

MUNAPAC'26

H-NATO Study Guide



Historical North Atlantic
Treaty Organization

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1. Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Participants of MUNAPAC'26,

My role as the Secretary-General grants me the distinct honor of contributing to a conference that embodies the principles of education, excellence, and collaboration. Engaging with a team of exceptionally dedicated and talented individuals, I am truly excited to help shape an event that reflects the very best of our community. Motivated by our shared vision, we strive to deliver an experience that captures the spirit and ambition of our club. Rooted in a strong tradition of Model United Nations excellence, this year's conference continues to build upon years of dedication and growth.

Every member of our academic and organizational teams has worked tirelessly to ensure that MUNAPAC'26 becomes an unforgettable experience. Not only do we aim to provide three remarkable days, but also to contribute meaningfully to your academic and personal growth. In this spirit, our conference offers a wide and dynamic range of committees designed to appeal to all styles of debate. Notably, this year we are proud to present 12 unique committees, each crafted with immense care and originality.

Among them are Historical GA1: DISEC where you can relieve the political tension of the breakup of a major state, GA4: SPECPOL which brings you an out-of-this-world debate experience; forming the backbone of our General Assembly and international governance discussions.

Moreover, our special committees consist of UNHRC in which you will be the voice of the unheard, Historical UNSC where the dust of the Middle East can be felt, Historical NATO and the desperate need for a reform, Parlamento Italiano with its unique Mediterranean atmosphere, World Trade Organization where global trade is in your hands, and the Worcester Convention where the fight for equality is born; all bringing diverse political perspectives to the table.

Keeping innovation and adrenaline at the core of our crisis committees; the Department of Homeland Security attempts to maintain public security, FCC: Small Council is challenged with the well-being of Westeros, FCC The Apocalypse of St. John plunges delegates into a world of prophecy and chaos, and JCC: Anglo-Soviet Invasion of Iran takes delegates back to WWII to relive the unjust nature of war.

On behalf of the APAC Model United Nations Team, I truly hope MUNAPAC'26 will be an unforgettable experience for each and every one of you, and eagerly anticipate welcoming you all to our conference this June.

Warm regards,
Saniyar Safari
Secretary-General, MUNAPAC'26

2. Letter from the Under-Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

I hope you are doing well and have an amazing day. My academic assistant, Zeynep Naz Cengiz, and I, tried to make you a not-long study guide in order for you to understand the basics of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the situation of the world in the Cold War. We started from the end of World War II and finished with the situation in 1966 which is the date of the committee.

I strongly recommend you to see this guide as an introduction to the topic and do further research upon it. Youtube can be a great source for you, videos on there can also help you to understand the concept of unconventional warfare which was used in the Cold War. Don't settle for what's given to you. Always be hungry for more. Always look for better. Get out of your apartment. Start a fight and prove you're alive. If you don't claim your humanity you will become a statistic.

Before beginning the study guide, please make sure to carefully read the "Disclaimer" section. This section is particularly important, as it explains the nature of the committee and clarifies that certain developments may differ from historical reality depending on the actions and decisions taken by delegates during the simulation. Reading this part first will help you approach the guide with the correct perspective.

For these three days, don't just be a delegate. Be a leader, be the hope for our world that has plunged into darkness. I hope you are going to have a great time and make friends that you will tell your grandchildren. Take a deep breath, good luck.

Do not hesitate to contact me via e-mail or phone. Here is my contact information:

E-mail: furkan.t.kutlu@gmail.com

Phone Number: +90 555 149 67 90

Sincerely,

Furkan Talha Kutlu

Under-Secretary-General of H-NATO

3. Introduction to the Committee

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow” - Winston Churchill

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an international military alliance established under the North Atlantic Treaty, signed on April 4, 1949, by 12 founding nations which are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Over time, an additional 20 countries have joined the alliance so that the organization includes 32 countries; United States, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Germany, Spain, Poland, Czech, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Albania, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Finland, Sweden. Since our committee will be in the timeline that starts in 1966, NATO's member count is 15.

The process leading to the establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was shaped by the renewed tensions between the Soviet Union and Western states after World War II. Ideological differences that had persisted since 1917 became more pronounced after the war ended, creating an "East-West" divide. Events such as the Berlin Blockade and the Czechoslovak coup d'état, in particular, created serious concerns in Western Europe about Soviet expansionism. While Western countries had reduced their defenses during this period, Ernest Bevin's call for an alliance in 1948 strengthened the idea of a common defense. Following this, the Western Union was established with the Brussels Treaty, and this structure later formed the basis of the Washington Treaty. Around the same time, the Vandenberg Resolution, adopted by the US Senate, paved the way for the US to participate in defense alliances even in peacetime. Thus, a foundation for an alliance between Europe and North America was laid. Negotiations that began at the end of 1948 progressed with the participation of the US, Canada, and the Brussels Treaty countries, and the draft of the treaty

was shaped in the "Washington Paper." In 1949, the negotiations were expanded to include new countries, and all parties agreed on the principle of collective defense, completing the process that led to the establishment of NATO.

In the Treaty's well-known Article 5, member states agreed that an armed attack against one or more of them would be viewed as an attack against all. In response to such an attack, each Ally commits to taking whatever measures it considers necessary, including the use of armed force, so NATO is based on the principle of collective defense, meaning that its member states agree to protect one another in the event of an external attack.

4. Disclaimer

While reading this study guide, do not make the mistake of assuming that events will unfold as they did in real history. This committee began on January 1st, 1966. From that moment onward, nothing is guaranteed. Any event that historically occurred after this date is subject to change, disruption, or complete reversal. NATO may fracture, escalate conflicts, or take actions never seen before. Alliances can shift overnight. Member states may act unpredictably, even against their own bloc.

If you rely on historical outcomes as if they are inevitable, you will fall behind. This is not a history lesson. The war in Vietnam is still going, unexpected civil wars may occur. This is a dynamic crisis environment where your decisions will actively shape the course of events. History is not your script. **You're warned.**

5. Key Terms and Definitions

Article 5: Article in NATO charter that states, collective defence will be invoked if any member state is attacked.

