



SSIC_{SIM}

2019

BACKGROUND GUIDE

THE GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY: 1966



Dear Delegates,

My name is David Baldrige and I am a fourth-year student double majoring in Economics and Political Science. I'd like to welcome you to *The Global Intelligence Community: 1966* at SSICsim, a committee that will deal with a wide range of issues from intrigue and assassination to the tensions of the Cold War to questions of state sovereignty. This committee will have delegates representing all the major powers at the height of the Cold War, as well as representatives from numerous fictional intelligence agencies from the global age of spy fiction, the 1960s. The decisions you make in this committee will affect the course of the Cold War, you could drive the world into nuclear confrontation or build a framework of international cooperation for the future. In addition to resolving tensions among yourselves, you must contend with the increasing power of non-state actors, many of whom will be willing to resort to violence or extortion to achieve their objectives and increase their power.

What follows is the relevant historical, scientific, political, and philosophical information to effectively discharge the duties of the director of a major intelligence agency in 1966. Best of luck in your preparations and I look forward to meeting you all in person in November.

Regards,

David Baldrige



HISTORICAL* BACKGROUND

In discussing the background information for the world this committee is set in, it is important to note that it incorporates both historical and fictional elements. As a general rule, **what was true in 1966 will hold true in this committee, but it will be augmented by **additional elements** which will also be laid out in this background guide.*

a) The Cold War up to 1966

The most important aspect of the historical setting for this committee is that it is set during the Cold War. The important events and conditions of this bipolar geopolitical struggle between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its satellite states will now be laid out.

i) The Second World War and its aftermath

The United States and Soviet Union had been allies in the struggle to defeat Nazi Germany and the final positions of each's armies largely determined Cold War borders in Europe. Almost immediately, tensions between the former allies arose over issues like the future of political freedoms in Eastern European countries occupied by the Soviets.

ii) 1946- "The Iron Curtain"

A more permanent breakdown in relations between the Soviet Union and Western countries began to take effect in 1946, when the Soviets refused to withdraw their military forces from Iran in accordance with a wartime arrangement leading to official condemnation by the United States and an end to the "diplomatic niceties" that had prevailed between the two powers. The growing tensions were captured in a speech made by Winston Churchill during a tour of the United States proclaiming that an "Iron Curtain" had descended across Europe separating free nations from tyrannical (Soviet-dominated) ones.

iii) 1947-49- Escalation in Europe

The years following 1946 saw each side consolidate its power in their own respective spheres of influence in Europe. Guided by the vision of Secretary of State George Marshall, the United States delivered a massive package of military and economic support for the Greek and Turkish governments in March 1947. Later in the year, this principle was extended to the entire European continent with a massive package of unconditional economic aid being offered to every European country (including the Soviet Union and its aligned nations in Eastern Europe). Known as the Marshall plan, the goal of this initiative



was to rebuild Europe's devastated economy, while simultaneously providing business opportunities for American companies and bolstering the position of anti-communist political forces. Unsurprisingly, the Soviets did not agree to participate in the Marshall plan and forced their Eastern European bloc to withdraw as well, corralling them into the Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) instead. The blocs were further consolidated in 1948, with the Soviets removing the quasi-independent government in Czechoslovakia, and the Americans using underhanded CIA tactics to reduce the influence of Communist labour movements in France and ensure communist defeat in the Italian elections. Lastly, the division of Germany along Cold War lines was finalized during the Berlin crisis of 1948-49, when the Soviets isolated West Berlin (under American, British, and French control) from all ground access after a dispute over currency, forcing all supplies to be delivered by air. Here, the West scored a major victory, successfully supplying Berlin from the air, and, almost more importantly, winning the propaganda battle against the Soviets. Shortly thereafter, each side would set up its own client state in its respective zone of influence in Germany.

