

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY
ORGANIZATION, 1951
GAUCHOMUN XV**



**Specialized
GAUCHOMUN XV
UCSB Model UN**



A WORD FROM SECRETARIAT

Gauchomun XV has a conference-wide zero-tolerance policy for any forms of bigotry, including but not limited to homophobia, sexism, racism, and xenophobia. Be mindful of this as you research, speak, and write. It is our duty as global citizens and students of diplomacy to ensure our views are unbiased, fair, and equitable.

The mandate of this committee includes the discussion of developing global political situations, parts of which may be considered sensitive and personal to your fellow delegates. In accordance with our zero-tolerance discrimination policy, we ask that delegates be mindful in the ways they approach these topics in their research and in committee session. If you are unsure or confused about how to navigate within our policies, please feel free to contact your Dais or Secretariat, who are happy to provide you with direction.



A Word From Secretariat

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to GauchomUN XV! My name is Kirra Moore and it is my pleasure to serve as the Under-Secretary-General of General Assemblies and Specialized Bodies this year.

I am a first-year at UCSB studying Political Science. I am from Laguna Beach, CA in Orange County. I participated in MUN for all four years of high school and 3 years of middle school. On the collegiate circuit, I have competed in TrojanMUN 2023, served as Chair of JCC: Communist Party in SBIMUN XIV, and will be competing in McMUN 2024. MUN has been such a constant throughout my life and I am so excited to share that with you. It has taught me public speaking skills and diplomacy.

Outside of MUN, I love hanging out with my friends, going to the beach and being active in general. I'm also a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma in the chapter here at UCSB. After undergrad, I hope to attend law school and go somewhere on the East Coast!

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please feel free to contact me at my email listed below!

Good luck with your papers,

Kirra Moore (*she/her*)

kirramoore@ucsb.edu

Under-Secretary-General of General Assemblies and Specialized Bodies

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Letter from the Chair

Welcome Delegates,

I'm honored and excited to welcome you to Gauchomun XV! I am also honored to be your Chair for this year's Specialized Committee, NATO: 1951. Current events have shed a light on the strength and relationships that compose our global measures towards international security, conflict prevention, and lasting peace.

In this committee I hope to foster good debate and strategic thinking over the philosophical responsibilities of the alliance and the impactful policy solutions in both times of crisis and stability.

I am a second-year political science major concentrating in international relations. I am also pursuing minors in philosophy, architecture, and urban history. In my free time I love to play rugby (go All Blacks!), find new music, go to the gym, and watch movies.

As far as MUN, I've previously served as a backroom staffer and most recently as the Under-Secretary-General of Specialized Committees during SBIMUN XIV, our annual collegiate conference. It was a great leadership experience and I learned many lessons about event-planning and professional communication.

I hope your experience in this committee creates fond memories with your friends and fellow delegates. I hope this also serves as an opportunity to sharpen your public-speaking and negotiation skills, which will pay dividends in the collegiate MUN circuit and in your future as a global citizen.

Good luck!

Jasper Byrne (he/him)

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Chair, Specialized Committee NATO: 1951

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Hello Delegates!

Welcome to Gauchomun XV and this year's Specialized Committee- NATO: 1951. It is my great pleasure to be your Co-Chair for this committee. As we live through times of tense geopolitical conflict, it's important to recognize the role allyship and political discourse play in shaping the world around us. Understanding the history of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or NATO, is key to understanding long standing international efforts to maintain global peace.

When it comes to the principles on which this committee will be run, I echo the sentiments of my Chair. Go beyond pathos and bring up ideas with tangible impacts.

As for myself, I am a first-year political science major, hoping to soon double major in philosophy! One of my big passions is dance. I'm on UCSB's competitive Bollywood team and UCSB's competitive Indian Classical dance team. I'm also on UCSB's debate team and am learning PF (shoutout to my NSDA homies). In my free time, I love to explore new music, try different foods, and read philosophy books (they make me feel smart).

This is my first year doing MUN. So far I have competed at one conference, and have co-chaired in SOCHUM at this year's SBIMUN XIV. It was a great opportunity to gain experience running a committee and helped me prepare to help you!

While I haven't done MUN for very long, I do have experience with public speaking. I've done various Speech and Debate events over the past six years and have competed on the local, state, and national level.

I hope you can use this committee as a way to foster your skills and make new friends!

Best of luck!

Samira Sinha (she/her)

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Co-Chair, Specialized Committee NATO: 1951

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Distinguished Delegates,

The warmest welcome to Gauchomun!

