



JCC

Warsaw Pact



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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 majority 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 Afghan 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.



President 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 into the committee session. As the Warsaw Pact, you will decide on the Communist World’s response. Will we aid the West in the investigation and recovery of the aircraft? Should we return fire or is the pen truly mightier than the sword?

Can’t wait to see you during the committee!

Dev Arun

Jeffrey Kang

Rohan Kancherla

Rayla Chen



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 TheWarsawPact.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: Dev Arun

Hello! My name is Dev Arun and I have the pleasure of being your Head Chair for the Warsaw Pact in this amazing JCC for GMUNC X. I'm a junior with more than 5 years of experience in MUN along with multiple times serving as a crisis staffer and chair. Outside of the committee room, I enjoy running for Cross Country and Track. This committee was one I always wanted to do as the Cold War was an exciting era, despite multiple events that could have ended the world we knew it. I hope this committee will provide a learning experience to both veterans and newcomers to the crazy world of MUN. Until then, please feel free to email me with questions you have on the topic or life in general. My email is devomarun@gmail.com.

Godspeed Delegates!

Vice Chair: Jeffrey Kang

Hello delegates! My name is Jeffrey Kang and I will be your Vice Chair in the Warsaw Pact JCC for GMUNC X. I'm a senior and have been part of MUN since my sophomore year. Outside of MUN, I enjoy playing card games with my friends and running, usually while listening to music. A fun fact about me is that I have a white cat named Snowy. I'm anticipating an exciting committee with lots of action and creative ideas. I look forward to meeting you all!

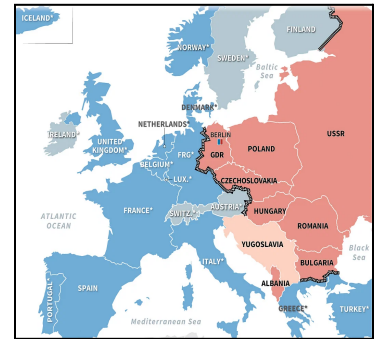


Committee Background:

Please note that the information on this background guide will be fitting the Soviet side of the story. In other words, this document is meant to be biased towards the USSR. It's best if delegates were to refer to the first citation to get a better understanding of Communism and Capitalism, which was the main driving force behind the Cold War.

Historical Context:

Following World War II, Europe's borders were carved by the victors. The West reintroduced democracy to Europe. Led by the US, this side of Europe is a land of filthy capitalism. Corruption is at its finest and the people are oppressed by the rich. Meanwhile, the glorious Soviet Union liberated the people of Eastern Europe from the evil Nazi



Germany, spreading Communism (1) and equality to the people (2). However, corruption from the West slowly seeped in, turning people on the other side of the border living a life of evil. Hence, the creation of an Iron Curtain.



Top: U2 flies over Cuban missile bases installed by the Soviets. **Bottom left:** North Korean Propaganda advocating for Juche and praise to Kim Il-Sung, leader of the nation. **Bottom Center:** Ho Chi Minh giving a speech as the war with the Americans rages on. **Bottom Right:** American-backed Mujahidden stand over a fallen Soviet Helicopter. Most likely shot down with American-made Stingers.

Throughout the decades, the peoples of the world started revolting against the capitalists.

Comrades dreamt of their homeland not divided but united together, under the eternal guidance of Vladimir Lenin. It started with China. Then to Korea. The Communist World kept winning over, and over again.

After the Cuban Revolution, the West started

taking a more aggressive stance.



Being the hypocrites they are, they refused any Soviet convoys (3) with weapons and food from entering Cuba, despite having multiple nuclear missile launchers in Italy (4). Thankfully, General-Secretary Khrushchev calmed the situation and forced the Americans to move their missiles out. The USSR also helped (5) the Vietnamese reunite and spread Communism in South Asia. Recently, the Soviet military aided the revolution in Afghanistan. However, the United States is heavily funding the mujahideen, Islamic guerrilla fighters dedicated to driving out the Red Army. (6). Ever since the installation of President Ronald Reagan, the US has been very aggressive against the Eastern Bloc (7). Tensions are already extremely high. It doesn't help that the nuclear arsenal rate is still increasing at exponential rates (8).