iv) The Cold War in Asia

The focus of the Cold War began to shift out of Europe on October 1, 1949, when Mao Zedong proclaimed victory in the Chinese Civil War and the establishment of a communist state, the People's Republic of China (PRC), forcing anti-communist forces to exile on the island of Taiwan. The following year, the PRC signed a treaty of military and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, and, more significantly with the support of the USSR and PRC, the communist regime of North Korea launched an invasion of its southern neighbour on June 25. This Korean War would drag on for 3 years ending in a military stalemate and status quo antebellum, resulting in millions of both civilian and military deaths, and drawing major interventions from the US and its allies, as well as the PRC, and, to a lesser extent, the USSR. The US also used the Korean War to further develop its military presence in Asia adding forces to South Korea and Taiwan, and escalating its involvement in the growing conflict in Vietnam in addition to its forces in Japan.

v) Decolonization and "The Third World" - the Cold War goes global

Many of the early Cold War conflicts emerged as a result of both anticolonialism and the eventual, steady, withdrawal from Empire. For instance, there were prominent communist-led anticolonial insurgencies in what were then known as British Malaya and French Indochina. Additionally, the general withdrawal from global affairs and empire of both Britain and France created conflicts that were only peripherally related to the Cold War such as between the newly created



State of Israel and the partitioned states of India and Pakistan. Eventually, the growing number of newly independent states in Asia and Africa solidified as a geopolitical bloc that existed independent of the Cold War's bifurcated world, culminating in the Bandung Conference of 1955 in which 29 states committed to a collective "common detestation of colonialism" and an adherence to the non-alignment within the context of the Cold War. This can be seen as the birth of the "Third World", which though today is usually used as a pejorative term for developing countries, originally represented a "third" camp in the Cold War. The most prominent members of the "Third World" were Tito, an anti-Soviet communist in Yugoslavia, Nasser, the leader of Egypt, and Nehru, the leader of India. Despite their efforts to remain outside of the Cold War however, many of the "Third World" countries ultimately became the battlegrounds, both covert and overt of the Cold War.

vi) Berlin 2.0 and Cuba, 1958-1962

It is interesting to note that although Latin American conflicts would become a staple of the late Cold War, in the early Cold War, Latin America remained almost exclusively under the domination of the United States through institutions like the Rio Pact of 1947 and the subsequent Organization of American States. One notable exception to this was the Cuban revolution against the regime of US-backed dictator Fulgencio Batista in 1959. The leader of the revolution, Fidel Castro quickly took steps to align himself with the USSR and easily fought off an American-backed invasion at the Bay of Pigs in 1961. The following year, in response to the deployment of American nuclear weapons in Turkey, the USSR began the deployment of nuclear missiles in Cuba, hoping to give the Americans "a little of their own medicine". What followed in October 1962 was "Thirteen Days" of "brinkmanship that terrified the world" that is often described as the closest the world came to nuclear war. Ultimately, each side agreed to back down and withdraw their nuclear weapons from deployments in Cuba and Turkey. In Berlin, meanwhile, a constant exodus of people from the Eastern bloc via West Berlin was becoming somewhat of an embarrassment for the USSR. As a solution, the Soviet Union and East Germany erected a concrete wall around West Berlin, closing off the last escape route and providing a physical embodiment of the Iron Curtain and the divisions of the Cold War more generally.

b) Intelligence Agencies (both *fictional* and non-fictional)

i) The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) - United States of America

-Established in 1947 by President Truman, the CIA coordinates America's international intelligence efforts. It is overseen by the President's National



Security Council (NSC) which directs CIA operations based on intelligence delivered to it by the CIA. Compared to its older, European counterparts, the CIA has a less established global information network, often distributing resources to meet problems as they arise.

ii) MI6- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Also known as the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), MI6 was initially established as the Foreign Section of the Secret Service Bureau, established by the British government in 1909 to combat the growing threat from the German Empire. Over the course of two world wars, MI6 developed into a mature intelligence agency with deep contact networks across the world, particularly in countries that were formerly a part of the British Empire.

iii) Direction générale de la sécurité extérieure (DGSE)- France

Established the French government-in-exile during the Second World War, the DGSE has its origins in coordinating resistance activities against the Nazi occupation of France. Consequently, as an intelligence agency, it specializes in covert operations and cryptographic communication and interception.

iv) Central Investigation Department: External Division- People's Republic of China

As of 1966, China does not have significant international intelligence operations, with much effort being expended on internal security. China's foreign intelligence operations are concentrated on its neighbours in East and South/Southeast Asia.

