



FISMUN'24

CONTINUOUS CRISIS COMMITTEE BACKGROUND GUIDE



Dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Freeze: January 1991

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Introduction to Crisis Committees

Crisis Update –

It is a scenario/ simulation of the current situation of the committee and the world built around it. This is curated under the discretion of the Executive Board to make sure there is effective and efficient functioning of the committee.

The crisis committee moves ahead with 3 major mediums of documents. These will essentially be your sword and shield in the form of curated words that make up a goal/plan.

1. DIRECTIVE:

As the representative of the state, one can send a directive to the EB highlighting what you as a delegate want your nation/portfolio to do in light of the crisis at hand. This will be sent in handwritten, to the EB. This is mainly to show the plan of action of the said delegate(s).

A directive may be of two types:

- a) Covert (Secret)
- b) Overt (known to the committee)

The format of a directive is given below.

OVERT/COVERT JOINT/SOLO DIRECTIVE

Author:(your country portfolio(s))

Signed:(the countries with which you are collaborating and using resources from)

To: The Executive Board

Objective: (What you want to achieve through this directive)

Plan of Action (POA):

PHASE – 1: (first stage of the operation)

- 1) Firstpoint
- 2) Secondpoint
- 3) Thirdpoint

PHASE – 2: (second stage of the operation)

- 4) First point
- 5) Second Point
- 6) Third Point

PHASE – 3: (third stage of the operation)

- 7) First point
- 8) Second Point
- 9) Third point And so on...

Desired Outcome: (What is the desired outcome of the directive)

It can also be made with more than one individual delegate. This is termed a Joint Directive with more than one delegate who drafted the same. If the entire committee wants to hear about the same and may wish to vote on it is a Committee Wide Directive. The best directives are those that are not just approved by a large majority of the committee but also prove that a representative (or a bloc) has in-depth knowledge of the situation.

The EB has complete discretion over the passing or failing of a directive. A failed directive brings about no change in the timeline of the committee whereas a passed directive can dynamically change the timeline in favor/against a particular delegate. The EB may also decide to pass only certain parts of a directive.

Note: Delegates are advised to write as many directives as possible as changes caused due to passed directives are featured in future Crisis updates. If you are adding signatories to your directive, they must agree consensually to be a signatory to your directive even if it is a covert directive.

2. COMMUNIQUES:

Communiqués are messages from the entire committee/delegate to another country, organization, person or group of people. These facilitate dialogue with relevant actors in a crisis. Communiqués often include negotiations, threats, and requests for aid or support but are not limited to the above-stated. They are usually utilized when a country whose consent, opinion, or stance on a particular issue is required, but whose representation does not exist in committee.

A Covert Communique is of the same nature as a communiqué except that all communication is kept private between the delegate(s) and the recipient(s) involved.

The format for a communique is given below.

COMMUNIQUE

From: (Your Country Portfolio)

To: (The country you wish to obtain the help of) Via: The Executive Board

We request you to send us 1000 troops... (mention details of what exactly you need from the country)

(Head of State of your country)

(Signature)

(Head of State of the country whose help you wish to obtain)

(Signature)

3. PRESS RELEASE:

It is used by delegates to inform the Public about incidents that have taken place or to make an open/ bold statement to the press against some other statement.

PRESS RELEASE

From:(Your country portfolio)

To: The Executive Board

(Whatever statement you want to make) (example-)

The PLO and IRAN have captured a top Hezbollah official where he has admitted to us that Hassan Nassarallah is the founder of Neo reich.

Timeline of the dissolution of the USSR

1985

11 March 1985

Mikhail Gorbachev was elected General Secretary by the Politburo.

He aimed to revive the stagnating Soviet economy through a series of liberalization

policies called GLASNOST and restructuring changes to the political structure of the USSR called PERESTROIKA.

The liberalization, however, fostered nationalist movements and ethnic disputes within the Soviet Union and pressured Gorbachev to increase autonomy and greater democracy for the constituent republics within the USSR.

1 July 1985

Gorbachev brought Boris Yeltsin into the Central Committee Secretariat of the Soviet Union, the key body that managed and directed the day-to-day operations of the party.



