

Committee Guide



The Situation in Rwanda (1994)

Historical Security Council



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1. Introduction

Honorable delegates,

My name is Jasper Siegert and I am currently graduating at the Altes Gymnasium Oldenburg with my advanced subjects being Latin, English and History, of course.

In my free time, I enjoy acting in a Youth Club at the theatre in Oldenburg, playing the drums and singing in my school's choir as well as participating in my hometown's educational policy as a member of the city's students' representative council and shooting some hoops at Basketball. In addition to this, I'm deeply interested in the history of the ancient Roman Empire and the system of the European Balance of Power since the early Nineteenth Century. Furthermore, I am enrolled at the German Students' Academy and the German Academic Scholarship Foundation. After my graduation, I am going to serve as a volunteer at a political institution in Berlin and Brussels.

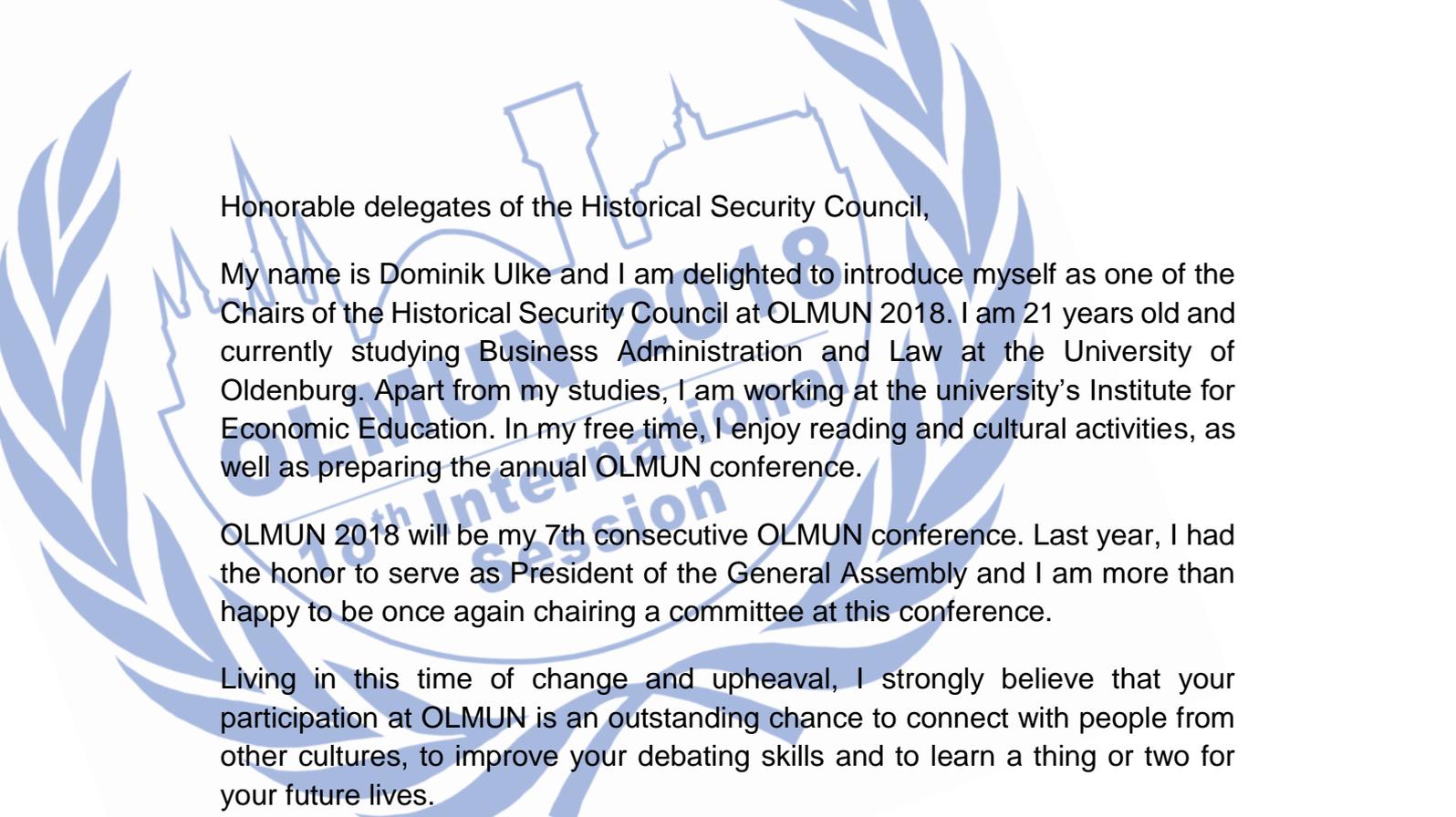
My MUN-experience is rather small with my first participation only dating back to the year 2017. Since then, I have tried to pick up on the impressions gathered as a delegate in the GA 1st, a quest which has turned me into a first-time chair for this year's conference. I hope that I will be able to benefit from Dominik's experience in order to fulfill my role appropriately, however, I am also convinced that the two of us will complement each other quite well as your presidents.

