



JCC

NATO



GMUNC

Conference Information

GMUNC IX will be held on **October 21st, 2023**, at Henry M. Gunn High School. All delegates who wish to win an award must submit position papers by **October 20th**. If you wish to win a research award, please submit by **October 14th**. The dias will usually hand out extension requests unless it's on the week of the conference. To submit a paper or an extension request, delegates should email NATO.gmunc@gmail.com. The title must be in the following format: **Character Name- Position Paper Submission**. If you wish to file an extension, make sure to state your character name, how many days you need, and **if** possible, a reason. We can't wait to see those papers!

Dias Background:

Head Chair: Rohan Kancherla

Hey delegates, my name is Rohan. I am a senior at Gunn High School and have been doing MUN for 2 years and counting! Along with being a part of Model UN, I play water polo and swim for the Titans. I am excited to chair for the first time at the conference where my model UN career started not long ago. MUN has been an incredible experience for me so far as I have been fortunate enough to go to interesting conferences like NAIMUN in DC and even host a Gunn MUN summer camp this summer. I can't wait to meet you all and hopefully take down the evils of communism together! My email is rohan.l.kancherla@gmail.com.

Co-Chair: Rayla Chen

Hello delegates!

My name is Rayla and I'm incredibly excited and honored to be co-chair of the NATO joint committee this year. I am a Sophomore at Gunn High School and have been doing MUN since freshman year. With this club, I have received so many amazing opportunities to participate in local and travel conferences, and with it, boost my writing and public speaking skills. Outside of school and Model UN, I do speed skating and enjoy hiking & backpacking. I look forward to working with all of you as a first-time co-chair for GMUNC!

Email: rc40998@pausd.us.

Letter from the Dias:

Comrades, My fellow Americans, Generals, and Heads of State!

Hello, and welcome, to the 10th Gunn Model United Nations Conference hosted here in Palo Alto. We have the pleasure of being one of the eight committees on this year's roster. Not to mention for the first time, GMUNC will be having a Joint-Committee Crisis (JCC).

The year is 1983 and the Cold War is in full blast. Vietnam has secured their victory and spread Communism to the rest of South Asia. Meanwhile, in the Soviet Union, many developments are happening. Their nuclear arsenal is increasing at an alarming rate and an invasion of Afghanistan is underway. Yuri Andropov, former KGB chief, is the Secretary-General of the Soviet Union and many changes are already seen under his leadership. The military is becoming a more complex structure of Soviet society with strict punishments for any negligence.

Tensions were rising between the United States and the Soviet Union. President Ronald Reagan held a strict policy against the Soviets, including ramping up US military development and production, supplying missiles to West Germany, funding the mujahideen who were against the Soviet invasion, and calling the USSR "an evil empire". It looked as if there only needed one more event before a diplomatic meltdown, similar to the Cuban Missile Crisis, were to happen. September 1st, 1983. Reports of an airliner being shot down started emerging. It was later confirmed by Japanese radar and multiple fishermen who heard the faint sound of an airplane, a flash of light, and the smell of jet fuel. KAL007 is considered to have been shot down by the Soviet Air Force.

Reagan addressed the nation on the "Korean Airlines massacre" 4 days after the incident, strongly condemning the Soviet Union and pulling out of multiple negotiations, despite Soviet

denial. It's the Cuban Missile Crisis all over again. This time, the effects will be much more deadly.

That brings us to the committee session. As NATO, you will decide on the Free World's response. Will we strike back and escalate or solve this in a more diplomatic manner?

Can't wait to see you during the committee!

