Warsaw Pact: The Prague Spring of 1968
“Whatever else may divide us, Europe is our common home; a common fate has linked us through the centuries, and it continues to link us today.”
—Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party
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Letter from the Director

Delegates,

Welcome to the Warsaw Pact. My name is Damiano Servidio, and I will be directing our committee. In my three years of directing committees for WUMUNS, I have never directed an online committee. This will be a new experience for all of us, but it will give us all a chance to relax from the stresses of school and the pandemic.

Our committee is titled “Warsaw Pact: The Prague Spring of 1968.” Founded in 1955, the Warsaw Pact was an alliance between the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania as a bulwark against NATO. Each member of the Warsaw Pact was communist, but each member was not equal.

The Soviet Union expected its allies to serve Soviet interests and not to deviate from strategies dictated by Moscow. In 1956, the Soviet Union invaded Hungary after a popular revolution broke out in the country.

The brutal suppression of this revolution sent a clear message to the Warsaw Pact’s members. Obey Moscow or be destroyed.

But by 1968, fear of Soviet invasion had waned. Alexander Dubcek, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, introduced reforms that would have liberalized his country’s economic and political systems.

Soviet and Czechoslovakian leaders negotiated in an attempt to avoid conflict. But eventually Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, decided that military force was required to reverse Dubcek’s reforms. Czechoslovakia was invaded by the Soviet Union—supported by Bulgaria, East Germany, Poland, and Hungary—and Dubcek was deposed.

The invasion succeeded in bringing Czechoslovakia back into the Soviet sphere of influence, but it shook the Warsaw Pact.

Albania left the alliance and turned to Communist China for military and economic aid. Romania remained in the alliance, but its leaders increased the size of the Romanian military to scare off any Soviet attempts to invade the country.
Please read the mandate and backgrounder for more information on the committee and the context behind it. Feel free to send an email to servidiol@wustl.edu with any questions.

Best regards,

Damiano Servidio
Mandate

Supreme Commander of the Warsaw Pact to Member and Observer States,

The Warsaw Pact is meeting to discuss two questions: 1) whether or not members of the pact should have the same domestic policies and 2) whether or not the Soviet Union should enforce uniformity if they answer yes to the first question.

Member states are entitled to debate and vote on each question. Each member state has one vote per delegation, not delegate. Delegates will vote within they delegation to determine how their country will vote on each directive before the committee. Delegates will also vote within they delegation to submit crisis notes (which will be done through google docs). If a country has an even number of delegates (i.e., the Soviet Union), the nation’s leader (i.e. Brezhnev) will break any tie that might arise within the delegation. Observer states are not entitled to vote, but they may participate in debate and submit crisis notes.

First Secretary Dubcek of Czechoslovakia has asked me to notify those attending the conference that Czechoslovakia considers these two questions as hostile infringements on Czechoslovakia’s sovereignty.

General Secretary Brezhnev of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has asked me to notify those attending that the USSR considers these two questions as integral to the survival of the Warsaw Pact.

Participants in the conference will be authorized to communicate with their home governments and militaries and to negotiate independently with their fellow delegations.

I myself will participate in the discussions. As a Soviet officer, I have appointed a non-partisan commission to chair debate.

I look forward to meeting you all in Moscow. Long live the Warsaw Pact!
History of the Warsaw Pact

In 1955 the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary, and Poland formed the Warsaw Pact as a communist alliance against NATO.

The Warsaw Pact had two purposes: 1) to unite the eastern bloc’s military and political strategies and 2) to allow the Soviet Union control over its members, which Soviets considered satellites of Moscow.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance that founded the Warsaw Pact guaranteed non-intervention in the internal affairs of each country and that each country remained an independent state.

However, each member relied heavily on Soviet military and economic assistance, which rendered them Soviet dependents in fact if not in law.

The Soviet Union, moreover, had no intention of respecting the sovereignty of its allies. In 1956 the Soviet Union invaded Hungary following a popular revolution against communist totalitarianism. In 1968—during the Prague Spring, the topic of our committee—the Soviet Union and its partners invaded Czechoslovakia, which had implemented liberal economic and political reforms against the wishes of Moscow.

