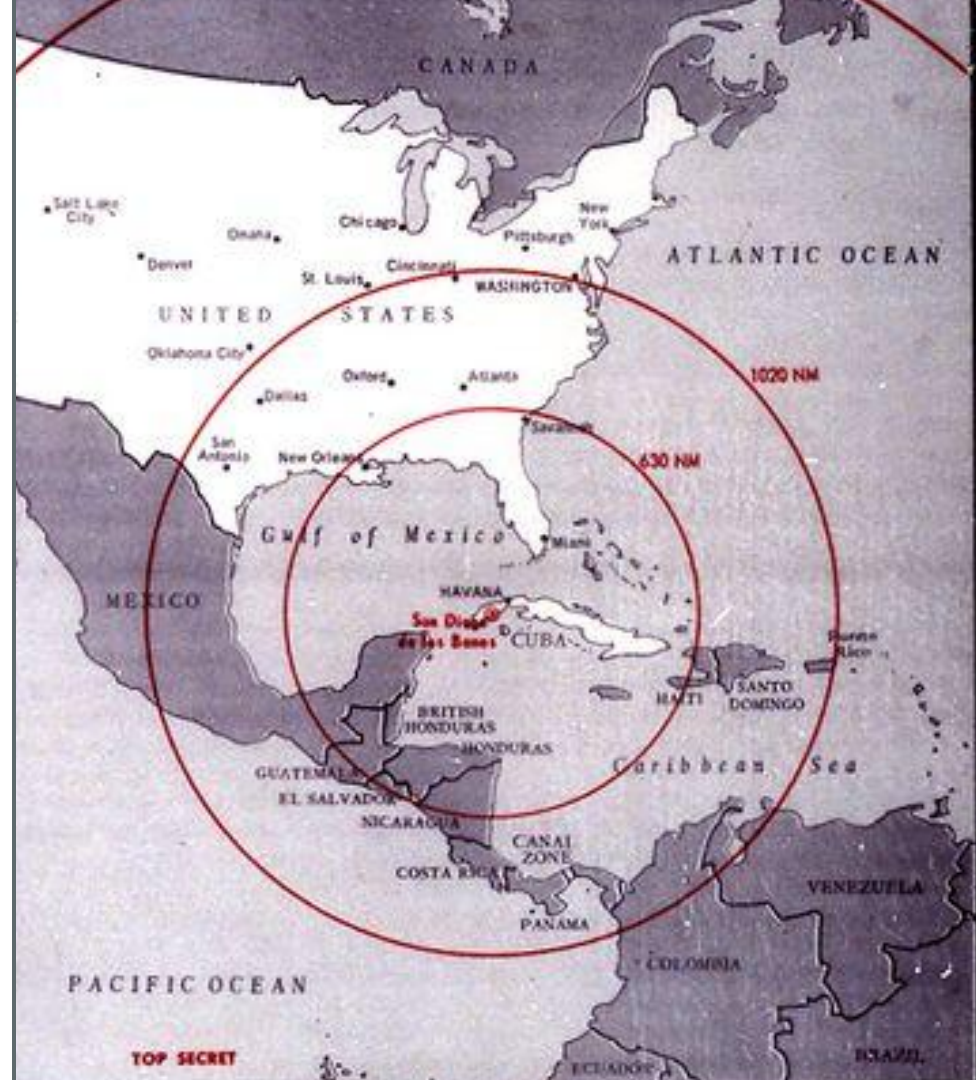




Backgrounder // The Joint Crisis Committee

# The Cuban Missile Crisis

October // 15th 1962



**“Mankind must put  
an end to war before  
war puts an end to  
mankind.”**

- John F. Kennedy



# Welcome to the Joint Crisis Committee

## Overview:

### The Joint Crisis Committee:

- What is a JCC and how does it work?
- Rules of Procedure
- Points and Motions

### Historical Background:

- Timeline of the Cold War
- Situation of the Crisis
- Information on factions

### Conference Info:

- Factions, Countries, Positions
- Conference and Staff

# What is the JCC and how does it work?

A Joint Crisis Committee usually comprises of two groups of delegates/representatives in separate rooms, debating the same, perpetual crisis.

