



Disarmament and International Security

Committee: Extraordinary Session

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Topic A: The nuclear bomb and its implications

Topic B: The Cold War

I. Committee overview

The United Nations Disarmament and International Security Committee deals with disarmament, global challenges, and threats to peace that affect the international community. It aims for solutions to the issues in the international security regime and embraces the disarmament matters relating to the organs of the United Nations. The Committee also considers the principles of cooperation to preserve international peace and security. By promoting cooperative measures to strengthen stability and safety through levels of arrangements, the governing disarmament and regulation of armaments are analyzed and supervised by DISEC. Additionally, it suggests specific topics regarding such principles to the Members of the Security Council for consideration.

DISEC was the first committee founded of the Main Committees in the General Assembly in 1945, consequently DISEC is often referred to as the First Committee. It began as two different committees, *The Commission for Conventional Armaments* and *The Atomic Energy Commission*. However, they were dissolved in 1954 and 1975 respectively. It was established to attend to the need for an international forum for the discussion of issues of international peace, disarmament, and security.

DISEC was also founded regarding the massive construction of weapons in World War II, which were being employed for destruction on a mass scale. Aside from its role in the General Assembly, the Committee is also an institution of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, formally named in January 1998 after the Secretary-General's second special session on disarmament in 1982.

The first topic discussed in DISEC was the implications of the nuclear bomb and its development as an alternative energy source, leading to a resolution by the First Committee entitled "Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy". This was the first General Assembly resolution, adopted on January 24th

1946. On December 9th 1964, DISEC adopted the resolution “The Korean Question” on the Korean War and established the UN Commission for the Unification, Rehabilitation, and Disarmament of the Korean Peninsula.

DISEC has adopted notable treaties on the prohibition of nuclear weapon testing. In 1963, the “Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty” was approved within the General Assembly, in which all nuclear weapon testing was prohibited except for tests below ground. Later on September 10th 1996, the “Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty” was signed, unconditionally banning all nuclear tests for both civilian and military purposes in any method or environment.

II. Quorum

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| 1. <u>Democratic People’s Republic of Korea</u> | 12. <u>People's Republic of China</u> |
| 2. <u>Democratic Republic of Vietnam</u> | 13. <u>People’s Socialist Republic of Albania</u> |
| 3. <u>Dominion of Canada</u> | 14. <u>Polish People’s Republic</u> |
| 4. <u>Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia</u> | 15. <u>Portuguese Republic</u> |
| 5. <u>French Republic</u> | 16. <u>Republic of Cuba</u> |
| 6. <u>German Democratic Republic</u> | 17. <u>Republic of Korea</u> |
| 7. <u>Grand Duchy of Luxembourg</u> | 18. <u>Republic of Turkey</u> |
| 8. <u>Hungarian People's Republic Magyar</u> | 19. <u>Socialist Republic of Romania</u> |
| 9. <u>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</u> | 20. <u>The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic</u> |
| 10. <u>Italian Republic</u> | 21. <u>The Kingdom of Norway</u> |
| 11. <u>Kingdom of the Netherlands</u> | 22. <u>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u> |

**23. United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland**

24. United Mexican States

25. United States of America

Topic A: The nuclear bomb and its implications

(Committee situated in 1980)

1. Brief description of the topic

According to the United Nations, nuclear weapons are the most dangerous weapons on earth. They can destroy a whole city and endanger the natural environment and lives of future generations by its long-term effects such as illnesses such as leukemia and cancer (ICAN, n.d.). Although nuclear weapons have only been used twice in warfare, their quantities are increasing and nuclear tests are being conducted. The competition to gain power and status is most often the cause for the production and proliferation of weapons.