Alexander Dubcek, the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, had promised his people “socialism with a human face.” Dubcek was a communist and had no intention of giving up one-party rule, but he felt that loosening restrictions would win the party the support of the people it claimed to represent. He increased freedom of expression and allowed non-party political and social groups to organize. He considered decreasing central economic planning in an effort to revitalize the struggling Czechoslovakian economy and furthered the destalinization of Czechoslovakia. His reforms earned him a near 80% approval rating, but they also increased called for further reforms—reforms which Moscow recognized as a threat to the survival of communism in Czechoslovakia.

Leonid Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the Soviet Union, worried that the demand for liberalizing reforms would spread throughout the Eastern Bloc. After negotiations with Dubcek over reversing his reforms failed, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria,
Poland, and Hungary invaded Czechoslovakia with strategic support from East Germany.

Dubcek was deposed—though allowed to retire as a private citizen—and hardline communists were placed in control of the country.

On November 13, 1968, following the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Leonid Brezhnev explained the Soviet perspective on its policy toward fellow communist states:

When forces that are hostile to socialism try to turn the development of some socialist country towards capitalism, it becomes not only a problem of the country concerned, but a common problem and concern of all socialist countries.

The Brezhnev Doctrine, as it became known, made explicit Moscow’s intentions toward its communist allies. Communist states could rely on Moscow for economic and military aid if they complied with its wishes. Communist states that deviated from Moscow’s wishes, like Czechoslovakia, could expect to be invaded.

The Brezhnev Doctrine was not applied universally as the Soviet Union was restricted in its ability to intervene in the internal affairs of communist states by geography. For example, Albania left the Warsaw Pact and aligned with China following the invasion of Czechoslovakia. As Albania was surrounded by Yugoslavia, the Soviets could not intervene. But communist states that directly bordered the USSR understood that their survival depended on the good will of Moscow, which came only with compliance to the Kremlin’s demands.

With the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the Soviet Union, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, effectively abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine. One by one, the communist regimes of Eastern Europe fell. The Warsaw Pact ended.

While scholars debate whether or not the fall of the Iron Curtain was inevitable, the Brezhnev Doctrine was certainly effective at preserving the Warsaw Pact as long as it existed. Those suffering under communism remained complacent with the status quo not because they necessarily loved communism, but because they knew that the Soviets would intervene if they even tried to free themselves. Likewise, the communist regimes in Eastern Europe remained oppressive partially because they understood that the Soviets would overthrow them if they introduced democratic reforms.
But as Gorbachev himself began liberalizing the Soviet economy and loosening the grip on Soviet politics, the people of Eastern Europe recognized that the Brezhnev Doctrine no longer applied. They could demand democratization without fear of repression. Their communist governments understood that they could not rely on Moscow for assistance if they resisted popular demands.

The Warsaw Pact, and communism in Eastern Europe, ended.
Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance
Signed at Warsaw, on 14 May 1955

The Contracting Parties,

Reaffirming their desire to create a system of collective security in Europe based on the participation of all European States, irrespective of their social and political structure, whereby the said States may be enabled to combine their efforts in the interests of ensuring peace in Europe;

Taking into consideration, at the same time, the situation that has come about in Europe as a result of the ratification of the Paris Agreements, which provide for the constitution of a new military group in the form of a “West European Union”, with the participation of a remilitarized West Germany and its inclusion in the North Atlantic bloc, thereby increasing the danger of a new war and creating a threat to the national security of peace-loving States;

Being convinced that in these circumstances the peace-loving States of Europe must take the necessary steps to safeguard their security and to promote the maintenance of peace in Europe;

Being guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

In the interests of the further strengthening and development of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance in accordance with the principles of respect for the independence and sovereignty of States and non-intervention in their domestic affairs;

Have resolved to conclude the present Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance….

....

Article 1

The Contracting Parties undertake, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force and to
settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties declare that they are prepared to participate, in a spirit of sincere co-operation, in all international action for ensuring international peace and security and will devote their full efforts to the realization of these aims.

In this connection, the Contracting Parties shall endeavor to secure, in agreement with other States desiring to cooperate in this matter, the adoption of effective measures for the general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction.