Warsaw Pact: A Soviet-led military alliance formed in 1955, acting as NATO's primary rival during the Cold War. Its members were from mostly in Eastern Europe.

Cold War: A period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, characterized by proxy conflicts, ideological rivalry, and military competition.

Deterrence: A strategy aimed at preventing enemy action through the threat of overwhelming retaliation, especially nuclear.

Détente: A policy of reducing tensions between rival states, especially between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. It involved increased diplomatic communication, arms control efforts, and attempts to avoid direct conflict.

Harmel Report (1967): A key NATO policy document that redefined the alliance's role by combining military defense with political dialogue. It emphasized that NATO should both maintain strong collective defense and pursue détente with the Eastern Bloc.

Nuclear Proliferation: The spread of nuclear weapons and technology to additional states, increasing global security risks.

Flexible Response Strategy: A NATO military doctrine adopted in the 1960s, allowing proportional military responses instead of immediate full-scale nuclear retaliation.

Massive Retaliation: An earlier NATO doctrine based on responding to aggression with large-scale nuclear force.

SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe): NATO's main military command structure in Europe, responsible for planning and executing operations.

Integrated Military Command: NATO's unified command system coordinating member states' military forces under a central structure.

De Gaulle Doctrine: Policies pursued by France under Charles de Gaulle emphasizing national sovereignty, leading to France's withdrawal from NATO's integrated military command in 1966.

Proxy War: A conflict where major powers support opposing sides indirectly rather than fighting each other directly.

Communist Insurgency: Revolutionary movements within a state aiming to establish a communist government, often supported externally and especially from the Soviet Union.

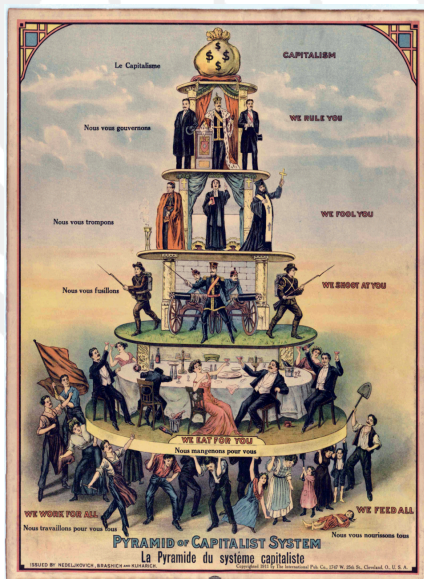
Balance of Power: The distribution of military and political power to prevent any one state from dominating others.

6. Historical Background

In this part of the study guide, we will focus on the reasons for the cold war, emergence of communist ideology and new world order. This section will grant you fundamentals of the history of the 20th century. Reading historical background can benefit you in your speeches, arguments and improve your general knowledge about agenda.

6.1. Industrial Revolution and Emergence of the Working Class

The Industrial revolution which started in Great Britain, marked a fundamental shift in economic and social structures across Europe.



Production became faster and cheaper. The need for a massive number of workers occurred. Farmers lost their jobs and had to work at factories for low wages, long hours and poor conditions. This emerged a new class which we call workers. These people were the ones who carried the economy and still had no political representation. This imbalance laid the foundation for systemic social tension. The growing divide between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat fostered resentment, unrest and demands for structural change. Strikes, labor movements and early

forms of political organization began to appear across industrialized Europe. Most importantly, the conditions created by industrialization did not remain purely economic. They evolved into a political and ideological challenge to the existing order. The emergence of a dissatisfied and organized working class would soon provide ground for revolutionary ideologies, directly contributing to the rise of socialist and later communist movements. In modern terms, yes, the working class emerged in industrial areas but Freidrich Engels says

“The working classes have always, according to the different stages of development of society, lived in different circumstances and had different relations to the owning and ruling classes. In antiquity, the workers were the slaves of the owners, just as they still are in many backward countries and even in the southern part of the United States. In the Middle Ages, they were the serfs of the land-owning nobility, as they still are in Hungary, Poland, and Russia. In the Middle Ages, and indeed right up to the industrial revolution, there were also journeymen in the cities who worked in the service of petty bourgeois masters. Gradually, as manufacturing developed, these journeymen became manufacturing workers who were even then employed by larger capitalists.”

6.2. Communism and Fascism On The Rise

The first half of the 20th century can be described as the World War Era's. Both World War 1 and World War 2 happened in the first fifty years of the new century. These conflicts were not isolated events but deeply interconnected crises that weakened traditional powers, accelerated technological and military transformation and exposed the fragility of state institutions under total war conditions.

World War 1 started with gunfire, black hand organisation's member Gavrilo Princip killed Austria-Hungary Archduke Franz Ferdinand. This led to a month of crisis known as July Crisis. At the end of that month, the whole of Europe dragged on the bloodiest war that it had ever seen. I am sure, the delegate who is currently reading this section is aware and has sufficient knowledge about what happened in World War 1. After the death of millions, Vladimir Lenin's train finally reached St. Petersburg and he and his friends started communist uprisings against the Tsar Nicholas II. The Russian civil war happened, and



ended. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic became the first state with the ideology of communism. This gave hope to socialists all over the world.

The collapse of the German Empire, Austria-Hungary Empire and the Ottoman Empire led to a power vacuum in Europe. Weak governments, inaccurate economic politics were the reasons why people in

Europe started questioning the credibility of democracy. The 1929 Great Depression, also known as the Wall Street Crash, was the final straw. Loss of economic integrity forced people into new thoughts. Some people wanted a strong leader, some wanted communism and some wanted anarchism. This wave started with Benito Mussolini who seized power in Italy and continued with Adolf Hitler who became the dictator of the Third Reich. In 1936, General Francisco Franco started a coup against Republicans in Spain. After three years of brutal civil war, Franco became victorious. Now, it was time for rearmament. Germany and Italy started militarizing their civilians and mobilizing its forces. New technologies and inventions are only for one thing: war.