v) Public Security Intelligence Agency (PSIA)- Japan

The PSIA evolved out of a number of informal intelligence organizations established by American occupying authorities in Japan. Though it has steadily grown since its founding in 1952, the PSIA has remained hampered by the Japanese government which, being wary of its imperialistic history, has shied away from extensive foreign intelligence operations.

vi) Servizio Informazioni Difesa (SID)- Italy

The SID was established in 1965 as a permanent branch of Italy's defense ministry, responsible for foreign intelligence to the Italian government. As it was only established the year before the committee begins, the SID will have to mount an aggressive build-up if it wants to compete with more established



agencies.

vii) Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti (KGB)- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The KGB is the largest intelligence organization in the world and was established in 1954 as part of a general reorganization of the USSR's government after the death of Stalin. It has successfully obtained contacts in the intelligence agencies, scientific operations, and governments of almost every major country.

viii) Ministerium für Staatssicherheit (Stasi)- German Democratic Republic (East Germany)

Though the Stasi is most known for its ruthless secret police division, described as one of "the most hated and feared institutions of the East German communist government", it also controlled a vast foreign intelligence operation. Like its close partner, the KGB, the Stasi infiltrated the institutions of many foreign governments. It also aided and developed armed terrorist groups around the world.

ix) Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND)- Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)

Founded in 1956, the BND was West Germany's foreign intelligence services. It was under the direct supervision of the Chancellor's office. The BND focused on infiltrating major institutions in eastern bloc countries, like the USSR and East Germany.

x) Służba Bezpieczeństwa (Security Service)- People's Republic of Poland

Służba Bezpieczeństwa (Security Service)- People's Republic of Poland
The main security service of Communist Poland, the Służba Bezpieczeństwa collaborates closely with its communist allies and focuses mainly on codebreaking and intercepting the intelligence activities of Western countries.

xi) Mukhabarat- Arab Republic of Egypt

The Mukhabarat is the principal intelligence agency of the Egyptian government, and it reports directly to the President of Egypt. Its expertise is in counterinsurgency operations.



xii) Research and Analysis Wing- Republic of India

The Research and Analysis Wing is the principal external intelligence agency of India. It has no particular specialization and has capabilities to conduct intelligence operations around the world.

xiii) Dirección de Inteligencia- Republic of Cuba

As a close ally of the Soviet Union, the Cuban government provides extensive intelligence support to the USSR for the region of Latin America. The Dirección de Inteligencia is the principal outlet for this cooperation, with highly trained agents stationed across Latin America. Whether they can successfully operate internationally remains to be seen.

xiv) Interpol

Interpol is an organization that is dedicated to combating transborder crime. Though its agents are not experienced in espionage or combat activities, it possesses the capabilities to detect suspicious and potentially criminal activity occurring anywhere in the world and present this information to other members of the committee.

xv) Impossible Mission Force- USA

An independent intelligence agency, whose mere existence is classified information. Established in 1966 to conduct intelligence field operations for which official US (CIA) involvement would bear too great of a risk. All of its agents work on a contracted basis and only take their missions, should they choose to accept them. From the 1966-1973 television series and ongoing film series *Mission Impossible*.

xvi) United Network Command for Law and Enforcement (U.N.C.L.E)- Jointly funded by the USA, USSR, U.K., Netherlands, Greece, Italy, and Spain.

Established in 1964 by the aforementioned governments, the primary goal of U.N.C.L.E. is to combat international criminal organizations whose extensive operations demand a multinational response. From the 1964-1968 American television series *The Man from U.N.C.L.E.*

xvii) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Intelligence



NATO possesses its own intelligence agency to conduct operations on behalf of its members, particularly those that lack their own major intelligence agency: Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, and Turkey.

xviii) International Rescue

Funded by a mysterious philanthropist, International Rescue specializes in support and extraction operations around the world and has the ability to materialize support anywhere in the world on short notice. Its technical secrets remain closely guarded and nobody is quite sure how it is able to operate in the manner that it does.

xix) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)- Special Branch

The IAEA is an official United Nations department tasked with, among other things, preventing the use of nuclear weapons. Its highly classified Special Branch consists of field agents with a high degree of technical training in locating and disarming nuclear weapons that have fallen into the hands of criminals or non-state actors.

xx) The Battenburg Group

The Battenburg Group is funded by the corporations of the world to police major financial and economic crimes. It fields agents around the world and has the ability to detect unusual financial activities being committed by both state and non-state actors.

