

High Tech High Chula Vista MUN
2015 Conference



Background Guide Committee #

Letter From The Chair

Introduction to Terrorism



“What is terrorism?”

The phrase ‘terrorism’ was coined during the French Revolution during the French reign of terror and has since then been used to describe a great deal of organizations and movements. Terrorism, as defined by the United Nations Security Council, includes acts that are, *“intended to cause death or serious bodily harms to civilians or noncombatants with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any acts.”*

Even though most media focuses on terrorist groups in the Middle East, terrorist organizations are active in all parts of the globe. Prominent examples of such groups are the Naxal movement in India, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, Boko Haram in Nigeria, the Real Irish Republican Army in the United Kingdom, the Sect of Revolutionaries in Greece, and the now defunct Japanese Red Army in Japan.

As seen in the aforementioned list, there is some variety in the goals of terrorist organizations. The reason for this lies in the nature of terrorism as a method and not an end goal in of itself. Insurgent groups are known to sometimes use terrorist style attacks in their attempts to overthrow their government. This causes difficulty in identifying large overlap between ‘terrorist’ groups, and ‘insurgent’ groups. In fact, the term terrorism greatly depending on whose perspective you are hearing it from.

History

Acts of terror have been happening since the 14th Century when the first terrorist group, the Zealots of Judea, was formed. Since then, there have been many terrorist organizations which have formed all over the world, each with their own ideals and beliefs. Some terrorist groups have failed and others have succeeded at spreading their message through harmful attacks. Below is a list that demonstrates the geographical variety of just a few terrorist attacks:



Date	Location	Fatalities	Injured	Description
11 Sep 2001	United States	2993	8900	19 members of a terrorist group called Al-Qaeda hijacked four planes and crashed them into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. After the attacks a man by the name of Osama Bin-Laden stated he took full responsibility of the attacks against the world trade center and the Pentagon.
26-30 Jul 2009	Borno, Nigeria	780	0	A group of armed individuals attacked a police station in order to free leaders of their organization. The authorities resisted and thus lead to fours days of ongoing violence. The group was sent by islamic extremist by the name of Boko Haram who also took responsibility to previous attacks made on the city. The violence was present, and the government had to set a curfew for citizens.
3-4 Jan 2015	Baga and Doro Gowon, Nigeria	700	300	Boko Haram staged an armed attack and arson of villages as a result of tension and turmoil with the Nigerian Military. After seizing the villages they took control of the military base used by a multinational force set up to fight them. 2000 Nigerian homes were destroyed.
14 Aug 2007	Iraq	520	1500	Al-Qaeda engaged in multiple car bombings in Al-Adnaniyah and l-Qataniyah. The terrorist network is keen to stir up hatred between Iraq's Sunni and Shia Muslim factions to intensify the difficulties for US forces trying to pacify the country.
20 Aug 1978	Abadan, Iran	477	10	Islamic fundamentalists (who opposed the Shah and his regime and all forms of entertainment, e.g. the cinema) were accused of committing arson of a movie theatre packed with families. Another group pointed the finger at the SAVAK, the Shah's secret police, for having orchestrated the fire in order to blame the fundamentalists and paint them as heartless militants. Regardless of who was responsible, the Cinema Rex fire was by far the worst act of terrorism in modern history pre-9/11.
1-3 Sep 2004	Beslan, North Ossetia, Russia	372	747	The crisis began when a group of armed Islamic separatist militants, mostly Ingush and Chechen, occupied School Number One (SNO) in the town of Beslan, North Ossetia (an autonomous republic in the North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation) on 1 September 2004. The hostage-takers were the Riyadus-Salikhin Battalion, sent by the Chechen warlord Shamil Basayev, who demanded recognition of the independence of Chechnya at the UN and Russian withdrawal from Chechnya.

2005 The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) was established by the Secretary-General and endorsed by the General Assembly through the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which was adopted by consensus in 2006. The mandate of the CTITF is to enhance coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system. The Task Force consists of 34 international entities which by virtue of their work have had a stake in multilateral counter-terrorism efforts. Each entity makes contributions consistent with its own mandate.