As a declared supporter of a Europe united in freedom, democracy and wealth, I participate in various activities surrounding the European Union and the process of European unification with my focus laying on transatlantic relations, security policy regarding the Middle East and the future of the People's Republic of China.

I am thoroughly grateful to serve as one of your presidents of the Historical Security Council at this year's OLMUN and I am looking forward to making your acquaintance in order to share and exchange some ideas with all of you. I am convinced that we will be able to turn the Historical Security Council into something special and memorable this year.

We are looking forward to spending a week full of inspiring and challenging debates with you!

Kind regards,
Jasper Siegert



Honorable delegates of the Historical Security Council,

My name is Dominik Ulke and I am delighted to introduce myself as one of the Chairs of the Historical Security Council at OLMUN 2018. I am 21 years old and currently studying Business Administration and Law at the University of Oldenburg. Apart from my studies, I am working at the university's Institute for Economic Education. In my free time, I enjoy reading and cultural activities, as well as preparing the annual OLMUN conference.

OLMUN 2018 will be my 7th consecutive OLMUN conference. Last year, I had the honor to serve as President of the General Assembly and I am more than happy to be once again chairing a committee at this conference.

Living in this time of change and upheaval, I strongly believe that your participation at OLMUN is an outstanding chance to connect with people from other cultures, to improve your debating skills and to learn a thing or two for your future lives.

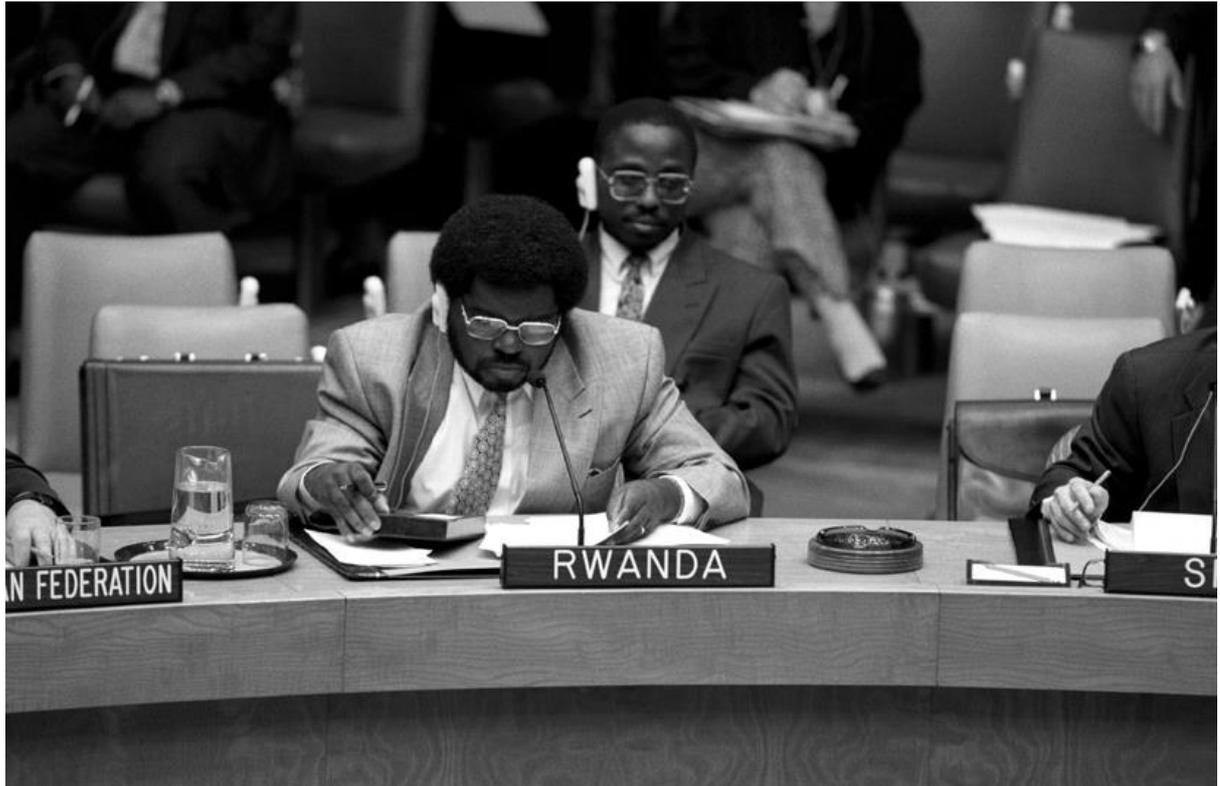
With choosing the Historical Security Council as your committee at OLMUN 2018, you did not only pick one of the most interesting committees a Model United Nations conference has to offer. You also chose one of the most challenging ones for both you as delegates and us chairs.