The flag of the Soviet Union being lowered from the Moscow Kremlin for the last time and replaced with the flag of Russia on 25 December 1991

23 December 1985

Gorbachev appointed Yeltsin First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

1986

Saw the start of various protests and resistance movements occurred or took hold throughout the Soviet Union, which were variously suppressed or tolerated

April 26, 1986

A nuclear reactor at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine explodes, causing a radioactive cloud to spread across Europe. The nuclear disaster is considered to be the worst nuclear disaster in history. Attempts by the Government to conceal the disaster directly contradict Gorbachev's policy of glasnost ('openness' and 'transparency') on the world stage, and directly harm the Soviet populace through premature death and internal displacement. This coverup would continue, in part, for years to come

23 December 1986

As part of Gorbachev's increasing liberalization policies, he invited Andrei Sakharov, the most prominent Soviet dissident, to return to Moscow ending his internal exile for defying the authorities

1987

January 1987

During this year Gorbachev began to introduce two main reforms, Perestroika and Demokratizatsiya.

Perestroika's primary goal was to make socialism work more efficiently by introducing market-like reforms and also to resurrect the Soviet economy.

Demokratizatsiya's primary goal was to instill democratic practices into the Soviet Union's single party government, that allowed for greater political freedoms, including multi-candidate elections and

a more open media. It was a key component of Gorbachev's glasnost policy, which emphasized transparency and openness in government.

Gorbachev also radically expanded the scope of glasnost and stated that no subject was off limits for open discussion in the media.



Mikhail Gorbachev, last leader of the USSR (1985-91)

10 September 1987

Boris Yeltsin resigned from the Politburo, criticizing the slow pace of reform and the servility shown in the general secretary of the Soviet Union. This marked the beginning of 4 years of internal struggle between Yeltsin and Gorbachev, culminating in the dissolution of the USSR.

Yeltsin was soon fired from his post of the First Secretary of the Moscow Communist Party

1988

The Soviet Union experienced internal stagnation and ethnic separatism. The Baltic republics were now leaning towards independence, and the Caucasus descended into violence and civil war.

April 1988

The Estonian Popular Front was founded. It emerged as a major force in the Estonian independence movement

3 June 1988

The Popular Front of Lithuania, called Sajūdis ("Movement") was established as the first opposition party in Soviet Lithuania. It aimed to seek the return of independent status for Lithuania

June 1988

The Latvian Popular Front was founded. It led the Latvian independence movement and was similar to the Popular Front of Estonia and the Sajūdis movement in Lithuania

16 June 1988

Gorbachev replaces Karl Vaino, the "old guard" leader of the Communist Party of Estonia, with the comparatively liberal Vaino Väljas.

Väljas bowed to pressure from the Estonian Popular Front and legalized the flying of the old blue-black-white flag of Estonia, and agreed to a new state language law that makes Estonian the official language of the Republic.

4 October 1988

Gorbachev replaced Boris Pugo, the "old guard" leader of the Communist Party of Latvia, with the more liberal Jānis Vagris. Vagris bowed to pressure from the Latvian Popular Front and legalized flying the former carmine red-and-white flag of independent Latvia, and soon passed a law making Latvian the country's official language

19 October 1988

Gorbachev replaced Ringaudas Songaila, the "old guard" leader of the Communist Party of Lithuania – who had been in office for nearly a year – with the relatively liberal Algirdas Mykolas Brazauskas. Brazauskas bowed to pressure from Sąjūdis members, and legalized the flying of the historic yellow-green-red flag of independent Lithuania, and soon passed a law making Lithuanian the country's official language

16 November 1988

The Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR adopted a declaration of national sovereignty under which Estonian laws would take precedence over those of the Soviet Union.

29 November 1988

The Soviet Union ceased to jam all foreign radio stations, allowing Soviet citizens – for the first time since a brief period in the 1960s – to have unrestricted access to news sources beyond Communist Party control

1989

The "Revolutions of 1989" see the toppling of Soviet-imposed communist regimes in central and eastern Europe, beginning in Poland and continuing in Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Romania.

Protests and nationalist demonstrations took place throughout the Union.

March 1989

General elections to the Congress of People's Deputies of the Soviet Union were held throughout the Soviet

Union. 1958 seats were filled by the CPSU with the remaining 292 seats being filled by independent candidates, including Yelstin and Sakhanov.

