



Tarbut Model United Nations 2015

S.C Security Council

Countries:

China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States, Argentina, Australia, Chile, Jordan, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Chad

Observers:

Mexico, Colombia, Afghanistan, Syria, Iran, Spain, Indonesia, Canada, India and Israel

Topic A: Measures for the prevention of enforced disappearances and criminal accountability

Topic B: Global security risk regarding Islam extremism and radicalization

Dear Delegates,

It is our immense pleasure to welcome you to the 2015 Tarbut Model United Nations, held in our school this spring. Every one of you are integral in making this conference a success. As previous participants ourselves, we promise an exciting learning experience.

The topics on the Security Council agenda for 2015 are:

- Topic A: Measures for the prevention of enforced disappearances and criminal accountability
- Topic B: Global security risk through radicalization of the east

The Security Council as one of the principal organs of the United Nations is charged with the maintenance of international peace and security. As delegates simulating this body you are expected to strive towards excellence in your research, writing and most importantly in your teamwork during negotiations. This background guide is your first step in the preparation process up to the conference. Please take note of the TARBUTMUN policies on the website and in the delegate preparation guide regarding plagiarism, codes of conduct/dress code/sexual harassment, awards philosophy/evaluation method, etc. Adherence to these guidelines is mandatory.

In the meantime, if you have any questions, feel free to contact us for any question we wish you luck in your preparation for the debate and look forward to welcoming you in person.

Sincerely,

Chair of the S.C Committee

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Description of the Council

Under the UN Charter, the Security Council has the responsibility of keeping international peace. It is the most powerful body of the United Nations; while other committees can only make recommendations, the Security Council makes decisions that countries have to follow. The Security Council meets throughout the year to address the most serious security issues facing the UN and the world.

The Council is made up of 15 nations: five are permanent members and the remaining 10 seats rotate every 2 years among the nations in the UN. The 5 permanent members are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. Each of these nations has “veto power,” which means that whenever any one of these countries votes “no” on a resolution, that resolution automatically fails. In order for a resolution to pass, all the permanent members must vote “yes.”

The Security Council may deal with international conflict in many ways. When fighting breaks out, the Council’s first goal is usually to call for a ceasefire, or an end to violence. It may also send peacekeeping forces to protect citizens and ensure that any UN decisions are carried out. The Security Council can use more forceful measures too, such as economic sanctions, which prevent a country from receiving money or trade. In the most serious situations, the Security Council can order the use of military force.

Topic A: Measures for the prevention of enforced disappearances and criminal accountability

Historical Background

The crime of enforced disappearance started in the 1960s and early 1970s in Latin America. This happened as a consequence of the practices of Latin American dictatorships in Argentina, Chile, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

According to article 2 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, an enforced disappearance is considered to be the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization or support of the State.

This crime constitutes a multiple human rights violation of a much more serious nature than just an arbitrary deprivation of personal liberty. Many of the delegations felt a true need to define enforced disappearances as an independent offense in their domestic criminal law, which would make it easier to establish rules concerning specific aspects of the offense, such as statutory limitations, exemption of responsibility and extradition.

The nature of this phenomenon has diversified over the last three decades and currently. This action is mainly committed by states, being illegal in a framework of domestic prosecution and international cooperation.

Enforced disappearances were a continuous feature of conflicts around the world since the twentieth century, having persisted to modern days in almost every country.

Present Situation

Now, however, enforced disappearances have erupted all over the world. As far as the history for resolving this broad issue goes, in 2003, at the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference, a certain number of select countries committed themselves to resolving this conflict in the Agenda for Humanitarian Action. These commitments were then transferred into the draft of the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance which was completed in September 2005. This draft that was composed at the International Convention was

officially adopted in June 2006 at the first session of the Human Rights Council. On 20 December 2006, the 61st session of the General Assembly formally adopted the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which then opened the way for signature, ratification and accession. On 6 February 2007, the international convention was signed and ratified in France.

In most cases, the disappeared are never released and their families are uncertain of what might have happened. Sometimes they cannot obtain pensions or other means of support if there is no death certificate. The disappeared person is often tortured and in constant fear for their life, removed from the protection of the law, deprived of all their rights and at the mercy of their captors. It is a continuing violation, which persists often for many years after the initial abduction.

In the majority of instances related to enforced disappearances, civilians have been detained during search operations. In certain instances, non-combatant persons were executed following detention, and labeled afterwards by the Governments. It was reported that acts of oppression and violence towards people were deemed as acts of service, which were rewarded and compensated.