Thus, chairing this committee together with Jasper is a great honor and responsibility for me, which I am committed to fulfil.

It is my pleasure to welcome you to our committee.

See you soon,

Dominik Ulke



1: <https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB472/>

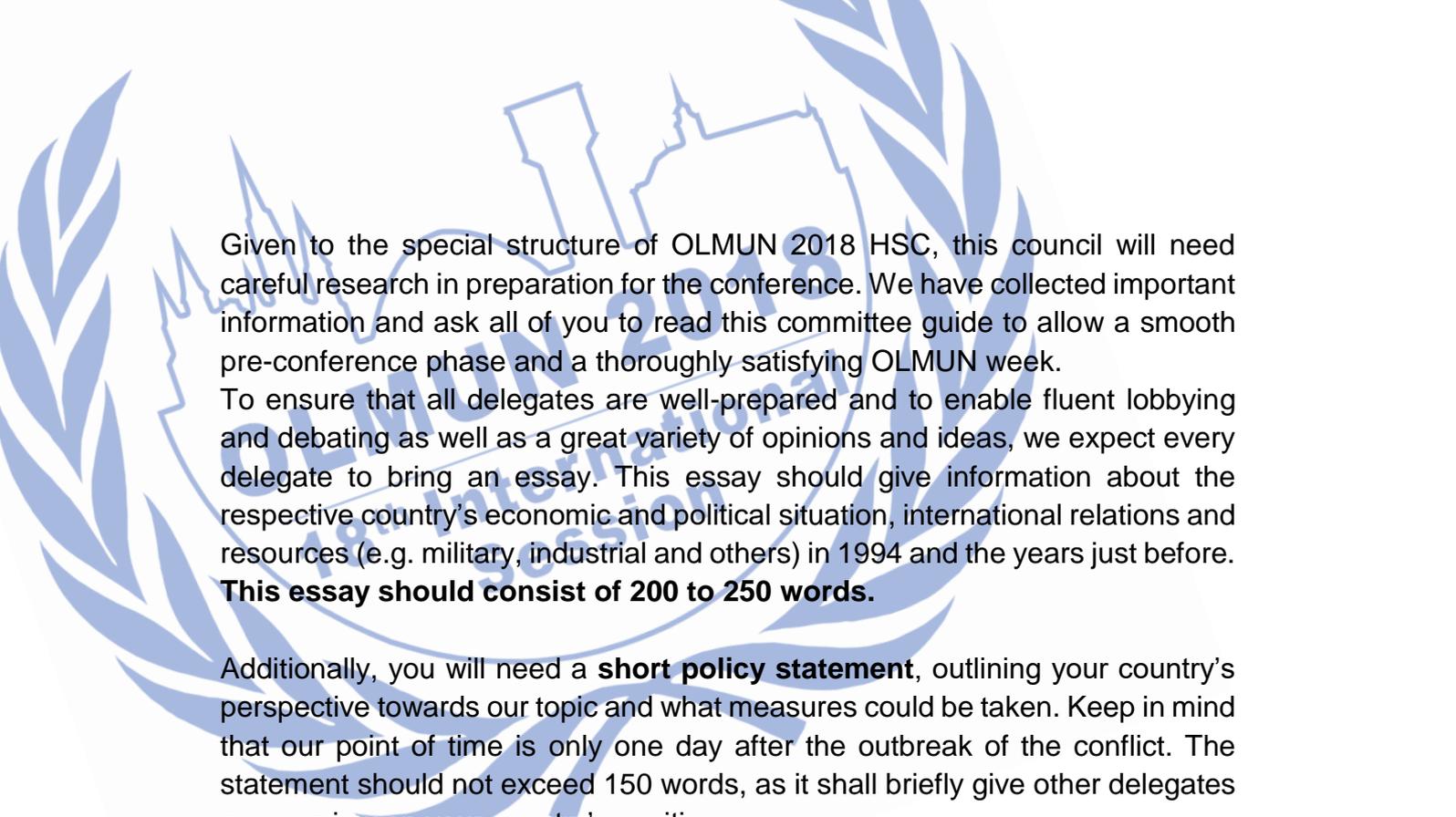
2. Word from the Chairs

The Historical Security Council is anything but a usual committee. Being set in a post-cold war era during times of rapprochement and emergence into a new millennial, this council is even more exciting than modelling the United Nations in general - it is a chance to rewrite history.

At the same time, we are dealing with an extremely sensitive topic which is an embarrassment to the international community until today. By the nature of the content we are dealing with, a very heavy, intense and possibly atrocious debate is awaiting us.

We as your presidents are ready to guide and assist you through this challenging week and the time beforehand. In return, we want you to show us and yourself from the very beginning that you are committed to prove that you could be an actual diplomat dealing with the atrocities of war and genocide.

In order to live through a successful week, we need the support of all of you both in the weeks before the OLMUN and the conference itself. Given to the special structure of this council it does need more preparation than the other committees - but consequently it also offers more of everything we enjoy at the OLMUN as well: drama, action, emotions - and fun, obviously.



Given to the special structure of OLMUN 2018 HSC, this council will need careful research in preparation for the conference. We have collected important information and ask all of you to read this committee guide to allow a smooth pre-conference phase and a thoroughly satisfying OLMUN week.

To ensure that all delegates are well-prepared and to enable fluent lobbying and debating as well as a great variety of opinions and ideas, we expect every delegate to bring an essay. This essay should give information about the respective country's economic and political situation, international relations and resources (e.g. military, industrial and others) in 1994 and the years just before.

This essay should consist of 200 to 250 words.

Additionally, you will need a **short policy statement**, outlining your country's perspective towards our topic and what measures could be taken. Keep in mind that our point of time is only one day after the outbreak of the conflict. The statement should not exceed 150 words, as it shall briefly give other delegates an overview on your country's position.

Before starting the lobbying, we will call for every delegate to read out their policy statement to the committee to make the lobbying process more efficient. Please send us both **your essay and your policy statement** via email (hsc@olmun.org) until **June 5th**. We will then hand them out to all delegates. If you need help writing, please read the OLMUN 2018 handbook or contact us as we will happily support you.

Please also note that there are special Rules of Procedure applying to the Historical Security Council at OLMUN 2018. We advise you to read them carefully before the conference! Knowing and understanding the Rules of Procedure is vital to ensure your ability to participate actively during the conference.

3. Research

When researching your country's position on our topic, you should consider a few things on the way - especially since our committee is set in a different time period.