My name is April Zhang, I am a fourth-year at UCSB with an Environmental Studies major and a Spatial Studies minor, and I'm from Shenzhen, China. It is my great pleasure to be your Crisis Director for this committee.

This committee will witness all of your ideas and developments as you embark on this international journey and attempt to resolve numerous issues that threaten the international security, global relations, and even the safety and wellbeing of your country and its people. It will be up to you, delegates, to decide whether the promise of peace should be established and maintained, or if the ugly truth should be revealed, and potentially warfare resumed.

I have previously served as a Chair and Crisis Director in both GA and Crisis committees for Gauchomun, and am honored to serve as the current President of UCSB MUN. In my final year in college and in MUN, I am excited to see where this committee goes by the end of the weekend. Outside of MUN, I am a Section Editor for the campus newspaper, an amateur photographer, a Legos builder and a sushi lover.

If you have any questions, concerns, or looking for food recommendations, please let me know. See y'all in a few weeks!

April Zhang (she/her)

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Crisis Director, Specialized Committee NATO: 1951

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OVERVIEW OF NATO

Origin and History

On April 4, 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established as a military alliance between Western European and North American countries during the early years of the Cold War. The primary objective of NATO was to counter the perceived threat posed by the Soviet Union. The origins of NATO can be found in the aftermath of World War II, as the alliance was seen as a response to the expansionist policies of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe. The signing of the North Atlantic Treaty marked a commitment among its member states to mutual defense against any armed attack under Article 3 of its founding document, with the idea that an attack against one member would be considered an attack against all. The original members of NATO included the United States, Canada, and ten Western European nations: Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United Kingdom.

Some key events leading to the formation of NATO include the Marshall Plan under the Truman administration, which aimed to rebuild Western Europe economically and prevent the spread of communism, and the Berlin Blockade of 1948-1949, during which the Soviet Union attempted to cut off West Berlin from the rest of the world and test the resolve of Truman's madman theory of foreign policy. Essentially, Truman threatened nuclear retaliation for any perceived slight to disincentivize any action against the United States. During the 1950s, NATO continued to evolve and adapt to changing geopolitical circumstances. The Korean War (1950-1953) highlighted the need for a strong defense alliance, and NATO expanded its focus beyond Europe to address global security challenges. The incorporation of Greece and Turkey in 1952 further extended NATO's reach. In response to the NATO alliance, the USSR created the Warsaw Pact in May of 1955. This pact was a mutual defense treaty that mirrored NATO in most fashions and was signed by the Soviet Union and Romania, Poland, Hungary,



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East Germany, the Czechoslovak Republic, Bulgaria, and Albania. By 1960, NATO had become a significant geopolitical force, with its military forces engaged in various exercises and maintaining a deterrent posture against potential Soviet aggression. The alliance continued to play a crucial role throughout the Cold War and beyond, adapting to new challenges and expanding its membership in the subsequent decades expanding the iron curtain separating the nations of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.



Overview

Signed on April 4th, 1949 the North Atlantic Treaty forms the legal basis for NATO's alliance and operations. It outlines the terms of further cooperation, NATO's jurisdiction, the responsibilities upon an attack against a member state, the protocol for adding members, as well as for members to leave the alliance. These articles have been summarized for your convenience below, and we encourage delegates to further research specific articles, their language, their interpretations, and their implications for the committee and your country.



Summary of Articles

Article 1

Article 1 mandates that any NATO member involved in a dispute shall handle it peacefully and in a way that will not disrupt international peace.

Article 2

This article commands party members to promote international peace by promoting NATO principles through free institutions (democracy, religious freedom, market economies, etc.) as well as through international economic policies that encourage collaboration.

Article 3

Article 3 calls for members to “maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack”, i.e., keep up military forces amongst NATO nations, in order to give power behind NATO goals.

Article 4

This article calls for NATO members to consult with each other if any member believes that “ territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.”

Article 5

Article 5 commands, in summary, that an attack on one NATO member is an attack on all. If there is such an occurrence, then all actions from both the opposition and defense shall be reported to the Security Council, and only stopping when the Council deems the problem solved.

Article 6



This article expands on article 5 to specify that the criteria for an armed attack against one or more NATO members includes an attack

- “ • on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian Departments of France 2, on the territory of Turkey or on the Islands under the jurisdiction of any of the Parties in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer;
- on the forces, vessels, or aircraft of any of the Parties, when in or over these territories or any other area in Europe in which occupation forces of any of the Parties were stationed on the date when the Treaty entered into force or the Mediterranean Sea or the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.”