6.3. World War 2 (1939-1945)

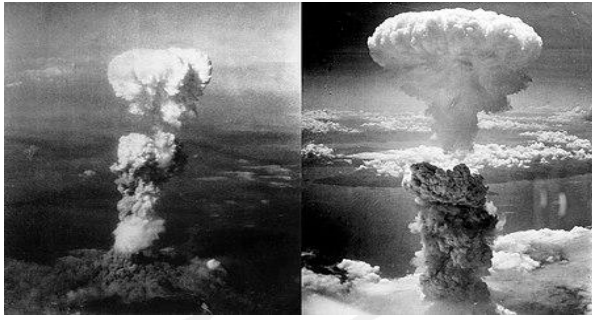
The Second World War also known as WW2, started by the German declaration of



war on Poland on 1 September 1939 because of territorial disputes, especially in the region of Danzig. After that, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany and the war started. It was the deadliest war that humanity saw in its existence. Between 70 to 85 million people, mostly civilians, died in this war. North to south, west to east. There were conflicts everywhere,

including who would eat more food in a family. Germany was the aggressor in this war and did a great job in the first phase of WW2 (1939-1942). They conquered most of Europe including Poland, France, Denmark, Norway, all low countries and many more. After Germany lost in the city of Stalingrad due to Operation Uranus while they were fighting with the Soviet Union, the course of war changed. The Soviets started a major counter-attack on German lands. With the help of United States America, Great Britain protected its homeland. On 6 June 1944, Allied Forces (USA, Great Britain, exiled Polish troops, dominions of Great Britain) landed on Normandy and liberated France which was in German Rule. America and Great Britain pushed from west and USSR pushed from East and they met on 25 April 1945 also known as Elbe Day to historians. Dönitz, who were the leader of Nazi Germany after Hitler suicide on April 1945, signed the unconditional surrender signed in Berlin on 8 May 1945. This means that the war in Europe ended.

Now, it was time to end the war in Asia. The Japanese Empire launched an attack on



the USA on 7 December 1942, and attacked the Republic of China in order to conquer Chinese coasts. They were successful like Germany in the first phase of the war but it went all the way down for the Japanese. They lost many of their islands and the Japanese

Imperial Army retreated to Mainland Japan. The United States Army did not want to cause many casualties while invading Mainland Japan so they dropped two nuclear bombs in the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But how were these nuclear bombs invented? The answer is Manhattan Project. You remember the film “Oppenheimer” right? In that film, it basically summarised the process of inventing the nuclear bomb. This project started in 1942 and successfully ended. Thousands of people died and Japan signed the surrender treaty on 2 September 1945. World War 2 was officially over.

6.4. Post-War Division and Partition of Europe

While World War 2 was happening; leaders of allied forces gathered in Yalta, Crimea



in 1943. They were sure that they would be the side who will decide the future of the world so they started working on it. President of the United States of America Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Winston Churchill and Leader of the Soviet Union Iosif Stalin decided upon what is going to happen in Europe. World War 2 finished with destruction. People were starving, buildings were destroyed and human rights did not exist these times.

The big three decided that Eastern Europe will be in the Soviet sphere of influence and West Europe will be in the United Kingdom and the US’s sphere of influence. Winston Churchill has shown his distrust to Soviets but every force and every man was needed to destroy Nazi empire. Some generals like George S. Patton clearly showed its anti-communist and anti-russian side in this quote:

“The difficulty in understanding the Russian is that we do not take cognizance of the fact that he is not a European, but an Asiatic, and therefore thinks deviously. We can no more

*understand a Russian than a Chinaman or a Japanese, and from what I have seen of them, I have no particular desire to understand them, except to ascertain how much lead or iron it takes to kill them. In addition to his other Asiatic characteristics, the Russian have no regard for human life and is an all out son of bi*ch, barbarian, and chronic drunk.”* and in 1946, Stalin stated as capitalism were the reason of World War 2:

“It would be wrong to think that the Second World War broke out accidentally, or as a result of blunders committed by certain statesmen – although blunders were certainly committed. As a matter of fact, the war broke out as the inevitable result of the development of world economic and political forces [and] monopolistic capitalism. Marxists have more than once stated that the capitalist system of the world economy contains the elements of a general crisis and military conflicts... In view of that, the development of world capitalism in our times does not proceed smoothly and evenly, but through crises and catastrophic wars...”

Basically it was obvious that these friendships built against Germany will be broken after the war. After the war was over, some of the American generals started immediately training German prisoners of war in order to fight against the Soviet Union. The United States chief of staff and the United Kingdom chief staff prepared a military plan called “Operation Unthinkable” but due to numerically disadvantage against Soviets it was cancelled. Fun fact: Soviets were aware of “operation unthinkable.”

6.5. Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan

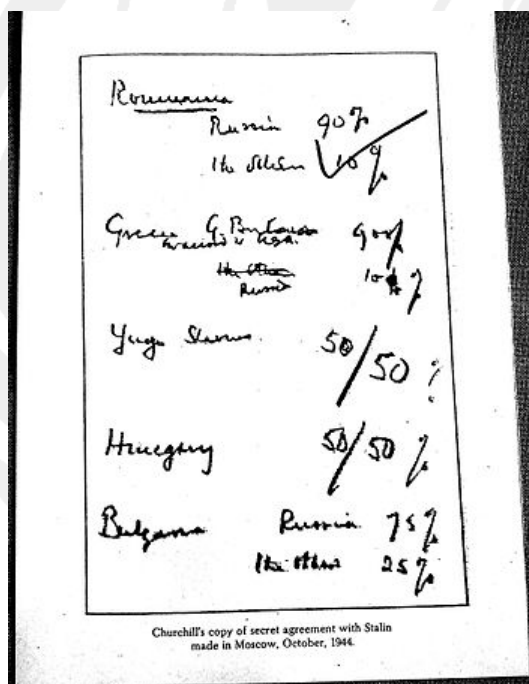
“I therefore ask the Congress to provide authority for assistance to Greece and Turkey in the amount of \$400,000,000 for the period ending June 30, 1948. In requesting these funds, I have taken into consideration the maximum amount of relief assistance which would be furnished to Greece out of the \$350,000,000 which I recently requested that the Congress authorize for the prevention of starvation and suffering in countries devastated by the war.” -Harry S. Truman

This quote was part of the message sent by the 33rd President of the United States Harry S. Truman gathered as much support as he could from the senate and fought with communism. In his congress speech, he clearly showed his support for providing help to free people who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

This speech and this act happened due to the events happening in Turkey and Greece between 1946-1953.