1. Begin with your research in time!

It is of vital importance for you to start early enough with your researching work. As our committee can only function if every delegate is acquainted with the initial situation, you need to dive into the topic and understand all of its facets properly. While doing so, you will need to:

2. Use a variety of sources for your research!

Be sure not to use just one single source for your whole information. Divergence is important to reach a well-thought-out resolution with useful and debatable points. Also, the more sources you use, the more you broaden your horizon on our topic. This will prove to be very useful when discussing in your lobbying groups as well as in the debates itself. However, in OLMUN 2018 HSC it is vital to not research on your country's current political situation but instead find out the 1990s situation in the country you represent.

3. In order to prepare for the conference, you will need to find out about

- your country's situation before 1994;
- the relationship your country had with Rwanda;
- the political direction your country was facing in 1994.

An important aspect you should never forget is that you are not required to find a solution based on your personal opinions but one that your country would have supported back in 1994. Once you have memorized this, you are ready to:

4. Develop a comprehensible, realistic position of your country.

This position needs to be elaborated in the 200 - 250 words essay that you are required to send us prior to the conference. Of course, you shall not just copy the steps your country has taken in reality. Rather you are urged to think for yourself and try to influence the course of events in your country's spirit.

Your essay needs to be realistic considering that you are a representative of an existing country with existing positions - in a past time.

Hopefully we were able to give you a good first overview about how to prepare for our committee.

We are confident that you will manage this task successfully and prepare yourself adequately for the OLMUN 2018 Historical Security Council, as we are looking forward to welcoming enthusiastic delegates, willing to make this conference a memorable experience for every single one of us.

Once again, if you have any questions or problems, whether it is regarding research, the essay and policy statement, the committee itself or any other issue, do not hesitate to contact us (hsc@olmun.org).

We are looking forward to an interesting, successful and entertaining MUN and we happily welcome you to spend a great OLMUN conference with us from June 12th to 15th!

4. About the Historical Security Council

This committee's premise might be somewhat challenging for you during preparation. Other than in usual MUN committees, you cannot look up your country's current situation, its current political leaders and what is currently being discussed concerning the committee's topic.

Instead, you are supposed to put yourself and the country you are representing 25 years back in time! This means everything your country's officials have said and done after 1994 is declared null and void. It has not yet happened in our committee's time frame.

Quite possibly it never will because you - the delegates - are the ones rewriting history.

Once you have adjusted to this unusual setting, you are just as free as any delegate of another committee is in preparing their statements and resolutions. The only difference is that you are operating in a different time. This means having a different background compared to the rest of your delegation. Whenever you speak or act for your country, you will be doing so for a version of your country that lies 25 years in the past.

Of course, you should still know roughly how your country has emerged until today.

Operating in a past time frame does not mean erasing everything that happened after 1994 in total. Development of a country does not start from scratch and won't be changed by one position in the Security Council at any given point in history.

This being said about our committee's setting - how exactly does it work?

The OLMUN 2018 HSC is a crisis committee. That means we will take the outbreak of the Rwandan genocide as our initial crisis to start acting. We have come together in this council to discuss the very first measures that are to be taken considering the recent events. Everything up from that point lies in your hands.

We will be starting our committee on Wednesday, June 13th. Your first task will be to debate on the actions to be taken and merge one single resolution on behalf of the (Historical) Security Council.

Naturally the presidents will moderate the course of events and take care that you follow the Rules of Procedure and act in a reasonable and responsible way, as we are discussing a very delicate situation.

We will then face the reactions to your decisions on Thursday. Everything you have decided on our first day of debate will change the course of the conflict and determine the content of our continuing session. It lies in your hands what this development will look like.