Article 3

The Contracting Parties shall consult together on all important international questions involving their common interests, with a view to strengthening international peace and security.

Whenever any one of the Contracting Parties considers that a threat of armed attack on one or more of the State Parties to the Treaty has arisen, they shall consult together immediately with a view to providing for their joint defense and maintaining peace and security.

Article 4

In the event of an armed attack in Europe on one or more of the States Parties to the Treaty by any State or group of States, each State Party to the Treaty shall, in the exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, afford the State or States so attacked immediate assistance, individually and in agreement with the other States Parties to the Treaty, by all the means it considers necessary, including the use of armed force. The States Parties to the Treaty shall consult together immediately concerning the joint measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Measures taken under this article shall be reported to the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. These measures shall be
discontinued as soon as the Security Council takes the necessary action to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Article 5

The Contracting Parties have agreed to establish a Unified Command, to which certain elements of their armed forces shall be allocated by agreement between the Parties, and which shall act in accordance with jointly established principles. The Parties shall likewise take such other concerted action as may be necessary to reinforce their defensive strength, in order to defend the peaceful labor of their peoples, guarantee the inviolability of their frontiers and territories and afford protection against possible aggression.

Article 6

For the purpose of carrying out the consultations provided for in the present Treaty between the States Parties thereto, and for the consideration of matters arising in connection with the application of the present Treaty, a Political Consultative Committee shall be established, in which each State Party to the Treaty shall be represented by a member of the Government or by some other specially appointed representative.

The Committee may establish such auxiliary organs as may prove to be necessary.

Article 7

The Contracting Parties undertake not to participate in any coalitions or alliances, and not to conclude any agreements, the purposes of which are incompatible with the purposes of the present Treaty.

The Contracting Parties declare that their obligations under international treaties at present in force are not incompatible with the provisions of the present Treaty.

Article 8

The Contracting Parties declare that they will act in a spirit of friendship and cooperation to promote the further development and strengthening of the economic and cultural ties among them, in accordance with the principles of respect for each other’s independence and sovereignty and of non-intervention in each other’s domestic affairs.
Article 9

The present Treaty shall be open for accession by other States, irrespective of their social and political structure, which express their readiness, by participating in the present Treaty, to help in combining the efforts of the peace-loving States to ensure the peace and security of the peoples. Such accessions shall come into effect with the consent of the States Parties to the Treaty after the instruments of accession have been deposited with the Government of the Polish People’s Republic.

Article 10

The present Treaty shall be subject to ratification, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the Polish People’s Republic.

The Treaty shall come into force on the date of deposit of the last instrument of ratification. The Government of the Polish People’s Republic shall inform the other States Parties to the Treaty of the deposit of each instrument of ratification.

Article 11

The present Treaty shall remain in force for twenty years. For Contracting Parties which do not, one year before the expiration of that term, give notice of termination of the Treaty to the Government of the Polish People’s Republic, the Treaty shall remain in force for a further ten years.

In the event of the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe and the conclusion for that purpose of a General European Treaty concerning collective security, a goal which the Contracting Parties shall steadfastly strive to achieve, the present Treaty shall cease to have effect as from the date on which the General European Treaty comes into force.

Done at Warsaw, this fourteenth day of May 1955, in one copy, in the Russian, Polish, Czech and German languages, all the texts being equally authentic. Certified copies of the present Treaty shall be transmitted by the Government of the Polish People’s Republic to all the other Parties to the Treaty.
Delegations

Member States
People’s Republic of Albania

Represented by Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Party of Labor

First Secretary Hoxha,

The Soviet Union has called a meeting of the Warsaw Pact on “threats to unity within the Warsaw Pact and threats to the ideological uniformity of the communist ideal.”

You have always made clear your support for hardline Stalinism, but you are warry of the Soviet Union’s attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of communist states even if they deviate from the communist ideal as we see it.

Czechoslovakia’s “socialism with a human face” would introduce freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of movement, economic liberalization, and multiparty government. Albania opposes all of these measures.

We instead advocate for maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat, class-based violence against bourgeois elements in Albanian society, purging enemies of the revolution, censorship, state control of the industry and agriculture, and the one-party state.

