

KIIT

INTERNATIONAL

MODEL 20

UNITED 18

NATIONS

28th-30th SEPTEMBER



CIA

STUDY GUIDE

Letter from the Executive Board:

Greetings

We consider it a privilege to be chairing the simulation of the Central Intelligence Agency, a first of its kind at KIIT MUN. A Joint Cabinet Crisis (JCC) is a very dynamic experience for both the Executive Board as well as the delegates involved in either cabinet. We hope that the experience augurs well for all your interests in this activity.

The topic to be dissected and deliberated upon is the political situation in Chile in 1973. It is an offbeat and an interesting agenda to be simulated, and we hope that delegates bring their A game to the table come the 28th of September.

This guide serves to introduce the topic at hand and to give an insight to CIA's role in the lead-up to the situation. Please treat this document only as a preparatory material for your research. We wish you the best and we're as excited about the prospects of this simulation as you are.

Regards

The Directors, JCC (CIA).

1. The Chilean Constitution:

The Constitution came into force in 1925, satisfying the calls for changes in the political system of Chile and importantly resolving the State and the Church into two entities.

The Chilean Constitution of 1925, still in force in 1973 with a few amendments, provides us an insight about the process in which the President of the Republic was decided once the votes were cast. If a candidate had to stake claim for Presidency, he/she must have had an absolute majority, i.e. More than half the votes cast. In case this condition is not met, the Congress got to decide who the President would be, after deliberations. This is one of the most important and watershed principles laid down by the country's constitution.

Another interesting aspect about the Constitution was that it barred a person from assuming Office as President in consecutive terms. These were certain provisions that offered room for political and strategic manoeuvres as and when deemed necessary by factions facing off against each other.

2. Political situation on ground:

Chile enjoyed immense social, economic and infrastructural development under the Presidency of Eduardo Frei Montalva. He assumed office in 1964 and was President till 1970. He was quite popular among the masses but the Constitution prohibited him from running for a second consecutive term when elections were held in November, 1970. The results of the elections threw open a can of worms, with no contestant receiving the absolute majority that the Constitution demands. Salvador Allende was chosen by the Congress to assume office, as there was precedent already set with three such instances of candidates who received plurality to become President, and he immediately signed a Statute of Constitutional Guarantee, pledging to follow the guidelines laid down by the Constitution. Allende's Government was different in ideology to Montalva's. While the latter was Conservative in a lot of ways, the former's socialist line of thought was a drastic change. With the Cold War ongoing, Chile was definitely going to get into the limelight because ideologies or the fear of their propagation fuelled the Cold War.

3. Policies of the Allende Government:

Allende led the Popular Unity Coalition. This Coalition comprised of factions with ideologies which leaned towards the Left in varying degrees. The policies, both economic and political, reflected the same. Whether they were successful or not is not a question because inflation skyrocketed once a new economic policy was introduced by the Government in 1972. It was turbid times politically as well. "The Chilean way to Socialism", a brainchild of Allende, drastically changed the way the mining industry functioned as they were nationalised. It is to be noted that the United States had a great deal of interest in the Chilean mining industry.

Nationalisation hampered Other changes were rung in the fields of real estate, and education, banking and agriculture. With the Left emboldened and warming up to like minded individuals and factions from neighbouring nations, the possible influence of Castro was imminent and would cause drastic changes to the balance of the Cold War if it was substantial. Either bloc party to the Cold War was aware of the same.

Dwelling more on the economic front, the devaluation of the Chilean currency was one of the biggest moot points while retrospectively on the issue of the economy's free fall. The GDP saw negative growth, and unemployment and fall in wages meant the Government's policies worked only for an extremely short period since after their inception.

Another worrisome aspect for the Government was the rise of the shadow economy. With discontent brewing from within, institutional regulations were starting to be overlooked and the black market flourished.

A comparison of a few important factors that impacted the macroeconomics in the country from 1970–1972 were as follows:

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|-------------------------|------|------|-------|
| Inflation (in % of GDP) | 34.9 | 34.5 | 216.7 |
| Growth (%) | 2.1 | 9 | -1.2 |
| Revenue (%) | 23.7 | 20.4 | 18.2 |
| Spending (%) | 26.4 | 31.1 | 31.2 |
| Budget Deficit (%) | 2.7 | 10.7 | 13 |
| Black market premium | 99 | 358 | 810 |

Source: Central bank of Chile and IMF reports (1986)

4. Fidel Castro and Chile:

Post the Missile crisis, Fidel Castro was a leader who faced isolation. Most of the Latin American countries didn't want any business with Cuba directly, either due to their policies or due to "external pressures". Therefore in many ways, his state visit to Chile in 1971 was a landmark of sorts. Castro, apart from his talks with Allende that would go on for hours, extensively interacted with the student community in Chile during his visit. He was vocal about his support for Allende's government, drawing criticism from detractors.

This visit promulgated a change in policy of the United States towards both Chile as well as Castro's Cuba in more ways than one.

5. The CIA: Tool to ensure American interests in the cold war:

During the cold war, a large portion of the CIA's responsibility lay on ensuring that American interests across the world were taken care of. This was done through multiple modes, sometimes breaking existing rules of war or even creating new rules of engagement depending on the situation. Instigating proxy wars; supporting and supplying non-state actors with equipment, ammunition and intelligence; financing and utilization of propaganda (both anti-government and pro-government depending on the region/ situation); orchestrating defections, theft of technology; assassination of leading personalities; instigation of coups; false flag attacks and the likes were some of the tactics that the CIA is famous for utilising to undermine a government that was against the interests of the people of the United States.

The CIA faced a formidable enemy in the form of their Soviet counterpart: The KGB. The KGB too worked as an effective body to propagate the Soviet interests across the world, sometimes much more ruthlessly than the Americans. Both these entities worked tirelessly to ensure that their countries interests across the world were met and the actions of the opposing organisation were countered. In committee too, you will find yourselves in this sort of a situation.

CIA and Chile:

The Central Intelligence Agency had amped up its operations in South America, especially post the Cuban missile crisis era. A major thorn that the Americans had to face in their backyard, (apart from Castro) was the emergence of another communist sympathiser state very much within their sphere of influence. The

American establishment, by means of the CIA had invested enough man-power, time and resources into Chile in order to establish a well connected network in the country that worked towards the undermining of the Government.

In committee too, we will be taking upon this task in order to ensure that the interests of the Greatest country on Earth, and its people are met, because the end, sometimes justifies the means.

We expect the CIA to act with the boldness and aggression towards the end goal, utilizing every possible means to achieve the same, as the organisation has since its inception.

6. Introduction to directives

In committee, delegates will be allowed to make use of an instrument, commonly known as 'action orders' or directives. These are nothing but the means to execute some action or utilize some of the economic, military, political or diplomatic resources that are at the disposal of the portfolio.

These actions will have real time effect and implications (during the proceedings of committee) and could change the tide of the situation either in your favor or against you. There will be a detailed explanation of the same in committee during RoP and the executive board will strive towards addressing all your queries regarding its mechanism and workings.

7. Directive format:

The directive format is as follows. We sincerely request delegates to adhere to the same while writing directives during the course of the Simulation

Type of Directive (Portfolio request / Overt directive/ Joint Directive)

From: To:

Primary objective:

Secondary Objective (If any):

Mission brief (Brief of the directive in 2-3 lines):

Plan of Action (Elaboration of the plan with specifics, in bullet points) :

Departments / Organisations involved (Names of the organisations, their heads if known, etc):

Additional Information: (Maps for clarity, data in tables etc., optional) :

Signature of the delegate(s)