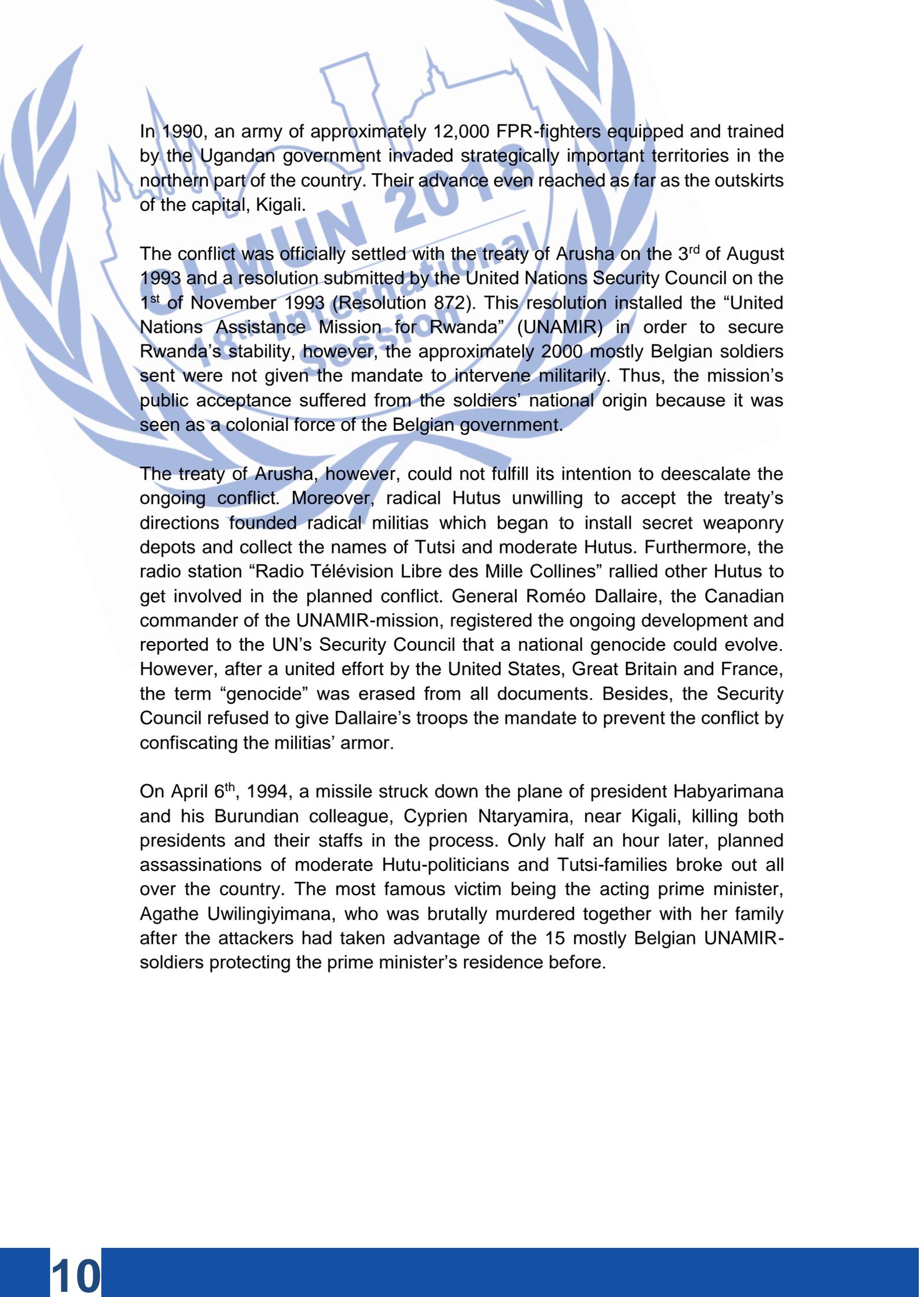
You will be forced to react at rather short notice when compared to the usual MUN-procedure. We will operate with short periods of moderated and unmoderated caucuses and long periods of debate. This committee is a debating committee. If you are open to speaking in front of the audience, challenging speakers and working with political history in a creative, yet accurate way: Congratulations, you have chosen the right door. We are expecting motivated and well-prepared delegates, willing to fully adapt to our exceptional committee setting and to make OLMUN 2018 HSC an overall success. However, we are also convinced that you will flourish in your roles!

