



# KIIT

INTERNATIONAL



MODEL  
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NATIONS

## STUDY GUIDE



# KIIT e-MODEL UNITED NATIONS

## Historical Crisis Committee

# THE ALLIED FORCES WAR ROOM

**Agenda:** Tackling the turn of events post-ARGONAUT

**Freeze Date:** February 12th, 1945



# LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Greetings delegates,

Though we shall try our level best to give you all a very comprehensive guide, however, the responsibility of reading between the lines and joining the dots lies on you. We as moderators can just bring information on the table; it's on you how you wish to pursue that information as.

So, in this guide, we shall bring in a wide range of information to your notice, ranging from official statements to scholarly views however the responsibility of prioritizing what to focus on and not is totally yours. When we talk of prioritizing information, what we mean is not to prioritize information according to what you think should be focused, but prioritizing information according to what your country thinks should be focused. Before coming for the conference, it is very important to break the larger agenda into smaller subtopics and ask questions to yourself about the agenda.

It is also crucial to enhance your leadership skills and lobbying capacity since we would give equal importance to overall participation in committee.

We would take this opportunity to elaborate upon the criteria for judgment which we will follow in the committee:

1. Directives
2. Guidance of debate
3. Adherence to portfolio policy
4. Points
5. Lobbying
6. Yields
7. Documentation
8. Verbatim

We shall, to the best of our abilities, ensure that a fair simulation is conducted and there is ample scope for fruitful and meaningful discussion which paves the way for a nuanced learning experience.

Regards,

**Shikhar Tripathi**

**Isabella Cabrera**

# INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND TO COMMITTEE

The 1920 Paris Peace Conference and the creation of the League of Nations signaled the official end of the “Great War”, whereas the Treaty of Versailles left the Central Powers, and Germany in particular, completely disgraced; the country's territory as well as its military capacities were dramatically reduced and the war reparations that were to be paid to the Allied Powers were immense. This turbulent post – war period led to political instability, which Adolf Hitler took advantage of and established the National – Socialist Party, claiming that he can restore Germany's lost glory. The ideology he supported (Nazism) appealed to numerous Germans and, ultimately, Hitler was appointed Chancellor by President Hindenburg, establishing a dictatorship, whose sole aim was to provide the German “superior” race with enough “Lebensraum”, via eliminating all other “inferior” ones, not necessarily but, for sure, potentially through war.

Italy, on the other hand, in spite of being on the winners' side of WW I, did not gain as many perks as it had initially expected and felt rather cheated. Benito Mussolini, at first a determined proponent of socialism, who was later expelled from the Socialist Party due to his pro – war ideology during WW I, gradually gained considerable public support; he spoke in favor of national unity, that could help Italy reign over the region and reach the glory of the Roman Empire, establishing the Fascist ideology. Taking into account the economic as well as the political instability of interwar Italy, the National Fascist Party achieved a significant electoral win in 1921 and made Mussolini's hatred for socialism grow even further. He threatened to violently take power, unless peacefully handed to him, and King Victor Emanuel III was left with no other choice, watching thousands of armed Fascists marching into Rome. Notwithstanding the evident similarities between Hitler's and Mussolini's ideology, the two dictators failed to see eye to eye in the beginning. It was only after the Italian invasion of Abyssinia that Mussolini's stance towards his German counterpart shifted; Hitler remained neutral during the invasion and Mussolini, in return, ceased to oppose to German influence in Austria. The turning point to their collaboration was the Spanish civil war, where both supported General Francisco Franco, so as to overthrow the democratically elected government. In addition to severe human casualties, Italy did not acquire as many benefits as Germany, but Mussolini definitely distanced himself from the Western Powers, becoming Hitler's most important partner in Europe. On the 1st of November of 1936, the term “Axis” was used in a public speech that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duce Ciano, delivered in Milan, so as to describe the nature of the Italian – German relations. In 1939 the two dictators signed the Pact of Steel, officializing their military collaboration in case of war.