After the war ended, Turkey was pressured by the Soviet government to institute joint military control of passage through the Turkish Straits, which connected the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. This move forced Turkish Officials to work closer to their American counterparts. The 6 April 1946 visit of the American battleship USS Missouri further angered the Soviets. They demanded the Montoux treaty be re-examined and rewritten in a new international conference. Plus, the Soviet Government started to use Turkish-Georgian border disputes. If we consider the economic situation of Turkey in 1946, any armed conflict between Soviets and Turks would result in communist victory.

In Greece, KKE (Communist Party of Greece) launched communist led uprising with



the support of Albania and Yugoslavia. Especially, Josip Broz Tito who was the leader of Yugoslavia emphasized that the support given to Greek communist will return greater. By the other hand, Soviet Union leader Iosif Stalin refused to send aid due to the Percentages Agreement which was a secret, informal political agreement between British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet leader Joseph Stalin agreed during the Fourth Moscow Conference, in October 1944. The Percentages agreement established the percentage-division of control over the countries of Eastern Europe into spheres of influence. Stalin

agreed to 10 percent Soviet influence and 90 percent Western influence. Stalin showed commitment to this agreement by not supporting KKE. This action was one of the things that started the Tito-Stalin disagreement which will end only after Stalin's death.

Let's wrap it up. Communist uprising in Greece and Soviet pressure on Turkey led the United States to implement new foreign policy against communism. They were friends while fighting the Nazi Germany but now they have to break up like old lovers. Harry S. Truman thought the loss of Turkey and Greece to communism may trigger the domino effect and this

result in communist victory in Europe and across the World. He decided to fight against communism and issued a doctrine that we know as Truman Doctrine. Truman wanted to do a containment policy against the Soviets. In order to do this containment, Truman helped the stated nations with 400 million Us Dollars economically and showed its fully diplomatic support. With the help of US Dollars and British help, Monarchists in Greece won the civil war and Soviets gave up on their claims on Boshropus after the death of Stalin which happened in 1953.

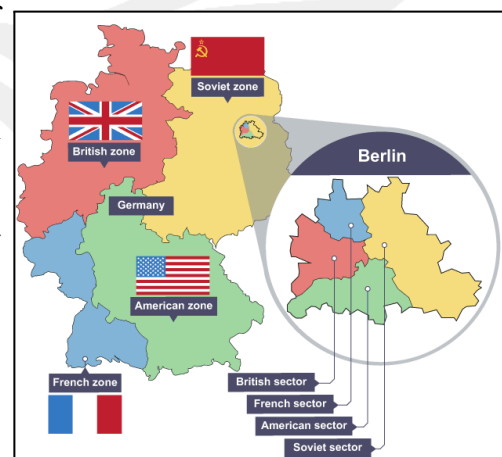
6.6. Iron Curtain and Situation on Germany and Berlin

Iron Curtain became a famous term which was used by Westerners to criticise Soviet oppression.



According to Winston Churchill who was prime minister of the United Kingdom during WW2, behind this “curtain,” states fell under direct or indirect control of the Soviet Union, with limited political freedom, centralized economies, and restricted interaction with the West. Day by day, the Soviet Union increased its control and power in Eastern Europe. Polish people who fought bravely for freedom

were now in the hands of another oppressive regime. Satellite states founded, Between 1945 and 1949 the Soviets converted the following areas into satellite states: The German Democratic Republic, The People's Republic of Bulgaria, The People's Republic of Poland, The Hungarian People's Republic, The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, The People's Republic of Romania, The People's Republic of Albania. Albania, with Enver Hoxha, decided to move their politics away from the Soviets due to the Sino-Soviet split. Enver Hoxha claimed that Khrushchev, who became the ladder after the death of Stalin, is revisionist and never trusted.



The situation in Germany was a little complicated. The country split into 4 pieces which were controlled by France, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. Plus, Berlin split into 4 regions, too. This resulted in a free place inside an authoritarian state. Despite West Berlin being surrounded by communist land, it still shined like a star. Due to hospitality raised between the Soviets and the United States, Stalin decided to blockade West Berlin in order to make Western forces withdraw in the city. The United States came up with a brilliant idea: Berlin Airlift. The British and United States sent humanitarian supplies to Western Berlin and succeeded. Due to an unsuccessful attempt to blockade the city, Stalin lifted the blockade. Colonel Gail Halvorsen was nicknamed “Berlin Candy Bomber” due to dropping candy to German children. They woke up to candies, not bombs.

6.7. Know Your Enemy: COMECON and the Warsaw Pact

Established in 1949, COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) was designed as an economic alliance among socialist states. Officially, it aimed to promote cooperation and mutual development; however, in practice, it functioned as a mechanism for integrating Eastern European economies under Soviet direction. Member states were often required to specialize in specific sectors, limiting independent economic policy and reinforcing dependency on the Soviet Union. Rather than fostering equal partnership, COMECON ensured that economic systems within the Eastern bloc remained aligned with Soviet strategic interests. It was a response to the Marshall Plan. Some of the Eastern countries like Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. The Soviet Union, which was afraid of its allies' shift into western alliance, founded the COMECON in order to increase its economic control and ensure the loyalty of its Eastern puppet states.



The Warsaw Pact was founded in 1955, and served as a direct response to the formation and expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. While presented as a collective defense organization, the pact effectively placed the armed forces of member states

under centralized Soviet command. It provided the Soviet Union with both a formal military alliance and a legal framework to justify intervention within its sphere of influence. This was demonstrated in instances where military force was used to maintain political control and suppress deviation from the Soviet model.