Rohan Kancharla

Dev Arun

Rayla Chen

Jeffrey Kang

Background Information:

Following the end of World War II, Europe was divided and given to the Allies to rebuild and terminate fascism fully. With the help of the Marshall Plan, sixteen European nations and their



democratic governments were rebuilt. Leading the rebuilding was the United States. They took this as an opportunity to spread American consumer products such as Coca-Cola™, Ford, McDonald's, and more. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union took a different approach to rebuilding. With the

influence of the Kremlin, also known as the Soviet government, multiple nations on the Eastern side installed Communist governments, such as Poland and Germany. The most apparent comparison of Communist and Capitalist life was in Berlin, also divided between the Allies and the

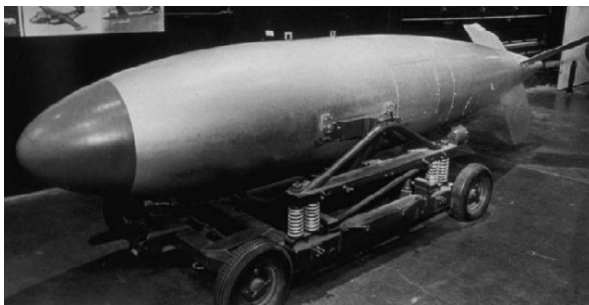
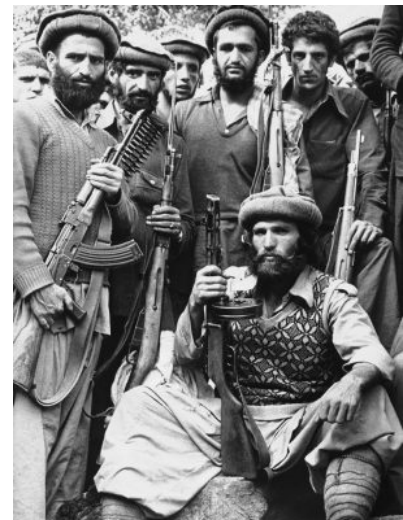


Soviet Union. As a result of many escaping from the perils of Soviet dictatorship, They constructed a barrier, both literally and figuratively, isolating themselves behind what Winston Churchill described as an “Iron Curtain” in his 1946 speech. This consisted of a string of Soviet-backed puppet states going from East Germany to Yugoslavia that imposed a strict border with the capitalist states of Western Europe



The red menace grew rapidly as the years went by with conflicts arising in Korea where the Chinese

and Russian-backed North Korean government tried to take over the entire peninsula. Thankfully, a U.N. force was assembled to halt this advance and keep a South Korea free capitalist nation. A similar situation occurred in Vietnam, where Communist North Vietnam invaded the south prompting retaliation by a coalition of South Vietnamese, American, Korean, Australian, and other forces. Unfortunately, this war did not prove fruitful for these capitalist states and one more country fell under communism fully. One conflict more successful in repelling the communist spread was in Afghanistan. After the Soviets sponsored a communist revolution, Americans sent money and weapons to brave mujahideen resistance fighters to recapture their nation from red claws. The closest we have come to all-out war was in October of 1962 when the USA was directly under threat by Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba that were detected with our U-2 spy plane. In response, we blockaded the island with our superior navy and set our sites on a potential invasion. Thankfully, we were able to negotiate a deal with the Soviets and they removed their weapons in exchange for us not invading and removing our missile installments in Turkey.



As the Cold War continues it has become clear that tension is building. Proxy wars and countless spy missions have been conducted between the two superpowers, but who knows what is coming next. Nuclear arsenals are

growing in number and the power of the bombs has increased exponentially since their use in World War Two.

Current Situation:

The tragic incident involving the shootdown of KAL007 by the Soviet Union remains a significant point of contention and concern in international relations. The event occurred on September 1, 1983, when KAL007, a civilian passenger flight en route from New York City to Seoul, strayed off course and entered Soviet airspace over the Sea of Japan. Soviet interceptor aircraft subsequently shot down the plane, resulting in the loss of all 269 lives on board, including passengers and crew.

The international community, including the United Nations, swiftly condemned the incident, characterizing it as a violation of international law and an infringement on the principles of civil aviation safety. Diplomatic efforts have been ongoing to address the aftermath and repercussions of the incident, with discussions focusing on accountability, compensation for the victims' families, and the prevention of similar occurrences in the future.

