

HISAR SCHOOL
JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2023

**A World in Harmony: Creating a Future of Mitigated Polarization
by Addressing Ongoing Crises**

Historical Security Council

Iranian Hostage Crisis

Roy Nahmias

Forum: Historical Security Council(HSC)

Issue: Iranian Hostage Crisis

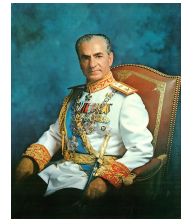
Student Officer: Roy Nahmias- President Chair

Introduction

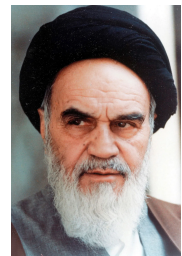
In the early 1950's The Shah became the ruler of Iran with the help of The United States. Since the Shah was a brutal and a puppet of The United States People revolted against the Shah in 1979 which resulted in a new leader getting elected called Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. When the partisans of the newly elected leader learned that the Shah fled to The United States they attacked the United States embassy and took 53 people Hostage which resulted in a 444 day Hostage crisis.

Definition of Key Terms

The Shah: The ruler of Iran; Got assigned as the prime minister in 1953 he was aided by the US, he was very brutal and harsh. In 1979 he was relegated after the Iranian revolution. He fled to the United states and received Cancer treatment.



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini: The religious leader that Iran had after the Iranian revolution he was the mastermind behind the Iranian Hostage crisis. He conducted the negotiations about the Iranian Hostage Crisis. After the Negotiations he made the United States promise that The US will not ever interfere with the internal relations of Iran.



Hostage: a person who is held captive without their will mostly for leverage.

Revolution: Citizens forcefully overthrowing a ruler from its country and position.

Militants: A group or person who has strong beliefs about something.

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General Overview

In 1953 the Shah became the ruler of Iran with the Help of the United States of America. According to the deal with The United States the Shah helped The US a lot particularly with Oil. But the citizens of Iran were not as pleased as The United States with the way that the Shah Governed Iran. So in 1979 the Iranian citizens Revolted against The Shah which led to the Shah fleeing the country with his family. The new leader of Iran was a religious man called Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. He had a great number of religious followers that made the Hostage crisis happen. After The Shah was diagnosed with Cancer he requested to get treatment in the United states. When The Iranian citizens learnt that he was in The US Ayatollah's Men and Militants stormed into the US embassy in Tehran and took 53 people hostage which started the Iranian Hostage Crisis. So what

happened in the Iranian Hostage crisis? From 1979 to 1981, there was a diplomatic stalemate between the United States and Iran known as the Iranian Hostage Crisis. 52 Americans were held prisoner when a gang of Iranian students attacked the US embassy in Tehran in November 1979. The Iranian Shah, who had been overthrown, was being treated in the United States when the Iranian students and Ayatollah's men demanded his return. The United States administration negotiated the hostages' release for 444 days during the hostage situation. President Jimmy Carter made a number of diplomatic



and military efforts, including Operation Eagle Claw, which failed because of serious winds and bad weather. Because of the crisis, there have been substantial changes in the U.S.-Iran relations, including the breaking of diplomatic ties and the imposition of economic sanctions. Moreover, it had a long-lasting impact on American politics. After operation Eagle Claw failed the opponent of Jimmy Carter Ronald Reagan made its political campaign about how bad Jimmy Carter handled the Hostage crisis, which eventually affected the outcome of the presidential election. Because of how Jimmy Carter handled the Hostage crisis he lost the elections by a landslide. After being held captive for 444 days, the hostages were ultimately freed on January 20, 1981, just in time for President Ronald Reagan's inauguration. The release was arranged as part of a deal that also unfroze

Iranian assets in American Banks. In conclusion, once The US had total control over Iran Because of the Shah but after the 444 days long Hostage crisis The US agreed not to hinder with the internal matters of Iran.