5. Historical background

The routes of the conflict that led to the loss of 3,5 million lives in a civil war turned into a genocide of international importance in 1994 can be traced back to the period of European Colonialism in Africa. In this time span, Rwanda was first a part of the German colony of East-Africa until the year 1916. During the first World War, it fell under the control of the Kingdom of Belgium which maintained partial representative rights until the year 1962. During this phase, the European administrations introduced a system of ethnical discrimination to the country by turning the Tutsi-minority into their cooperation-partner in exploiting the country's resources. This decision led to growing ethnical tensions between the Tutsi-minority and the tribe of the Hutu representing approximately 90% of the country's population.

In 1959, a Hutu-led rebellion brought the Tutsi-monarchy installed by the Belgian government to an end and in 1962, the Rwandan independence saw the country's political system drastically changed: the new government was now formed by an authoritarian group of Hutus who went on to inflict massive suppression on their former lords. Many Tutsi were forced to leave the country in the process. Between 1963 and 1972, approximately 315,000 Hutu fell victim to massacres committed by Tutsi-rebels in Rwanda and Burundi, until a coup backed by the military brought Juvénal Habyarimana into power in July 1973.

Supported by the international community, the dictator made some half-hearted attempts to settle the ethical conflict, however, bipartisan violence and suppression, even committed by members of the government's regular forces, could not be stopped. During this period, Rwanda's Northern neighbor Uganda emerged as an operational base for Tutsi-militias and a growing Hutu-opposition who went on to form the "Front Patriotique Rwandaise" (FPR) in 1987.



In 1990, an army of approximately 12,000 FPR-fighters equipped and trained by the Ugandan government invaded strategically important territories in the northern part of the country. Their advance even reached as far as the outskirts of the capital, Kigali.

The conflict was officially settled with the treaty of Arusha on the 3rd of August 1993 and a resolution submitted by the United Nations Security Council on the 1st of November 1993 (Resolution 872). This resolution installed the “United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda” (UNAMIR) in order to secure Rwanda’s stability, however, the approximately 2000 mostly Belgian soldiers sent were not given the mandate to intervene militarily. Thus, the mission’s public acceptance suffered from the soldiers’ national origin because it was seen as a colonial force of the Belgian government.

The treaty of Arusha, however, could not fulfill its intention to deescalate the ongoing conflict. Moreover, radical Hutus unwilling to accept the treaty’s directions founded radical militias which began to install secret weaponry depots and collect the names of Tutsi and moderate Hutus. Furthermore, the radio station “Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines” rallied other Hutus to get involved in the planned conflict. General Roméo Dallaire, the Canadian commander of the UNAMIR-mission, registered the ongoing development and reported to the UN’s Security Council that a national genocide could evolve. However, after a united effort by the United States, Great Britain and France, the term “genocide” was erased from all documents. Besides, the Security Council refused to give Dallaire’s troops the mandate to prevent the conflict by confiscating the militias’ armor.

On April 6th, 1994, a missile struck down the plane of president Habyarimana and his Burundian colleague, Cyprien Ntaryamira, near Kigali, killing both presidents and their staffs in the process. Only half an hour later, planned assassinations of moderate Hutu-politicians and Tutsi-families broke out all over the country. The most famous victim being the acting prime minister, Agathe Uwilingiyimana, who was brutally murdered together with her family after the attackers had taken advantage of the 15 mostly Belgian UNAMIR-soldiers protecting the prime minister’s residence before.

While it can be interesting to know more about the further development of your country as it happened, we ask you not to have yourself guided by reality, but rather the question “what could have been, if?”.

Be creative, be innovative and be constructive, while always keeping in mind your country’s policy.

We hope this committee guide provides you with all important information. We are excited to meet you and wish you successful preparation.

See you in June,
Jasper and Dominik



2: drshem.com

6. Sources and further information

<https://www.bundestag.de/blob/414630/362cbc411de2b6127babe102503fd96d/wd-2-029-07-pdf-data.pdf>

<http://www.genocide-alert.de/projekte/20-jahre-nach-dem-genozid-in-ruanda/hintergrund>

<http://www.genocidewatch.org>

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[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/965\(1994\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/965(1994))

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/898\(1994\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/898(1994))

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