Relevant Laws and International Actions



The most noticeable action taken against terrorist organizations is Operation Enduring Freedom, globally known as the **War on Terror**, in which **NATO** (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and a coalition of supporting nations, including Ukraine, Australia, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand and Japan entered countries under the control or threat of terrorist organizations including Afghanistan, the Philippines, Somalia, Georgia, and Kyrgyzstan. These operations have been ongoing since October 7, 2001.

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by Member States on September 8th of 2006. The resolution reaffirmed the primary responsibility of Member States in implementing the Strategy and remains the strategic framework and practical guidance on joint international efforts to counter terrorism.

It also further recognized the need to enhance the important role the United Nations, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, played, along with other international and regional organizations, in facilitating and promoting coordination and coherence to that end at national, regional and global levels. The Member States also reaffirmed support for the Strategy's four pillars: tackling the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; preventing and combating terrorism; building States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard; and ensuring respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism.



Important Issues to Consider

The Effects of the War on Terror

Fighting terrorism in the same way that a regular war is fought creates an atmosphere of fear in both the land that the war is fought and the countries that send troops. In countries that provide support, propaganda and horror stories often lead



people to live in fear of attacks against them by the terrorists they are fighting; on the other side, civilians fear being caught in crossfire and bombing between the terrorist organizations and those that are fighting them. This fear, on both sides, can often perpetuate the war by increasing the

thoughts that it is necessary. A good example of this is the United States' response to 9/11, and their launching a war on terror.

The United States of America created the NSA (National Security Agency) in 1952. This intelligence agency came under fire in 2013, when whistleblower Edward Snowden revealed through mainstream media that the NSA was (and is) spying on American citizens. The Department of Homeland Security was added in response to the attacks at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. This resulted in the TSA (Transportation Security Administration) being installed in airports.

The outcome in countries that are invaded are quite the opposite; often time, the people become more offensive when compared to the defense that was added to the USA. This leads to the formation of alternate organizations that also dislike the invading country. A prime example of this is the formation of ISIS, also known as ISIL or IS, (they were actually formed in the late 1990's, but became far more active after 2003's US invasion of the Middle East).

How are terrorist groups funded?

According to the Council on Foreign Relations, terrorist groups' main sources of funding are from charities and from illegal activities. Charities are such a large income source because of the fact that giving away a percentage of one's wealth to charities is part of the muslim faith. It is apparently almost impossible to properly track all of the money that gets donated; as well as what charities use those funds *for*. While most of the charities are honest and donate exclusively to righteous causes, there are some that donate to support jihad. As far as illegal activities, the line between terrorism and regular crime is not as pronounced as some may think. Drug smuggling and trafficking, money laundering, and small businesses are all used to fund terrorist organizations. Another important note is that terrorist attacks are not expensive. While large attacks like 9/11 cost an estimated \$500,000; most attacks fall into the range of \$1,000-\$10,000. Another important piece of information to note is that the 9/11 attack was funded through organization members selling counterfeit t-shirts on the streets of New York and Manhattan.

State Sponsored Terrorism

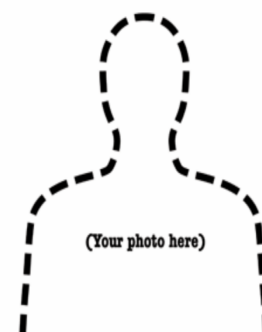
Many countries have been suspected of sponsoring terrorism. For example, Saudi Arabia is one of the biggest supporters of terrorist organizations. Afghanistan's Taliban movement since 1996 is also included in this category. Similar state-supported groups include Hamas and other organizations who have attacked Israel and other parts of the Middle East. Some countries have begun funding schools to teach children to hate and oppose the western government style of the United States, telling them that the U.S. is the center for infidel power in the world and it is the enemy of Islam. Graduates of these schools are often recruited into ISIS and Al-Qaeda. There is no clear reason as to why countries fund terrorism.

Misconceptions About Terrorism

Only being in the Middle East:

Terrorists forming in the Middle East, is a common misconception that doesn't take into account the terrorist groups that form worldwide. Some may say that terrorist groups have their home in the middle east, but take for example The Revolutionary Nuclei, formed mainly in Greece and all parts of the world. The Japanese Red Army, formed in Japan. The Real Irish Republican Army,

What could a **terrorist** look like?



formed in Ireland. As you can see, terrorist organizations can be formed everywhere not even close to the Middle East. So the misconception can be proven false.