Both the LoN and the Western Powers did not respond fiercely to the aforementioned tactics. Instead, they followed the so – called “appeasement” strategy, falsely estimating that they could not successfully confront the Axis Powers. Thus, they tried to proceed to reasonable concessions, hoping that the Italian – German claims would finally know some boundaries, which was later violently disproved. Both Britain and France, having previously distanced themselves from the USSR, remained rather neutral on German and Italian revendications; Britain was reluctant to support a potential French military reaction, when Germany invaded Rhine and, alongside with France, abstained from the Spanish civil war, whereas the British recognized Italian sovereignty over Abyssinia. Similar concessions were made in the cases of Austria and Czechoslovakia, which Hitler fully annexed, violating the terms of the 1938 Treaty of Munich, as well as in the case of Albania, conquered by Italy. The LoN appeared unable to react, whereas both Germany and Italy had previously announced their withdrawal from the Organization. Recognizing the failure of their foreign policies, France and Britain tried to provide Eastern countries (Greece, Poland and Romania) with unilateral guarantees and signed a peace treaty with Turkey, while in the meantime they began to intensify their re-equipment programs.

The “appeasement” strategy came to an end, as soon as the German and Soviet invasion of Poland occurred, following the Non – Aggression Pact between the two parties. Britain and France finally declared war to Germany. Yet, they remained reluctant to decisively confront Germany; France created the Maginot Line across the France – German border, which did not manage to hold Germany behind when it invaded France from Belgium, and British military assistance was rather insufficient. Attempting to prevent the war from reaching their countries, the two European Powers tried to diplomatically stop the iron ore trade between Sweden and Germany through Norway. The negative answer they received from the Scandinavian countries was followed by the Soviet invasion of Finland. Britain and France then proposed to provide Finland with military assistance via Norway and Sweden, but the Scandinavians refused again. In order to prevent any transportations between Norway and Germany, Britain placed sea mines and attacked a German tanker. Germany realized the British – French plans, invaded Norway through Denmark and the Allies sent troops to Norway. The superiority of the German air force caused the Allied Powers to retreat, the then – British Prime Minister resigned, and Winston Churchill rose to power. The Allies’ defeat in France meant the overall surrender of the country to Germany and the establishment of a puppet government in southern France, known as “Vichy – France”. However, Britain would not give up so easily; the Royal Air Force managed to counter the German airstrikes and the Allied – friendly campaigns in Africa turned out quite successful.

In the meantime, USSR was forced to sign a peace treaty with Finland, while Germany, Italy and Japan, pursuant to their violent behavior against China, signed their own pact of collaboration in 1940 (known as the Tripartite Pact). Italy began to conduct its own mission in Africa and Eastern Europe, but notwithstanding initial victories, Mussolini appeared rather weak and disorganized in Hitler's eyes. The Axis Powers then forced other countries to join them (Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Croatia) while the USSR annexed several Baltic and eastern European countries. The Allied Powers then pleaded for help from the United States of America; given the public's reluctance to participate into the war, the newly – elected President, F. D. Roosevelt decided to supply Europeans with food and ammunition, but the Germans managed to successfully sink several of their supply ships. However, technological advancements, the most important being the cracking of the German communication code “Enigma” by the British Alan Turing, gradually rendered the provision of food and weaponry easier. Meanwhile, Italian losses in Egypt and Libya caused Hitler to invade Greece from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, in order to assist the Italian forces in Africa and distract the British ones with Greece's invasion. The Australian force in Tobruk, Libya, contained the Italian – German troops, hindered their supplying from Greece and allowed the Allies to successfully conduct missions in the Middle East.