Typically these factions have opposing positions in the crisis and either try to dominate the other side or seek common ground. As a rule, there are no boundaries to a faction's course of action, besides having to remain realistic.

The crisis is presented to the delegates, who can react to it in the form of directives, short one-clause resolutions. These directives influence the outplay of the scenario.

Directives will be further explained in the rules of procedure, but here is an example:

## **“Public Directive: US Blockade of Cuba**

**The US hereby decides that the 3th carrier strike group shall blockade any shipping bound for Cuba, by all means necessary.**

### **- US Secretary of Defense”**

If this Directive is submitted to the chair, the crisis will change accordingly. For example, if the opposing faction decides to breach the blockade by force, an armed conflict may be sparked. It is through these decisions/actions, that the crisis develops.

# What is the JCC and how does it work? - pt II

## Crisis Updates:

Throughout a crisis session there will be multiple spontaneous crisis updates given by the chairs. These include the latest developments of the crisis at hand, as well as results and repercussions of submitted directives. As an Example:

**“Crisis Update No. X October 30th 1962**

**The reconnaissance plane (sent out in previous directive) has spotted a soviet submarine near coast of Florida.**

**Public opinion of JFK at all time low, due to inaction in the face of crisis. ... ”**

## Events:

The Scenarios outplay is also affected by random events, introduced through the chairs, such as natural disasters, leaks, other countries actions, and so on...

## Intelligence:

Having more knowledge as the opposing faction is key in facing the crisis. E.g. The reconnaissance planes findings (from the example on the left) are not known to the opposing faction,(they don't know their submarine has been spotted). Directives can involve intelligence actions, e.g. spy operations, but are at risk of detection.

# JCC Rules of Procedure - Debate

**Procedure of debate:** The debate in this JCC will be held in the following three ways only:

1. **Unmoderated Caucus:** Unmoderated Caucuses in JCC will function identically to those found in conventional Model UN committees: they will serve as informal periods of debate where delegates can physically move across the committee room to approach fellow delegates in colloquial conversation.
2. **Moderated Caucus:** Moderated Caucuses will function similarly as they do in conventional Model UN committees. They will serve as formal intervals of debate, where delegates can motion to take the floor/hold a speech and points of information (short questions; after his/her speech) as well as follow ups, are in order.
3. **Directive Breaks:** Directive Breaks are short recesses in which the chairs will be given the opportunity to confer and process directives. While directives are being processed by the staff, delegates are encouraged to engage in colloquial debate without leaving their respective seats in the committee room. These Directive Breaks should last no longer than five minutes.

# JCC Rules of Procedure - Directives

**This JCC involves two types of directives:**

## **1. Private Directives:**

- A. A private directive can be issued by any delegate and involves actions that are to be taken by assets or institutions under his jurisdiction. E.g. The President of France may issue a private directive to his intelligence agency to observe/infiltrate a specific place or institution, but he cannot issue a private directive commanding UN Peacekeepers, as those are not under his jurisdiction.
- B. A private directive can be issued without informing other members of the faction.
- C. The outcome of a private directive will be decided by the chairs and the submitter will be given notice individually.

# JCC Rules of Procedure - Directives

**This JCC involves two types of directives:**

## **1. Public Directives:**

- A. A public directive can be issued by any delegate and involves actions that are to be taken by any assets or institutions under the entire blocks jurisdiction. E.g. The Sec. General of the USSR may issue a public directive to move troops of the Warsaw Pact from Place A to place B
- B. A public directive has to be submitted, proposed to the committee in a speech and has to be voted on and passed by a simple majority of all members of the faction.
- C. The outcome of a public directive will be decided by the chairs and the entire faction will be given notice through the next crisis update.

# JCC Rules of Procedure - Directives

## Format of Directives:

A Directive of any kind has to include the following information:

1. Type of directive (Private/Public)
2. A short Title summing up the content
3. A short and concise description of the actions to be taken, the objectives and the way in which the directive is to be carried out
4. The name/position of the delegate submitting the directive

Directives should either be submitted on paper or via email to your chairs email.