7. Security Challenges to NATO in 1966

In this section, we will look into the possible security problems that NATO had or might have in the start of 1966. Let's focus on the European map these days. West is aligned with NATO and East is aligned with the Warsaw Pact, Soviet Union. Spain is still ruled by dictator Francisco Franco and positive about NATO due to its anti-communist stance. In Northern Ireland, an ethno-nationalistic conflict started to happen which affected the United Kingdom and Ireland. An immediate action is not needed but a small response from the UK is suggested. The Nordic countries and Switzerland have a neutral position like Austria. Yugoslavia and its leader Josip



Broz Tito have disagreements with the Soviet Union. However, they have their red star proudly on their flag. We can basically say they will join the east in any case of warfare between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Now, we are going to learn the security threats to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Broz Tito have disagreements with the Soviet Union. However, they have their red star proudly on their flag. We can basically say they will join the east in any case of warfare between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Now, we are going to learn the security threats to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

7.1. Soviet Military Superiority and Defence of Western Europe

In 1966, the Soviet Union's military presence in eastern Europe was undeniable. Their goal was to threaten all of Europe except Britain with landforce in any case of war. Because, the Soviet Union and its allies land troops were numerically superior to the rest of Europe. Due to that a quick attack may break NATO's defence lines fastly and this won't give the United States enough time to defend its allies in Europe. Additionally, in nuclear war Western Europe will be the first targets of Soviet missiles.

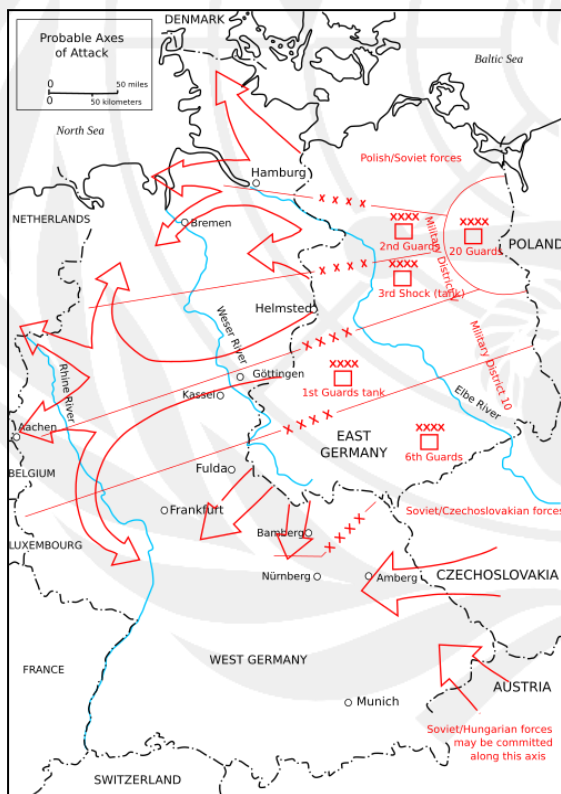
The Warsaw Pact is capable of initiating and conducting a wide range of actions against NATO. The principal possible options open to the Pact are:

- a. Major nuclear aggression with the aim of destroying to as large an extent as possible NATO's military potential and, in particular, Allied world-wide nuclear retaliatory capabilities together with attacks on industrial and population centres.
- b. Major aggression, possibly supported by tactical nuclear and chemical weapons, delivered simultaneously against the Northern, Central and Southern Regions of ACE and extended into the sea areas.

- c. Major aggression against one or two land regions of NATO with or without tactical nuclear and chemical weapons.
- d. Nuclear or non-nuclear operations, restricted to the sea areas of NATO, and directed against NATO forces, shipping and sealines of communications.
- e. A limited aggression determined by a particular situation, against an individual NATO country. Such an attack could be confined to a particular area.
- f. A renewed harassment or blockade of West Berlin, or an attack on West Berlin.
- g. Covert actions, incursions or infiltrations anywhere in the NATO area.
- h. Politico-military pressures and threats against one or more members of the Alliance involving ultimatums, military demonstrations, deployment of forces, mobilisation and other related incidents.

So, yeah. With the numerical advantage and a well coordinated force, Warsaw Pact can destroy western Europe.

7.2. Geographical Disadvantage and Soviet Military Doctrine



Geographically Germany has a lot of plains and lacking natural defence positions. On the left, you can see the Soviet attack plan on Germany (historically it was conceived in 1979). Basically, if any clash happens between West and East, NATO will have limited reaction time and in this scenario West Germany will be crushed in weeks. Since the only plan that NATO has is using nuclear bombs, there will be a decision to be taken: Nuclear war or accepting defeat.

My advice to delegates is simple, make a new plan that consists of unconventional warfare and increasing the escalation step by step which is done by NATO ***in the report of MC 14/3***.

Currently, NATO's only defence plan is massive retaliation and reliance on US troop deployment across the Atlantic. Consequently, the alliance needs a plan against the Soviets and the Warsaw Pact. The future will decide where it will be needed or not.

7.3. Lack of Experience on the Usage of Unconventional Warfare

Unconventional warfare is broadly defined as "military and quasi-military operations other than conventional warfare" and may use covert forces or actions such as subversion, diversion, sabotage, espionage, biowarfare, sanctions, propaganda or guerrilla warfare. This is typically done to avoid escalation into conventional warfare as well as international conventions.

NATO's primary adversaries are highly experienced in unconventional warfare. Communist ideology which had the goal of overthrowing the monarchy in the past and now overthrow the "capitalists" directly used sabotages, espionage, protests and guerilla warfare. In World War II, the Soviet Union used partisan resistance (domestic irregular military force formed to oppose control of an area by a foreign power or by an army of occupation through



some form of insurgent activity) behind Nazi Germany lines in order to destroy railroads, disrupt supply lines and gather important intelligence from the enemy. After the war, Moscow systematically started to support revolutionary movements like North Korea, Maoist China. The Warsaw Pact and Soviets provided weapons, training advisors and even volunteer forces. Plus, Yugoslavia's leader Josef Broz Tito was

a partisan who fought against the Nazi Germany occupation. Soviet KGB (*Komitet gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti*) and East German Stasi (*Staatssicherheit*) which were heavily trained intelligence agencies for unconventional warfare and special operations in order to fund and establish partisan organizations. Their actions in Italy should be investigated.