On June the 22nd 1941, Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Stalin was completely taken aback, and the Germans' initial victories were decisive; they proceeded rapidly, conquering the entire USSR's western part, and they even reached the outskirts of Moscow. But then, Soviet winter began. Nazi soldiers could not fight in the extreme weather conditions, but Hitler would not want to wait until spring, in spite of his army's constant requests, and specially – trained Siberian troops managed to repel the Nazi menace. Japan, on the other hand, aimed to extend its sphere of influence to South, given the dead-end that it had reached in the Japanese – Chinese war. However, the US navy had to be defeated first and, thus, an unanticipated attack against the American naval bases in Pearl Harbor was launched, causing serious – yet not critical – damages. War was declared on Japan by Roosevelt and Churchill, while Hitler also declared war on the United States. The Japanese victories were significant but would not last for long. Hitler's troops in Europe would now attack Soviet Union again, but Stalin was prepared, and Soviet troops managed to defeat the Nazis again. The US and Britain caused the Axis Powers to withdraw from Africa, bombarded German cities, attacked Italy from the South and reduced Mussolini's approval to the point that he was removed from his own Party. They then attacked Germany from the West, noted a significant victory in Normandie, caused the Nazi troops to retreat and liberated France. The Soviet Union attacked Germany from the East and Britain, alongside with the US, continued its missions from the West. Ultimately, Berlin fell, and the German Reich collapsed. In the Far East, the United States was launching attacks against Japan, whose future remained quite uncertain.

With Germany's potential defeat eminent, the YALTA conference was decided to take place on February the 4th 1945, so as for the Allied powers to agree on Europe's - and, most specifically, Germany's - reorganization, fate of Nazi and decisions on the Pacific Theatre. In this Historical Crisis Committee we're going to simulate an Allied Power War Room which was a result of the YALTA conference. It is now up to you, esteemed dignitaries of this war room, to represent your interests efficiently and ensure that stability will reign over Europe once and for all.

## **COURSE OF WAR**

### **September 1, 1939**

Germany invades Poland, initiating World War II in Europe.

### **September 3, 1939**

Honoring their guarantee of Poland's borders, Great Britain and France declare war on Germany.

### **September 17, 1939**

The Soviet Union invades Poland from the east.

### **September 27-29, 1939**

Warsaw surrenders on September 27. The Polish government flees into exile via Romania. Germany and the Soviet Union divide Poland between them.

### **April 9, 1940-June 9, 1940**

Germany invades Denmark and Norway. Denmark surrenders on the day of the attack; Norway holds out until June 9.

### **May 10, 1940-June 22, 1940**

Germany attacks western Europe-France and the neutral Low Countries. Luxembourg is occupied on May 10; the Netherlands surrenders on May 14; and Belgium surrenders on May 28. On June 22, France signs an armistice agreement by which the Germans occupy the northern half of the country and the entire Atlantic coastline. In southern France, a collaborationist regime with its capital in Vichy is established.

### **June 10, 1940**

Italy enters the war. Italy invades southern France on June 21.

## **June 14, 1940-August 6, 1940**

The Soviet Union occupies the Baltic States on June 14–18, engineering Communist coup d'états in each of them on July 14–15, and then annexing them as Soviet Republics on August 3–6.

## **July 10, 1940-October 31, 1940**

The air war known as the Battle of Britain ends in defeat for Nazi Germany.

## **September 27, 1940**

Germany, Italy, and Japan sign the Tripartite Pact.

## **October 1940**

Italy invades Greece from Albania on October 28.

## **November 1940**

Slovakia (November 23), Hungary (November 20), and Romania (November 22) join the Axis.

## **March 1, 1941**

Bulgaria joins the Axis.

## **April 6, 1941-June 1941**

Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Bulgaria invade and dismember Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia surrenders on April 17. Germany and Bulgaria invade Greece in support of the Italians. Resistance in Greece ceases in early June 1941.

## **April 10, 1941**

The leaders of the terrorist Ustaša movement proclaim the so-called Independent State of Croatia. Recognized immediately by Germany and Italy, the new state includes the province of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Croatia joins the Axis powers formally on June 15, 1941.

## **June 22, 1941-November 1941**

Nazi Germany and its Axis partners (except Bulgaria) invade the Soviet Union. Finland, seeking redress for the territorial losses in the armistice concluding the Winter War, joins the Axis just before the invasion. The Germans quickly overrun the Baltic States and, joined by the Finns, lay siege to Leningrad (St. Petersburg) by September. In the center, the Germans capture Smolensk in early August and drive on Moscow by October. In the south, German and Romanian troops capture Kiev (Kyiv) in September and capture Rostov on the Don River in November.