As an example:

*type*                      *title*

**“Public Directive: US Blockade of Cuba**

**The US hereby decides that the 3th carrier strike group shall blockade any shipping bound for Cuba, by all means necessary.**

**- US Secretary of Defense”**

*submitter*                      *content*

# Points and Motions

Points and motions are questions or suggestions directed towards the Chair. They can only be made before or after another member's speech with the possible exception of a Point of Personal Privilege –and are entertained at the discretion of the Chair.

## Points and Motions:

## Effect:

Rule 1: Unmoderated Caucus:

Delegates may motion for an unmoderated caucus, as outlined in the Rules of Procedure.

Rule 2: Point of Personal Privilege:

Should a delegate experience any sort of discomfort, a point of personal privilege may be raised any time.

Rule 3: Point of Order:

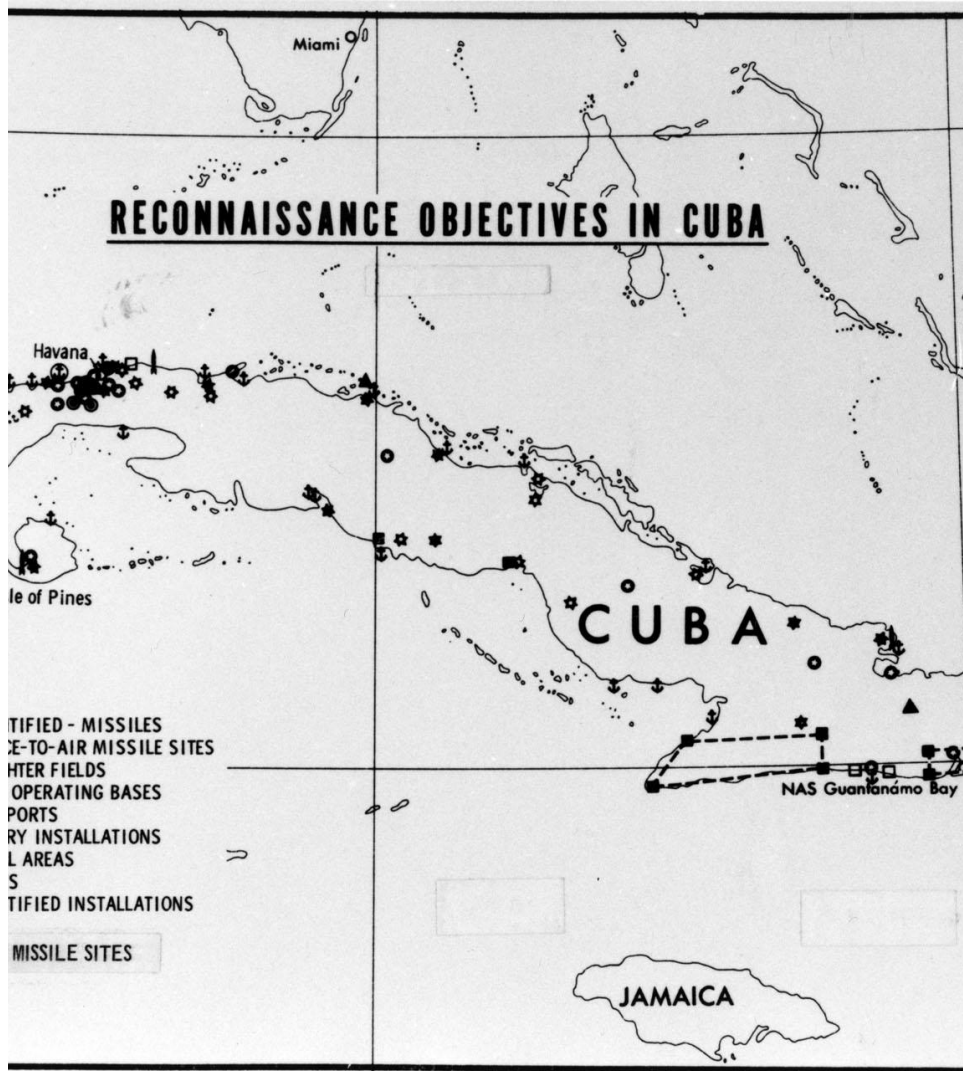
A point of order may be raised, whenever a delegate, thinks the chairs have made a mistake in procedure.

