ÇALMUN'25

ÇALMUN'25 60 SECONDS CRISIS STUDY GUIDE

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Letter from the Secretary

Most Esteemed Participants

It is our utmost pleasure and enthusiasm to host you at the second edition of ÇemberlitaşMUN'25. As Secretaries-General, we are beyond honoured to witness this conference grow into a platform where diplomacy, intelligence, and collaboration flourish. The past few months have been filled with tireless efforts from our team, shaping what we are confident will be an experience you will never forget.

Our mission is to give a community that encourages active discussion, independent thinking, and innovative answers. With the rapidly changing world today, we believe that today's younger generation has the potential to drive changes. With every one of your speeches delivered, every resolution drafted, and every debate you conduct in this room, our youth deepen their knowledge of the world today.

ÇemberlitaşMUN'25 is not just about the debates—it is about the friends you will make, the skills and the perspective you will gain. We are thrilled to share this experience with all of you and await the energy, diligence, and leadership that will define this conference.

Beste Nur Filiz, Ayça Ayaz

Letter from Head of Crisis

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

With great enthusiasm, we welcome you to the third conference of our prestigious conference. We, Ahmet Eymen Ata and Kağan Aşık along with our honorable Under Secretary-Generals, worked all day to structure our committees. In the grand scheme of things, we ensured that everybody would enjoy their time in their related committees. Henceforth, enjoy!

Crisis committees operate in an environment of uncertainty, where real-time decision-making, strategic planning, and swift negotiation are critical. Our team went

through blood and tears to make the time you will spend at our committees realistic, enjoyable, and make you feel like you are essentially at the moment of the crisis.

You will need to write detailed directives, please do not play with your fate with short directives. There will be dozens of factors in our committees, so a single consequence can lead to a disaster.

We hope our team's efforts result in your appreciation. If you ever have any questions, feel free to contact us through either the field or the conference's official Instagram account.

Sincerely,

Eymen and Kağan

Letter from the Under-Secretary General

Distinguished participants,
I take great pleasure in welcoming you all to the 60 Seconds Crisis Committee of ÇALMUN25. I, Yaşar Güngör, am a 10th grader at Kabataş Erkek Lisesi and will be serving as your Under-Secretary General. We have worked tirelessly in the months leading up to the conference to present you with a crisis committee unlike one you have ever seen before. In the three days, our committee will grapple with the aftermath of nuclear war, and all of that which is entailed with surviving in an underground bunker, constructed for a worksite of federal workers. During the crisis you will deal with threats of disease, hunger, outside attacks, ill-communication, and the hopelessness of surviving in a world that will never be the same again. I am sure that we are going to make this committee a “blast” with the participation of our dear chairs and our academic assistant and of course with you our dear delegates. If you have any kind of questions regarding either the agenda item or the committee, always feel free to contact me via my email address: ahmetyasargungor@gmail.com. I am once again looking forward to seeing you all in ÇALMUN!

Ahmet Yaşar Güngör, Under-Secretary General of 60 Seconds

Introduction to the Committee

On the 27th of October 1962 At the height of the Cuban Missile Crisis, Soviet patrol submarine B-59 almost launched a nuclear torpedo while under harassment by American naval forces. One of several vessels surrounded by American destroyers near Cuba, B-59 dove to avoid detection and was unable to communicate with Moscow for a number of days. USS Beale began dropping practice depth charges to signal B-59 to surface; however the captain of the Soviet submarine and its zampolit (political officer) took these to be real depth charges. With low batteries affecting the submarine's life support systems and unable to make contact with Moscow, the commander of B-59 feared that war had already begun and ordered the use of a 10-kiloton nuclear torpedo against the American fleet. The zampolit agreed, but the chief of staff of the flotilla (second in command of the flotilla) Vasily Arkhipov refused permission to launch. He convinced the captain to calm down, surface, and make contact with Moscow for new orders. In an alternate universe, Vasily Arkhipov is not as calm on that fateful day. War breaks out between NATO and Warsaw Pact states, leading to a nuclear exchange among the United States, the Soviet Union and various European Nations. The committee will commence on the 28th of October 1962, 60 Seconds before nuclear weapons detonate above Rhode Island…

CITIZENS OF RHODE ISLAND

In case of a nuclear attack on the United States, you and your family will need to know various skills.
This Nuclear Attack Preparation Plan, for the State of Rhode Island, contains this information for every citizen in the State. This plan is based on making the best possible use of the resources available in your various homes and worksites.