We condemn the attempts to liberalize socialism in Czechoslovakia, but we oppose Soviet attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of another communist state. The Soviet Union itself has deviated from this norm and now has adopted a communist stance between soft socialism and hard Stalinism. If the Soviets are allowed to interfere in a country with soft socialism, what would prevent them from interfering in a state with hard Stalinism like ours?

The People’s Republic of China has offered to finance our domestic programs and provide us with military infrastructure if the Soviets should attempt to oppose us. In return, we would need to integrate Maoism into our Stalinist program. We should not commit to any course just yet, but we must be prepared to leave the Warsaw Pact of the Soviets threaten Albania.

Long live the Stalinism! Long live Enver Hoxha!
People’s Republic of Bulgaria
Represented by Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Communist Party
General Secretary Zhivkov,

The Czechoslovaks have caused a crisis within the Warsaw Pact by introducing a new domestic program branded “socialism with a human face.”

We don’t disagree with the specifics of their platform. In fact, we’ve implemented some liberalizing economic reforms in Bulgaria, but we are concerned that their policies might anger Moscow.

The Soviet Union has asked us to pressure the Czechoslovakians into complying with a more traditional communist stance on economic and political matters. We do not wish to anger the Soviets, however, Bulgaria is in a difficult geographic position.

Romania, which opposes any Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, is on our country’s northern border. Yugoslavia, who also opposes Moscow, lies to our west. We must be careful not to anger the USSR into withdrawing financial and military support from Bulgaria. But we must at the same time avoid angering the Romanians and Yugoslavians into invading our country.

Perhaps we could tow a middle line by verbally supporting Czechoslovakia’s right to govern its own domestic affairs while at the same time refusing to oppose any Soviet action against them—if they should invade, of course.

Naturally, we will have to wait for committee to begin before we make any firm strategies, but we must keep our options open for now.

Long live the Bulgarian Communist Party!

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Represented by Alexander Dubcek, First Secretary of the Communist Party
First Secretary Dubcek,

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has introduced “socialism with a human face” to its people. Our goal is to improve economic, social, and political conditions in Czechoslovakia. As party leader, you will forever be linked with the success or failure of this program.
But the Soviet Union and other hardliners in the Warsaw Pact believe that our more liberal interpretation of communism threatens unity within the Eastern Bloc.

At this meeting, the Warsaw Pact will discuss whether members of the bloc should implement their own interpretations of communism or whether they should comply with Moscow’s stances on domestic policy.

We believe that members of the Warsaw Pact should be able to govern themselves as they see fit without interference from Moscow.

We will endeavor to convince our allies to support our stance, but this will be tricky. We must remember that the Soviets might resort to force, or the threat of force at the very least, to pressure us into abandoning our reforms. We will prevail.

Long live Czechoslovakia!

Assisted by Ludvik Svoboda, President of Czechoslovakia

President Svoboda,

First Secretary Dubcek appointed you president with the expectation that you would support his plans to liberalize Czechoslovakia.

Although you are personally lukewarm about his reforms, you hold the welfare of the Czechoslovakian people close to your heart and are willing to support Dubcek’s program to the international community.

This conference will be difficult as many of our former friends oppose our agenda. It will be your job to communicate with the leaders of other states within the Warsaw Pact in order to convince them to support our domestic programs and to prevent the Soviets from intervening in our affairs.

Long live Czechoslovakia!

And Oldrich Cernick, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia

Prime Minister Cernick,

First Secretary Dubcek came up with the party’s new platform – “socialism with a human face” – President Svoboda advocates the platform on the international stage, but you, Prime Minister, are the one responsible for actually implementing the ambitious program.
You believe that this light form of socialism will be good for Czechoslovakia. You have drafted laws meant to liberalize the economy and introduce democracy to our system of government.

However, while the Czechoslovakian people love you for this, the Warsaw Pact sees you differently.

The Soviets and their supporters are unlikely too consider you an ally. If they invade Czechoslovakia, you will fall with Dubcek. This is why you must not fail.

Long live Czechoslovakia!