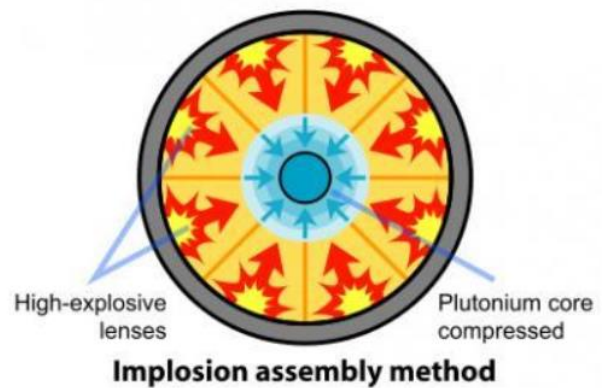
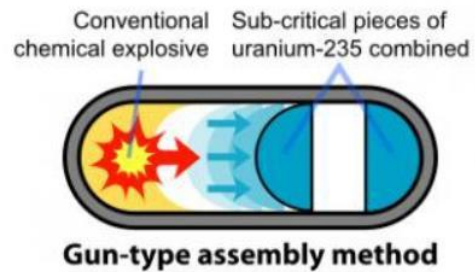


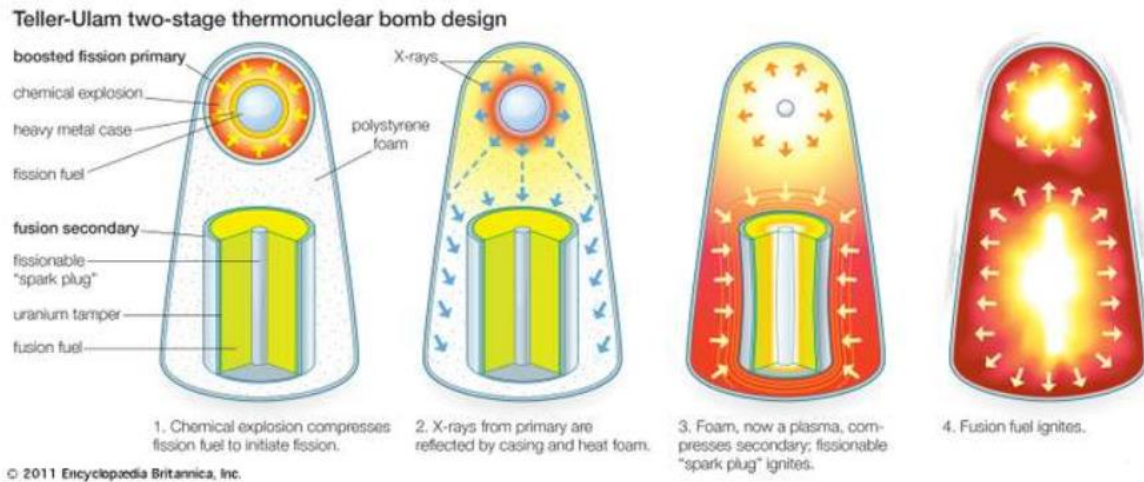
ANATOMY OF AN ATOM BOMB

Given the threat posed by nuclear weapons to human civilization, a basic understanding of their technical operation is vital for any intelligence officer.

The first thing to note is that all plutonium and uranium used for an atomic bomb must first be enriched—the process by which usable isotopes of the elements are separated from the raw material. This process is generally achieved by the use of a centrifuge.

The first kind of atomic bomb is a fission bomb. Fission is the process where the splitting of an atom causes a chain reaction of further atom-splitting, generating an enormous amount of energy known as an atomic explosion. Fission bombs begin their explosion process by either one (in the case of the gun-type method) or multiple (for the implosion method) conventional explosives generating sufficient pressure and energy inside the bomb chamber to induce a chain of fission reactions in a *critical mass* of uranium or plutonium.