## **December 6, 1941**

A Soviet counteroffensive drives the Germans from the Moscow suburbs in chaotic retreat.

## **December 7, 1941**

Japan bombs Pearl Harbor.

## **December 8, 1941**

The United States declares war on Japan, entering World War II. Japanese troops land in the Philippines, French Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia), and British Singapore. By April 1942, the Philippines, Indochina, and Singapore are under Japanese occupation.

## **December 11-13, 1941**

Nazi Germany and its Axis partners declare war on the United States.

## **May 30, 1942-May 1945**

The British bomb Köln (Cologne), bringing the war home to Germany for the first time. Over the next three years Anglo-American bombing reduces urban Germany to rubble.

## **June 28, 1942-September 1942**

Germany and her Axis partners launch a new offensive in the Soviet Union. German troops fight their way into Stalingrad (Volgograd) on the Volga River by mid-September and penetrate deep into the Caucasus after securing the Crimean Peninsula.

## **August-November 1942**

US troops halt the Japanese island-hopping advance towards Australia at Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands.

## **November 8, 1942**

US and British troops land at several points on the beaches of Algeria and Morocco in French North Africa. The failure of the Vichy French troops to defend against the invasion enables the Allies to move swiftly to the western border of Tunisia, and triggers the German occupation of southern France on November 11.

## **November 23, 1942-February 2, 1943**

Soviet troops counterattack, breaking through the Hungarian and Romanian lines northwest and southwest of Stalingrad and trapping the German Sixth Army in the city. Forbidden by Hitler to retreat or try to break out of the Soviet ring, the survivors of the Sixth Army surrender on January 30 and February 2, 1943.

## **May 13, 1943**

Axis forces in Tunisia surrender to the Allies, ending the North African campaign.

## **July 5, 1943**

The Germans launch a massive tank offensive near Kursk in the Soviet Union. The Soviets blunt the attack within a week and begin an offensive initiative of their own.

## **July 25, 1943**

The Fascist Grand Council deposes Benito Mussolini, enabling Italian Marshall Pietro Badoglio to form a new government.

## **September 8, 1943**

The Badoglio government surrenders unconditionally to the Allies. The Germans immediately seize control of Rome and northern Italy, establishing a puppet Fascist regime under Mussolini, who is freed from imprisonment by German commandos on September 12.

## **September 9, 1943**

Allied troops land on the beaches of Salerno near Naples.

## **November 6, 1943**

Soviet troops liberate Kiev.

## **March 19, 1944**

Fearing Hungary's intention to desert the Axis partnership, the Germans occupy Hungary and compel the regent, Admiral Miklos Horthy, to appoint a pro-German minister president.

## **June 4, 1944**

Allied troops liberate Rome. Within six weeks, Anglo-American bombers could hit targets in eastern Germany for the first time.

## **August 20-25, 1944**

Allied troops reach Paris. On August 25, Free French forces, supported by Allied troops, enter the French capital. By September, the Allies reach the German border; by December, virtually all of France, most of Belgium, and part of the southern Netherlands are liberated.

## **September 12, 1944**

Finland concludes an armistice with the Soviet Union, leaving the Axis partnership.