Only attacking Western targets:

There is a common misconception that terrorist attacks are only targeted at Western countries. Current attacks have not even touched the US, physically speaking. There are countless terrorist attacks which aren't necessarily perceived as "terrorist attacks" because they occur within the terrorist groups home country. Yes, there have been a number of terrorist attacks targeted at the U.S. and European countries such as 9/11 Twin Towers, Boston Bombing, Charlie Hebdo Magazine, etc. However, a majority of the terrorist groups committing those attacks are executing separate ones in their own country. For example, the Boko Haram which is a Nigerian terrorist group which performs continuous terrorist attacks in Chad, Niger, Cameroon. They are well recognized for abducting 219 Nigerian school girls, who still have not been found. Terrorist groups may perform attacks on Western countries, but they are in no way limited to these countries, a majority of the major attacks are happening all over the world. This is a major problem in our Western culture, it isn't common to hear about the tragic terrorist attacks, that are far more immense and disturbing. Our media convinces Western citizens that we are always the only victims. In reality, there have been prolonged terrorist attacks such as the 2008 Mumbai Attacks in India, the 2014 Kunming in China, and the list goes on.

Only made up of uneducated people:

The common misconception of these terrorist organizations forming only from uneducated people is a common belief in the world. These groups are formed by very intelligible people who believe they are fighting for a cause much greater than themselves. At least those willing to lead to seek justice in the injustices of their country are usually very educated. For example, Khaled Meshaal, leader of terrorist organization Hamas has a bachelor degree in physics. The leader of ISIS, Abu Bakr al-baghdadi, earned a doctorate in education from the University of Baghdad. The actions of such groups does not completely define whether an organization is intellectual or not.

Only being Islamic:

While terrorism has been associated with that of the Islamic religion, it is important to note that terrorists make up a tiny fraction of religious extremists. In addition, terrorist groups span a variety of cultures, religions, and regions. Terrorism has had lasting effects on various Islamic groups who feel targeted or stereotyped by authority members. In a Newsy article, Islamic citizens of France noted that the recent terrorist attacks of the Charlie Hebdo newspaper would be detrimental to many

innocent Islamic people who would now be discriminated upon due to their religion, despite not being at all involved with terrorism. According to Le Figaro, a french newspaper, discriminatory acts carried out by the French citizens include a number of mosques being attacked, some involving destroying property by shots being fired, training grenades, and a car belonging to a muslim family getting shot multiple times. Other instances are religious architectures being set on fire, a pig's head has been stuck to a prayer room door and messages of hate have been sprayed on walls, according to French media reports.

Terrorist groups can be formed in any place around the world, despite the religion they belong to or the country they're from. Examples of some other groups that belong to countries which may not be stereotypically related to terrorism would be the Real Irish Republican Army, which is an illegal organization in the Republic of Ireland, as mentioned in the introduction. Also, the Naxal or Naxalite is another example, being the name given to members of any Communist groups in India.

Recruitment:

It is vital to understand how the recruitment works in order to attempt to put a stop to it. John Horgan is a professor and psychologist who studies the psychology of terrorism, and has been focusing on the recruitment success of western individuals for ISIS.

What he and other professionals have noticed is that recruiting officers of the terrorist group commonly use social media sites to connect with strangers and offer camaraderie. The most common method of recruitment is through social media, where recruiters target individuals who will appeal to the camaraderie and sense of identity being offered. This idea of an “equal opportunity organization” where you can be a doctor or barber and still be accepted, has pulled in 2,300 foreigners to join groups such as ISIS. Most of these new members have been coming from second or third generation immigrant communities from the Middle East or South Asia and “economically depressed areas without access to education and employment opportunities”. By cutting off new recruits from the terrorist groups, countries can help minimize the strength and threat of terrorism.



