



# THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL NORTH AMERICAN INVITATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Dear Delegates and Moderators,

Welcome to NAIMUN LVI and more specifically welcome to The New Zealand Security Intelligence Service (NSIS). The staff of NAIMUN LVI has been working day and night to make this the most rewarding and educational experience yet, and we are excited to welcome you all to DC in February!

This document is the topic abstract for The New Zealand Security Intelligence Service (NSIS). It contains three key elements to allow you all to prepare well in advance for the committee: topics, structure, and research avenues. The goal of this abstract is to give you a better understanding of the content in the committee. As well, it is meant to be a launch point for further research about the content of this committee. By reading and understanding the topic abstract, you will more fully get a sense of how this committee will be run at NAIMUN and what specific issues the NAIMUN staff want you to focus on.

We hope to be of assistance to you in your preparation for NAIMUN LVI. If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please feel free to contact the Secretary-General or Director-General. We look forward to welcoming you to the NAIMUN family!

Best,  
Chase and Charlotte

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## Topic Abstract: NSIS

### What is a Crisis Committee?

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Crisis committees are markedly different from both GAs and ECOSOCs. They tend to focus on specific issues, geographic areas, and historical periods. For example, NAIMUN LI's Yedintsvo: Vladimir Putin's Cabinet, 2000 simulated the early years of President Putin's cabinet, tackling issues from reforming the Russian economy to confronting separatists in Chechnya. In essence, crisis committees have a narrower and more specific focus than the GAs and ECOSOCs that focus on broad global concepts and issues. Crisis committees also have the distinguishing characteristic of portfolio powers, where delegates have and can use individual powers that are part of their character's bio in order to shape the 'world' they interact in. Finally, crisis committees are the smallest of committees, usually with less than 30 delegates per committee. They tend to be faster-paced and more dynamic than assemblies with set topics.

Adapted from "A Guide to Model UN." For more information, please visit: <https://naimun.modelun.org/introduction-to-model-un/>

### Introduction

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The primary goal of this committee is to create an understanding of transnational intelligence sharing and how information is responsibly distributed between allied nations. The Cold War was a complex geopolitical situation that required different national intelligence services to cooperate with the goal of building a substantial defense network against potential Soviet aggression. The "Five Eyes," a united body of Anglophone security apparatuses, exists to facilitate coordination in the handling of espionage and information-gathering, particularly with regards to nuclear arms proliferation and dictatorial subversion. Consequentially, the committee will be



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international in scope and incorporate the complexities of the fight against a rising superpower prepared to flex its muscles of weaponry. Delegates are expected to have a working knowledge of the causes of and current happenings relating to the topics as well as an understanding of the jurisdictional limitations of the “Five Eyes” and NSIS. The remainder of this abstract will provide a brief description of the topics as well as sources upon which to base your research.

### Topic A: Revolutionary Movements

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In the 1950s, the global community was reeling from two world wars that devastated the land and morale of the world; in addition, they shattered the expectations and prior norms of international leadership. The Soviet installation of totalitarian rule over swaths of Eastern Europe led to continuous small-scale rebellions from within the Iron Curtain, coupled with several large-scale insurrections designed to overthrow the yoke of oppression. Civilian backlash in Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and elsewhere was indicative of the heightened tensions of the region. Asia also witnessed its own revolutions, which were evident in the nations of Vietnam, Burma, and even in China with the massive 1949 Communist Civil War. Therefore, one of the primary duties of the NSIS will be to find ways to effectively support anti-Communist efforts without hindering defensive strategies and domestic policies. New Zealand’s most useful asset is its alliances and connections to other strong, liberal nations, and it will have to assist in the international containment of the Soviet sphere of influence. A plan for remaining actively involved in present and future conflicts is a must for the committee.

### Topic B: Consequences of Totalitarian Rule

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The rise of demagogues and tyrants was especially common in a world with instability in leadership and a lack of faith in the security of governing bodies. In the previously discussed situations, the people of Eastern Europe and large portions of Europe were faced with a vast array of struggles relating to the limitations and failures of absolute rule. Starvation and apathy were rampant, as high unemployment forced ever longer



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queues at the bread distribution lines, thus placing an even greater strain on the resources of inefficient states. Furthermore, the strict forbiddance of free speech and democratic institutions meant that there was no outlet for creativity and individualism in the affected countries. During World War II, there was a very real fear of the rise of fascism in the West, due to aggressive policies that contributed to Germany's extended occupation of France. Following the war, the new boogeyman became communism, and developed nations such as the United States and Australia have actively fought to root out potential sympathizers.

### Topic C: Arms Race Intelligence

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Following the Manhattan Project's completion and the successful detonation of two atomic bombs by the United States, the Soviet Union quickly determined that its own access to nuclear capabilities would be imperative to its survival. Shortly after, they acquired newfound legitimacy of force by stockpiling warheads and positioning them around the globe. The United States also began to amass a large collection of missiles to rival the Soviet strength. Smaller countries feared this rapid escalation of nuclear tensions, as states without these weapons would stand no chance against two domineering superpowers who can bring about nuclear winter. A treaty with the goal of slowing the arms race would be beneficial for nations like New Zealand, who must ensure global security in the chance that the Cold War turns "hot." New Zealand maintains a harsh anti-nuclear stance, a more vocal critic of the escalation than its partners in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. However, the Australia, New Zealand, and United States (ANZUS) treaty guaranteed New Zealand protection (using American nuclear warheads), and many Kiwis believe it to be a dire necessity.

### Resources for Further Research

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Below is a list of resources that will be useful for preparation for committee. Overall, an understanding of current events, the general mission and powers of the "Five Eyes,"



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and more specifically, the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service, as well as a fundamental background in intelligence sharing will be beneficial in committee.

### *New Zealand Security Intelligence Service*

- <http://www.nzsis.govt.nz/about-us/>
- This page and the rest of the website serves as a foundation for the committee itself.

### *Asian Revolutions in the Twentieth Century*

- <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/weai/exeas/asian-revolutions.html>
- This page serves as a gateway to several of the Asian revolutions that took place in the 1900s, which primarily involved communism and totalitarianism.

### *Nuclear-Free New Zealand*

- <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/politics/nuclear-free-nz>
- <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/peace-rights-and-security/disarmament/biochemical/>
- These articles provide a general overview of the feelings regarding nuclear arms proliferation in New Zealand.

### *Australia, New Zealand, United States (ANZUS) Treaty*

- <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/anzus>
- <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/anzus-comes-into-force>
- These pages serve as background for one of the strongest alliances to follow World War II, the ANZUS treaty between three “Five Eyes” members.

### *How Communism took over Eastern Europe*

- <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2012/10/how-communism-took-over-eastern-europe-after-world-war-ii/263938/>
- This article details the post-World War II policies and maneuvers that led to the seeds of Marxism spreading in Eastern Europe.

### *1956 Polish and Hungarian Crises*

- <http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/collection/9/1956-polish-and-hungarian-crises>
- This link is to a timeline of two anti-Soviet 1956 rebellions, both of which laid the foundations for later unrest.