UN help to the problem

The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was created in order to help stop the problem.

This is an international human rights instrument of the United Nations and intended to prevent forced disappearance. The text was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 December 2006 and opened for signature on 6 February 2007. It entered into force on 23 December 2010. As of December 2010, 87 states have signed, and 21 have ratified or acceded.

It took more than 30 years to the international community to adopt this legal tool, which fills an immense and intolerable gap: the lack of an international treaty to prevent and suppress enforced disappearance. Contrary to what many people think, enforced disappearance is not a practice of the past nor is it limited to a few regions of the world. All the continents have experienced or are experiencing this criminal practice. People are disappearing in many parts of the world. In such light, the Convention strives to be an effective tool for the international community in its struggle against this scourge.

In 1979, resolution 33/173 was adopted by the United Nations General

Assembly entitled “Disappeared persons”. Prior to this such persons were referred to as “missing persons” or “persons unaccounted for” and as such they were not protected under the law. In 1998, the Sub- Commission adopted the Draft International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance which is based on the 1992 Declaration and contains the important obligation of States to criminalize this offense under domestic law

The The Committee on Enforced Disappearances is the body also was created by the UN in order to prevent this crisis to continue to happen. This committee of independent experts monitors implementation of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance by the States that have ratified the Convention.

Countries background

IRAQ

The number of missing persons in Iraq ranges from 250,000 to over one million, according to the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP).

The length of time over which enforced disappearances have occurred in Iraq, starting with the Iraq-Iran war (1980-88), render this issue particularly complex, according to International Committee of the Red Cross spokesperson for Iraq Layal Houraniyeh.

The Convention entered into force on December 23rd 2010. It provides that “no one shall be subjected to enforced disappearance” and that “no exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification for enforced disappearance.”

MEXICO

According to the National Commission of Human Rights, between 2006 and 2011, 5,397 people have disappeared. Of these, 3,457 are men, 1,885 are women, but there is no information about the other 55. Actually, last year 43 persons from a community named Ayotzinapa disappeared and the state’s first answer was that it may have been due to a drug trafficking vendetta. People do not believe these explanations and have been protesting ever since. Recent investigations results show evidence of thousands of corpses that were buried in several illegal mass graves. Despite those results, those 43 persons are still missing.

Usually the forced disappearances occur in groups and to people who is not related to the drug war which was started by President Felipe Calderón in 2006. Some recent cases are the aforementioned Ayotzinapa, another examples are Tlatlaya, Chiapas, Mexico (capital city) and in the northern part of the country. But in Mexico this crime was also a typical state practice during 1970 and 1980, even though Mexico was not a Latin American dictatorship. This episode of Mexican history was known as the “Guerra Sucia” (Dirty War). The main difference with kidnapping is that usually there is no ransom asked for the disappeared.

RUSSIA

Russian human rights groups estimate that there have been about 5,000 forced disappearances in Chechnya since 1999. Most of them are believed to be buried in several dozen mass graves.

The Russian government failed to pursue any accountability process for human rights abuses committed during the course of the conflict in Chechnya. Unable to secure justice domestically, hundreds of victims of abuse have filed applications with the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). In March 2005 the court issued the first rulings on Chechnya, finding the Russian government guilty of violating the right to life and the prohibition of torture with respect to civilians who had died or been forcibly disappeared at the hands of Russia's federal troops.

INDIA

India. In regards to India, even though enforced disappearances take place all throughout the nation, the media is mainly focused on how the issue is playing out in the northern part of India. For instance, in the early 1990s the Indian government allowed for enforced disappearances to take place in Punjab, the northern part of India, which just intensified the fighting against alleged Sikh militants anyways. The Indian government claims that it did not enforce such disappearances and violence to take place. Additionally, an article was published in The Nation, a Pakistani newspaper in 2012 that discussed the current situation, which is taking place again, in northern India. According to the article, the United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID)

This year alone, Jammu and Kashmir State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) has recommended the identification of all those 2,156 people buried in unmarked graves in north Kashmir. The total number of missing peoples by Indian forces is not known, but it is a very high ratio.

IRAN

Following the Iran student riots in 1999, more than 70 students disappeared. In addition to an estimated 1,200–1,400 detained, the "whereabouts and condition" of five students named by Human Rights Watch remained unknown. The United Nations has also reported other disappearances. After each manifestation, from teacher unions to women's rights activists, at least some disappearances are expected. Dissident writers have been the target of disappearances, as have members of religious minorities such as the Baha'i Faith following the Iranian revolution. Examples include Muhammad Movahhed and Ali Murad Davudi.

