequently in response to the activity of militant leftist resistance forces. Established wealthy interest resisted proposals for even mild political liberalisation.



Relevant actors such as the appearing political center controlled by the Christian Democratic Party, lead by Napoleon Duarte, that had obtained some ground at the cost of one and the other leftists and rightists, nevertheless has weaknesses that have avert it from achievement a resistant unity; CIA expect such Christian Democratic Party aid to strengthen with the legal sanctioning of campesino unions inside the new Constitution. More unions, mainly associated beside the Labor Unity Movement of Salvador, are greatly influenced through the leftist guerrilla coalition. Christian Democrats can be able to form provisional coalitions with leaders of more centrist parties, nevertheless the rank and hone in these parties may combat such arrangements since of their traditional hostility to the Christian Democrats.

Neither is the church solidly beyond the Christian Democrats; many of church activists as other actors, mainly with the Jesuit Order, quietly sympathize beside the leftist guerrillas despite base for more centrist political perspectives within the church hierarchy.

Added actors are the fanatic groups in Salvador , one and the other the right and the left, are longer cohesive and determined than more groups and leaders near to the center. The leftists are managed by the principals of five guerrilla groups. Their requirements for finishing the internal conflict are serious, they demanded a share of authority as an interim period to the eventual

initiation of a Marxist regime and reject to receive the authority of elections or the Constitution. The utmost rightists, led by Roberto D'Aubuisson and promoted by the largest wealthy Salvadorans and some military officers, bear hostility toward the political center nearly as great as their dislike of the left. They think about the centrist to be effective collaborations with Marxist groups. The CIA trusts that the political order hunts to establish would duplicate the authoritarian, single party controlled regime that existed earlier 1979. According to El Salvador's brutal civil war: What we still don't Know, by Mike Allison, on 1 March of 2012, one of the principal conflict actors in Salvador civil war were a Marxist Leninist guerrilla group, called the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and this group was assisted by the Nicaraguan, Soviet and Cuban governments.

Largest people who have investigated the conflict would declare that the Soviets did not supply much direct base to the guerrillas, Allison concurs still Cuba and Nicaragua may not have been capable to provide base to the Salvador guerrillas had the Soviets not been reinforcing them. It's too true that the FMLN did not acquire much military and financial base from these two political administrations as the Salvadoran government accepted from the US.

Another actor is the US government, every main actor in the Salvador Civil War accepts that the participation of the US in affecting their present and future is critical. The farthest left wants Washington to surrender it to a division in the Salvador Government. The centre left believes that "dialogue" in the middle of the guerrillas and the Salvador Government is further important than the votes; groups somewhere into the political Salvador Spectrum assure such a dialogue. The farthest right also, is hostile to US "interference" designed to true human rights abuses. Actors in the centre like the US provide material support, a feel of confidence and political defence that has been hard for them to sustain.

The other principal actor in Salvador's civil war was Salvador's government, whichever was cooked politically, militarily and economically for the US. For instance, the measures of El Salvador's president, Mauricio Funes, according Allison lately apologised for one familiar massacre gripping some hundred civilians, primarily children, women and elderly, such the military executed in Mozote in December of 1981.

Current situation:

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According to the “Insurgent collective action and civil war in El Salvador”, Cambridge University Press 2003, by Elisabeth Jean Wood, tells the insurgent collective activity in Salvador on 22 January of 1989 that is established on histories that based the insurgency. She describes how widespread support amid rural people for the leftist revolution during the time of the civil war in Salvador provocations usual interpretations of the joint action. Those who gave information and other help to guerrillas took deadly risks and yet took to obtain “no more than those who did not”.

According to “How did the civil war in El Salvador End?”, Oxford Academic, The American Historical Review, Volume 120, Issue 5, December 2015, Pages 1784-1797, by Joaquín M. In January of 1989, some qualities authorized it to fight the enormously superior US, sponsored state forces to a tacit impasse, which unclosed the door for the beginning of definitive negotiations to the finale of this civil war. This paper did a near examination especially in the FMLN’s change from one of the more powerful insurgencies into a lawful political party, it can explain the strange coexistence of war, politics and diplomacy that established this conflict. Concerning the demobilization of the revolution and its incorporation within the political system, the Christiani government demonstrated willingness to demilitarize the nation and implement that direct political reforms. The revolutionary war guide by the FMNL therefore dismantled the elite military regime and put the foundation for liberal democratic organization in Salvador.

Those dynamics in January of 1989 incorporated the strategy equality reached in the middle of the FMLN and the Salvadoran government, the political and ideological changes experienced by the insurrection, and the international agreement pro the peace negotiations that came out at the final of the Cold War. The controlling party, The Nationalist Republic Alliance (ARENA), too experienced important political alterations in January of 1989 that encouraged to the begin of calm negotiations and at final of this year US braced the peace talks in the middle of the conflict parts, coercing the Salvadoran military and gentries to receive the peace process; a main military offensive achieved for FMLN forces in november of 1989 change into the catalyst for the beginning of the significant peace negotiations.

How the topics will be handled:

The topics should be prepared starting with a review of the historical background of the Salvador Civil War. To carry on with, to analyse the circumstances and the facts; to examine the

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wide political Spectrum of Salvador; to examine the centre with their principal actors, The centre with the Christian democrats (PDC) place and Labor position; to inspect the Centre Left position with The Church; the eExtremer Left with the FMLN; the center Right with the Military High Command place, the Salvador's government place and PCN position; to examine the extreme Right place by the Private Sector and ARENA.

As well, it is necessary for the development of the place of each representative that incorporates: Quotes from the UN Charter, agreements, resolutions that your membership of the country has confirmed, quotes from declarations and the changes of the pertinent international documents. Next, the advice for actions to be held on by the committee; finally, conclusions summarizing assigned Salvador's place on the topic; the procedure has to be registered with pertinent statistics and the quotes have been cited in the discussion in citation format. The studied topics should come to discuss why it was principal to examine Salvador's civil war as a political example for more conflicts in the different nations around the world.

The case of study is the CIA, Directorate of Intelligence of the United States, paper, El Salvador: Significant Political Actors and Their Interaction, A reference Aid, April of 1984, El Salvador's military institution has controlled Salvador's political system straight most of this century. As the military is serving to move the nation to a civilian democracy, it is the last arbitrator of awful key decisions and its governmental rightism. Only the opposite left heavily resists its authority.

Investigation questions:

1. Why was it important to solve the arm conflict between the military-led junta government of El Salvador and the FMLN(Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front)? This fact maintain international peace and security?
2. What facts led El Salvador to so many massacres against their own people?

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3. Does the US and the Security Council cooperate in solving Salvador's problems?
4. Did the members of the Security Council make rapid decisions to interrupt Salvador's massacres and promote laws there to protect Salvador's citizens?
5. Which were the most important decisions to finish the conflict in Salvador?
6. Why is it important to analyze this conflict for other conflicts around the world? What is applicable in this case to other world conflicts in order to avoid the massacres of civilian people?

QARMA's

Estas son preguntas que esperan que se resuelvan durante el debate y en los papeles de trabajo.

Estas son clave para guiar el debate, si no saben muy bien qué son los papeles de trabajo no las tienen que hacer todavía.

Supporting sources:

- <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/664e6e15950b45c9a4488750909f921b>
- <https://www.britannica.com/place/El-Salvador/Civil-war>
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