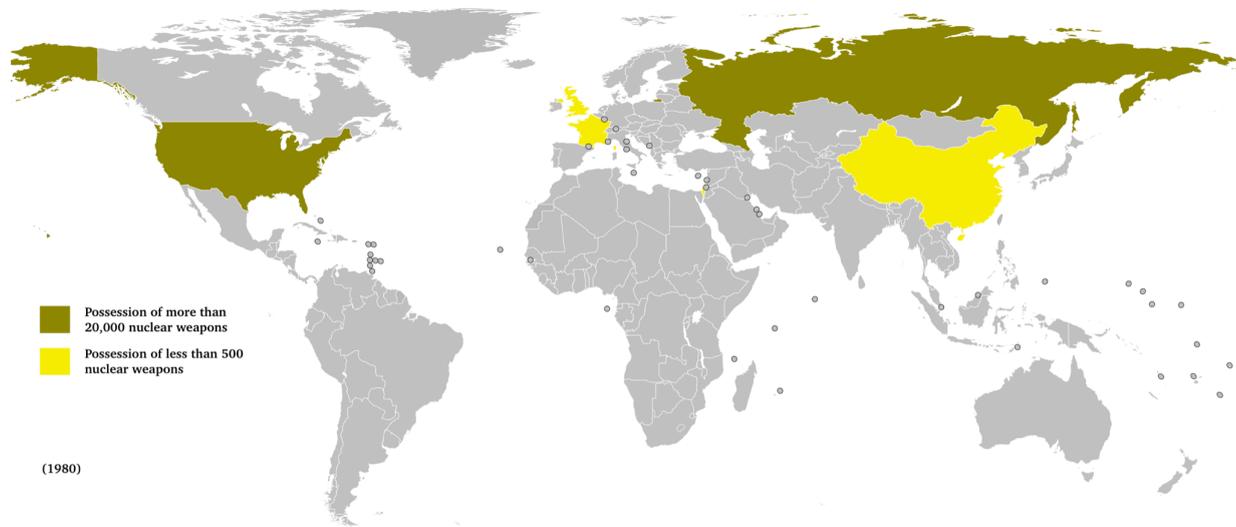
The first recording of a nuclear explosion was in New Mexico in 1945 when American scientists achieved the first controlled atomic detonation (History.com Editors, 2020). Following that event, the nuclear era began. The American bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki killed around 246,000 people, left the ground destroyed, and destabilized Japan's economy. In Hiroshima, 90 percent of physicians and nurses were killed or injured, 42 of 45 hospitals were rendered non-functional, and 70 percent of victims had combined injuries (ICAN, n.d.). Countries such as the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France, and Italy now possess extensive nuclear warfares. According to the United Nations, the number of atomic arms is an actual issue and world disarmament is the best option to such dangers (United Nations, n.d.).

Besides, the tension between the two superpowers (the U.S. and the Soviet Union) is only furthering and accelerating the production of the nuclear weapons. With their allies, these nations have more possibilities of creating, testing, and even using atomic weapons. Treaties have been signed to stop the expansion of these arms. However, the world's most powerful countries seek to own, test, and produce them.

2. Guiding questions

- a) Does your delegation possess or finance nuclear weapons? If it does, how many?
- b) How has your delegation been affected by nuclear weapons? (Directly or indirectly)
- c) How is your delegation affected in case this conflict does not reach a peaceful outcome?
- d) How is your delegation prepared for a large-scale nuclear conflict?
- e) Has your delegation been part of a committee and signed any treaty to prohibit nuclear weapon testing or to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons?
- f) How can your delegation contribute to the non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons?

3. Geographical and time frame



After 1945, when the nuclear attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki occurred, leading nations started to expand their number of atomic weapons. From 1945 to 1948, the U.S. was the only country possessing nuclear arms. Later in 1949, the Soviet Union came into possession of one atomic weapon. After that happened, the arms race began and both countries' numbers of nuclear arms significantly started to rise. In 1953, the United Kingdom manufactured one atomic bomb, but these numbers began to increase over time. Until 1963 these were the only nations in ownership of nuclear arms: the U.S. in first place with 28,133 nuclear weapons, the USSR with 4,259, and the United Kingdom with 256.

France, China, and Israel began their inventory in 1967. At this point, the Americans possessed 31,255 nuclear arms while the USSR owned 8,400. Even when the U.S. overpassed the USSR by number, years after the USSR overpassed the U.S. and so on. By 1976, the U.S. possessed 25,914 atomic weapons, the Soviet Union 22,165, the United Kingdom 500, France 212, China 180, and Israel 22 (Our World in Data, 2013). Even when other countries did not possess this type of arms, nations signed treaties over the use of these arms.