Article 7

This article specifies that the terms of NATO does not and should not affect the rights granted by membership of the United Nations or the responsibilities of the Security Council.

Article 8

This article ensures that no existing or future treaties involving party members are in conflict with NATO.

Article 9

Article 9 establishes a Council where each member is represented to discuss how NATO will be implemented, and the Council should be able to meet quickly. The Council can also establish subsidiaries, and “in particular it shall establish immediately a defence committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.”

Article 10



This article states that a European nation may be added to the treaty if all party members agree.

Article 11

Article 11 states that each party shall take the steps to ratify the Treaty according to their respective government processes, and that the treaty will be officially ratified when a majority of the signatories have deposited their instruments of ratification (which describe the steps the respective nation will take to ratify the treaty).

Article 12

Article 12 mandates that after 10 years or more, the members can review the Treaty and take further actions in pursuit of the treaty goals: international peace and security.

Article 13

After 20 years of the treaty, party members can leave NATO but must give a one year notice of denunciation.

Article 14

The treaty will be archived by the US Government and copies will be given to the respective governments of other signatories.

New Membership Process

The membership process for joining NATO involved a diplomatic and political procedure. Any European country committed to the principles of the North Atlantic Treaty and willing to contribute to the



collective defense efforts could express its desire to become a member. The initiation of the membership process typically began with a formal application submitted by the interested country to the North Atlantic Council (NAC), the alliance's highest political authority. The NAC would then assess the application and, if deemed eligible, invite the country to engage in formal accession negotiations.

Accession negotiations involved discussions on the specific terms and conditions of the country's membership, addressing matters such as defense capabilities, political alignment, and the commitment to the principles outlined in the North Atlantic Treaty. Once an agreement was reached, the country's accession protocol was signed, formalizing its membership in NATO. The protocol required ratification by both the aspiring member state and the existing NATO member states before the new member officially joined the alliance. This diplomatic process ensured that NATO membership was a deliberate and mutually agreed-upon decision, reinforcing the commitment of member countries to shared principles and collective defense.



Structure of NATO

Overview

In 1951, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) underwent significant structural developments, reflecting the organization's commitment to collective defense during the early years of the Cold War. The cornerstone of NATO's structure was the North Atlantic Treaty, signed in 1949, which established the alliance's fundamental principles. At the core of NATO was the principle of mutual defense, where an attack on one member was considered an attack on all. The Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) served as NATO's military command, headed by General Dwight D. Eisenhower at the time. The Allied Command Europe was further organized into three distinct regions: the Northern Region, encompassing Norway, Denmark, the North Sea, and the Baltic; the Central Region, consisting of Western Europe; and the Southern Region, covering Italy and the Mediterranean.

The organizational structure included a Military Committee representing the Chiefs of Staff from member countries, responsible for advising the North Atlantic Council. The North Atlantic Council, composed of representatives from member states, held political authority and made key decisions. This period marked the consolidation of NATO's institutional framework, setting the stage for its continued evolution as a vital strategic alliance.

Bloc Formation

In 1951, the formation of blocs during the early Cold War period was becoming increasingly defined, with NATO representing the Western bloc and the Warsaw Pact embodying the Eastern bloc. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) represented the Western bloc and was grounded in the principles outlined in the North Atlantic Treaty signed in 1949. The key principles of the treaty included a commitment to collective defense, as articulated in Article 5, stating that an armed attack against one or more member states would be considered an attack against all members, triggering a collective response.



NATO's foundational principles were rooted in the idea of mutual assistance and a shared commitment to maintaining peace and security.

Ideologically, the Western bloc, led by NATO, embraced democratic principles, individual freedoms, and a capitalist economic system. The member countries shared a common belief in the importance of democratic governance, the rule of law, and the protection of individual rights and liberties. The alliance sought to safeguard these values in the face of perceived external threats, primarily from the expansion of communist ideologies.

Conversely, the Eastern bloc, led by the Warsaw Pact and spearheaded by the Soviet Union, adhered to communist and socialist ideologies. This ideological framework emphasized state ownership of the means of production, central planning, and the establishment of a classless society. The Eastern bloc also embraced a collective approach to governance, with a focus on the role of the state in directing economic and social development.