Immediate Effects of Nuclear Strike

In the event of a nuclear strike, it is crucial not to panic. While the initial explosion and its immediate aftermath may seem overwhelming, maintaining composure is essential for survival. Life will continue beyond the day of the attack, and despite the chaos, there are systems in place to guide the public through the crisis. Local, regional, and national instructions will be broadcast over the radio, providing essential information on safety

measures, resource distribution, and updates on the situation. It is important to stay tuned to these messages, as they will serve as a primary source of reliable guidance in a time when misinformation and fear may spread rapidly.

A “nuclear winter” is unlikely to occur, contrary to many pessimistic portrayals, and while the environment will be heavily radiated and affected by nuclear fallout, it will still be habitable to a certain degree. The level of radiation exposure will depend on distance from ground zero, weather conditions, and protective measures taken in the immediate aftermath. Simple precautions, such as staying indoors, sealing off ventilation points, and rationing supplies, will significantly increase long-term survivability. Ensuring calm during the first days of life in a bunker is a key cornerstone of ensuring survival in the weeks, perhaps even months, to follow. Psychological resilience will be just as important as physical preparedness, as fear and despair can compromise group stability and decision-making. Simple actions, such as establishing routines, maintaining social interaction, and engaging in basic mental and physical activities, will go a long way, especially for smaller-sized communities where morale and cooperation are critical for endurance.

Rationing

The most important resources you will have to manage in your bunker are undoubtedly food and water, as these are the foundation of long-term survival. Without careful planning and strict rationing, supplies may dwindle faster than expected, putting everyone at risk. As an essential minimum, 4 to 5 quarts of drinking water per person daily is recommended to prevent dehydration and maintain basic bodily functions. Water should be stored in clean, sealed containers and, if possible, periodically rotated to ensure freshness. If additional water sources are required, purification methods such as boiling, chemical treatment, or filtration should be used to remove contaminants, especially in areas affected by nuclear fallout.

For food, a basic diet consisting of only bulk staples should be sufficient nutrition until further government assistance arrives or new food sources become available. Non-perishable items such as rice, beans, oats, and powdered milk provide essential nutrients and have a long shelf life when stored properly. Storage of grains and beans should be maintained in dry, dark areas to avoid spoiling, as moisture and light can lead

to mold growth, pests, and nutrient degradation. Meat consumption should be avoided if possible due to the high risk of contaminated meat, as exposure to radiation can make animals unsafe to eat. However, if consuming meat is necessary, it should be cooked thoroughly to a very well-done state to reduce the risk of pathogens and radiation exposure.

Beyond these fundamental guidelines, rationing should be determined based on factors such as mental fortitude, physical needs, illness, age, and various other considerations. Certain individuals, such as children, the elderly, and those with medical conditions, may require more nutrients or specialized diets. Monitoring overall health and making adjustments accordingly is vital to prevent malnutrition, weakness, and psychological distress. Ensuring that everyone receives their daily nutrition is the key to a healthy and fruitful coexistence in the bunker, promoting both physical well-being and a stable, cooperative environment. Maintaining morale through structured meal times and even small occasional treats, if available, can make a significant difference in long-term survival.

Scavenging

In a worst-case scenario where nuclear strikes occur in Rhode Island or adjacent states, government response may take some time to reach our citizens. Infrastructure may be severely damaged, and supply chains disrupted, leading to delays in aid and guidance. If this is the case, expeditions out of your bunker to the outside world in order to gather supplies, mainly food and water, from previous centers of these goods such as supermarkets may become a necessity. While this presents significant risks, strategic planning and preparation can improve the chances of a successful supply run. Identifying potential locations in advance, mapping out safe routes, and establishing a clear objective before venturing out will be essential for minimizing exposure and ensuring a swift return to safety.