4. Historical framework

While the investigation of nuclear technology advanced, a period of nuclear proliferation followed, where nations decided to take postures on the consequences of nuclear weapons such as bombs and missiles. Events that led to this problem are:

- A discovery in Germany in 1930 that made the first atomic bomb possible.
- *The Manhattan Project*, an American-led effort to develop a functional atomic bomb during World War II. It started in response to suspicions that German scientists had been working on a weapon using nuclear technology.
- The successful test of the first atomic bomb detonation in New Mexico in 1945 (History.com Editors, 2020).
- The Hiroshima bombing on August 6th 1945, by the U.S. that immediately killed 80,000 people (History, 2021).
- The American bombing in Nagasaki on August 9th 1945 that killed 40,000 people on impact (History, 2021).
- The Soviet testing of their first nuclear bomb on August 29th, 1949 (History.com editors, 2020).
- The United States' response to the previous event, where a program was launched in 1950 to develop more advanced thermonuclear weapons.
- The beginning of the Cold War arms race where nuclear testing and research became high-profile goals for several countries, especially the United States and the Soviet Union.
- The Cuban Missile Crisis, where the Soviet Union installed nuclear-armed missiles on Cuba.

- The increase of countries that owned nuclear arms, like the United Kingdom, China, France, and Israel.

5. Power relations and strategic alliances

The principal countries in possession of nuclear warheads are the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Both possess over 20,000 atomic arms. Quantities are occasionally higher or lower, but the constant race between them increases the numbers quickly. The U.S. is allied with the United Kingdom and the French Republic, and both of them possess over 250 nuclear warheads. They influence all North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members. The Soviet Union is united with China, which also owns over 200 atomic weapons. These two nations affect all countries belonging to the Western Bloc (Our World in Data, 2013).

6. Economic aspects

Countries such as the U.S. and the Soviet Union are investing significant amounts of money in the production of atomic arms. Drastic sums of funds are directed to the investigation and making of nuclear weapons. The *Manhattan Project* employed more than 130,000 people and after the final bill was tallied. Nearly \$2 billion dollars had been spent on research and development of the atomic bomb (CTBTO, n.d.). On the other hand, Japan's economy is drastically decreasing after *the Manhattan Project*. Approximately 884,100,000 yen were lost (HIROSHIMA for Global Peace, n.d.). Many vehicles, bridges, and buildings were destroyed with the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, leaving people homeless. People had a hard time finding jobs and the transportation system shut down due to the severe damage that roads and railroads suffered.

7. Legal aspects

Treaties that have been created to solve these problems are:

- a) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968): The objective of this Treaty is to “prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament” (UN, n.d.). It includes 191 State parties, of which five of them are nuclear-weapon States.
- b) Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (1963): This treaty prohibits any experiment of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosions in outer space, atmosphere, or underwater. It allows nuclear tests on the ground or underground as long as it does not cause radioactive waste in other State territories.
- c) Latin America Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (1967): This multilateral agreement was signed by 24 Latin American countries banning the manufacture, acquisition, testing, deployment, or use of nuclear weapons in Latin America. Argentina has not yet ratified the treaty and Cuba is the only country that has neither signed nor ratified the treaty.

8. Sociocultural aspects

The Cold War affects the way nuclear weapons are being produced. Citizens of both countries live with fear waiting for a nuclear war to begin. Governments of these countries are starting to teach their citizens how to survive a nuclear strike in schools, TV, and radio propaganda.

Anti-nuclear protests emerged in the late 1950s. In the United Kingdom, the first Aldermaston March took place in 1958. In 1961, nearly 50,000 women summoned by *Women Strike for Peace* marched in 60 cities in the U.S. to display disagreement from nuclear weapons. In 1964, Peace Marches in several Australian capital cities featured "Ban the bomb" placards. In the late 70s, the revival of the nuclear arms race triggered wide protests concerning nuclear weapons. In October 1981 in Italy, half million people protested in the streets. More than 250,000 people protested in Bonn, 250,000 in London, and 100,000 marched in Brussels. In Britain 400,000 people participated in the largest demonstration in British history, marching against atomic arms (Matlock, E., Chmielewski, W., 2018).

9. Quorum general positions

1. **Democratic People's Republic of Korea:** North Korea has signed the Treaty of Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. However, it practices extensive nuclear activities.
2. **Democratic Republic of Vietnam:** Vietnam does not possess any nuclear weapons, and has signed the Treaty of Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
3. **Dominion of Canada:** Canada does not possess any nuclear weapons, and is a member of all relevant nonproliferation treaties and regimes. As a member of both the North American Aerospace Defense Command and NATO, Canada hosts U.S. nuclear weapons on its soil and at its military bases in West Germany.
4. **Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia:** Yugoslavia pursued both nuclear energy and weapons programs, but deactivated them in the early 1960s. They signed the Treaty of Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1970, but restarted its nuclear weapons program after India conducted its first nuclear test.