In the immediate aftermath of the shootdown of the aircraft, the international community finds itself teetering on the precipice of a heightened Cold War era. The incident has sent shockwaves



through the world, not only for the loss of 269 innocent lives but also for its potential to spiral into a full-blown international crisis. The incident has also led to increased tensions between the

United States and the Soviet Union, who have been involved in a geopolitical war with one another for the past 35 years, and this event delivered a severe blow to already strained relations between the two countries. Both superpowers find themselves entangled in a perilous dance of accusations and recriminations, each side blaming the other for the tragic occurrence.

The international diplomatic arena resembles a powder keg on the brink of explosion, and many are raising concerns about the possibility of a catastrophic superpower confrontation. At the heart of this crisis lies a critical need to find a path toward de-escalation and diplomacy, a daunting challenge given the ideological differences between the two global giants.

In this tumultuous context, the NATO committee is entrusted with the responsibility of averting further crises and steering the course of diplomacy. Delegates are encouraged to consider the historical context, the legal implications, and the lessons learned from the shutdown of KAL007 as they work collaboratively to address this sensitive and complex issue within the framework of the United Nations.

Proposed Solutions:

In the turbulent aftermath of the KAL007 shutdown, members of the NATO committee proffer many concise yet crucial solutions. It is imperative to immediately initiate high-level diplomatic dialogues between the United States and the Soviet Union to de-escalate tensions and establish a crisis communication hotline. Simultaneously, exploring neutral international mediation options that can facilitate trust-building. Transparency reigns supreme, with strict initiatives to share information on military activities and flight paths in tense regions.

Furthermore, universally recognized safety protocols for civilian flights in geopolitical hotspots must be instated. Robust public diplomacy efforts are needed to manage the narrative and combat

misinformation. Encouraging the International Civil Aviation Organization to revise global aviation safety standards, establishing a NATO-led crisis response mechanism, and conducting joint dialogue with Warsaw Pact nations are vital trust-building steps. By swiftly pursuing these solutions, the NATO committee can alleviate tensions, reinforce aviation security, and guide the world toward global stability.

Noting that this is a crisis committee, delegates are to be creative in solutions. The story might suddenly change, causing your pre-planned solutions to become improvised. The chair would highly smile upon elevating the efficiency of monitoring and communication systems for civilian flights, protecting the lives of many individuals and benefiting the interests of nations. NATO reaffirms its responsibility to nullify airspace violations and ensure the safety of civilian air passengers.

Questions to Consider:

- Is it the turn of NATO and its allies to escalate the conflict? Or should we proceed with the aim of reconciliation?
- Can we come to an agreement with the Soviets to recover the wreckage and bodies of the passengers on it?
- How can we keep our citizens safe from another attack like this in the future?
- Should we increase our nuclear arsenal and deploy more weapons; If so, where?
- Should your governments continue to be a part of NATO and the First World in general?

List of Delegates:

1. [Wilfried Martens](#) - Prime Minister of Belgium

Rose the ranks of the Flemish Christian People's Party and had a history of strong Flemish nationalism. During his time as prime minister, he introduced federalism to Belgium. He would eventually go on to found the European People's Party, the largest center-right party in the European Union.

2. [Pierre Trudeau](#) - Prime Minister of Canada

A longtime member of the Canadian Liberal party, he is well known for his actions that finally gave Canada full sovereignty. Although Quebecois, he was a staunch supporter of multiculturalism and bilingualism in Canada to promote unity. He passed numerous social reforms in his country and often advocated for Canada to leave NATO.

3. [Poul Schlüter](#) - Prime Minister of Denmark

Taking over after a more liberal Anker Jørgensen was ousted in 1982, Poul has just commenced his decade-long tenure as Danish prime minister.

4. [François Mitterrand](#) - President of France

Only a couple of years ago, Mitterrand became the first socialist to hold the presidency in France's Fifth Republic. Starting his life as a nationalist right-winger, his experience in World War Two as a member of the French resistance swayed his ideals. His presidency has brought France a wave of social and economic reforms. He worked alongside German Chancellor Kohl to further European integration.

5. [Pierre Mauroy](#) - Prime Minister of France

From humble beginnings as a teacher, he worked his way up the ranks of the French Socialist Party. He would become the second most powerful socialist in France and get appointed as Prime Minister by Mitterrand. His tenure would be full of radical new socialist programs and reforms.