PAKISTAN

In Pakistan, forced disappearances began to be alleged after the US invasion of Afghanistan in 2001. According to Amina Masood Janjua, a human rights activist and chairperson of Defense of Human Rights Pakistan; a not for profit organization working against enforced disappearance there are more than 5000 reported cases of enforced disappearance in Pakistan. There are no formal allegations or charges against the persons thus forcefully disappeared.

SWITZERLAND

In 2007, the Swiss government detained without charge an Egyptian refugee Mohamed El Ghanem. The family of Dr. El Ghanem, and Dr. El Ghanem himself, claim that the detention was in retaliation for his filing charges against the Swiss Police for threatening him to become a spy-informant on the local Muslim community.

Pending 2006, the Swiss government ran administrative and judicial procedures against Dr. El Ghanem in his absence, claiming he was mentally incompetent and dangerous, but refused him proper treatment. The Swiss government refused to tell his U.S.-based family where he was, or to admit his detention. In 2009, the british journalist Robert Fisk noted that Dr. El Ghanem was "disappeared", in light of the fact that the Swiss government was refusing to acknowledge his whereabouts.

In 2010, lawyers for Dr. El Ghanem presented the case to the UN Committee on Forced and Voluntary Disappearances and in 2013, the Swiss Federal Tribunal ruled that Dr. El Ghanem's detention was wrongful, and that his complaints (re: alleged spy- recruitment) had never been adequately addressed. As of November 2013, Dr. El Ghanem remained in the local Geneva prison, Champ-Dollon. His imminent release was expected.

Syria

Tens of thousands have become forcibly-disappeared over the past three years. The Syrian regime has systematically perpetrated this crime for decades. Hafez-Al-Assad used this crime as a method to strengthen his rule and to silence dissents. 17,000 persons had been victimized by this crime since the 1980s.

When the Syrian revolution erupted in 2011, the intensity and the scope of the violations committed increased tremendously (53,000 cases because of the revolution). SCTJ published a report on enforced disappearance, which highlighted that there are more than 60,000 missing persons and about 53,525 forcibly-disappeared persons in Syria, 6722 of whom were killed including 1,348 children and 1,511 women.

Chile

Almost immediately after the military's seizure of power on 11 September 1973, the Chilean military junta banned all the leftist parties that had constituted the democratically-elected president Salvador Allende's UP coalition.

The Rettig Report concluded 2,279 persons who disappeared during the military dictatorship were killed for political reasons or as a result of political violence, and approximately 31,947 tortured according to the later Valech Report, while 1,312 were exiled. The latter were chased all over the world by the intelligence agencies.

Furthermore, many other important officials of Allende's government were tracked down by the Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional (DINA—the Chilean secret police) during Operation Condor.

Positions

Unlike other issues the United Nations has to resolve, such as nuclear weapons and war, in which there clearly two opposing sides, this topic of enforced disappearances is mostly one-sided. Most nations oppose this practice and would like to see it eliminated in the future. Corrupted individuals and dictatorial governments are the ones that are opposed to eradicating this process. Bear in mind that enforced disappearances do not even provide the government with money, only the satisfaction of having innocent people missing from the earth.

Third world countries, whose governments are not as democratic or democratic at all as compared to nations such as the United States and Great Britain, are the ones that experience the most cases of enforced disappearances. The only people these third world countries are up against are their own government. Thus, it is up to all the nations experiencing this practice, the help of external first world nations, and the help of the United

Nations Human Rights Council to eradicate enforced disappearances. For this specific issue, we will not be discussing one particular case study. Rather we will focus on the issue on a more global perspective. There are no direct border lines as to which countries support enforced disappearances and which countries do not. During the week that the UN Convention was officially adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in late 2006, some countries were very reluctant during the drafting process. On the other hand, some nations do agree with the adoption of the UN Convention. However, these nations have made it clear that they will interpret the UN Convention when necessary so that it will favor their national law. Therefore, there is not a set of nations that oppose the existence of enforced disappearance and a set of nations that are for enforced disappearances. However there is a general consensus that enforced disappearances are “ethically unjustifiable” (www.icrc.org).