**German Democratic Republic**

Represented by Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party

First Secretary Ulbricht

The Warsaw Pact will debate two questions: 1) whether each member state should have the same domestic policy and 2) whether the Soviet Union should enforce this uniformity on nonconformist nations.

The Soviet Union has asked us to answer “yes” to each of these questions, and you have pledged to support them.

Our support for the Soviets is important not because of our reputation within the Warsaw Pact, but because of our geographic proximity to Czechoslovakia.

Czech communists have been liberalizing their countries economic and political systems as part of a new socialist program. If this program spreads, communist regimes in the east, including ours, could fall one by one.

The Soviet Union has 500,000 troops stationed in East Germany and will likely use some of these forces to invade Czechoslovakia if they refuse to abandon their reforms.

The Stasi—our intelligence services—also have agents stationed in Czechoslovakia to gather intelligence in preparation for any invasion. You would do well to reach out to Erich Mielke, the leader of the Stasi, if needed.

Naturally, we hope that no such invasion materializes, but we must be prepared for the worst.

Long live the German Democratic Republic!
Hungarian People’s Republic

Represented by Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Socialist Workers’ Party

First Secretary Kadar,

The Warsaw Pact is meeting to discuss the Prague Spring. Czechoslovakia is implementing new socialist reforms that would loosen state control over the economic and political systems.

In 1956, Hungarian reformers advocated for a similar program. The Soviet Union promptly invaded our country, incarcerated our leaders, and reversed our reforms.

We expect the Soviets will invade Czechoslovakia if its leaders refuse to reverse their own plans for reform.

If the Soviets demand our assistance in such an invasion, it would be in Hungary’s best interests to comply. You have instructed Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege to prepare an invasion plan in case military operations are necessary.

Let us hope war does not come.

Long live the Socialist Workers’ Party!

Assisted by Lajos Czinege, Minister of Defense

Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege,

First Secretary Kadar has ordered you to prepare plans to invade Czechoslovakia.

The Hungarian military only has 30,000 infantry, 200 tanks, and 100 aircraft, but the Soviet military is prepared to commit many more troops.

Please cooperate with the Soviets and their allies in preparing any invasion plans. Though we hope war will be unnecessary, we must prepare for battle. Orders are orders.

Long live the Socialist Workers’ Party!

Polish People’s Republic

Represented by Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the United Workers’ Party

First Secretary Gomulka,

As you know, the Czechoslovakians are implementing liberal economic and political reforms. We will not support their plans.
Poland is bordered by the Soviet Union to the east, the German Democratic Republic to the west, and Czechoslovakia to the south. Considering that the Soviets could defeat our military quite easily and that it would not be much trouble for our own military to defeat the Czechoslovakians, we will cooperate with Soviet leadership.

Florian Siwicki, your Minister of Defense, is preparing plans to invade Czechoslovakia. We hope that war does not come, but, if Czechoslovakia refuses to back down, we must commit ourselves to battle.

Long live Poland! Long live the United Workers’ Party!

Assisted by Florian Siwicki, Minister of Defense

Minister of Defense Florian Siwicki,

First Secretary Gomulka has ordered you to prepare plans to invade Czechoslovakia. The Polish military only has 75,000 infantry, 1,000 tanks, and 300 aircraft, but the Soviet military is prepared to commit many more troops.

Please cooperate with the Soviets and their allies in preparing any invasion plans. Though we hope war will be unnecessary, we must prepare for battle. Orders are orders.

Long live Poland! Long live the United Workers’ Party!

Socialist Republic of Romania

Represented by Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romania Communist Party

General Secretary Ceausescu,

Czechoslovakia is preparing to implement economic and political reforms. The Soviet Union is preparing to invade Czechoslovakia.

You oppose loosening state control of economic and political systems, but you do not believe that the Soviet Union has the right to intervene in the domestic affairs of one of its allies.

You will not support any Soviet motions to impose uniformity of domestic laws across the Warsaw Pact. But if the Soviets choose to invade Czechoslovakia, there is nothing Romania can do to defend its comrades in Prague.
However, you have an idea to prevent the Soviets from ever invading Romania itself. You have ordered Romania’s military leaders to establish a national guard and to recruit at least 200,000 Romanians into this new force. This force currently numbers only 25,000, but Romania already has 100,000 infantry, 500 tanks, and 300 aircraft already in its standing military. Once the National Guard grows to full strength, Romania will have more than enough troops (over 300,000) to dissuade the Soviets from invading Romania – even if the Bulgarians attack us from the South.