Nato on the other hand has more limited and less coordinated experience in unconventional warfare. During World War II, French Resistance against Nazi Germany can be a great example of western resistance against fascism. Bravery shown by French soldiers came together with great general Charles De Gaulle and made a free French state. After the War, the CIA started operations to support and organize the anti-communist force in any case of communist uprising or Soviet occupation but it needs funds and more support to be more effective. As a result, NATO entered the Cold War with less practical and doctrinal experience in unconventional warfare, creating a strategic disadvantage against a more prepared and systematically organized enemy

7.4. Positions of Ground Troops and Crisis Management

NATO troops were primarily deployed in West Germany and France. The Seventh United States Army and British Army the Rhine (BAOR) can be an example. Nato armies were thinly spread along the front line. Some armies are far away from the West German

Front. However, Warsaw Pact soldiers positioned themselves closer to breakthrough positions and ready for rapid attack. Also, financial problems of the United Kingdom lowered the number of soldiers of BAOR. Increasing funding, manpower, and logistical infrastructure is therefore essential.

The crisis escalates rapidly. That's why we call them crises, right? In 1961, East Germany wanted to build a massive wall in Berlin because their people were running from East German controlled Berlin to West German controlled Berlin due to high living standards and freedom. On Saturday 12 August 1961, the leaders of East Germany attended a garden party at a government guesthouse in Döllnsee, in a wooded area to the north of East Berlin, and Walter Ulbricht signed the order to close the border and erect a Wall around West Berlin. At midnight, East Germany's border police, the East German army and units of the Soviet Army began to close the border; by morning on Sunday 13 August 1961, the border to West Berlin had been shut. Soviet guards started to refuse any westerners to get into East Berlin.

Ten Soviet tanks continued to Friedrichstraße, and stopped just 50 to 100 metres from the checkpoint on the Soviet side of the sector boundary. The US tanks moved towards the checkpoint, stopping an equal distance from it on the American side of the boundary. From



27 October 1961 at 17:00 until 28 October 1961 at about 11:00, the respective troops faced each other. As per standing orders, both groups of tanks were loaded with live munitions. With GRU spy Georgi Bolshakov serving as the primary channel of communication, Khrushchev (leader of the Soviet Union on those days) and Kennedy agreed to reduce tensions by withdrawing the tanks. The Soviet checkpoint had direct communications to General Anatoly Gribkov

at the Soviet Army High Command, who in turn was on the phone to Khrushchev. The US checkpoint contained a Military Police officer on the telephone to the HQ of the US Military Mission in Berlin, which in turn was in communication with the White House. Kennedy offered to go easy over Berlin in the future in return for the Soviets removing their tanks first. The Soviets agreed. Kennedy stated concerning the Wall: "It's not a very nice solution, but a wall is a hell of a lot better than a war. A Soviet tank moved about 5 metres backwards first; then an American tank followed suit. One by one the tanks withdrew. This example demonstrates the speed at which crises can escalate. In organizations like NATO, for making a decision you need consensus. Member states must consult, negotiate, and reach consensus before taking action. This means delays and losing critical times. The Soviets do not have a problem like this. Since, Warsaw Pact is centralized in the Soviet Union, making decisions is easy and fast. Establishing rapid response forces, delegating limited decision-making authority to specialized committees, or creating emergency protocols could significantly

improve NATO's ability to respond effectively. These options remain open for delegates to evaluate.

8. Internal Problems of NATO

In this section, we will look at the situations that affected NATO's fate and future. These internal problems have affected the unity and effectiveness of the Alliance during the Cold War. Although NATO was created to protect Western Europe from the Soviet Union, disagreements between member states showed that the Alliance was not always fully united in how to achieve this goal.

8.1. Withdrawal of France

On June 21 1966, France withdrew from NATO's integrated military command structure by the decision of France President Charles de Gaulle. To understand the reasons better, we need to understand the command structure first. In 1966, the head of the command structure was the supreme allied commander who could be from any country but it was always from the United States of America. Second in command was the deputy allied commander who could also be from any country but in reality, just Britain. Charles de Gaulle decided to leave NATO's military command because he wanted France to be more independent. He believed that the United States had too much influence in NATO and did not want France to depend on American decisions. De Gaulle was also worried that France could become involved in the conflicts NATO had connections with. He also disagreed with NATO's nuclear strategy of massive retaliation. This decision showed de Gaulle's goal of making France stronger and more independent in world affairs. Some NATO countries were unhappy with the decision, but they accepted it. The withdrawal changed the relationship between France and NATO during the Cold War.

With this withdrawal, France remained as an active member of the alliance itself and French personnel continued to serve at NATO's political headquarters as well as in offices at the other military headquarters. But French units must not be placed under NATO's command, French troops were removed, the Headquarters moved to Brussels, and The Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers Europe moved from France to Belgium which made a logistical problem.

8.2. Questions on U.S. Dominance

U.S. dominance in NATO was one of the most debated issues within the alliance. Although NATO was officially a collective security organization, the United States held a disproportionately strong position due to its overwhelming military, nuclear, and economic power. Most of NATO's strategic deterrence depended on American capabilities, and key military planning structures were heavily influenced by U.S. leadership. This created concerns among several European members, who felt that their sovereignty and strategic autonomy were limited within the alliance. Europeans feel like they lost their sovereignty to the United States, but on the other hand they rely on the U.S. in case of a war emergency. While the U.S. argued that its leadership was necessary to ensure effective deterrence against the Soviet Union, critics within Europe saw NATO as being unevenly balanced. These tensions pushed NATO to reconsider its internal structure and political role, contributing to reforms such as the Harmel Report, which tried to balance strong defense with greater political consultation among member states.

8.3. Nuclear Disagreement

NATO faced several important nuclear problems that created tensions among its members about the control of nuclear weapons. The United States owned most of NATO's nuclear arsenal and had the authority to decide when and how these weapons would be used. Some European countries worried that the United States might not risk a nuclear war with the Soviet Union in order to defend Europe. They questioned whether America would actually use its nuclear weapons if the Soviet Union attacked a NATO member. This created uncertainty about NATO's security guarantees. The United States proposed arrangements that would allow some allies to participate in nuclear planning and under this policy, a conventional attack by the Soviet Union could lead to a nuclear response. To address concerns from other European allies about the lack of say in U.S. nuclear policy, NATO established the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) in December 1966. This body allowed allied nations to participate in nuclear policy and planning, but still the control was in the hands of the United States of America itself.