## **December 16, 1944**

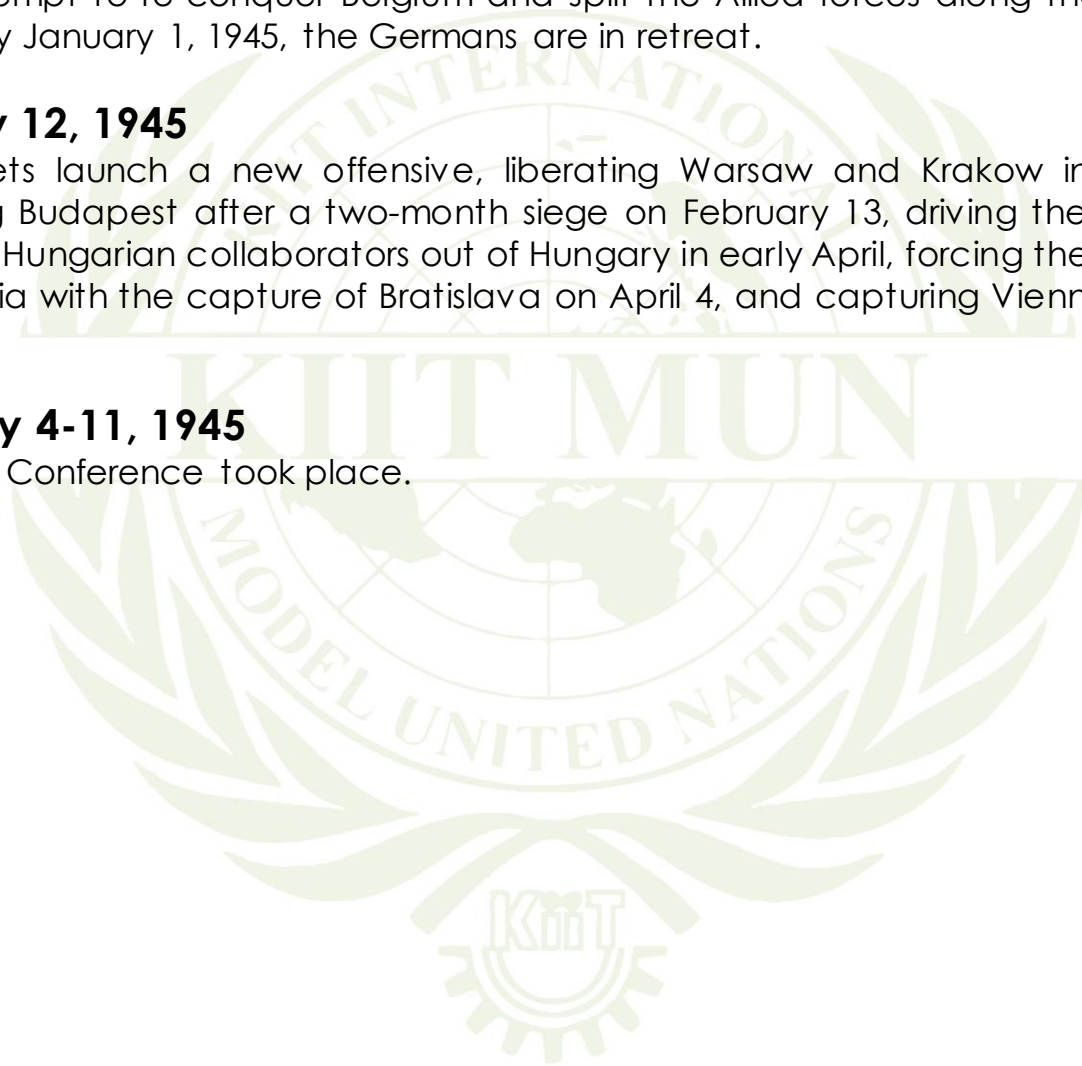
The Germans launch a final offensive in the west, known as the Battle of the Bulge, in an attempt to re-conquer Belgium and split the Allied forces along the German border. By January 1, 1945, the Germans are in retreat.

## **January 12, 1945**

The Soviets launch a new offensive, liberating Warsaw and Krakow in January, capturing Budapest after a two-month siege on February 13, driving the Germans and their Hungarian collaborators out of Hungary in early April, forcing the surrender of Slovakia with the capture of Bratislava on April 4, and capturing Vienna on April 13.

## **February 4-11, 1945**

The Yalta Conference took place.



# QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

## Questions for the committee:

1. What are the possible strategies that Allied forces could take against the Axis? What would be more effective- military confrontations or peace talks; considering the current situation of war? What are the losses and gains of each method?
2. Currently, Axis forces are actively losing grip on territories. Not only physically losing control of the land, but they are also losing morale, which is causing distrust amongst themselves, then, what are the prominent regions that Allied forces should focus on? What are the nations that give the best militaristic and economical advantage?
3. Nuclear weapon is a double edged sword. Its destructiveness can both bring the axis forces down, but leave a terrible scar in history. Should the force consider the use of nuclear weapons, if yes then in which theatre of war?
4. With the war nearing an end, how can the allied power handle the issues of humanities, like the holocaust chambers and prisoners of war along with subjugating the course of war?
5. Considering the current scenario in war, what can be the possible end commandments for prime targets like Japan, Italy and Hitler?

## Questions for each delegates:

1. What is the delegate's main purpose during the current stage of the war? Is it your own country's glory, or the world's peace?
2. How will the delegates overcome each nation's differences to cooperate together? What should be done to prevent militaristic or economic dominance of one country?
3. In what ways could the delegates effectively utilize the powers of their portfolio to influence the current course of war?

# OUTCOMES TO CONSIDER

Before reading the possible solutions, it is important to note that there is no right answer as to what outcome is produced at the end of committee. The chairs would recommend a peaceful solution, however, delegates are free to not cooperate with the whole committee and try to achieve personal agendas. However, below, the EB has mentioned four possible outcomes in a 'not so direct' manner to intrigue the delegates into thinking out of the box for the possible crisis and their potential course of action.

1. A Trip to Paris
2. A Project of 'Many Hills'
3. An Intelligent Way
4. Fallout

## DIRECTIVES

### What is a directive?

In a generic scenario, each portfolio has individualistic powers, which can be exercised through a directive.

The directives can be broadly classified into:

1. Covert operations (Covert directive)
2. Joint ops (Joint Directive)
3. Portfolio Request
4. Understandings signed between factions/ nations (Treaties, MoUs etc.)
5. Presidential Statements
6. Overt directives

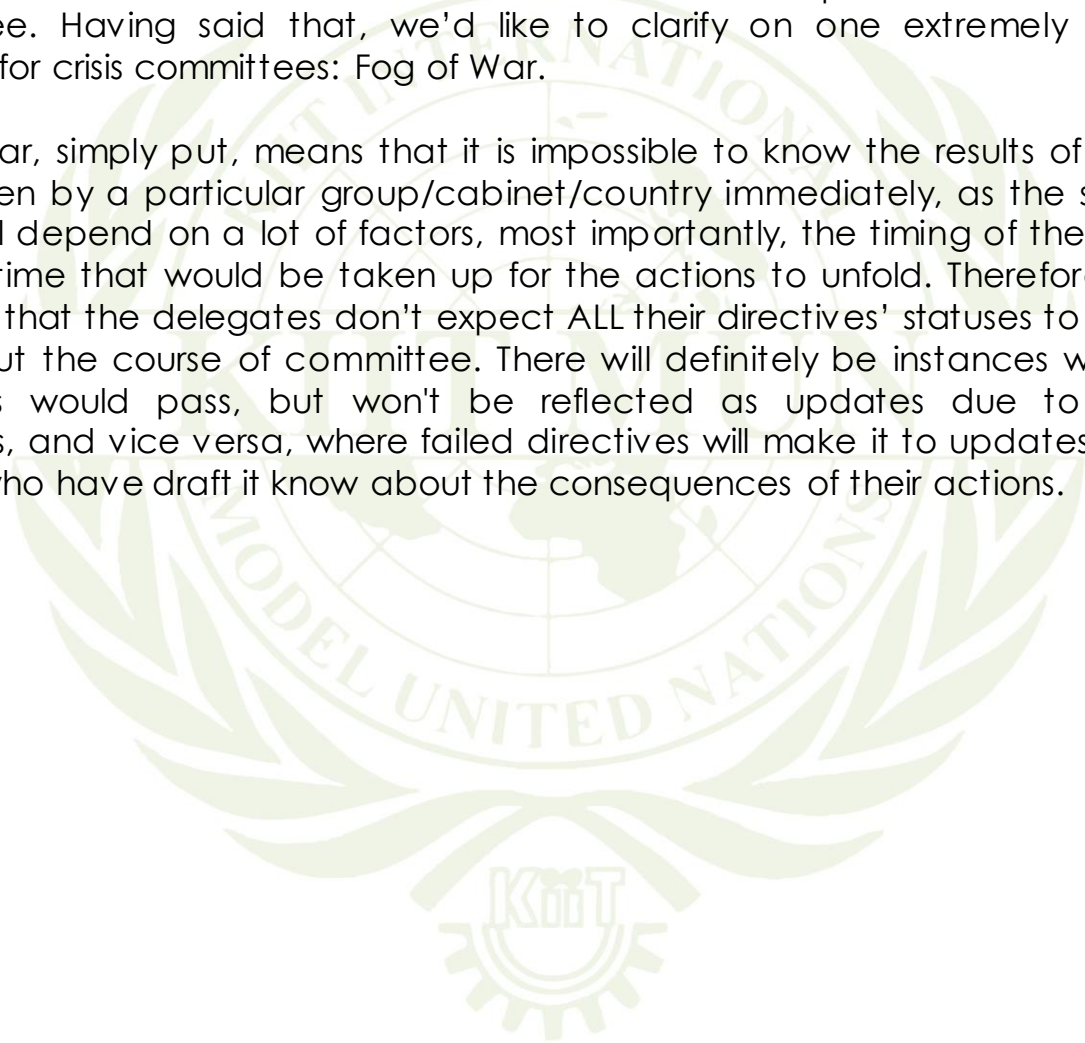
**All the above-mentioned types are self-explanatory. It is completely fine if Joint operations intended to be of Covert nature.**