5. **French Republic:** France is a party to all of the major non-proliferation treaties, but retains a significant nuclear capability. The nation developed biological and chemical weapons during World War I, and restarted these programs during the 1930s. It possesses a limited but diverse missile program.
6. **German Democratic Republic:** East Germany does not possess any nuclear weapons and has not signed any treaty yet. It supports the retention and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf.
7. **Grand Duchy of Luxembourg:** Luxembourg supports the retention and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf as a member of NATO.
8. **Hungarian People's Republic Magyar:** Hungary does not possess nuclear weapons and has been part of the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons since 1969.
9. **Islamic Republic of Afghanistan:** Afghanistan does not possess any nuclear arms and has signed the Treaty of Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
10. **Italian Republic:** Italy is one of the five members of NATO that hosts U.S. nuclear weapons in its country. The Italian air force is assigned approximately 40 nuclear bombs on its territory. It supports the retention and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf.
11. **Kingdom of the Netherlands:** The Netherlands is one of the five members of NATO that hosts U.S. nuclear weapons on its territory. It hosts approximately 20 nuclear bombs.
12. **People's Republic of China:** China possesses approximately 205 nuclear weapons, which can launch from missiles, submarines, and aircraft. Since 1964, China has conducted several nuclear tests.
13. **People's Socialist Republic of Albania:** Albania does not possess any nuclear weapons but supports the retention and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf.

14. **Polish People's Republic**: Poland does not possess nuclear weapons but supports the retention and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf.
15. **Portuguese Republic**: Portugal supports the retention and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf.
16. **Republic of Cuba**: Cuba does not possess nuclear weapons and has not signed any treaty yet.
17. **Republic of Korea**: South Korea abandoned its nuclear weapons efforts in the 1970s and has signed the Treaty of Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
18. **Republic of Turkey**: Turkey is one of five members of NATO to host U.S. nuclear weapons on its territory, they host approximately 60 to 70 U.S. tactical nuclear weapons. Turkey signed the Treaty of Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
19. **Socialist Republic of Romania**: Romania does not possess nuclear weapons and has signed the Treaty of Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
20. **The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic**: The Czech Republic does not possess nuclear weapons and has signed the Treaty of Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
21. **The Kingdom of Norway**: No nuclear power plant has ever been established in Norway. It established the Institute for Energy Technology in 1948 after the bombings in Japan. It is now in discussion of plans for the construction of a nuclear power plant.
22. **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**: The Soviet Union possesses 30,665 nuclear warheads on its territory, which can launch from missiles, submarines, and aircraft. It also conducts numerous atomic tests.
23. **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**: The United Kingdom is the third nuclear power. It has maintained a continuous deployment of nuclear-armed ballistic missile submarines since April 1969.

24. **United Mexican States:** Mexico does not possess any nuclear weapon and has signed and promoted different treaties to encourage full disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
25. **United States of America:** The United States used nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. At its peak in 1967, the U.S. arsenal contained 31,255 nuclear warheads.

10. Sustainable development goals

I. Goal No. 3: *Good health and well-being*

One of the United Nations' main focuses is the good health and well-being of people. After the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, thousands of people's health was compromised. By 1945, the bombings had killed an estimated 140,000 people in Hiroshima and another 74,000 in Nagasaki. Many of the survivors faced other side effects from the radiation, like cancer and other chronic diseases.

II. Goal No. 9: *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure*

The United Nations list of priorities includes the industry, innovation, and infrastructure of a country. This goal is related to nuclear weapons since Japan was an industrial country. Besides, after the *Manhattan Project*, many of its industries were totally lost or severely damaged. With the atomic catastrophe, nearly all buildings collapsed and numerous were consumed by fire, leaving most of the survivors homeless.

III. Goal No. 16: *Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions*

The decrease of armed violence, conflicts, insecurity, and weak institutions is a priority for the United Nations. With the Atomic Age, people are deprived of peace and live in fear. The United States government has provided instructions for building and equipping bomb shelters in basements or backyards, and some cities have constructed municipal shelters. Having a solid institution during this period contributes to maintaining order among people.

Topic B: The Cold War

(Committee situated in 1980)

1. Brief description of the topic

The Cold War is the event developed in the aftermath of World War II. In 1941, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union fought together against the Nazis, even when they were political enemies. They met two different times to agree on how they would deal with the Nazis. However, while carrying out the plan, the United Kingdom and the U.S. changed leaders. The new American president Harry S. Truman was more direct about his disagreement with communism and Joseph Stalin, the Soviet leader. Stalin began to disagree with the relationship the American government "created". This is the moment where these two nations commenced to compete to see whose ideal was better.