8.4. Response to Possible Attacks

In 1966, NATO's main strategy was massive retaliation. This meant that if the Soviet Union attacked a NATO member, NATO could respond with overwhelming force, including nuclear weapons. The purpose of this policy was not only to defend member states but also to discourage the Soviet Union from attacking in the first place. NATO believed that a strong deterrent was essential for maintaining peace in Europe. By making it clear that any aggression could lead to a devastating response, the Alliance hoped to prevent war. The United States played a central role in this strategy because it possessed the largest nuclear arsenal within NATO. However, some members questioned whether massive retaliation was still credible. Many feared that a limited Soviet attack might not justify a response and could lead to a catastrophic war. These concerns later contributed to NATO's adoption of flexible response. Instead of responding to every attack with massive nuclear force, NATO would have several options. The Alliance could first use conventional troops, then limited nuclear weapons if necessary, and only use strategic nuclear weapons as a last resort. Supporters believed this approach was more realistic and credible because it allowed NATO to react according to the size and seriousness of the threat while reducing the risk of immediate nuclear escalation.

8.5. Ostpolitik and the Role of West Germany

NATO considered the security of West Germany inseparable from the security of the entire Alliance. Political leaders in West Germany were increasingly considering new ways to reduce tensions between Eastern and Western Europe. Although the policy later known as Ostpolitik had not yet been officially adopted, discussions about improving communication and cooperation with Eastern European countries were already emerging. Many West German politicians believed that maintaining only a confrontational approach toward the East would not solve the division of Germany or reduce Cold War tensions. Instead, they argued that limited diplomatic contacts, economic exchanges, and dialogue could gradually improve relations and create opportunities for peaceful coexistence. These ideas were still developing in 1966, but they reflected a growing belief that security could be strengthened through both military preparedness and diplomatic engagement.

For NATO, balancing deterrence and dialogue was becoming an increasingly important challenge. The Alliance remained firmly committed to defending West Germany against any

potential aggression from the Soviet Union, while also recognizing that long-term stability in Europe would require political solutions in addition to military strength. West Germany therefore occupied a unique position within NATO. It was not only a key military partner and a symbol of Western resistance to communism, but also a country that could potentially encourage greater communication between East and West. This dual role made West Germany one of the most influential actors in shaping the future direction of European security during the later years of the Cold War.

8.6. Military Spending and Economic Growth

Members of NATO felt pressured to maintain strong armed forces to deter the Soviet Union because the Cold War was still intense. This meant high investment in defense, including nuclear weapons, conventional armies, and military bases across Europe. The United States carried a large share of this burden, but European members such as West Germany, the United Kingdom, and France also increased their defense budgets to strengthen NATO's collective security. However, high military spending created economic challenges. Many European countries were still rebuilding after World War II, and governments had to decide how much money should go to defense instead of domestic needs like infrastructure, education, and social welfare. In some cases, military spending slowed down economic growth because fewer resources were available for development projects. At the same time, strong economic growth was necessary to support military strength, since a weak economy could not sustain large defense forces or advanced technology. This tension created disagreements within NATO. Some members believed that heavy military spending was essential to stop Soviet expansion and maintain deterrence, while others argued that economic stability was just as important for security. The United States often encouraged European allies to increase both defense contributions and economic cooperation, but not all countries agreed on how to share the financial burden fairly. While military strength was necessary to prevent war, excessive defense spending risked slowing economic growth and creating internal political pressure. This tension later influenced NATO's move toward more flexible strategies and greater cooperation among member states.

8.7. Distrust to U.S. Because of the 'Nam War

Growing involvement of the United States in the Vietnam War began to create doubts and tensions among some NATO allies. Many European members of NATO started to question whether the United States could fully focus on European defense while being heavily engaged in Southeast Asia. This concern was especially important because NATO depended strongly on American military power, including nuclear protection, to deter the Soviet Union in Europe. Some European leaders feared that the Vietnam War might weaken the credibility of U.S. commitments to NATO. They worried that American political and military attention was shifting away from Europe, which could reduce the reliability of NATO's collective defense guarantees. Although the United States insisted that it remained fully committed to defending Europe, the fact that it was fighting a costly and controversial war in Vietnam created uncertainty among allies. The war also caused political disagreements within NATO. Public opinion in several European countries became increasingly critical of U.S. foreign policy, especially because of the high civilian casualties and the long duration of the conflict. This criticism sometimes translated into pressure on European governments to act more independently in foreign policy decisions, rather than relying completely on Washington.

However, despite these tensions, NATO remained united in its core mission of deterring Soviet aggression. Even though the Vietnam War raised questions about U.S. priorities, most member states still recognized that the United States was the central pillar of NATO's military strength.

8.8 Problems of Turkey and Greece

The southeastern flank of NATO faced growing political and security challenges during the 1960s. In Greece, political polarization intensified as the Centre Union government of Georgios Papandreou struggled to maintain stability. The constitutional crisis known as the "Apostasia" in 1965 led to the collapse of the elected government and created a period of political uncertainty. At the same time, conservative circles, the military establishment, and several NATO officials became increasingly concerned about the growing influence of left-wing and socialist movements. Although Greece remained firmly within the Western bloc, fears of communist infiltration and political instability raised concerns about the country's future direction and its reliability as a NATO member.

Meanwhile, Turkey continued to experience the consequences of the 1960 military coup, which had overthrown the government of Adnan Menderes. While democratic institutions were restored following the adoption of the 1961 Constitution, the Turkish Armed Forces retained significant influence over political affairs and increasingly viewed themselves as guardians of the republic. Political fragmentation, economic difficulties, and ideological tensions between left-wing and right-wing groups continued to create instability.

These developments became particularly dangerous when combined with the growing Cyprus dispute. Following intercommunal violence between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots after 1963, relations between Greece and Turkey deteriorated rapidly. Both governments viewed themselves as protectors of their respective communities on the island, and military intervention was repeatedly discussed. The crisis reached a critical point in 1964 when Turkey considered military action against Cyprus. The Johnson Letter sent by U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson discouraged intervention and created lasting tensions between Ankara and Washington.