Rule 4: Point of Inquiry:

A point of inquiry is a short question, which may be directed at either a delegate or the chairs.

Rule 5: Right of Reply:

If a delegate feels personally attacked in a speech or comment, they might take the floor, demanding their right of reply.

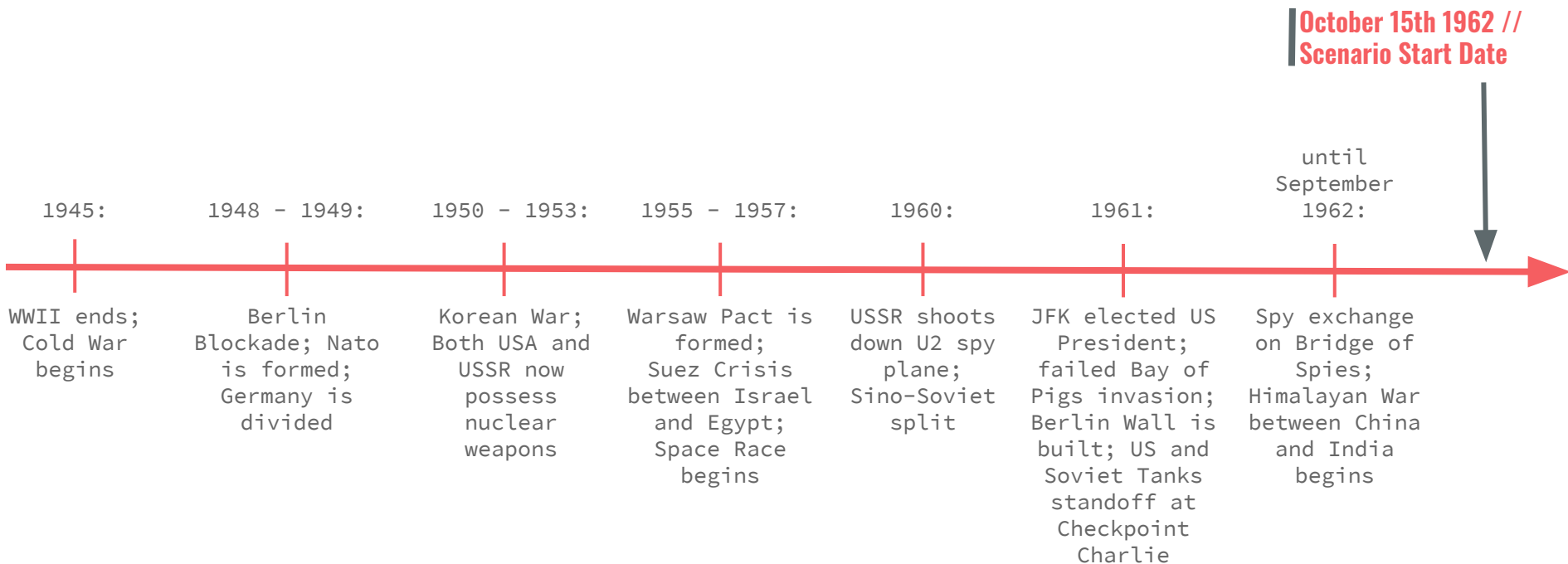


# Historical Crisis Background

October // 15th 1962

# Timeline of the Cold War //

## Historical Context of the Scenario



# The Crisis Situation // Information on the factions

## Historical Context of the Scenario

Note: This information only includes a briefing of information known to both sides of the conflict. Faction-specific and secret information can be found in the faction backgrounders.

### Regarding NATO:

The NATO Alliance comprises of numerous democratic nations of both North America and Western Europe, among those are 3 of the 4 Nuclear Powers and Victors of the great war: Great Britain, France and the United States.

The Alliance features some of the world's most modern armed forces and has repeatedly bumped heads with the Soviet sphere of influence. Following the Truman Doctrine the Alliances strongest member, the US has taken it upon themselves to limit Soviet/Communist influence wherever possible, by any means necessary

### Regarding the Warsaw Pact:

The Warsaw Pact comprising of eight nations in Eastern Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the USSR) most being communist satellite regimes of the USSR, follows the Brezhnev Doctrine, of using force when necessary to defend itself and to secure communist reign of its members. But recently, following the Sino-Soviet and Soviet-Albanian split, Albania has withheld support. The Pact, backed up with Soviet nuclear weapons has the main objective of securing the communist regimes in its member states and limit the west's influence.