These stark ideological differences between the Western and Eastern blocs shaped the geopolitical landscape of the early Cold War, fueling tensions and competition on political, economic, and military fronts. The contrasting principles and beliefs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact contributed to the polarization of the international community during this period.

Legal Authority

In 1951, NATO's legal authority was firmly rooted in the North Atlantic Treaty, a binding pact signed in 1949. Article 5 of this treaty was pivotal, explicitly stipulating that an armed attack against any member in Europe or North America would be considered an attack against all. This critical provision established the legal foundation for NATO's commitment to collective defense, empowering the alliance to take coordinated military action in response to any aggression.

The North Atlantic Council (NAC), comprising representatives from member states, held paramount legal authority within NATO. As the principal decision-making body, the NAC had the power



to approve strategies, policies, and collective actions. Decisions were made by consensus, providing a solid legal basis for the alliance's cohesive response to potential threats. Concurrently, the Military Committee, consisting of Chiefs of Staff from member countries, served as the primary military advisory body. This close collaboration between political and military entities ensured that legal decisions were effectively translated into strategic and operational directives.

From Decisions to Action

The translation of NATO's decisions into actionable steps involved a well-defined process that integrated both political and military components. The North Atlantic Council (NAC), as NATO's highest decision-making body, played a central role. Once decisions were made within the NAC, they were transmitted to the Military Committee, consisting of the Chiefs of Staff from member countries. This military advisory body was responsible for translating political directives into military strategies and plans. The Military Committee, in collaboration with the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), NATO's military command, developed operational plans and coordinated the execution of military actions. This close linkage between political decision-makers and military planners ensured a seamless transition from policy decisions to concrete military measures, reinforcing NATO's effectiveness in responding to potential threats during the dynamic geopolitical landscape of the early Cold War.

Current State

Committee Setup and Logistics

As a specialized body, this committee will contain elements of both a crisis committee and a General Assembly (GA) committee. For the majority of the committee, the Crisis Director will deliver updates based on the content of the background guide and Delegates' Directives to push forward debate. Delegates will pass Directives that will be given to the Crisis Director, and therefore there will be no backroom notes. The Dais will only accept written Directives (pen and paper) instead of formal



resolutions for this committee. At no point will Delegates be allowed a laptop or computer during committee to supplement their research or writing of Directives unless told otherwise by the Dais.

The committee begins in the year 1951 and each crisis update will simulate a passage time of between 6 months to 3 years. Delegates should refrain from introducing and creating overly fantastical and unrealistic elements, actions, or events within their Directives and debate. However, real technology that is premature for the given year may be allowed depending on its support from resources and appropriate diplomatic effort.

The Dais have taken creative liberties to accommodate the number of Delegates and to create interesting opportunities for debate. Therefore, there are some countries that at the beginning of the committee were not a part of NATO and some who joined until much later in the 20th century. The Dais will make sure this does not negatively impact debate, participation or the committee in general. This committee will be enhanced and a rewarding experience if Delegates demonstrate a good understanding of the relevant geography and geopolitical situation of their country and the region.

Delegates' Goals

The aim of this committee is to allow for the creation of an "alternate history" of NATO's involvement in the Cold War and their response to fictional and nonfictional historical events. Delegates should research their allocated country's: political and military strength, infrastructure and industrial capacity, their strategic advantages such as ports, terrain, historic allies, cultural connections, and other avenues for diplomacy in pursuit of international security within Europe. We also encourage Delegates to do their own research on the following key concepts that underpin such as collective security, deterrence as a form of statecraft, and technological sharing and standardization amongst the alliance. These concepts have different implications for each country that will bring a unique perspective to committee



and debate. In this Specialized Committee position papers are not required and will not factor into award decisions.

Some examples of key questions and issues the delegates may be faced with include: adding member states, amending the original charter, deciding whether to invoke a specific article, engaging in diplomatic talks, developing and producing technology, intervening militarily, selling arms and technology, building combined strength through joint exercises, negotiating borders and the placement of weapons, how much should each country spend on the collective defense of the alliance and what would be considered fair, and do other overlapping alliances supercede NATO's authority.

Member States for this Committee

1949 Founding Members:

1. Belgium
2. Canada
3. Denmark
4. France
5. Iceland
6. Italy
7. Luxembourg
8. Netherlands
9. Norway
10. Portugal
11. United Kingdom
12. United States

1952 Addition:

13. Greece
14. Turkey

1955 Addition:

15. West Germany

1982 Addition:

16. Spain

2023 Addition:

17. Finland



Non-Member:

18. Sweden



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