As the Cold War progresses on, it is clear that the fight between the US and the USSR was fought, not with guns, but with intelligence on the side. Both countries rapidly developed their spy program. The United States had the notorious Central Intelligence Agency, known for installing ruthless dictators to combat the will of the people (9). Meanwhile the Soviet Union had the Committee for State Security, also known as the KGB, ensuring the communist system would remain in play without interference from the CIA. However, with the

assistance of Lockheed Martin, the CIA started deploying aircraft with advanced reconnaissance technology (10). Often flying it over the USSR until the shootdown of a U2. More recently, reports of a Mach 3 spy plane (11) have been surfacing over the skies of Vietnam and Korea.



Left- Wreckage from the U2 spy plane- 1960
Right: Picture of Mach 3 Aircraft obtained with the help of KGB spies in the development program.



It's unclear when it'll penetrate through Soviet Airspace. As a result, Soviet airspace was restricted to unexpected visitors. Regardless if it was a spy plane or an airliner off course. Soviet generals were taught that failure to comply with the policy (12) will result in being sent to



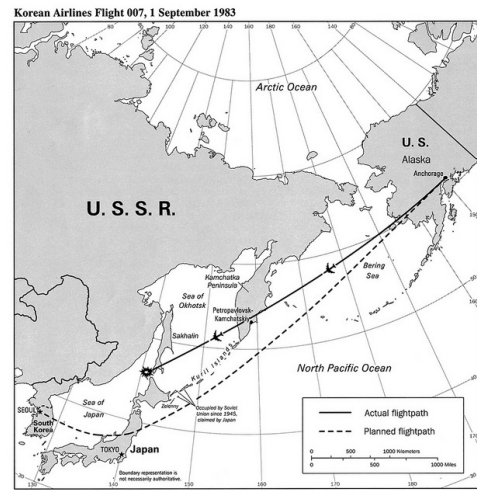
Current Situation:

On September 1st, 1983, Soviet Missile Forces had been given the authorization to conduct a missile test at the Kura Missile Test Range on Kamchatka Peninsula. Soviet High Command



ordered high security in the area. Throughout the entire day, an American reconnaissance aircraft, the RC-135, had been patrolling the area outside Soviet Airspace but close enough to listen in on the events that were happening on the Test Range.

At 18:51 MST, another aircraft broke into Soviet airspace from the North heading Southbound towards Japan. Despite a delay due to a broken radar system on the ground, 4 MiG 25s took off to intercept the intruder on airspace. Most of Soviet Air Force Command testified that since it was flying over a well-known restricted area, it couldn't be an airliner. An hour after the MiGs, 3 SU-15s departed on course to identify the aircraft. Lead Pilot, Major Gennadiy Osipovich identified the aircraft as a Boeing. However, he continued treating it hostile as the Americans are known for converting passenger aircraft into military (The RC-135 from earlier was based on the American Boeing 707). After shooting multiple warning





shots and trying to receive the aircraft on emergency frequency which gave no response, he positioned the SU-15 behind the intruder. All of a sudden, the aircraft lost speed and gained altitude, seen as a defensive maneuver by the pilot. The SU-15 went past the aircraft and had to reposition itself. At 21:26 MST, 2 missiles hit the intruder and were successfully terminated (13).

After the downing of the aircraft, Tokyo Tower coincidentally radioed in to Russian Air Traffic Controllers to look for a Boeing 747 operating as

KAL007 which went missing moments after the confirmation that the intruder of Soviet airspace had been shot down. More than 30 minutes after the



shootdown, Soviet command assumed the worst and sent out multiple helicopters and civilian trawlers to aid in the search.

Almost immediately, the international community started condemning the USSR for shooting down KAL007. Despite the Soviets rejecting such theories, President Reagan addressed his



nation, strongly condemning the USSR, calling them uncivilized, and placing more warships close to Soviet waters as part of the “rescue operation” (14). Warships of

opposite sides during a time of high tensions in close proximity is an event that could trigger World War III.

To decide on the Eastern Bloc’s response, Members of the Warsaw Pact and the Communist World have been called to Moscow to create a response to the crisis. The date is the 5th of September, 1983.



Possible Solutions:

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 Dias highly smiles upon delegates to remain loyal to the Communist Party. Preserve the values the forefathers fought for: Equality, Friendship, and Prosperity in the Soviet System. With that being said, treason and secrets are not smiled upon in the Eastern Bloc.