Additional Questions

As you begin your research, you will begin to see how complex each country's relations to terrorism is. Your research should be guided by the knowledge that you will be that country for two days, attempting to control and possibly end terrorism. The more research you have done, the best you will be able to correctly portray and create logical, creative resolutions. As your country's delegate to the United Nations General Assembly it is your task to prepare yourself to represent your country's stance and current policies in the creation of resolutions that also take into account the realities of international relations. Your guiding questions for your next GA Conference are as follows:

- ❖ What are the root causes of terrorism?
- ❖ What can be done to prevent the formation of terrorist groups and alleviate the impact of existing ones?
- ❖ What is considered as terrorism in your country and how is your nation affected?
- ❖ What financial impacts have terrorist actions had on your country and surrounding countries?
- ❖ What are some actions your country has taken against terrorism? How effective were they?
- ❖ How have other countries aided your country in past crisis?
- ❖ Which countries are allied with yours?
- ❖ How are ethnic groups targeted when a terrorist group of their same ethnicity is discovered?
- ❖ What do the members of a terrorist group benefit from being terrorists?
- ❖ What methods of terror do your present terrorists groups use for terror? How can these tactics be prevented?

Model UN Vocabulary

Point of inquiry: questions to the chair about logistics

Point of personal privilege: questions to the chair about changing set-up of the room or for personal matters

Point of order: question to the chair to correct procedures

Motion to change the speaking time: changes length of speeches, majority vote

Motion to move into formal caucus: to discuss a topic in an organized, quick manner

Motion to move into informal caucus: to discuss a topic informally

Motion to suspend debate: to adjourn debate for lunch or break

Opening Speech: Tips

- First, you should **thank the presiding official** by saying "Thank you Mr./Madame/ Honorable Chair/ President..."
- Then begin by **providing a brief history on the issue as it relates to your country.**
- Speak about **how the issue is currently affecting your country.**
- **Provide your country's position on the issue.** Include an explanation for your country's stance, such as economic or security concerns or political or religious ideology.
- You may choose to give an explanation of how your **country's position relates to the positions of other member states** such as the major powers or countries in your regional bloc.
- You should **discuss some of the past actions** taken by the UN, member states and NGOs to address the issue.

- Present **ideas for a resolution**, stressing your country's objectives for the resolution.
- Talk about the **role that NGOs or regional organizations have to play in addressing the issue**.
- Indicate to the committee members **whether your country is willing to negotiate**.

How to Make A Speech During Debate

- Again, you should **thank the presiding official** by saying "Thank you Mr./Madame/ Honorable Chair/ President..."
- **Encourage collaboration** among member states by proposing ways that your country would be willing to work with other member states.
- By **referencing what other delegates have said**, you can show support for your allies or indicate which proposals your country does not favor.
- **Present ideas for draft resolutions**.
- **Explain why your country does or does not support other draft resolutions**.

Position Paper- Format

Purpose: The purpose of the Position Policy Paper is to inform the global community of your country's position and policies on the issue. The paper is written from the point of view of your country. You are trying to convince the world to agree with your country's position and recommendations for action.

Heading:

Country: _____

Committee: _____

Delegate (Students' Names): _____

MLA Works Cited Page: keep track of your sources, articles, books, etc.

First Section: Opening Statement

1. Why is this problem important for the global community to address? Grab the audience's attention, make them want to listen to you.
2. Intro to the science, statistics, graphic analysis of the issue.

Second Section: National Actions

1. To what extent is this a problem in your country?
2. What actions has your country taken to try and address this problem?
3. Statistics, graphs, other important numbers to address the issue?

Third Section: UN Actions and International Actions

1. How has your country worked with the United Nations or other international organizations to address this problem?
2. What policies has the UN passed to address this problem?
3. Statistics, graphs, other important numbers to address the issue?

Fourth Section: Recommendation for Action (Resolution Ideas)

1. What solutions can your country offer to try and solve this problem?
2. What would your country like the UN to do to address this problem?
3. Please suggest creative ideas to help solve this global issue.

Position Paper- Sample

Country: USSR

Committee: Historical Security Council

Delegate: [Delegate Name]

Introduction:

Recently, the French forces were brutally defeated in Vietnam. France's neglect of the country allowed the Viet Minh to gain power, and ultimately rendered the superpower's influence dilatory after the battle of Dien Bien Phu. After having decided to pull out, the French signed the Agreement in the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam, a document that did little to improve the situation. Not only did the document do nothing to help, but it also instituted a "temporary" divide between the North and South. The divide was anything but temporary, and raised hostilities to an all time high. Now, the US is attempting to train the troops of South Vietnam, or in other words, encouraging North Vietnam to retaliate. Now, the North Vietnamese soldiers are mobilizing their weapons along the Ho Chi Minh trail. Surely, this is not a coincidence.

