

NEW Historical Security Council Addendum WUMUN 50

A. Overview of Historical Security Council

The Historical Security Council follows the same rules and procedures as the Security Council. The Historical Security Council only differs in function through the context of a specific historical time period. The Historical Security Council is a separate entity to the United Nations General Assembly. The Historical Security Council deals with threats to international security. This year, we will model the UN Security Council with Two Historical Security Councils (HSC): **HSC 1946 and HSC 1976**. We selected 1946 to honor the inaugural year of the United Nations General Assembly and we selected 1976 to honor the 50th Anniversary of the Winthrop University Model United Nations.

Each Historical Security Council will be composed of 20 Member States. The Historical Security Council is in session all year long and has the power to deploy troops, coordinate investigations, impose/lift sanctions, and regulate armaments; this is the only United Nations body which can approve sanctions. Winthrop University's Historical Security Council varies from our other councils as it does not have preset resolutions or topics of discussion. Rather, delegates will submit "position papers" which outline their member state's positions on the topic(s) of their choosing. These position papers will be shared with other members of the respective Historical Security Councils prior to the Conference to inform other delegates of topics that may be raised. However, the topic(s) which the Historical Security Council discusses is not limited to those found within position papers. Further, delegates may introduce any security issues they deem necessary to the body for discussion, and the body works towards developing a resolution which responds to security threats in order to limit their spread or effects to other regions, or to develop a solution through either incentive or punitive measures.

B. Time Periods Of Historical Security Council

Winthrop University Historical Security Council delegates must act in accordance with the contextual time period of their respective Historical Security Council (1946 or 1976). Having the knowledge of the historical context and actions which member states took in and around that time period does not have to equate to delegates acting *exactly* as their member states did historically, especially since some of these details may not be known. Delegates *may choose* to be more creative in their decision-

making, discourse, and resolutions. **However, delegates must, as with any other committee in Winthrop University Model United Nations, act in the character of their member state at all times.**

C. Historical Security Council “Position Papers”

The Historical Security Councils at Winthrop University will utilize Position Papers. Position Papers are brief summaries of a member state's position(s) on certain topic(s) that are written by delegates in the months leading up to the conference. Winthrop University's Historical Security Councils are utilizing position papers to add more structure and context to the Historical Security Council. The member states within each Historical Security Council have a multitude of significant events occurring during their respective time period which they may wish to address in their Position Papers. In order to better prepare delegates for this, Position Papers will provide all delegates with a greater context of what each Member State of each respective Historical Security Council wishes to discuss. The discussions which take place during formal and informal session, as well as the setting of the agenda, may be inspired by the Position Papers, but are not limited to the topic(s) found within each Position Paper.

Content: The content of each delegates' position paper is left to each delegates' discretion. While delegates are encouraged to write a position paper on two topics, they may choose to write a position paper on one if they so choose. Each topic in a position paper must be titled with a number and must be bolded (e.g. **Topic I: Addressing the Effects of Forced Displacement on Women**). In writing their position paper, the delegate should have the overall goal of informing other delegates of pressing security concern(s) they wish to address in the upcoming session of Historical Security Council. The position paper should use factual evidence as support for their position(s). The topic(s) which delegates choose to write about **must** be relevant to the time period in which the delegates are acting. **Each Historical Security Council delegate may not use historical information or events which occurred after March 25, 1946 or 1976, respectively, in their position papers, as the Winthrop University Historical Security Councils will be convening on March 25, 1946 or 1976 (depending on the committee), and delegates would therefore have no knowledge of events after these dates, respectively, if they were truly acting in character for their time period.** Delegates may choose to reference historical United Nations resolutions, committees, doctrines, and more in their position papers to support their positions as long as they are referencing material which existed before the date of which their committee convenes

(March 25, 1946 or 1976). Finally, delegates should not only address major security concern(s), but propose how the Historical Security Council might address these concern(s).

An Exceptional Position Paper will:

1. Propose 1-2 topics which are of significance to the Historical Security Council;
2. Remain relevant to the time period of their respective Historical Security Council;
3. Give a brief overview of your member state's history with this security concern (how long has your member state been involved in this issue, what has your member state done to combat this issue, what would your member state like to see done to combat this issue);
4. Inform other delegates of their position on the topic(s) and why they believe the Historical Security Council should address it in the upcoming session;
5. Propose solutions to the topic(s)/concerns addressed in their position paper;
6. Follow all formatting guidelines; and,
7. Be submitted by the submission deadline (On WUMUN Website).

Formatting For Position Papers: Each delegate's position paper must be a minimum of one page and a maximum of two pages. This holds true for one-topic position papers and two-topic position papers. If a delegate chooses to write a two-topic position paper each topic does NOT have to take up one page exactly (i.e. topic one can slightly run into page two of the position paper). Delegates must use and cite their sources via footnotes.

The formatting of Historical Security Council's Position Papers are as follows: 1 inch margins, Times New Roman, 10-12 point font, black text color, single spaced, and sources cited via footnotes (which are Times New Roman, 8-10 point font, black text color). See the Historical Security Council Position Paper example on the Winthrop Model UN website for an example of formatting.

NOTE: Delegates Must NOT include their name or school anywhere on their Position Papers. Only the Security Council they are in and their Member State should be made clear on the Position Paper.

D. Historical Security Council Rules

The following rules are additional or varied rules imposed on the Historical Security Council which may be different from the rules applied to our other committees. The general Winthrop University Model United Nations Rules of Procedure still apply to this Council unless otherwise noted in this addendum.