Character Background:

The following characters are/were real-life leaders who served their respective country during the 5th of September, 1983. If there is something which you want to know about your character which isn't found on the internet, you have full permission to make a guess (or maybe email them, it sometimes works). Feel free to get creative. If you have any questions about this policy, please email the chairs for a quick response.

Yugoslavia, Cuba, China, Afghanistan, Laos, Vietnam, and North Korea are represented in the Emergency Committee as their interests will be challenged if the West continues to act hostile to the Warsaw Pact.

Military leaders are in complete control of their branch in the military. However, certain actions might alert that nation's political command (*Example: Soviet General tests new atomic weapon, the Soviet Central Committee along with the Secretary-General will get reports of a mushroom cloud near a nuclear testing site*).

The Dias smiles upon delegates being in character during committee. This means we give them permission to dress like said character. Please don't do anything controversial.



Enver Hoxha: First Secretary of the Party of Labor of Albania, Enver Hoxha is a hard communist dictator serving since 1944. Hoxha is a proud Albanian, promoting nationalism with a strong Anti-Western feeling. While he did raise literacy rates and create the nation's first railroad, Hoxha is known for sticking to true Communism and rejected most reforms.

Todor Zhivkov: Moving up the ranks from serving in the Resistance movement against the Nazis to Mayor to eventually serving as the General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Zhivkov has an impressive resume. While his manners could use some work, he promoted Western ties and created policies benefiting the ordinary people. However, as the relationship between the East and West continues to crumble, Zhivkov's rule is challenged by corruption and economic problems in general.

Mika Spilijak: Another veteran of the World War, Spilijak serves as the 5th President of Yugoslavia. While Yugoslavia isn't a part of the Warsaw Pact and remains neutral, they've been invited since they are a communist nation and risk confrontation from the West in case war breaks out. Spilijak is expected to serve as a neutral side in the committee.

Gustav Husak: Supported by Moscow, Husak became the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in 1967 and has dutifully served since then. He purged liberal members and stopped the attempted reforms of his predecessor. However, it seems he's a puppet under the USSR, perhaps against his own will.



Erich Honecker: As the General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Honecker is known for his Economic System of Socialism in which the East German citizens would improve their living conditions by their display of party loyalty. His government also gained membership in the UN and maintains connections with West Germany. However, East Germany under his reign was a major base of operations for the Soviet Red Army.

Janos Kadar: As a result of Soviet intervention during the Hungarian Revolution, Kadar was appointed as the General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. However, he frequently base his decisions between Soviet and Western expectations. He increased international trade and improved his people's standard of living. His unorthodox beliefs would cause relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary to deteriorate.

Wojciech Jaruzelski: Sent to Siberia after the Soviet-Nazi Invasion of Poland to later joining arms alongside the Red Army, marching on Berlin and becoming the chief political officer, Wojciech Jaruzelski is the First Secretary of the Communist Party and the Prime Minister of Poland. However, his predecessor left the country in a horrible state in terms of economics. The world awaits to see what type of leader Jaruzelski will be.

Nicolae Ceausescu: When Nicolae was first appointed as the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, he eased censorship and condemned the Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia. He seemed like a better leader than the rest of the Warsaw Pact until he later became a totalitarian nation with multiple human-right violations. He's recently been experiencing low popularity within the Warsaw Pact due to his refusal to increase his nation's spending into the



organization, not allowing Soviet missiles in the country, along with his disapproval of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan.

Yuri Andropov: Former Chairman of the KGB, Yuri Andropov is a man who you do not want to cross. Hardcore Communist, he serves as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and he runs a tight ship. Seeking to stop corruption and looking for efficiency in the Soviet system, Andropov does whatever it takes to ensure the USSR stays afloat. He also holds the true story of KAL007 and alone has the power to release the information.

Mikalay Slyonkow: First Secretary of the Belarussian Communist Party. Not much is known about Mikalay Slyonkow. His superior is Yuri Andropov and takes orders from him (for now). It's highly smiled upon by the chair for the delegate to improvise and come up with a solution. Be creative.

Volodymyr Shcherbytsky: First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Volodymyr Shcherbystsky rose up the ranks from Engineer to the head of state of the Ukrainian SSR. Volodymyr is loyal to Soviet command, doing everything to impress them. He enacted policies which destroyed Ukrainian culture and replaced it with Russian. He's one of the most corrupt politicians even as his nation's economy struggles to exist.