During the war, Stalin had plans to take Eastern European countries. As they started to take the Nazis away from those countries, the USSR imposed communism in those areas. Consequently, the U.S. and the United Kingdom became concerned about it since the Nazi

dictatorship was being replaced by communism. The capitalist countries were worried that the USSR would take the liberty of the European citizens away. Therefore, the U.S. began to acquire different alliances and plans to prevent the spread of communist dictatorships. One example of these plans was the "*Marshall aid*" created in 1947. It consisted of rejecting communism and providing economic support to European countries recovering from World War II. On the other hand, Stalin started a similar alliance with communist nations in 1947 (BBC, 2019).

The capital of Germany, Berlin, became an important location during this conflict. When World War II concluded, Germany was divided into two halves. The U.S., France, and the United Kingdom occupied The West Side. It was supported by the *Marshall Plan* to recover people and properties from the war. France and the United Kingdom joined the United States and founded what is known as West Germany. The other half, East Germany was surrounded by the USSR. "The areas controlled by the USSR were poor and made communism look bad." (BBC, 2019). Between 1949 and 1961, almost 2.7 million people left East Germany to look for a better life in the West Side and nearly 2,000 refugees were trying to escape the USSR administration every day. The new leader of the Soviet Union, Nikita Khrushchev, closed the border between East and West Germany to suspend this "issue". Consequently, he demanded the construction of the Berlin Wall.

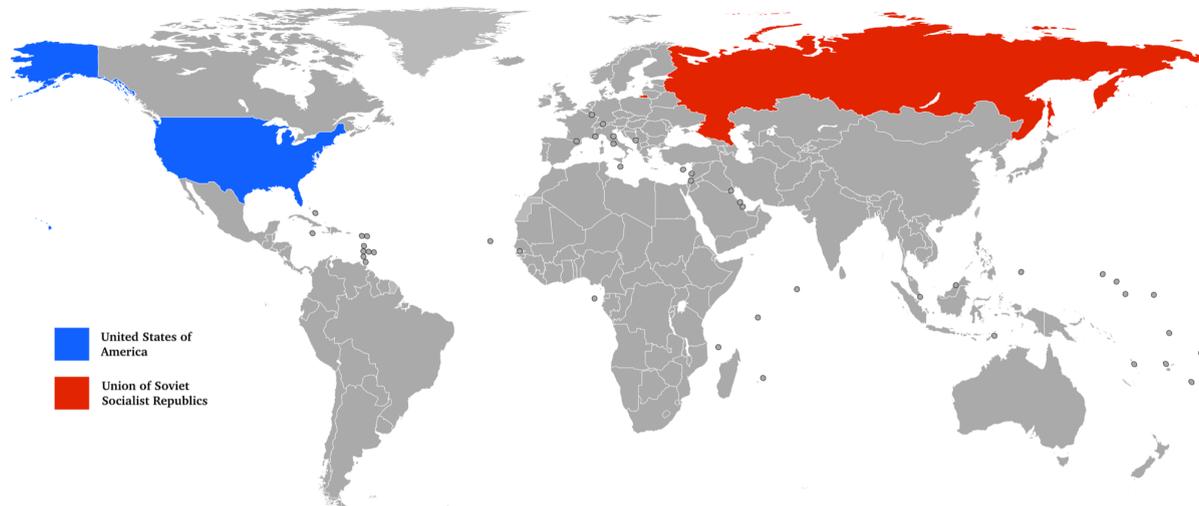
This political conflict limited geopolitical problems and increased the tension in the aerospace industry. In 1957, the Soviet satellite Sputnik first orbited in outer space. Four years later, the nation sent a man into space. The U.S. responded to this by sending the first man to the moon in the 1960s. The tension inside the armament sector also increased. The Soviet Union desired to possess nuclear weapons since Hiroshima and Nagasaki were destroyed by American atomic bombs. Consequently, in 1949 nuclear bombs and missiles started to be massively produced in the USSR. These events are known as the arms race.

Control, discussion, and peaceful resolutions have to be taken to prevent possible further damages and wars that can impact the world.

2. Guiding questions

- a) What is the relationship between your delegation and the countries directly involved in the conflict? (the United States and The Soviet Union)
- b) How is your delegation prepared for a military conflict?
- c) What can your delegation do to contribute to resolving this conflict peacefully?
- d) How would your delegation benefit if the conflict reaches a peaceful outcome?
- e) How is your delegation affected in case this conflict does not reach a peaceful outcome?