Hardliners retained control but reformers used the legislature as a platform for debate and criticism, which was broadcast live and uncensored



23 August 1989

The Baltic Chain, a massive peaceful political demonstration, took place.

It was a human chain spanning approximately 690 kilometers across the three Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, with around two million people participating.

The event was organized by the national movements of the Baltic states, including the Estonian Rahvarinne, the Latvian Popular Front of Latvia, and the Lithuanian Sajūdis, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact, which had led to the Soviet occupation of the Baltic States in 1940

October 1989

The Supreme Soviet voted to eliminate special seats for the Communist Party and other official organizations in union-level and republic-level elections, responding to sharp popular criticism that such reserved slots were undemocratic.

It also passed measures that would allow direct elections for presidents of each of the 15 constituent republics.

Gorbachev strongly opposed such a move during debate but was defeated.

The vote expanded the power of republics in local elections

15 October 1990

Gorbachev was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his contribution to nuclear disarmament and for the leading role he played in the radical changes in East–West relations

28 October 1989

The Ukrainian Parliament decreed that effective 1 January 1990, Ukrainian would be the official language of Ukraine, while Russian would be used for communication between ethnic groups. On the same day, The Congregation of the Church of the Transfiguration in Lviv left the Russian Orthodox Church and proclaimed itself the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church.

2 December 1989

Malta Summit held between United States President George H. W. Bush and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. During the summit, Bush and Gorbachev declared an end to the Cold War

1990



Constituent Republics of the Soviet Union

February 1990

All fifteen constituent republics of the USSR held their first competitive elections, with reformers and ethnic nationalists winning many seats. The CPSU lost the elections in five republics:
In Lithuania, to Sąjūdis

In Moldova, to the Popular Front of Moldova

In Estonia, to the Estonian Popular Front

In Latvia, to the Latvian Popular Front

In Georgia, to Round Table–Free Georgia

The constituent republics began to declare their fledgling states' sovereignty and began a "war of laws" with the Moscow central government; they rejected union-wide legislation that conflicted with local laws, asserted control over their local economies, and refused to pay taxes to the Soviet government

11 March 1990

The newly elected parliament of the Lithuanian SSR elected Vytautas Landsbergis, the leader of Sąjūdis, as its chairman and proclaimed the Act of the Re-Establishment of the State of Lithuania, making Lithuania the first Soviet Republic to declare independence from the Soviet Union

4 March 1990

The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic held relatively free elections for the Congress of People's Deputies of Russia. Boris Yeltsin was elected, representing Sverdlovsk, garnering 72 percent of the vote. Yeltsin was then elected chair of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR.

4 May 1990

Latvia declared the restoration of independence with the declaration stipulating a transitional period to complete independence.

The Declaration stated that although Latvia had de facto lost its independence in World War II, the country had de jure remained a sovereign country because the annexation had been unconstitutional and against the will of the Latvian people. Ivars Godmanis of the Latvian Popular Front was elected chairman of the Council of Ministers (the equivalent of being Latvia's Prime Minister), becoming the first premier of the restored Latvian republic.

12 June 1990

The Congress of People's Deputies of the RSFSR adopted a declaration of sovereignty of Russia and Yeltsin resigned from the Communist Party in a dramatic speech at the 28th Congress.

16 July 1990

The Ukrainian Parliament overwhelmingly approved the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine. Leonid Kravchuk was elected to replace Ivashko as parliament chairman.

The parliament adopted a resolution on military service ordering Ukrainian soldiers "in regions of national conflict such as Armenia and Azerbaijan" to return to Ukrainian territory and then voted overwhelmingly to shut down the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant.

It also adopted a law on the economic sovereignty of the Ukrainian republic.

27 July 1990

The Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR passed a Declaration of State Sovereignty, asserting its sovereignty as a republic inside the Soviet Union

23 August 1990

The Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR adopted the Declaration of Independence of Armenia. The document proclaimed the independent Republic of Armenia with its own symbols, army, financial institutions, foreign and tax policy

Freeze Date – January 1991

Note : Please keep in mind that this background guide is only to serve as a backbone of a delegate's research. We as the Executive Board expect and encourage with your own research and to be ready with directive ideas.

We wish you all the best for FISMUN 24 CCC

– The Executive board of CCC