In fact, you might be able to intimidate little Bulgaria into verbally supporting Czechoslovakia in the committee—though it is unlikely that they would oppose Soviet military action against Prague. Nonetheless, your military build-up has placed Romania in an advantageous position and strengthened its sovereignty.

Prepare yourself, great leader, to defend Romania and the independence of its people.

Long live Romania! Long live Nicolae Ceausescu!

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Represented by Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party
General Secretary Brezhnev,

The Warsaw Pact will debate two questions: 1) whether or not members of the pact should have the same domestic policy and 2) whether the Soviet Union should impose compliance with the communist norm through force.

The communist ideal adopted by the USSR relies on two components: 1) state control of the economy and 2) one-party rule. A communist state cannot survive without both of these components. If the state cedes control of the economy, bourgeois elements will gain power and overthrow the party. If the party allows for free democratic elections, anti-communist parties will overthrow the communist economic system. Therefore, we have endeavored to maintain both of these two components, and we have introduced this system to Eastern Europe.
The reforms proposed in Czechoslovakia would unduly both of these components. If left unchecked, communism will collapse in Czechoslovakia and other communist states in Eastern Europe will follow suit.

For this reason, we must not allow Czechoslovakia to implement these reforms. We shall attempt to convince them to abandon them freely. However, if they refuse, we will invade Czechoslovakia and replace its government with one that will obey Moscow.

We will go in alone if need be, but we expect that most other members of the Warsaw Pact will follow us. If they don’t, we’ll put pressure on them as well.

Long live the USSR! Long live the Warsaw Pact!

Assisted by Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Chairman Kosygin,

The Warsaw Pact will discuss whether 1) domestic policy should be uniform across all member states or left up to their own governments and 2) whether the Soviet Union should impose uniformity on those who deviate from the norm established by Moscow.

General Secretary Brezhnev has asked you to outline a uniform domestic policy platform and to promote it to members of the Warsaw Pact. This platform should include economic, social, and political policies that reflect those adopted in the Soviet Union itself. Economic policy should include strict state planning of the economy. Social policy should advocate the supremacy of communism over all other ideologies. Political policy should require one-party rule by communists.

Czechoslovakia has adopted policies which contradict those of the USSR and which threaten the integrity of the Warsaw Pact. You must endeavor to convince them to abandon their reforms and to adopt your policy platform. If they should refuse, the USSR will be forced to restore order in Prague.

Long live the USSR! Long live the Warsaw Pact!
Andrei Grechko, Minister of Defense

Minister of Defense Grechko,

General Secretary Brezhnev has ordered you to prepare plans to invade Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Union has 3,500,000 infantry, 5,000 tanks, and 3,000 aircraft. However, only 2,500,000 infantry, 3,000 tanks, and 2,000 aircraft are deployed for Eastern Europe. Of these troops, 500,000 infantry, 2,000 tanks, and 1,000 aircraft are deployed in East Germany. Our allies in the Warsaw Pact—excepting Czechoslovakia, of course—are prepared to support us with their troops too. These include the armed forces of East Germany, Poland, and Hungary. It is not clear if our Romanian, Bulgarian, and Albanian allies will assist us in an invasion.

We will not be able to commit all of our forces in Eastern Europe to an invasion of Czechoslovakia as a significant portion of these troops must be left to guard against any possible attack by NATO. Currently, the Ministry of Defense estimates that we can commit 500,000 of our own infantry to an invasion and a perhaps half of the tanks and aircraft available in Eastern Europe—though this might be stretch.

Please cooperate with East Germany, Poland, and Hungary in preparing any invasion plans. Though we hope war will be unnecessary, we must prepare for battle. Orders are orders.

Long live the USSR! Long live the Warsaw Pact!

And Ivan Yakubovsky, Supreme Commander of the Warsaw Pact

Supreme Commander Yakubovsky,

The Supreme Commander of the Warsaw Pact has overall command of the alliance’s strategy to defend itself against NATO, but he is also a Deputy Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union. As such, the Supreme Commander is concerned first and foremost with Soviet interests.