Under no circumstance should the situation above ground lead you to lose your morals. Desperation may push many to acts of selfishness, but it is through unity and mutual aid that survival becomes more attainable. The mighty American people must prevail over such a catastrophe together, so it is imperative that you cooperate with your fellow

Americans both above and below ground. Working as a collective will ensure that resources are shared effectively, security is maintained, and emotional resilience is reinforced during such trying times. Establishing trust and fostering cooperation within your group and with other survivors you encounter could mean the difference between chaos and an organized effort to rebuild.

When searching for unused supplies, make sure to head out to the surface well-equipped, with protective gear such as helmets, heavy-duty gloves, and gas masks if available. Radiation levels may still be dangerously high, so limiting direct contact with contaminated surfaces and avoiding hotspots is crucial. Wearing layered clothing can lessen skin contact with radiated debris, lowering the chances of illness caused by radioactive particles. If possible, travel as a party of more than one, as teamwork enhances both safety and efficiency. A well-planned expedition, coupled with sound judgment and strong moral character, will not only improve survival chances but will also serve as a testament to the resilience and fortitude of those who endure.

Security

While venturing outside for supplies, one of the greatest risks you may face is encountering other survivors, some of whom may be desperate or hostile. In a post-nuclear landscape, law enforcement presence will likely be minimal or nonexistent, making self-defense and group security crucial for survival. Whenever possible, avoid unnecessary confrontations by remaining discreet and moving cautiously. Traveling in a small, organized group provides strength in numbers, making it less likely for you to be targeted by opportunistic looters. If you must engage with others, approach with caution, keeping an eye out for potential signs of aggression. Maintaining a calm, non-threatening demeanor may help de-escalate tense situations, but always be prepared for the worst.

If self-defense becomes necessary, improvised weapons such as sturdy tools, blunt objects, or even makeshift shields can offer protection. Firearms, if available, should only be used as a last resort, as their use may draw unwanted attention and escalate conflicts. Remember that even in the absence of enforcement, laws still must be abided by. Establishing clear security protocols within your group, such as designating lookouts and setting up warning signals, can also enhance overall safety. When inside your bunker,

ensure all entry points are secure, and be mindful of who you allow inside. Trust should be built carefully, as desperation can drive even seemingly well-intentioned individuals to act unpredictably. Prioritizing caution and strategic thinking will be key to avoiding unnecessary danger and ensuring that your group remains intact and safe.

Essential Items

Gas Mask
A gas mask with a full-face respirator will provide you with protection from inhaling nuclear particles, a key danger in the first days of fallout if it does occur. A well-fitted mask with a tight seal is essential to prevent exposure, so periodic checks and maintenance should be performed.

Coverall
A coverall or alternatively a hazmat suit will ensure that your skin does not come in contact with radioactive particles or matter. It is essential for traversing the area outside of your bunker and should be removed once entering the bunker. If a professional hazmat suit is unavailable, heavy-duty rain gear, disposable coveralls, or layered clothing can serve as a makeshift barrier against contamination. Be sure to remove and dispose of or decontaminate outer layers before re-entering a clean environment.

Gloves
A good pair of gloves will reduce the risk of infection from cuts and contact with radioactive matter while handling foreign objects in the areas affected by the attack. Popping them off as they get contaminated is a good idea, as to not pose a biohazard while inside. It is recommended to have multiple pairs of durable, waterproof gloves, such as nitrile or rubber-coated gloves, for different tasks, including handling debris, opening doors, or carrying supplies.

Boots
It’s a good idea to have extra boots and/or shoes on hand. Like gloves, boots easily get contaminated and will need to be swapped out frequently. Sturdy, waterproof boots with high ankle support are ideal for navigating rough terrain, as the environment may be littered with broken glass, rubble, and other hazards. If possible, designate a set of footwear for outdoor use only and store them away from clean areas when not in use.

Spare Clothes
The above items, as well as your day-to-day apparel, are bound to be exposed to radioactive fallout if time is spent outdoors. Spare clothes will therefore come in handy in a pinch. Having multiple changes of clothing, including undergarments, thermal wear, and extra socks, will help maintain hygiene and prevent prolonged exposure to contaminated materials. Clothes should be stored in airtight bags or containers to keep them clean and safe for future use.

Protective Eyewear
Radiation, debris, and high winds can pose a significant risk to your eyes while outside. A sturdy pair of safety goggles or ballistic-rated sunglasses will shield your eyes from airborne particles, ash, and dust.