Committee Mission

The topic of enforced disappearance is a fairly new issue to be officially recognized by the United Nations, as compared to issues such as global warming and nuclear weapons. It is also important to note that the UN convention is the first official document that prohibits enforced disappearances. Before this document, enforced disappearances would be seen as a deprivation of liberty.

However, the UN Convention “explicitly prohibits enforced disappearances” (www.icrc.org). Therefore not much has been done to find a way to permanently eliminate this practice. The only method that has been approved and instituted by the United Nations is the creation of the Working Group. It is critical to understand the concept of enforced disappearances. There is a difference between people who accidentally become lost as a result of natural disaster or war and when certain people are specifically targeted, taken from their homes, abused, abducted, and then either killed or disappeared. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross, enforced disappearance is the “abduction or deprivation of liberty of a person by state authorities, followed by the denial of those authorities to disclose the whereabouts or fate of the person.” The two main groups of people who are being abducted and deprived of their right to live, are adult men as well as children. The two main groups of people who are doing the abduction are state authorities and in some counties, smaller political “gangs.” The family members cannot even proceed with legal arguments because the abductors, who work for the government or a small organization, refuse to provide even the slightest details about the

whereabouts or condition of the victim. Not only is the right of life stripped away from the victims, but a prodigious amount of unnecessary emotional stress is placed on the victim's friends and family.

In regards to preventing enforced disappearances from occurring, the UN Convention prescribes that "people deprived of liberty have to be kept in an official place, to be registered, to have all their movements registered. Most importantly everyone deprived of liberty must be allowed contact with the outside world, especially to communicate with their family and counsel, and the family and counsel have a right to information on the detention and whereabouts of the person." (www.icrc.org).

When trying to resolve this issue, some ideas to think about are how we can improve the current situation of enforced disappearance while at the same time, finding a way to completely eradicate it. For instance, will educating individuals help to improve the current situation, or will it not be effective in any way? Should there be greater punishments and consequences for the perpetrators? Are there any way to find out who the targeted victims are going to be and a practical way to save them beforehand? These are all some ideas to think about while preparing for this conference.

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TOPIC B: Global security risk regarding Islam extremism and radicalization.

Introduction

The idea of “radicalization,” or extremism, is one that has traditionally been associated with the Middle East and Africa. In the wake of events such as 9/11 and other terrorist attacks, public perception of the concept has traditionally been limited in scope, confining its meaning to these specific geographic regions all the while leaving the rest of the world outside its applicability. Despite this, developed regions are currently seeing an upward trend in the number of “radicals” taking part in their specific geographic regions. France, for example, has seen an increase in membership of the number of people associating themselves with the Front National movement, a political party that has been described as xenophobic and super-nationalist. Given that old radicalization, which is that confined to areas such as Iraq or Afghanistan, and modern radicalization, which is becoming more rampant in areas such as Europe and the United States, intersect, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) will work together to form a comprehensive approach to stopping the spread of extremism across the globe.

Background

The idea of “radicalization” is an incredibly pressing and controversial issue in the realm of international security. This is a topic that has taken on increased prominence since the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001 and has since then become commonly associated with ideas of radical Islam. The issue is much larger and complicated than just this one particular issue. There are numerous influences that radicalize individuals and influence them to join or create terrorist or extremist elements. Political, ideological or religious motivations could all potentially cause the radicalization of an individual and motivate them to commit acts of terrorism. Many “lone wolf” attacks in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and other countries (e.g., the 2011 Norway attack) are becoming more frequent and dangerous.

The United Nations Security Council must begin discourse on such a topic, as it can be seen impacting nations all over the globe. In addition, these incidences have sensitive ideological, religious and political undertones that would be best discussed in an international setting, so all nations have a voice in the hopeful resolution of such an issue.

Radicalization of citizens can cause issues for law enforcement and security personnel as the status of constitutional rights often become problematic.

Determining when someone has become “radicalized” and how to carry out investigations against these individual(s) is also very difficult and sensitive.

The Rand Corporation produced a report stating that between the dates of September 11, 2001 and 2009, the U.S. government reported 46 incidents of domestic jihadism. A 2010 bipartisan report adds that an increasing number of Americans are playing a high-level operational role in al-Qaeda or al-Qaeda aligned groups. These two statistics are for the U.S. and already prove that much needs to be done to address this issue as it is having an international impact.