6. [Jeannou Lacaze](#) - French Chief of the Defense Staff

Born in Indochina to a military family, Lacaze would spend much of his career bouncing around the French military and would eventually gain enough of a reputation to become the leader of the entire operation. His experience in conflicts throughout the world is of value.

7. [Pierre Lacoste](#) - Director General of DGSE

Spending much of his career in the Navy, Lacoste would eventually become an Admiral. He was appointed head of France's secretive DGSE (equivalent of CIA or MI6) by Mitterrand. The agency has been receiving information from a high-ranking KGB spy, Codenamed: ██████████

8. [Helmut Kohl](#) - Chancellor of West Germany

Rising to power at the forefront of Germany's center-right coalition, Kohl would become chancellor after a questionable election. He was committed to strengthening Franco-German relations and increasing European integration. He spent much of his

lengthy career expanding the EU. His primary goal for the country was to reunify with East Germany.

9. [Manfred Wörner](#) - West German Federal Minister of Defense

A member of the center-right CDU, Helmut Kohl appointed him as minister of defense. He allowed NATO to deploy IRBMs in Germany and defended this decision.

10. [Andreas Papandreu](#) - Prime Minister of Greece

Founded the PASOK social-democratic party in Greece and is well known for being the first Greek Prime Minister to have a majority socialist government. When he was young, he was arrested for spreading Trotskyism but was released to go study in America. He states neutrality in the Cold War and wants to distance his country from American influence.

11. [Steingrímur Hermannsson](#) - Prime Minister of Iceland

Born to the former Icelandic Prime minister, Hermann Jónasson, he grew up familiar with politics. He initially did not want to follow in his father's footsteps and studied in America to become an Engineer, but reverted to politics in the 60s. He is a member of the Progressive Party.

12. [Bettino Craxi](#) - Prime Minister of Italy

Recently elected as the third-ever socialist to hold office in Italy, he came from a politically active socialist family that was persecuted during Mussolini's time in power.

He is against authoritarian socialism and believes in a synthesis of socialism and social democracy. Trying his best to support socialists abroad, he has been accused of illegally sending money to foreign causes.

13. [Pierre Werner](#) - Prime Minister of Luxembourg

An important figure in the path to European integration, Werner almost single-handedly saved the European Economic Community when France suspended participation in 1970. His economic plans in the EEC are paving the way for further integration and potentially a common currency. He is in Luxembourg's Christian Democratic party.

14. [Ruud Lubbers](#) - Prime Minister of Netherlands

In a surprising turn of events, Lubbers was promoted to become the youngest Dutch Prime Minister ever at 43 when the incumbent Dries Van Agt stepped down for his third term. He is a member of the Christian Democratic party and his policies seek to cut spending, and deregulate and privatize business. He is often thought of as Margaret Thatcher's ideological successor in Europe.

15. [Joseph Luns](#) - Secretary General of NATO (Netherlands)

Having grown up in a conservative family and developing an interest in international politics, Luns joined the National Socialist Movement in the Netherlands briefly as a student. He is a member of the Dutch Catholic People's Party and became the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs until his appointment as Secretary General of NATO.

He is a supporter of European integration. As Secretary General of NATO, he has been in support of negotiations with Warsaw Pact members to curb arms production.

16. [Kåre Willoch](#) - Prime Minister of Norway

Educated as an Economist, Willoch was skeptical of social democratic reforms and preferred a larger market economy. He previously led Norway's Conservative Party. During his premiership, he took steps to reduce deregulate business and diversify Norway's economy.

17. [Mário Soares](#) - Prime Minister of Portugal

After being exiled numerous times under Salazar's authoritarian regime, Soares made a return to Portugal along with other socialist and communist leaders in the 1974 Carnation Revolution. He was elected prime minister in 1976 as a socialist and faced opposition from communists. He is negotiating for Portuguese entry into the European Economic Community.