3. Geographical and time frame



The relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union was tense. Americans had been long wary of Soviet communism and concerned about Stalin's way of ruling. However, the Soviets resented the American refusal to treat the Soviet Union as a legitimate part of the international community. As world superpowers, these nations began a period of

geopolitical tension where competition and rivalry were the main subjects, creating allies that divided the world.

As one of the two principal leaders and opponents during this conflict, the U.S. is being affected domestically, economically, and politically. Therefore, the U.S. is transforming into a low-savings, high-consumption economy. The constant tension of Soviet missiles that could suddenly attack is a continuous threat to the nation. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is becoming more politically powerful, spreading communism in Europe. Even while the Communist Party rapidly gains wealth and power, millions of average Soviet citizens face starvation. The Soviet economy risks foreign attacks and the industrialization of costs results in frequent shortages of food and consumer goods.

4. Historical framework

The rivalry between these two nations has been constructed for a long time. When Germany ceased to spread the Nazi regime, two superpowers took authority in the world, leading to the beginning of a new period where disarmament and international security became a matter of importance according to the security actions imposed in the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Some events that led to the conflict between these two nations are:

- The increased tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. During the final stages of World War II, the partnership between the Soviet Union and the other Allied nations began to fall apart.
- The emergence of nuclear weapons at the end of World War II. With the atomic bombing of Japan, the U.S. had begun the era of nuclear weapons and the nuclear arms race.
- The ideological conflict that existed between the United States and Soviet Union. Communism versus capitalism.

- The Soviet determination to maintain control of eastern Europe and their intent on spreading communism worldwide, largely for ideological reasons.
- As such, the spread of communism around the world was an American fear. President Harry S. Truman feared communism as an ideology that would spread throughout Europe and the rest of the world.
- The American “refusal” to share nuclear information.

5. Power relations and strategic alliances

The Cold War was an ongoing political and military conflict between capitalism and communism. The main participants were the United States of America and the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). They were ideologically opposed and built their alliances to protect themselves from future aggression.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is the alliance that supports the United States of America. It was formed in 1949, and its original members were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States. As the leader, the U.S. influenced all of these nations. NATO created a counterweight to Soviet armies. The Warsaw Pact of 1955 is an alliance established by the Soviet Union and seven Soviet satellite states: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. NATO and its member countries represented the Western bloc, while the Warsaw Pact was named the Eastern bloc. As the leader, the Soviet Union imposed and expanded its ideologies over these nations.

6. Economic aspects

The United States initially serves as a capital provider to support and finance job creation, economic growth, and the development of strategies for its allies. The Western bloc instituted

the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), whose purpose is to provide opportunities to compare economic policies for their problems, improve their economy, and coordinate domestic/international policies between its members. The OECD was first made for the Marshall Plan and for implementing capitalism in Europe.

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) is an economic complement for the Warsaw Pact established by the Soviet Union in January 1949. Its principal purpose is to facilitate and coordinate the economic development of the eastern European countries, helping direct the commerce of member countries and introducing import replacement industries. However, few actions are being taken to find solutions for the economic problems of specific regions. After Stalin died in 1954, he left behind a country that was comparatively poor but powerful. The income growth of the Soviet Union is reasonably low during this period of tension. A large portion of the Soviet Union's money is primarily distributed towards the military areas, specifically nuclear testing. Khrushchev believes that the USSR can economically overtake the west.

7. Legal aspects

Documents proclaimed that directly affect this conflict are:

- a) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, "NATO" (1949): This military alliance also called Washington Treaty, was created to protect the U.S, Canada, and several other western countries from a possible attack of the Soviet Union. This document expresses that in case of "an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all [...]" (NATO, 2019).
- b) The Warsaw Pact (1955): Its formal name is "Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance". It was initially signed by the Soviet Union and other eight bloc nations. This treaty provides "unified military command and for the

maintenance of Soviet military units on the territories of the other participating states”

(The editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, s.f).