General Secretary Brezhnev asked you to call a meeting of the Warsaw Pact to discuss two questions: 1) whether or not members of the pact should have the same domestic
policies and 2) whether or not the Soviet Union should enforce uniformity if we answer yes to the first question.

As a Soviet, you would like to see the USSR empowered with the right to enforce uniformity across the alliance, but you know that other members of the bloc will oppose this measure.

Czechoslovakia is already implementing reforms that contradict Soviet policy. Albania and Romania both support the Czechs and oppose Soviet intervention. Bulgaria is, so far, neutral. East Germany, Poland, and Hungary will likely support a Soviet invasion, but we don’t want to see this issue dissolve the alliance.

If the Czechoslovaks refuse to back down, you will likely need to coordinate an invasion of Czechoslovakia by working with the USSR, East Germany, Poland, and Hungary. You will also need to devise a plan to force Romania and Albania not to defend Czechoslovakia and to remain in the Warsaw Pact if the invasion takes place.

We must hope that war does not come, but, if it does, the Warsaw Pact must survive.
Long live the USSR! Long live the Warsaw Pact!

Observer States
People’s Republic of China
Represented by Chen Yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi,

The Warsaw Pact is meeting to discuss two questions: 1) whether or not members of the pact should have the same domestic policies and 2) whether or not the Soviet Union should enforce uniformity if they answer yes to the first question.

The People’s Republic of China is not a member of the Warsaw Pact, but we are interested in its evolution. The PRC and USSR are competing over which country should be recognized as the leader of the communist world.

The USSR, understandably, did not want us to observe this meeting, but Albania has invited us to attend. Chairman Mao has sent you as the PRC’s representative with orders to divide the Warsaw Pact against itself and to convince its members to break from Moscow.
Enver Hoxha, the First Secretary of Albania, is concerned that the Soviet Union is wielding too much control over the Warsaw Pact. He is worried that, if the Soviets are allowed to invade Czechoslovakia, Albania will be next.

You are authorized to promise economic and military aid to Albania and other disgruntled members of the Warsaw Pact—like Czechoslovakia and Romania.

However, China will not commit any of its troops to Europe. The PRC will not go to war over this issue.

Chairman Mao wishes you good luck and asks that you come home successful.

May the Chinese Communist Party live 10,000 years!

Republic of Cuba
Represented by Raul Roa Garcia, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Foreign Affairs Roa,

The Warsaw Pact is meeting to discuss two questions: 1) whether or not members of the pact should have the same domestic policies and 2) whether or not the Soviet Union should enforce uniformity if they answer yes to the first question.

Cuba is not a member of the Warsaw Pact, but the Soviet Union has invited us to attend. The Soviets provide us with significant economic and military assistance, and they expect us to support their case.

Castro has ordered you to attend the conference and to support the Soviets on every issue. Naturally, we are not expected to provide any military troops, but our arguments in favor of the Soviets will strengthen their reputation as leader of the communist world.

China will attempt to deprive them of this status, but we will stop them.

Cuba will argue that members of the Warsaw Pact should have the same domestic policies and that the Soviet Union should have the authority to impose uniformity throughout the bloc.

Consider using Cuba as an example. We have followed Soviet policies and are flourishing—of course, this is because the Soviets send us money, but we don’t need to go into that.
Have fun at the conference and remember to bring a jacket—it’s cold in Eastern Europe.

Long live Cuba! Long live our friends in the USSR!

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
Represented by Pak Song-Chol, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Song-Chol,

The Warsaw Pact is meeting to discuss two questions: 1) whether or not members of the pact should have the same domestic policies and 2) whether or not the Soviet Union should enforce uniformity if they answer yes to the first question.

The Soviets have invited us to attend even though North Korea is not a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Supreme Leader Kim Il-sung has ordered you to attend the conference. He has instructed you to support the USSR early on, but to look out for opportunities to secure more aid.

Currently, the Soviets provide us with more economic and military aid than any other communist country.