Al-Qaeda has remained one of the most prominent faces behind radicalization of citizens. Using homegrown terrorism is cheap and even failed attacks can create recruitment propaganda and discord among the targeted nation. Utilizing “homegrown” terrorist cells, al-Qaeda can avoid many logistical obstacles to carrying out attacks. A perfect example can be seen in the 2009 Ft. Hood shooting perpetrated by Army Major Nidal Malik Hasan. Al-Qaeda would have most likely never been able to gain entrance to Ft. Hood, but Hasan was already there and a member of the U.S. armed forces no less.

Many individuals are being recruited to fight outside of their home nations, exacerbating already strained issues, such as the Syrian civil war. Currently there are more than 900 French citizens engaged in Jihad in both Syria and Iraq. These groups are joining al-Qaeda and its affiliates and now groups like the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), which is also called the Islamic State of Syria and Levant (ISIL). Other countries like Germany are also having problems with citizens leaving to fight alongside ISIS or other terrorist organizations, with estimates stating around 550 Germans have joined such movements.

Basic Definitions

- Extremism: The holding of extreme political or religious views; fanaticism.
- Extremism (according to UK): Vocal or active opposition to fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.
- Radicalization: Radicalization is a process by which an individual or group comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals and aspirations that (1) reject or undermine the status quo or (2) reject and/or undermine contemporary ideas and expressions of freedom of choice.
- Jihad: a holy war undertaken as a sacred duty by Muslims.
- Terrorism: (1) the use of violent acts to frighten the people in an area

as a way of trying to achieve a political goal.

(2) Means activities with the following characteristics:

==> Involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that violate federal or state law;

==> Appear to be intended (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

- Islam: A monotheistic religion characterized by the doctrine of absolute submission to God and by reverence for Muhammad as the chief and last prophet of God.

- Quran: The sacred text of Islam, considered by Muslims to contain the revelations of God to Muhammad.

- Sharia: To Arabic-speaking people, sharia means the moral code and religious law of a prophetic religion. (In this situation, of the Islam). The Sharia (Islamic law) deals with several topics including: crime, politics, and economics, as well as personal matters such as sexual intercourse, hygiene, diet, prayer, everyday etiquette and fasting.

- Ideology: A set of doctrines or beliefs that are shared by the members of a social group or that form the basis of a political, economic, or other system.

- Integrate: to give or cause to give members of all racial, religious, and ethnic groups an equal opportunity to belong to, be employed by, be customers of, or vote in (an organization, place of business, city, state, etc.).

- Freedom of expression: Right to express one's ideas and opinions freely through speech, writing, and other forms of communication but without deliberately causing harm to others' character and/or reputation by false or misleading statements. Freedom of press is part of freedom of expression.

Current Situation

Radicalization and homegrown Terrorism are growing vastly in first-world countries, mainly in the United States. This poses a severe threat to lives of the innocent as many more terrorist attacks are expected to happen. For effective study in helping prevent radicalization, The United States Department of Homeland Security has established a department namely National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START). In addition, the countries of Australia and the United States of America even took this issue to the United Nations in August 2014. However, there has been little attention on the issue of Violent Radicalization and Homegrown Terrorism and still much can be done to prevent it.

The following is a table of countries highly affected by homegrown radicalization and terrorism:

Countries Highly Affected By Radicalization and Islamic Extremism.

United States of America, Australia, United Kingdom, Spain, Netherlands, Norway, Canada

Countries With Significant Terrorist Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria

Last Resolutions

- Resolution 2170 (2014) Condemning Gross, Widespread Abuse of Human Rights by Extremist Groups in Iraq, Syria
- Resolution 2178 (2014) Condemning Violent Extremism, Underscoring Need to Prevent Travel, Support for Foreign Terrorist Fighters.

Positions

The United States of America :

The United States is the country with the highest level of homegrown terrorism. Most of the terrorist activities related to homegrown radicalization have taken place in this country and are increasing viciously. The FBI has been working with great emphasis on the issue and the country has been somewhat successful in preventing many such attempts of terrorism. (FBI)

European Union:

Not entirely, however most countries of the European Union have been impacted by homegrown terrorism. Homegrown radicalization and terrorism are not as major in this region but do exist and imposes a great threat. (EU)

Middle- East

Although homegrown terrorism is not a severe issue in the middle-eastern countries, the origin of it lies here. Most terrorists belong to either middle-eastern or South Asian descent and are supported by terrorist organizations such as the Taliban or Al-Qaeda which dwell in this region. In addition, most terrorist plots that are executed in western nations are planned here and potential terrorists often receive their trainings here. ("Homegrown Terrorism")

South Asia

Countries such as Pakistan and Bangladesh have also been involved in homegrown terrorism and consist of numerous terrorist organizations that have shown support towards terrorism in western nations. ("Homegrown Islamic Extremism...")