The operations themselves can be divided into intel ops and military or strategic ops, broadly. Sufficient understanding of the situation on ground is necessary to implement the right type at appropriate times.

The Executive Board believes however that one of the types require clarification and that would be the usage of Portfolio Requests. Portfolio requests are sent in when delegates require specific information that is crucial for their next course of action. This ideally works with them requesting their intelligence/ Government agencies to feed them the required information, by carrying out certain actions. Only such covert directives can be termed as Portfolio requests. Considering that we have portfolios with intelligence backgrounds, they can utilize their jurisdictions to secure intelligence information and process their actions in the committee accordingly. **However, the EB will not entertain portfolio requests requesting random pieces of information that would not be viable to present as a response.**

Delegates need to note that updates will largely be based on the directives received, but not all directives will be converted into updates and displayed to committee. Having said that, we'd like to clarify on one extremely important concept for crisis committees: Fog of War.

Fog of War, simply put, means that it is impossible to know the results of all action undertaken by a particular group/cabinet/country immediately, as the success or failure will depend on a lot of factors, most importantly, the timing of these actions and the time that would be taken up for the actions to unfold. Therefore it is only practical that the delegates don't expect ALL their directives' statuses to be known throughout the course of committee. There will definitely be instances where your directives would pass, but won't be reflected as updates due to practical difficulties, and vice versa, where failed directives will make it to updates to let the people who have draft it know about the consequences of their actions.



## The format for directives is as follows:

**Operation Name** (Whatever you wish to call the intended action)

**Status** – Covert/Overt

**Directive Type:** One of the six aforementioned types

**Objective** – (What your action intends to achieve)

**Personnel involved** – (Who or what units shall be involved in the operation)

**Plan of Action:**

(This should be listed in the form of bullet points and should be detailed in nature so as to lay out the entire plan from start to finish. Ideally one should account for all possible exigencies and potential problems while drafting the points and address the same – this will help in creating a water-tight plan and increase its chances of success)

**Operation date(s) & time** – (The date and time during which your operation will commence. If it is a time-bound operation then the end date as well. If times are mentioned it should be in the military format, i.e. 1200 hours for 12 pm)

**Signed** – (Your portfolio name if this is a private directive, the portfolio names of whoever has drafted the directive in case it is public).