Head Protection
A helmet or a thick hat can help protect your head from falling debris, extreme weather, and contamination. A construction helmet, military-style headgear, or even a thick hooded jacket can provide some protection from physical hazards. Head coverings can also reduce direct fallout exposure to hair, which can trap radioactive dust.

Portable Decontamination Supplies
Carrying wet wipes, alcohol-based disinfectants, or even a small spray bottle of soapy water can help remove surface contamination when entering a clean area. While full decontamination should be done at a designated site, these quick cleaning methods can reduce immediate risks.

Duct Tape and Plastic Sheeting
For additional protection, duct tape and plastic sheeting can be used to seal up entry points in your bunker, wrap contaminated gear, or even patch up protective clothing. This simple yet effective material can prevent radioactive dust from spreading inside living areas and assist in makeshift repairs.

Radio

A reliable radio is essential for receiving emergency broadcasts, government updates, and weather reports in the aftermath of a nuclear strike. A battery-powered or hand-crank radio ensures access to information even when the electrical grid is down. The government will provide real-time warnings about radiation levels, fallout conditions, and other hazards. Keeping spare batteries for your radio will further ensure its long-term usability.

Flashlight
A durable flashlight is crucial for navigating dark environments, signaling for help, and conducting supply runs safely. A headlamp can also be a valuable alternative, as it allows for hands-free operation. Given that electrical power may be unavailable for an extended period, investing in a hand-crank is a wise precaution. Additionally, storing multiple flashlights in different locations within the bunker ensures accessibility when needed.

First Aid Kit
A well-stocked first aid kit is an absolute necessity for treating injuries, burns, radiation sickness symptoms, and minor infections. Radiation exposure can weaken the immune system, making infection prevention a priority.

Wrench or Pliers
A sturdy wrench or a set of pliers will allow you to turn off gas lines, shut off water valves, and perform minor repairs to damaged infrastructure. This tool can also be useful for removing debris or breaking into locked supply areas in emergency situations.

Manual Can Opener

Since canned goods will be a primary food source during long-term bunker stays, a manual can opener is an essential tool. Ensure that you have a sturdy, non-electric can opener, as well as a backup in case of breakage. While some cans feature pull-tab openings, many require a proper opener, making this item indispensable for daily survival.

Prescription Medications
For those who rely on prescription medications, stockpiling an extended supply is vital, as pharmacies may be closed or inaccessible for long periods. Organizing and properly storing necessary prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, and vitamins will help prevent disruptions in medical treatment. If refrigeration is required, insulated storage or battery-powered coolers should be considered.

Sleeping Bag or Warm Blanket for Each Person
Temperature control may be difficult inside a bunker, especially during colder months. A high-quality sleeping bag or thick blanket will provide necessary warmth and comfort for prolonged sheltering.

Fire Extinguisher
Fires can be particularly hazardous in confined bunker spaces where ventilation is

limited. A multi-purpose fire extinguisher rated for electrical, grease, and standard fires is essential for quickly containing small blazes before they escalate. Ensuring all bunker occupants are trained in its use is equally important.

Matches in a Waterproof Container
Fire-starting tools are invaluable for cooking and signaling for help. If possible, keep multiple fire-starting tools in different areas of the bunker as a precaution against loss or damage.

Paper Cups, Plates, Paper Towels
Disposable paper products will simplify meal preparation and cleanup in a bunker environment. Using disposable options conserves water by eliminating the need for washing dishes, which is especially useful as water supplies may be limited. Properly disposing of waste will also reduce contamination risks and maintain sanitary conditions.

Books, Games, Puzzles
Maintaining morale and mental well-being is just as important as physical survival in a long-term stay underground. Books, board games, puzzles, and other recreational activities provide distractions from the stress and hopelessness of post-nuclear life, preventing boredom and reducing anxiety. For children, these items serve as emotional anchors, helping them feel a sense of normalcy despite the circumstances. Educational books can also be valuable, offering survival knowledge, first aid training, or general skills that could prove useful in certain situations. Card games, small musical instruments, or even simple writing materials for journaling can provide entertainment and social engagement in an otherwise confined and stressful environment.

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