Australia

Homegrown Terrorism in Australia has now grown to levels parallel to those in the western nations. "The Australian counter-terrorism strategy is similar to that in the UK, including the recent introduction of community-based preventive initiatives." ("Australian Jihad")

Timeline

2001- The Terrorist attacks of 9/11 take place in New York, USA.

2001- The Hamburg terror cell in Germany is found to have played a major role in planning the 9/11 attacks in the United States.

2002- The Buffalo Six (aka Lackawanna Six) are arrested in Lackawanna, NY.

2002- José Padilla (Abdullah al-Muhajir), a citizen of the United States is convicted in the federal court for aiding terrorists by planning to detonate a radiological bomb.

2002- Six of the seven members of a group of American Muslims from Portland, Oregon, the Portland Seven, are arrested in hopes of closing down a terrorist cell.

2003- Terrorist website led by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq, begins posting beheading videos online.

2003- 8 out of 11 people of the Virginia Jihad Network are arrested.

2004- Madrid Train Bombings occur in March in Madrid, Spain.

2004- On August 28, Shahawar Matin Siraj and James Elshafay are arrested for planning to bomb the Herald Square station in New York City during the Republican National Convention.

2004- The murder of Theo Van Gogh by the Hofstad Group occurs in November.

2005- Operation Pendennis takes place in both Melbourne and Sydney, Australia. This operation forestalls a planned bombing attack.

2005- London Underground bombing takes place in July, in the United Kingdom.

2006- Toronto 18 Plot takes place in June. It was the plotting of a series of attacks against targets in Southern Ontario and resulted in the arrest of 18 people. These individuals are reportedly inspired by al-Qaeda.

2007- The Violent Radicalization and Homegrown Terrorism Prevention Act of 2007 is passed and failed.

2009- Between May of 2009 and November 2010, law enforcement makes 22 arrests related to homegrown jihadist-inspired terror plots by either American citizens or legal residents of the U.S.

2009- Little Rock recruiting office shooting occurs in Arkansas in June.

2009- A July 2009 document by the FBI estimates about 15,000 websites and web forums online support terrorist activities and approximately 80% of these sites are hosted on U.S.-based servers.

2009- Colleen LaRose, also known as 'Jihad Jane', is arrested in October for

recruiting individuals for violent jihad in the West.

2010- In October, Farooque Ahmed is arrested for plotting to bomb Washington D.C. metro system stations.

2009- Fort Hood shooting occurs in Texas in November.

2009- The D.C. Five, five United States citizens who were radicalized in the United States are detained in December after joining a Pakistani militant group.

2010- Jamie Paulin-Ramirez is arrested in March for plotting to murder Swedish artist Lars Vilks, who created a drawing depicting the Prophet Muhammad's head on the body of a dog.

2011- In June, Prime Minister David Cameron of the United Kingdom announces strategies to prevent British citizens from becoming radicalized while at university. This strategy prevents extremist speakers or groups from coming to universities.

2011- Norway Attacks occurred on July 22.

2013- The Christopher Dorner shootings and manhunt take place in February.

2013- Emerson Begolly is sentenced to prison on July 16th for soliciting others to engage in acts of terrorism in the United States.

2014- In early August, Australia and the United States take the issue of Homegrown Terrorism to the United Nations.

2014- The spokesman for the Islamic State of Iraq and Al-Sham called for attacks on Canadians in September in an apparent attempt to deter members of the military alliance that has formed to challenge the terrorist group.

2015- Attacks are perpetuated in Charlie Hebdo's editorial in Paris, France.

Guiding Questions

- What can the UN do to reduce the threat of radicalization?
- What should happen to individuals who do become radicalized, while keeping in mind the citizenship, legal protections and other personal liberties allotted to these individuals? (Many nations like Great Britain and France have begun suspending id's and passports for individuals travelling to the Middle East, particularly Syria.)
- What proactive steps should the UN take to fight radicalization in member countries? (Some member countries' governments and intelligence services have launched community outreach programs to proactively fight radicalization. German Intelligence's.
- What are some ways of preventing people from being radicalized?
- Consider the failure of the Violent Radicalization and Homegrown Terrorism Prevention Act of 2007. What are some reasons why this failed?
- How can countries build a security structure that guards them from

terrorism and violent radicalization?

- What can be done to minimize the danger to common public?

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