Deng Xiaoping: Paramount leader of the Chinese Communist Party Xiaoping is known for being more lenient on communist policies. He mixed socialism with free trade which boosted the economy and set it up for its later rise. However, he also enacted the infamous *One Child Policy*



and would later order the Shadian incident, a massacre of the Muslim Hui population by the People's Liberation Army.

Fidel Castro: Leader of the Cuban Revolution movement, Castro is the President of Cuba. He overthrew the previous government after a guerilla campaign, kept the CIA out of the Bay (literally), and is revered around the world. He's responsible for expanding healthcare and education and organizing a planned economy. However, he heavily suppressed dissidents and organized the death penalty for some.

Le Duan: After the unification of Vietnam, Le Duan was placed as the Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Vietnam. However, he was immediately criticized for his Second Five Year Plan which failed causing the economy to go down with it. He backed the invasion of Cambodia which made him unpopular with the Chinese government, who supported the government before the invasion. Not to mention his deportation of ethnic-Chinese in his nation.

Kim Il Sung: Another leader of a revolution, Kim Il Sung is the President of North Korea. The DPRK is heavily funded by the Warsaw Pact, despite them proclaiming *Juche*: The call for North Korea to be more nationalistic and independent. Kim is a heavy believer of the topic and it's seen in his policies. He's slowly backing away from Soviet/Chinese influence and creating a nation of his own.

Babrak Karmal: As a result of a Soviet-organized coup in Afghanistan, Babrak was installed as Chairman of the Revolutionary Council in Afghanistan. In an attempt to gain favor amongst the



Afghani citizens, he gave pardons to those unjustly prisoned by his predecessor. Despite this, many still see him as a puppet for the Soviets, delegitimizing his rule.

Kaysone Phomvihane: After abolishing the monarchy, Kaysone Phomvihane became the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. He isolated the country from the West and eased tensions with Vietnam, becoming allies in the region. He is currently trying to imitate China's new free economy policies.

Vasily Petrov: Commander of the Soviet Ground Forces. Not much is known about his policies. Dias advises delegates to get creative.

Sergey Gorshkov: One of the three people to ever get promoted to Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union, Sergey Gorshkov is in command of the Soviet Navy. He strives for complete Soviet dominance of the seas and demands only the best in his sailors and colleagues.

Pavel Kutakhov: Seen as the man who modernized the Soviet Air Force, Pavel Kutakhov is the Chief Marshal of Aviation. Former pilot ace, Kutakhov is on good terms with his pilots as he's responsible for giving them proper training and planes to fly.

Viktor Chebrikov: Another no-nonsense member of the Soviet government, Viktor Chebrikov is the Chairman of the KGB. To get an idea of the man's policies, you only need to look at his investigation into the Corruption of Uzbekistan. Strangely, after his investigation concluded, the First Secretary of Uzbekistan died along with numerous politicians sent to [REDACTED].



Gennadiy Osipovich: A Major in the Soviet Air Force, Osipovich is responsible for the downing of KAL007 as he was the pilot of the fighter which shot down the aircraft. Osipovich accompanies Marshal Kudukhov for the Emergency Committee.

Yang Dezhi: Chinese General of the Army, Yang Dezhi rose up the ranks, fighting in multiple wars. He strongly supports the people of China and truly cares about the citizens. He serves the country, not the Communist Party.

Liu Huaqing: Another Admiral who strongly advocated for a modern Navy, Liu Huaqing is the commander of the People's Liberation Navy. Strongly supporting the possession of aircraft carriers, Huaqing is seen as a revolutionary in the naval world.

Zhang Tingfa: Commander of the People's Liberation Air Force, his family was part of Mao Zedong's revolution from the beginning, taking part in the Long March. A true believer in communism and previously serving as the Political Commissar. Rumors have it that his radar systems caught KAL007 and it's final resting place.

**Questions to Consider:**

- Should the committee consider abandoning orthodox Communist ideas to deal with the growing capitalist market? Similar to what the People's Republic of China is doing.
- How should the Eastern Bloc react to the increasing aggression from citizens in NATO countries?
- What to do with the evidence on KAL007? Should the committee focus on finding the wreckage and aiding the West or do we stick to our isolationist policies.



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