Teller-Ulam two-stage thermonuclear bomb design.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

The second, more powerful, kind of atomic bomb is a fusion bomb, also known as a thermonuclear bomb. Fusion is the more intense form of energy generation that consists of two atoms fusing into one. A thermonuclear bomb's detonation begins with the detonation of a fission bomb as outlined earlier. The energy and radiation from this primary explosion turns foam placed in bomb casing into a plasma that generates sufficient compression to detonate the fusion material by means of a fissionable "spark plug".

CURRENT ISSUES

1. The Ongoing Cold War

In 1966, the Cold War is very much still an ongoing rivalry. Two developments of interest for the committee are the Sino-Soviet split and the Vietnam War.

a. **The Sino-Soviet Split:** After the Chinese Revolution of 1949, the USSR and China became close allies, with the Soviets providing extensive technical, economic, and policy assistance to the new Communist China. Relations began to deteriorate after the death of Stalin, the Soviet leader, in 1953, as Mao Zedong thought he should now be respected as the senior communist leader, which the Soviets refused to do. Sino-Soviet relations continued to deteriorate over the rest of the 1950s and the early 1960s as the Chinese frequently criticized Soviet foreign policy. By 1965 almost all contact between the USSR and China had ceased. Notably, this has left China with no major allies, creating the



potential for a dramatic realignment of international affairs.

b. **The New Cold War: Covert Action + Intrigue:** The focus of international geopolitics has now shifted to focus on questions of international geopolitical influence. All major nations are competing to secure influence in all parts of the globe in order to secure economic prosperity and prestige for themselves. Instead of using overt military aggression to fulfil these goals, governments have now turned to espionage agencies, who by political manipulation, support for armed insurgents, and a host of other methods are able to bolster their influence in foreign countries. Delegates will be provided with a full breakdown of each country in the world, including its government type and international alignment.

2. The Ethics of Intelligence- Human Rights and Sovereignty

a. **Human Rights:** The committee must consider the ethics of conducting intelligence operations in light of increasing recognition of fundamental human rights. Are such things as assassinations, kidnapping, and surveillance ethical practices, or do they violate human rights? Is it even possible to conduct intelligence operations without violating human rights?

b. **Sovereignty:** Further to the previous point, the committee should also consider to what extent espionage activity is a violation of a state's sovereignty. Could espionage activities be considered an act of war? What is a proportionate response by a state that has been the documented victim/target of intelligence activity?

3. Nuclear Security

On March 5, 1966, massive quantities of enriched uranium and plutonium disappeared from a warehouse operated by the Brazilian government. There was sufficient material to produce over 100 atomic weapons- provided that an expert in nuclear engineering was available to guide the assembly process. This is why the disappearance of Dr. Wilhelm Witt, a noted East German nuclear engineer, with an expertise in the manufacturing of nuclear, thermonuclear, and neutronic weapons, on the evening of March 3, 1966 is quite worrying. Dr. Witt had been attending a scientific conference in Paris, but did not show up for the final day of the conference. One of his colleagues, an Englishman named Dr. Miller went to Dr. Witt's hotel room to find that his room had been entirely cleaned out of all of his possessions. Dr. Miller reported the disappearance to the Paris police, and the French government took over the investigation.



STATE OF AFFAIRS

Due to the combination of the disappeared materials and the particular expertise of Dr. Witt, this committee has been convened by the governments of the world to establish the first coordinated international intelligence operation. Additionally, it must endeavour to construct a framework for the acceptable conduct of espionage- a Geneva convention for covert operations. If it is particularly successful, the committee may even become a forum for the resolution of major Cold War conflicts.

APPENDIX: DELEGATE RESOURCES

The delegate resources for this committee consist of agents. Each delegate will have 5 agents at their disposal. Agents have three skill areas, which can be improved by delegates over the committee: **Infiltration, Combat, and Influence**. Agents can also be placed in a single location by delegates, at which point they will be considered "**Stationed**" there. Over a period of time, agents will gain extensive local contacts and be able to supply the delegate with a reliable source of information from that particular area/city. Delegates may request further resources from their governments including technical hardware (cars, weapons, etc...) or more agents.



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