- c) The “Long Telegram” (1946): This document was written and sent to the Department of State by the American diplomat George Kennan. In it, Kennan explained that the Soviet Union could not have “permanent peaceful coexistence” with the allies of the U.S. This document was crucial for the American policy of containment.
- d) NSC-68 (1950): The “United States Objectives and Programs for National Security”, frequently referred to as NSC-68, was a Top-Secret report completed by the U.S. on April 7th 1950. The 58-page document is among the most influential documents composed by the U.S. Government for this conflict. It was not unclassified until 1975.
- e) First Reports of Soviet Ballistic Missiles in Cuba (1962): On October 16th, the CIA secretly photographed the island of Cuba with an American U-2 spy plane and discovered that Soviet nuclear missiles were being installed. President John F. Kennedy placed a naval blockade around to prevent the Soviets from bringing more military supplies. This event is the beginning of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

8. Sociocultural aspects

The Cold War touches numerous aspects of American social and cultural life. The Civil rights movement is occurring, which is a struggle for justice and equality for African Americans. People like Martin Luther King and Malcolm X lead this movement. Besides, the conflict affects political ideologies, foreign and domestic policies, the presidency, and the personal lives of Americans. Moreover, the resulting anti-communist crusade has profound consequences for Christian America, contributing to both religious revival and religious repression.

Inside the Soviet Union, a series of political reforms that make Soviet society less repressive is initiating. Art and culture are under strict control and public displays of Soviet life are limited to optimistic, positive, and realistic depictions of the Soviet man and woman. Despite this, the Soviet people are benefited from some social liberalization, including equal education and social roles for women, free and improved health care, and other social benefits. The government began an all-out war on organized religion in the country. Consequently, atheism is vigorously promoted by the government.

9. Quorum general positions

1. **Democratic People's Republic of Korea:** With the Korean War in 1950 to 1953, Communist North Korea was backed and supported by the Soviet Union. (Enotes, n.d.). Therefore, it was an ally of the Communist Bloc.
2. **Democratic Republic of Vietnam:** From 1955 to 1975, the Vietnam War had taken place. The Communist government of North Vietnam fought against South Vietnam and its principal ally, the U.S. This war ended when the U.S. and North Vietnam concluded a final peace agreement (History.com, 2021). Now, Vietnam takes a neutral position in this conflict.
3. **Dominion of Canada:** Canada was one of the founding members of NATO. It is one of the main powers that plays an important role in the Western Alliance, assisting the U.S. It also supports the United Nations peacekeeping operations.
4. **Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia:** While initially a communist state, Yugoslavia broke away from the Soviet alliance in 1948 and became a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1961.

5. **French Republic:** France was one of the founding members of NATO. Although it withdrew from NATO's military structure in 1966, it remained as an important ally to the U.S.
6. **German Democratic Republic:** East Germany is a socialist nation formed in 1949 after the division of post-war Germany. It is the most significant Soviet state in Europe after Russia, as it is a proving ground for communist government and policies.
7. **Grand Duchy of Luxembourg:** Luxembourg supported the U.S. through the Cold War, as it was one of the founding members of NATO in 1949. Its government was almost unanimous on their desire to join it.
8. **Hungarian People's Republic Magyar:** The Hungarian Revolution in 1956 had occurred, where revolutions against the Soviet-imposed policies in Hungary dominated Budapest. As a consequence, Hungary is ruled by and allied to the Soviet Union, but has had intentions of withdrawing from the Warsaw Pact. (History.com, 2020).
9. **Islamic Republic of Afghanistan:** During the early Cold War, Afghanistan attempted to maintain a non-aligned position, receiving aid from both the Soviet Union and the United States. Even so, it ended up relying on assistance from the Soviet Union.
10. **Italian Republic:** For a while, Italy was the biggest Communist Party in Western Europe. Aside from its strategic position in the Mediterranean, the power of the Communist Party was the main reason for U.S. involvement in Italy. Italy became a recipient of American aid in the *Marshall Plan* to build up the economy.
11. **Kingdom of the Netherlands:** After the country and some of its colonies were occupied during the Second World War, Dutch leaders recognized that the only way to ensure security was to form a peacetime alliance with their European and North

American neighbors. They became a founding member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949.

12. **People's Republic of China**: In 1949, with Soviet support, the communists won the Chinese Civil War and established the People's Republic of China, which made an alliance with the Soviets. On February 14, 1950, the two sides signed the "Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and mutual Assistance" and other agreements.
13. **People's Socialist Republic of Albania**: In order to obtain the economic aid needed for modernization, as well as the political and military support to enhance its security, Albania turned to the communist world. Albania was one of the original signatures of the Warsaw Pact and benefited mainly from its alliance with the Soviet Union.
14. **Polish People's Republic**: In 1952, Poland adopted a communist regime and later became one of the seven Soviet satellite states that were members of the Warsaw Pact.
15. **Portuguese Republic**: In 1944, Salazar signed the Azores Agreements with the United Kingdom and the United States respectively. Portugal was invited to join NATO but had doubts about the use and possible exploitation of its territory for naval and air bases in peacetime; it was ensured that they would not be used without the full consent of the government. They became a NATO party in 1949.
16. **Republic of Cuba**: Diplomatic ties between the Soviet Union and Cuba were established after the Cuban Revolution in 1959. Cuba became dependent on Soviet markets and military aid and was a major ally of the Soviet Union during the Cold War.
17. **Republic of Korea**: The United States and South Korea are allies under the 1953 Mutual Defense Treaty. The United Kingdom and the U.S. supported South Korea in repelling an invasion from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the Korean War.