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Major Parties Involved and Their Views

United States of America: The United States has a huge involvement in The Iranian Hostage Crisis since The hostages were in The American embassy and The reason why the Hostage crisis even escalated was because of the asylum that Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi(The Shah) requested from the United States government. The American president at the time Jimmy Carter tried to manage the crisis with different types of solutions. First they tried negotiating with The Iranian officials but that didn't help at all afterwards Ayatollah's men released 13 of the hostages all women or african american because Ayatollah had the idea that Women or African Americans couldn't be spies, Now being left with 53 hostages. When the negotiations didn't work president Jimmy Carter ordered Operation Eagle Claw. The United States had the idea to land in the desert southeast of Tehrān. An airstrip was to be secured beforehand by a second team of soldiers who were to fly there directly from outside Iran. From that staging area, a group of special operations soldiers was to advance via helicopter to a second rally point, stage a quick raid on the embassy compound, and transport the hostages to the airstrip that was secured; But because of highwinds and horrible weather conditions the Operation couldn't be successful. After the operation failed Jimmy Carter got huge criticism which eventually resulted in Ronal Reagan winning the Presidential elections.



Iran: Iran has major involvement in The Iranian Hostage crisis as it can be seen from its name. When the US got involved in Iran's internal affairs and assisted Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi(The Shah) to become the prime minister of Iran The Shah promised to give Iran's oil to The United States , although first he was a good prime minister, after some time the citizens of Iran understood that he was an american puppet they Revolted against the The Shah and 1979 Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini became the ruler of Iran. when news came that The Shah requested asylum in the US militants stormed into the US embassy in Tehran and captured 53 people. The United States conducted negotiations with Iran and conducted operations but nothing got those hostages released After 444 days



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The US finally agreed to stop intervening with Iran's internal policies which resulted in the release of the 53 hostages.

Timeline of Events

AUGUST 1953	<i>The US aid the Iranian coup d'état and the Shah becomes the new prime minister</i>
January 1979	<i>The Shah and flees from Iran</i>
March 1979	<i>Iran's Religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini takes power</i>
October 1979	<i>The Shah flees to The United states to receive Cancer Care</i>
November 1979 (Start of Committee)	<i>The Exodus of the Shah makes the revolutionaries furious which results in protesters attacking the US embassy in Tehran and took 66 people hostage</i>
November 1979(13 days later)	<i>The Ayatollah orders the release of 13 hostages</i>
November 1979	<i>The US froze the assets of Iran that was held in American banks</i>
April 1980	<i>President Carter launched Operation Eagle Claw(ends up being fruitless)</i>
January 1981	<i>Iran and The US starts renegotiating</i>
January 1981	<i>After the negotiations the hostages are released after being held 444 days in captivity.</i>

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Treaties and Events

- 1) The US aid the Iranian coup d'etat and the Shah becomes the new prime minister
- 2) The Exodus of the Shah makes the revolutionaries furious which results in protesters attacking the US embassy in Tehran and took 66 people hostage
- 3) The US froze the assets of Iran that was held in American banks
- 4) President Carter launched Operation Eagle Claw that resulted in a failure
- 5) [The Algiers Accords of January 19, 1981](#)
After the negotiations and the Algiers Accords the hostages are released after being held 444 days in captivity.

Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

President Jimmy Carter launched Operation Eagle Claw, which failed because of bad weather conditions and poor military management on the end of the United States. Forcefully conducting military operations on the land of foreign enemies would prove to be catastrophic for the United States in the future. As the War on Terror shows, these military operations cost the United States tremendously in terms of manpower and funds. With political support also dwindling at home. Another route that the United States took was establishing economic pressure to Iran by freezing their assets in US banks. Given the fact that the Commercial Banking system in the United States is really developed, this significantly plundered Iran's ability to navigate in terms of getting loans from banks and their foreign reserves. In addition to this, the Algiers Accord which moderately eased the tensions between Iran and the United States by releasing the hostages and various stipulations that would ensure that the United States would not interfere with Iran's domestic affairs. Given that an accord like this had to be signed, it is evident that the previous attempts to solve this crisis have been unsuccessful and led to more diplomatic chaos.

Possible Solutions

There are certain things that the delegates have to keep in mind while debating this issue, the Historical Security Council takes place during the time of the crisis. The year is 1979 and the world has already undergone a lot of political turmoil thanks to the Cold War. The issue is already brought to the Security Council, so both parties will be present at the time of debate, delegates have to make sure that the directives and clauses drafted can cause further conflict. Given the state of the world, this should be

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avoided at all costs. A radical solution would be to implement another version of Operation Ravenclaw, from the perspective of the United States this would have to mean that all the conditions be ideal and the operation would need to result in the utmost success. This would mean that Iran would launch to an unavoidable defensive position. Economic possessions can also be frozen as a pressure to solve this crisis, Iran's economy is a resource based economy, In addition to this popular support for economic embargoes and sanctions would be present as the allies of the United States would act in unity to put pressure on Iran

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