# The Crisis Situation // Information on the factions

## Historical Context of the Scenario

Note: This information only includes a briefing of information known to both sides of the conflict. Faction-specific and secret information can be found in the faction backgrounders.

### Regarding CUBA:

Since the communist revolution of Cuba in 1959 the country is run by Fidel Castro and his communist regime. Due to the failure of previous governments the popular support for the new communist regime is very high.

The US, deeming a communist nation, and therefore a possible USSR-ally, just outside their front door, intolerable tried, and failed to overthrow the communist government in the Bay of Pigs invasion. Since then diplomatic relations to the US have been severed and a new confrontation seems highly likely, as Cuba cosies up with the USSR ever more.

### Regarding the rest of the world:

The World of 1962 is highly polarized with almost every country being under the influence of either of the two world powers US and USSR. This bipolar world therefore sees many conflicts developing into proxy wars between the communist and democratic spheres of influence.

In addition the process of decolonization leaves many former colonies e.g. in Asia and Africa, either deeply associated with their former mother countries or struggling to find a new way of self rule and even new diplomatic partners. Many former colonies thus became susceptible for communist ideas and influences.

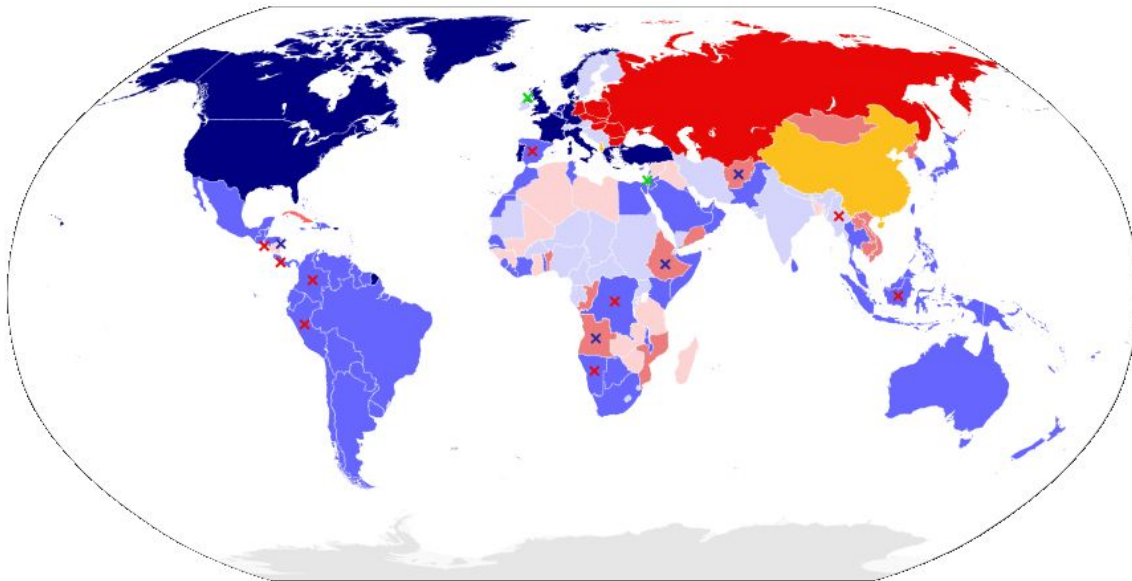
# The Crisis Situation // Information on the factions

## Historical Context of the Scenario

Note: This information only includes a briefing of information known to both sides of the conflict. Faction-specific and secret information can be found in the faction backgrounders.

### Alliances and Spheres of Influence 1962:

- NATO
- US sphere of influence
- Warsaw Pact
- Soviet sphere of influence
- China
- Neutral



# Conference Information

Factions, Countries, Positions  
Conference and Staff



# Factions, Countries, Position

Every participant will be assigned one of the positions listed below.

Some of those function as representatives of their countries to their respective faction, whereas some are officials of the major faction members [e.g. the Soviet Union has 3 officials instead of a single representative].