For NATO, the Cyprus issue represented a unique strategic challenge. Unlike the threat posed by the Soviet Union, this crisis involved two NATO member states whose interests appeared increasingly incompatible. Any military confrontation between Greece and Turkey could seriously weaken NATO's southeastern flank, damage alliance unity, and create opportunities for Soviet influence in the Eastern Mediterranean. As a result, maintaining stability between Athens and Ankara became a major concern for the Alliance in 1966.

9. Harmel Report

The Harmel Report, also known as the “Report of the Council on Future Tasks of the Alliance” was a crucial document that reasserted NATO’s principles in 1967. It was initiated by Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel when the existence of the alliance was called into question. It was a key document that redefined the alliance’s role during the Cold War. Before the Harmel Report, NATO’s primary identity was centered on collective military defense against the threat posed by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. However, many members believed that military strength alone could not guarantee long-term security. The report argued that genuine peace required both a credible defense capability and active efforts to

reduce political tensions between East and West. It emphasized that the alliance should not function merely as a military structure but also as a forum where allies could discuss international issues, coordinate foreign policies, and address common security concerns. This idea helped NATO remain united despite disagreements among its members and strengthened NATO's political dimension.

It highlights two main tasks for the Alliance and several other key issues. The aim is to have adequate military strength and improve its relations. It had an important role to play in promoting détente and strengthening peace. As such, it advocated an approach to defence where "Military security and a policy of détente are not contradictory but complementary". The Harmel Report reflected this philosophy and considered it a key political and strategic piece. It effectively communicated to the public the spirit of the classified strategic documents. The report introduced NATO's famous "two-track" approach. The first track was deterrence and defense, meaning NATO had to maintain sufficient conventional and nuclear forces to prevent aggression and ensure the security of its members. The second track was détente, which encouraged diplomatic dialogue, negotiations, and confidence-building measures with the Soviet Union and its allies. This balanced approach sought to avoid war while maintaining a strong defensive posture.

10. Countries Policies and Their Major Problems to Solve

France: France believed that NATO was too dependent on the United States and that European countries were not fully independent in their own defense decisions. As a result, France pursued a policy of national sovereignty and reduced its reliance on integrated NATO military structures. In March 1966, France formally withdrew from NATO's integrated military command while still remaining a political member of the Alliance. This decision forced NATO headquarters and military bases to relocate from French territory and created significant organizational disruption within the Alliance. This French policy reflected a broader internal problem in NATO about disagreement over leadership and independence. While the United States acted as the dominant military power in NATO, many European members were uncomfortable with its influence over strategic decisions, especially nuclear policy. France's withdrawal highlighted this tension clearly and encouraged debates in other countries about how much control NATO should have over national armed forces. It also

weakened the sense of full military unity within the Alliance, even though NATO continued to function

United States of America: The United States was the most powerful and influential member of NATO, providing the majority of the alliance's nuclear weapons, military resources, and strategic leadership. The U.S. played a central role in defending Western Europe against the threat of the Soviet Union, and its nuclear umbrella was the foundation of NATO's deterrence strategy. The United States had significant control over NATO's nuclear strategy and many European allies felt excluded from key decisions. However, this dominant position also created internal tensions within the alliance, as many European members felt overly dependent on American decisions, since there was no trust and credibility. Especially because of the Vietnam War, some NATO allies began to question whether the United States could fully focus on European defense. Since the U.S. was heavily involved in Southeast Asia, European countries worried that American attention and military resources might be divided. The United States faced criticism over burden-sharing. While it provided strong military protection, European allies were expected to increase their own defense spending and contribute more equally. NATO depended on American power, but too much dependence created political friction and concerns about sovereignty among European members.

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom was one of the key founding members of NATO and played an important role in maintaining the balance between the United States and continental Europe. Britain contributed strong conventional military forces, especially in Germany, where British troops were stationed as part of NATO's forward defense against the Soviet Union. The UK also supported NATO's nuclear strategy and worked closely with the United States on defense planning, making it one of the most influential European voices within the alliance.

However, the economic pressure of maintaining high defense spending was a big issue for Britain, since they were still dealing with post-war economic difficulties, and the cost of keeping large military forces abroad, especially in Europe and overseas, created tension between economic priorities and military commitments.

While the UK strongly supported close cooperation with the United States, it also wanted to maintain its influence in Europe. This sometimes placed Britain in a difficult middle position, especially during disagreements over nuclear strategy and NATO decision-making. For example, debates over massive retaliation and later flexible response showed differences in how NATO should react to a Soviet attack, and Britain often tried to support unity while balancing different viewpoints.

West Germany: West Germany was one of the most important members of NATO because of its geographic position at the center of Europe. Sharing a border with the communist Eastern Bloc, West Germany stood on the front line of the Cold War. For NATO, the defense of West Germany was essential because any major Soviet military advance into Western Europe would likely begin there. As a result, thousands of NATO troops were stationed on West German territory, and the country became a key location for military planning, exercises, and deterrence efforts. West Germany also contributed significant military forces to the Alliance and played a central role in maintaining the balance of power in Europe.

11. Questions to be Answered

- How should NATO respond to the growing military superiority of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact in Europe?
- How can NATO improve its ability to respond rapidly to crises while preserving the principle of consensus among member states?
- How can the Alliance balance American leadership with the concerns of European members regarding sovereignty and strategic autonomy?
- What role should nuclear weapons play in NATO's defense strategy, and how can allies be more involved in nuclear decision-making?
- Should NATO pursue greater political dialogue and détente with the Eastern Bloc while maintaining a strong military posture?
- How can NATO ensure fair burden-sharing and sustainable defense spending among its members?
- What steps can NATO take to maintain unity despite political disagreements among member states?
- How should NATO react to potential Soviet pressure on Berlin, the Turkish Straits, or other strategically important regions?
- What role should West Germany play in shaping the future security and political direction of the Alliance?
- How can NATO strengthen cooperation between military preparedness, economic stability, and political coordination?

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