# GLOSSARY

Allies	Term generally used to describe the USA, British Empire, Soviet Union and their allies in WW2
Axis	Alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan in WW2
Auschwitz	Death camp where many thousands of Jews, gypsies and other groups were murdered by the Nazis from 1942-45
Barbarossa	Codename for the German invasion of the USSR (Russia) in 1941
Battle of Britain	Campaign in 1940 to prevent German invasion of Britain that involved the RAF, Royal Navy and Army
Belsen	Concentration camp in Germany that was liberated by the British in 1945
Blitzkrieg	The German for "lighting war". A swift, sudden military attack using bomber aircraft to support fast moving tanks and motor vehicles
British Expeditionary Force (BEF)	British forces which fought against the Germans in France in 1940
Colossus	British machine designed to break secret German codes
D-Day	Allied invasion of German held France in June 1944



Enigma	Machine used by German forces to turn their messages into code. It was supposed to be unbreakable but was cracked by British intelligence
Fifth Column	People willing to cooperate with the enemy against their own country
Final Solution	Nazi plan to kill the entire Jewish population in Europe dating from spring 1942, although hundreds of thousands of Jews already had been killed by death squads and in mass pogroms (see below) before this time
Focke-Wulf	A type of German aircraft
Free French	French forces who did not surrender to Germans in 1940 and escaped to Britain
Gestapo	German Secret Police
Goering, Hermann	Head of the German Air Force and high-ranking Nazi leader
Himmler, Heinrich	Head of the SS and high-ranking Nazi leader
Hitler, Adolf	Leader of Germany in WW2 and head of the Nazi party
Holocaust	The mass murder of around 6 million Jews and other racial groups by the Nazis in WW2
Juno	Codename for one of the beaches in the D-Day landings of 1944, also known as Canadian beach as Canadian forces used it

Lebensraum	This was the name given to Hitler's policy to provide extra "living space" for the German population by conquest of the lands of Eastern Europe and the USSR
Luftwaffe	German Air Force
Maquis	The French underground movement, or Resistance that fought the Germans while they controlled France 1940-44
Messerschmitt	Type of German aircraft
Mussolini, Benito	Leader of Italy in WW2 and head of Italian Fascist party
Nazi party	Ruling political party in Germany 1933-45, headed by Adolf Hitler. (The National Socialist German Worker's Party)
Nuremberg	German city famous for Nazi rallies and chosen as site for trials of Nazi war criminals after WW2
Omaha	Codename for one of the beaches in the D-Day landings of 1944
Operation Dynamo	Codename for the evacuation of British and French forces from Dunkirk in 1940
Operation PLUTO	(Pipe-lines under the Ocean) was the plan to build undersea oil pipelines between Britain and France to keep Allied forces supplied with fuel after the D-Day landings in 1944
Operation Sealion	Codename for the planned invasion of Britain by German forces in 1940-41

Operation Torch	Codename for the British and US advance to drive German and Italian forces out of North Africa
Panzer	German tank
Pearl Harbor	Main US naval base, attacked by Japanese forces in December 1941
Potsdam	Suburb of Berlin and location for the conference between Britain, USA and USSR towards the end of WW2
RDF	Radio Directional Finder. This is a device for finding the direction to a radio source. In Britain, this term is called Radar after 1941 and stands for "Radio Detection and Ranging"
Red Army	Army of the Soviet Union or USSR. In 1946, the Red Army was officially renamed the Soviet Army
Rommel, Erwin	Leading German commander
Special Operations Executive (SOE)	Special unit formed by the British to carry out attacks on German occupied Europe in WW2
SS	Huge organization within Nazi Germany which controlled many areas such as security, persecution of Jews and had its own armed forces, the Waffen-SS
Stalingrad	Large industrial city in southern USSR and a key battleground with Germany in 1942-43
Sword	Codename for one of the beaches in the D-Day landings of 1944

Treblinka	Nazi death camp in Poland
Utah	Codename for one of the beaches in the D-Day landings of 1944
V-weapons (V1 and V2)	German rocket propelled weapons which were launched against Allied targets in 1944 and 1945
Zyklon B	Cyanide-based gas used in the death camps

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