Each faction's major member (USSR and US) have a Foreign Secretary / Secretary of State, those two positions are unique, as these two delegates are the only ones allowed to meet outside the committees rooms, under supervision of a chair. To call a diplomatic summit (Meeting of both Foreign Secretaries) a motion for a summit has to be voted for unanimously by both factions.

Each nuclear power (US; USSR; UK; France) have a secretary of Defense, who have a veto right against any planned nuclear strikes of their own country. They can however usually only make use of this right once per JCC. [e.g. The british sec. of defense may veto the decision of the nuke deployment by the UK, not by any other country however]

# Factions, Countries, Position

## NATO

10 Seats

- ★ United States (3)
  - President John F. Kennedy
  - Sec. of State
  - Sec. of Defense
- ★ United Kingdom (2)
  - Prime Minister
  - Minister of Defense
- ★ France (2)
  - President Charles de Gaulle
  - Minister of Defense
- ★ Italy (Representative) (1)
- ★ West Germany (Representative) (1)
- ★ Turkey (Representative) (1)

## Warsaw Pact

10 Seats

- ★ Soviet Union (USSR) (3)
  - Gen. sec. Nikita Khrushchev
  - Foreign. Leonid Brezhnev
  - Defense sec.
- ★ Poland (Representative) (1)
- ★ East Germany (Representative) (1)
- ★ Bulgaria (Representative) (1)
- ★ Romania (Representative) (1)
- ★ Czechoslovakia (Rep.) (1)
- ★ Hungary (Representative) (1)
- ★ [Cuba *Fidel Castro* (Rep.) (1)]

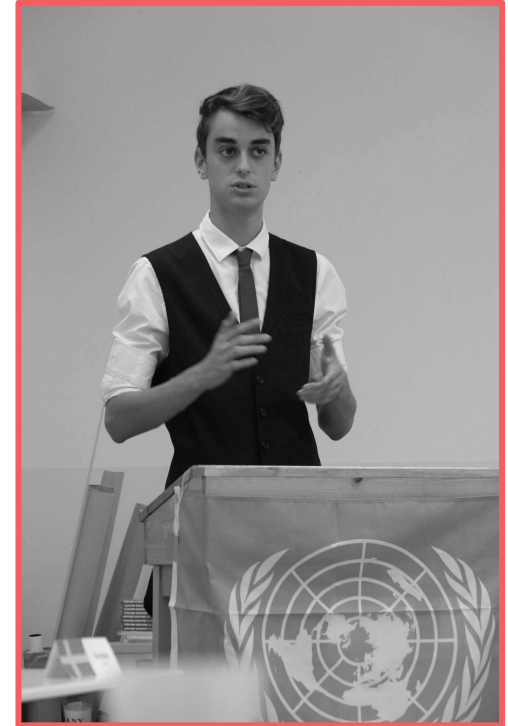
*Note: Cuba is nominally not part of the Warsaw Pact, however as a member of Comecon they count.*

# Conference and Staff // Chairs

Hi everyone,

My name is Jonas Schilling and it is my absolute honour to serve as your Chair in this very first 3-MUN conference. The best part about starting your own conference is, that you get to do whatever you feel like, and ever since returning from my year in Canada, where i came across the concept of MUN, i have missed the concept of a Joint Crisis Committee in the European MUN Landscape. That's why i decided to host my own committee at 3-MUN introducing exactly this concept. I hope for a truly awesome experience and possibly leaving my mark on our small Berlin-MUN-community this way. Lastly, i would like to thank everyone who has made this possible and volunteered to aid me as co-chairs. Thank you so much!

Sincerely,  
Jonas Schilling



# Conference and Staff // Chairs

Hello Participants of the Joint Crisis Committee

My name is Jonas Dills and it is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you to the first ever 3-Mun Joint Crisis Committee. This is my first Crisis Committee and I am as excited to experience this type of debate as you are. The concept of this council splits from traditional MUN roles and places you into an emergency as Government officials. This type of simulation is rare in the Model UN world and I hope that all of us will take this opportunity to learn, grow, and enjoy debate. I am sure that this will be a fantastic conference for all of us!

Sincerely,  
Jonas Dills