For this reason, we lean toward supporting them. But the People’s Republic of China is also attending the conference. China opposes the Soviet Union.

North Korea could gain more assistance by playing the Soviets and Chinese against each other. Use our diplomatic support as a bargaining chip at the negotiations. Whoever provides us with more aid, might just get our support in the end.

Long live Supreme Leader Kim Il-sung!

Mongolian People’s Republic
Represented by Mangalyn Dugersuren, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Foreign Affairs Dugersuren,

The Warsaw Pact is meeting to discuss two questions: 1) whether or not members of the pact should have the same domestic policies and 2) whether or not the Soviet Union should enforce uniformity if they answer yes to the first questions.
The Soviet Union has invited us to attend even though Mongolia is not a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Chairman Jamsragiin Sambuu has instructed you to negotiate with the Soviet and Chinese delegations for our diplomatic support. Mongolia is currently a buffer state between the USSR and China, which allows us to play them against each other for economic and military aid.

Vote with whichever side offers us greater assistance. Perhaps it will be the Soviets. Perhaps it will be the Chinese.

We have no way of knowing. What happens to Czechoslovakia is irrelevant to us. We only want what is best for Mongolia.

Long live the Mongolian People’s Republic!

Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Represented by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Foreign Affairs Trinh,

The Warsaw Pact is meeting to discuss two questions: 1) whether or not members of the pact should have the same domestic policies and 2) whether or not the Soviet Union should enforce uniformity if they answer yes to the first question.

The Soviet Union has invited us to attend the conference even though the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is not a member of the Warsaw Pact.

First Secretary Le Duan has encouraged you not to commit yourself to supporting the Soviets just yet. The People’s Republic of China will also attend the conference, which provides you with the opportunity to play the USSR and China against each other.

Naturally, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is inclined to support the Soviets in the end. China poses more of a threat to our country than the USSR does, after all. But by withholding public support from the Soviets early on, you might be able to convince them to provide our country with more financial and military aid.

We are in desperate need for more assistance. We are currently at war with the American imperialists and their puppets in South Vietnam. This war is wearing our resources
thin. Our resources all go toward fighting the war. We have no supplies left to rebuild the north—which the Americans have been bombing endlessly since the beginning.

What need from you is two things: 1) military supplies from the Soviet Union and/or China that we can use to fight our own war and 2) economic aid to rebuild our country. We would be grateful to you if you could convince the Chinese to send construction workers to us—do not invite any Chinese troops into our country. We would be even more grateful if you could convince the Soviets to set up military outposts in our country—this would prevent the Americans from considering invading our own country.

The stakes are high, Trinh, but we are confident that you can exploit the chaos in Eastern Europe in our own favor. Remember, the fate of our country relies on you.

Long live the Democratic Republic of Vietnam! Death to the American imperialists!

Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Represented by Marko Nikezic, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Affairs Nikezic,

The Warsaw Pact is meeting to discuss two questions: 1) whether or not members of the pact should have the same domestic policies and 2) whether or not the Soviet Union should enforce uniformity if they answer yes to the first question.

Yugoslavia is a member of the non-aligned movement. It allies itself neither with the capitalists nor communist powers even though Yugoslavia is a communist country.

Czechoslovakia has invited Yugoslavia to the conference because its leaders are concerned with Soviet dominance over Eastern Europe.

President Tito has instructed you to attend the conference and to gain support for the non-aligned movement. If countries like Czechoslovakia, Albania, Romania, or perhaps even Bulgaria can be convinced to abandon Moscow, Yugoslavia will forever be safe from Soviet invasion.

You should not expect a miracle, however. If the Soviet Union chooses to invade Czechoslovakia, Prague will most certainly fall. Your main objective should be to protect Yugoslavia itself by convincing at least Albania or Romania to abandon the Warsaw Pact. If
possible, convince Bulgaria to leave as well and perhaps intimidate them by cooperating with Romania—if verbal arguments fail, of course.

Consider working with the Chinese delegation to secure allies. Moreover, don’t be afraid to offer some sort of economic and military aid to anyone willing to leave the Warsaw Pact—of course, a small country like ours is limited in the amount of money it can provide. With these two strategies, you might just succeed.

Long live Yugoslavia!