Member States: The Security Council consists of 20 member states: five permanent members, and fifteen elected member states which serve two year terms. The five permanent member states are China, France, The Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Due to the small size of the Historical Security Council, delegations may not have more than one high school delegate representing their member state in the Historical Security Council.

The Speaker's List: Delegates participating in the Historical Security Council will not have preset resolutions and thus will only have one column in their speaker's list. The speaker's list will be a general speaker's list about whichever topic the body is currently discussing. Delegates may continue to add and re-add their names to the Speaker's List so long as they are not on the Speaker's List more than once at any given time. A new speaker's list will be developed for each topic discussed.

Setting the Agenda: A delegate may move to set the agenda after all Security Council delegates who wish to speak on the general speaker's list have spoken at least once and no one currently has the floor. Delegates may propose any security concerns which they would like to discuss for the agenda. These topics can mirror Position Paper topics, but do not have to. **Up to six topics may be accepted onto the agenda list at a time.** For example: "The United States moves to propose the topic of War Crime Trials." One delegate at a time will be asked to propose agenda topics. Once the agenda has 6 topics, delegates will conduct a straw poll vote as to which topic on the agenda they wish to discuss first. This topic will then be referred to as topic one.

Topic 1: Delegates will enter discussion on Topic 1 immediately following the decision on the agenda. A new Speaker's List will be established which is limited to Topic 1, and delegates are required to keep their discussions in both formal and informal session to the subject of Topic 1 during this time period. Topic 1 may be closed by two means:

1. The body exhausts the Speaker's List on Topic 1.
2. The body moves and votes in favor of closing debate on Topic 1. Closing debate on a topic will cause the body to immediately move into voting procedures on all draft resolutions and amendments currently on the floor.

Immediately after Topic 1 is exhausted, the general speakers list will reopen and the chair will ask if there are any points or motions. At this time, delegates may propose another topic on the agenda since one topic has been exhausted (there may only be 6 non-exhausted topics on the agenda at a time). Delegates will motion to vote on the next topic to be discussed. This topic will be referred to as topic two.

Topic 2: Topic 2 will immediately follow Topic 1 and is subject to the same rules.

Topics 3-6: Topics 3-6 will immediately follow in order and are subject to the same rules.

Formal Session: When addressing topics during Formal Session, delegates may either move through the Speaker's List on the topic or may move for a moderated caucus.

Moderated Caucus: All moderated caucuses will be conducted by the Chair. When motioning for a moderated caucus, delegates must specify the total duration of the moderated caucus, as well as the duration of each speaking time. For example, "France moves for a 10 minute moderated caucus with a speaker's time of one minute, on the topic of" The delegate who moves for a moderated caucus retains first rights to speak first in the moderated caucus. There is **no** yielding during a moderated caucus. Entertainment of this motion is at the discretion of the Chair. Note: Security Council also utilizes unmoderated caucuses which are explained on page 7 of the Long Form Rules.

Informal Session: Known most commonly as an unmoderated caucus, an informal session can be used for multiple purposes depending on where delegates are in the resolution-writing process:

Beginning: In the beginning, delegates should be working on developing ideas to respond to their chosen topic(s), and should be developing their first

draft of their working papers. Once delegates believe they have a good working paper and are able to acquire at least 5 sponsors, delegates may submit this paper to the Chairs for review. Delegates can reference the Winthrop Model UN Website for more information on how to properly write working papers.

Middle: Chairs will read over the working paper and return it to the group with recommendations for improvement. Delegates will regroup to make the necessary changes to their working paper and then resubmit it to the Chair. General promotion of a working paper may be occurring during this time as well, as delegates aim to gain support for their working paper. This process may occur multiple times until the Chair approves the working paper to become a draft resolution.

End: Once a working paper becomes a draft resolution, it may be introduced to the body during formal session to be debated on, and to be amended. Once the body feels they have sufficiently debated the draft resolution, delegates may move to close debate on the draft resolution and vote on it. Only draft resolutions which are passed by the body will become resolutions.

Voting: All substantive votes in the Historical Security Council will be considered roll call votes, but may not be conducted in alphabetical order. Instead, voting will start with the nation seated to the left of the Chair and continue clockwise around the table until the last delegate has cast their vote.

Delegates may vote with or without rights and may vote For, or Against, or they may abstain. A vote against by a permanent member of the Security Council will count as a veto.

Veto Power: Veto power is held by the five permanent members of the Historical Security Council in both the real United Nations and in the Winthrop Model United Nations simulation. Delegates representing the five permanent members may exercise their veto power during the regular substantive voting cycle by simply casting a vote against a draft resolution.

Technology: The Historical Security Council is one of the only committees in which laptops will be allowed. Delegates may, but are not required, to bring laptops for the purpose of typing up working papers to submit to the Chair. Delegates may only use laptops during Informal Session, and must close them during ALL formal sessions. Furthermore, delegates will not be allowed to use laptops for the purpose of researching while in committee as this provides an unfair advantage to delegates possessing a laptop. Delegates found to be using their laptops for researching during committee or for personal use will lose their laptop privileges for the remainder of the conference.

E. Pre-Written Language

The Historical Security Council does not allow pre-written resolution language. Delegates are not permitted to write or edit working papers or speeches outside of informal or formal session. However, delegates are allowed to have printed, pre-written notes and research, such as position papers, which they may reference during formal and informal session for the purpose of performing their roles as delegates.