18. **Republic of Turkey**: Turkey signed the NATO treaty, mostly for support after the Soviet Union pressured the country to allow free naval passage on its territory.
19. **Socialist Republic of Romania**: The Soviet Union actively helped Romania's reconstruction after World War II. As a consequence, Romania signed the Warsaw pact and installed communism in the country.
20. **The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic**: The Czech Republic tried to join the *Marshall Plan* sponsored by the U.S, but the Soviets invaded Prague (The Czech Republic's capital) and installed its government there, forcing the Czech government to sign the Warsaw Pact.
21. **The Kingdom of Norway**: Norway is a signatory party of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It has strong military relations with the United States.
22. **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**: As one of the main countries, the USSR represents the Eastern bloc. It started to spread communism and dictatorship around European countries after World War II. Years later, in response to the foundation of NATO, the Soviet Union created the Warsaw Pact, consolidating the rival alliance in the conflict.
23. **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**: After World War II, the UK attempted to prevent the spread of communism in European countries. Therefore, it became a founding member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
24. **United Mexican States**: Mexico has strong economic relations with the Capitalist Bloc. It signed the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance in 1947. (OAS, n.d)
25. **United States of America**: As one of the two main characters in this conflict, the U.S. represents the Western bloc and the capitalist alliance. It actively supported European countries to recover from World War II to prevent the spread of

communism. It created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949 amongst 12 other founding members to show force against the Soviet Union and its alliance.

10. Sustainable development goals

I. Goal No. 8: *Decent Work and Economic Growth*

The United Nations acknowledges the importance of a country's economic development. The United States is using its economic might against the USSR. Besides, the Soviet Union held a low-income growth during this period. Instead of investing in technology development for the future, its inversion goes into nuclear research, which has detrimental effects on the economy.

II. Goal No. 16: *Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions*

Conflict, insecurity, weak institutions, and limited access to justice remain a substantial threat to sustainable development. The Cold War affects the achievement of peace among countries. It is necessary to have fair, strong, and peaceful organizations to guarantee that resources are correctly distributed. This goal aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence to end conflicts and insecurity. It promotes the creation and maintenance of trust and order inside a nation.

III. Goal No. 17: *Partnerships for the Goals*

The UN recognizes the importance of holding partnerships for achieving goals. The alliances during this conflict divide into nations that have a common ideology and goals of defeating their opponents. Having associations helps increase resources and military forces. The main alliances during the Cold War were the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the *Warsaw Pact*. The principal purpose of both is to safeguard the freedom and security of its members by political and military means.

Supporting websites

These are some links with websites that can help you with the research of your delegation:

Topic A:

- AtomicArchive. (2020). *Nuclear Arms Control Treaties*. Atomicarchive.Com.
<https://www.atomicarchive.com/resources/treaties/index.html>
- ICAN. (n.d.-a). *How is your country doing?* Retrieved August 7, 2021, from
https://www.icanw.org/how_is_your_country_doing
- NTI. (n.d.). *Country Profiles*. Retrieved August 7, 2021, from
<https://www.nti.org/learn/countries/>
- Roser, M. (2013, August 6). *Nuclear Weapons*. Our World in Data.
<https://ourworldindata.org/nuclear-weapons>

Topic B:

- BBC. (2019, May 23). *What was the Cold War? - CBBC Newsround*.
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/47122488>
- History.com Editors. (2019, December 4). *Cold War History*. HISTORY.
<https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cold-war-history>
- *StackPath*. (2013). Royal Air Force Museum.
<https://www.nationalcoldwarexhibition.org/the-cold-war/countries/>

You can also employ websites and PDFs cited on the *References* page at the end of the document.

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<https://www.icrc.org/es/document/armas-nucleares-una-amenaza-intolerable-para-la-humanidad>

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