National Actions:

As a communist country, the USSR feels obliged to assist the North Vietnamese against the invading American forces. We as a country solemnly pledge our support to North Vietnam, and will help them rid their country of this cancerous invasion before it can spread. The USSR would like to point out that from 1945 to 1954, the US, France, UK, and Chinese Nationalists all took part in a brutal campaign to retake the country, during which their soldiers were permitted to treat locals with disgusting levels of brutality, taking advantage of local farms and other resources. In their wrath, they left no Vietnamese in their path unscathed, bringing punishment upon not only the Vietminh, but innocents as well. The USSR will not allow this to happen again.

International Actions:

As the rest of this world's superpowers have proven during their first campaign, North Vietnam will not receive their mercy. Therefore, the USSR had sided with North Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, North Korea, and the Viet Cong in this effort. We will be supplying troops and weapons, as well as defending North Vietnam's coasts. The United Nations does not seem to have taken interest in this issue, and has no reason to, except to take action against the atrocities committed by North Vietnamese invaders.

Recommendations:

Above all else, the USSR encourages the countries of the United Nations to lend their support to North Vietnam. The odds are stacked against them, and they are being terrorized from all angles. We must stop the invading forces from committing further war crimes against the innocent civilians of North Vietnam. If we don't stand up against the terrors that the other world powers, with the exception of our ally, the People's Republic of China, are bringing down upon the North Vietnamese, no one else will. Fellow delegates, it's now, or never.

Sources:

prsmun.org. March 14, 2011. Pacific Ridge School MUN. c. 2011.
<http://www.prsmun.org/MUN/Committees.html>

Resolution- Tips for Writing

Resolutions are written solutions for specific problems addressed throughout the conference. They are then voted on by the committee, and are chosen through majority voting.

There are three main parts to a draft resolution: the **heading**, the **preamble** and the **operative section**.

1. The heading shows the committee and topic along with the resolution number. It also lists the draft resolution's sponsors and signatories. Each draft resolution is one long sentence with sections separated by commas and semicolons. The subject of the sentence is the committee addressing the issue (e.g., the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, or Security Council).

2. The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. This is stated to demonstrate why your strategy would be best, as it has worked in the past. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a preambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Preambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter or other international laws or framework;
- Citations of past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions on the topic under discussion;
- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

LIST OF POSSIBLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES:

Affirming		
Alarmed by	Expecting	Having studied
Approving	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Aware of	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Bearing in mind	Fulfilling	Noting with deep
Believing	Fully alarmed	concern
Confident	Fully aware	Noting with
Contemplating	Fully believing	satisfaction
Convinced	Further deploring	Noting further
Declaring	Further recalling	Noting with approval
Deeply concerned	Guided by	Observing
Deeply conscious	Having adopted	Reaffirming
Deeply convinced	Having considered	Realizing
Deeply disturbed	Having considered further	Recalling
Deeply regretting	Having devoted attention	Recognizing
Desiring	Having examined	Referring
Emphasizing	Having heard	Seeking
	Having received	Taking into account
		Taking into
		consideration
		Taking note
		Viewing with
		appreciation

3. Operative sections then describe the current situation and actions that the committee will take. Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in a resolution through the preambulatory section. These clauses are action oriented and should include both an underlined verb at the beginning of your sentence followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should follow the following principles: Clause should be numbered; Each clause should support one another and continue to build your solution; Add details to your clauses in order to have a complete solution; Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period. This section should be persuasive; this is one of your last chances to prove why your resolution would work.

LIST OF POSSIBLE OPERATIVE PHRASES:

Accepts	Declares accordingly	Encourages
Affirms	Deplores	Endorses
Approves	Designates	Expresses its appreciation
Authorizes	Draws the attention	Expresses its hope
Calls	Emphasizes	Further invites
Calls upon	Encourages	Further proclaims
Condemns	Endorses	Further reminds
Confirms	Expresses its appreciation	Further recommends
Congratulates	Expresses its hope	Further requests
Considers	Further invites	Further resolves
Supports	Deplores	Has resolved
Takes note of	Designates	Notes
Transmits	Draws the attention	Proclaims
Trusts	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Reminds	Solemnly affirms	Recommends
Requests	Strongly condemns	Regrets