18. [Felipe González](#) - Prime Minister of Spain

The first socialist to serve as prime minister since the Spanish Civil War, he introduced numerous social reforms. He made the controversial decision to nationalize the banking company, Rumasa. He has expressed anti-NATO sentiment throughout his career so far.

19. [Bülend Ulusu](#) - Prime Minister of Turkey

Originally a high-ranking Admiral, he was named Prime Minister after the Turkish military coup in 1980. He plans to reintroduce elections later in the year. There are whispers of potential U.S. involvement in the coup three years ago; only he knows exactly what happened.

20. [Margret Thatcher](#) - Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

The first female Prime Minister in British history, she promotes neoliberalism worldwide and frequently speaks out against communism and the Soviet Union. She is commonly referred to as the “Iron Lady” and has implemented lower taxes, lower spending, and the privatization of government services. Only a year ago, she oversaw the British victory over Argentina in the Falklands War.

21. [Geoffrey Howe](#) - United Kingdom Foreign Secretary

A longtime anti-communist, he advised Margaret Thatcher on how to fix the economic recession in 1979-1981 which led to him gaining her trust. He was recently promoted to Foreign Secretary.

22. [Colin Figures](#) - United Kingdom Head of Secret Intelligence Service (MI6)

He spent much of his career as a spy for MI6 and served in Jordan, Eastern Block nations, and Northern Ireland. MI6 has supported Afghan resistance groups in the Soviet-Afghan war under his supervision.

23. [Ronald Reagan](#) - President of the United States

He rose to the presidency as a candidate who would be extremely tough on communism and more conservative than previous Republicans. He is famous for implementing “Reaganomics”, a neoliberal economic philosophy where taxes are lower, spending is decreased, but defense spending is increased. He has spent his presidency as of now expanding American military influence abroad by deploying missiles in Europe.

24. [William J. Casey](#) - United States Director of Central Intelligence

Promoted to the role of director of the CIA, he has already done a lot of work to expand operations globally. He only accepted the position after being promised he would play a role in shaping American foreign policy. Under him, the CIA is funneling millions of dollars into Afghanistan to support rebel groups fighting off Soviet invasion. He is potentially involved in the Iran-Contra affair where income generated by selling weapons to Iran has been diverted to training anti-communist troops in Nicaragua.

25. [George Shultz](#) - United States Secretary of State

As Secretary of State, he has taken command of United States foreign policy. He has negotiated with China over relations with Taiwan and resolved issues in Europe where he removed some of the sanctions against the Soviet Union. Much of his negotiations with the Eastern Block involve the positioning of missiles in Europe.

26. [James D. Watkins](#) - United States Chief of Naval Operations

Starting his Navy service in World War II, he rose the ranks of the Navy for 37 years. He eventually became an admiral and served in Korea and Vietnam. He was promoted to Chief of Naval Operations by Ronald Reagan in 1982.

27. [John A. Wickham Jr.](#) - United States Army Chief of Staff

After graduating from Harvard, he served in the Korean War and Vietnam War. He was seriously injured while bravely commanding his troops in the latter and received the Silver Star for his actions. He would go on to become a general and serve as the Commander of American forces in Korea where he calmed political tensions after the assassination of President Park Chung-Hee.

28. [Charles A. Gabriel](#) - United States Air Force Chief of Staff

As a pilot during the Korean War, he flew 100 combat missions and shot down two enemy planes. He later served in the Vietnam War where he flew 154 combat missions. He was promoted to Air Force Chief of Staff in 1982.

29. [Chun Doo-hwan](#) - President of South Korea

Coming to power in a coup after the assassination of President Park Chung-hee in 1979, he has since ruled as a military dictator and has declared martial law. He brutally suppressed citizens in Gwangju who started a democratization movement and set up re-education camps throughout the country to “socially cleanse” Koreans. He only received American recognition after promising to limit the range of his missiles and end the nuclear weapons program.

30. [Yasuhiro Nakasone](#) - Prime Minister of Japan

Before his premiership, he argued for vastly increasing military spending. After his appointment in 1982, he has improved Japanese relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. He has also kept a close relationship with the United States.

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