



UC DAVIS

Model United Nations Conference

Specialized Crisis Committee

**UC Davis Model United Nations
Cabinet Simulation: Double Delegation
Topic: World War II—1944 Onwards
May 18th-19th, 2013**

Dear Delegate,

Greetings and welcome to Cabinet Simulation! My name is Sana Sareshwala and I will be your head chair for the Allied powers committee during UC Davis Model United Nations. I am a second year at UC Davis, double majoring in Political Science and Economics. Outside of Model United Nations, I love to cook, take photos, and travel. Model UN is sincerely dear to my heart, as I had been involved in Model UN for the past four years, and I look forward to working with all of you.

Historical Cabinet is a specialized committee that focuses on one specific past historical event. This specific committee will be divided into two separate and independent committees: Axis vs. Allies of World War II. With that said, both committees will have separate judging, awards, and directives. I encourage you to immerse yourselves into the country you represent, embody the 20th century international outlook, and come with a drive for diplomacy. Dressing up in your nation's attire is encouraged!

I wish you the best of luck and look forward to a rich and stimulating debate in committee. Feel free to email me if you have any questions regarding the conference at sana.sareshwala@davismun.org.

Best regards,

Sana Sareshwala

University of California, Davis 2015

B.A. Political Science and Economics

Dear Delegates,

Greetings and salutations from the Axis bunker! Though the Allies have landed in France, I am confident that with your assistance we will be able to push the invaders back and restore a lasting peace in Europe. To succeed against all the odds, we must strive to put aside our differences and work together to defeat the enemy.

My name is Matt Costello and I will be your head chair for this committee. I am an international exchange student studying in Davis for a year. I was born and grew up in London, and usually I study Economics at University College Dublin. This is my first and unfortunately only year of Model UN, but I have loved every minute so far! Outside of MUN, I enjoy playing and watching sports (even American ones), reading, and getting terrible sunburn in the obscenely hot Californian climate.

I hope you all have as much fun participating in this committee as we all have had setting it up. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at mjcostello@ucdavis.edu. I should also note at this point that, while obviously totally impartial and removed from proceedings, Sana and myself are both a part of our individual committees and as such will be in direct competition. May the best Axis win!

Best Regards,

Matthew Costello

University College Dublin, 2014

B.A. Economics

Procedure of Cabinet Simulation: Specialized Crisis Committee

Historical Cabinet is split into two fictional committees: Axis High Command and Allied High Command. Though historical equivalents existed, these committees will not be assuming the role of any historical organisation.

Delegates will have responsibility for negotiating unified military strategy, as well as addressing crises related to the multinational war effort. Though the committee has considerable power and influence, delegates are still answerable to their home government and so must remain within those constraints when making commitments.

Delegates can not choose in advance which side they will take, and may receive a country assignment from either committee.

This committee will be especially fast paced and will deal with many crises. That being said, it is imperative for individual countries to stay on policy as well as execute whatever their country's missions are.

Each delegation will receive a brief at the start of committee containing their country's individual objectives. Delegates will be judged on both their contributions to the war effort (i.e. their role in the success or failure of their committee) as well as the execution of their own personal objectives.

Role of Crisis

Crisis will play the role of the country's home government. It is encouraged to send notes to Crisis if a nation has any questions on war tactics or possible requests (spy efforts are always smiled upon to help stimulate the committee). Since this is a double delegation committee, it is vital to have at least one delegate per country to have constant communication with Crisis.

Crisis will keep delegates updated on the time/year. Time will not be consistent; some

committee sessions may be as long as 1 year, while others may be only a matter of a few months.

Crisis will also be responsible for other actors in the war, such as Japan, the Allies' Pacific campaign, and the USSR.

Where possible, delegates are requested to keep notes concise, and to condense requests into as few notes as possible. This will allow our hard working crisis team to better keep up with the responses.

Procedural Matters

The committee will be in perpetual moderated caucus. There will be no speakers list or resolutions. Instead, delegates will be drafting and passing directives throughout the weekend without the use of voting bloc.

Timeline of Committee

We will be starting committee on June 8th, 1944, two days after D-Day (date of the Allied landing in France). Prior to June 8th, the committee will follow the history of World War II strictly. However once committee starts, the delegates can steer in any direction they choose. Thus, as important as it is for delegates to stay on policy, events that will occur in committee will not be aligned with the actual history of World War II. The objective of both committees is to bring the war to a stable conclusion by the end of session. Thus, every country has the power to influence the outcome of World War II.

Committee Objectives

Axis Objectives

The Axis powers have one overarching objective: survival. As the western Allies secure beachheads in Normandy, the Red Army is chasing the Wehrmacht out of the USSR and nearly half of the Italian peninsula is under Allied control. Under these circumstances, anything short of total capitulation would be considered a success. The Axis will be considered to have decisively lost the war if the committee is captured (i.e. if Berlin falls) by either the western Allies or the Soviet Union.

While any defeat would be a calamity, conquest by the USSR would be catastrophic. The brutal German assault during Operation Barbarossa, and the subsequent hardships inflicted on the peoples of Eastern Europe, has been met with vicious reprisals by the now ascendant Red Army. As the Soviets advance west, German civilians are fleeing for the relative safety of the Reich, hoping that, if they are to be captured, it is by the more forgiving western coalition. While this committee's main focus will be on halting the post D-Day advances on the western front, delegates should remain mindful of the looming Red Terror from the east.

Allies Objectives

The Allies promote the alliance as seeking to stop wars of aggression being waged by the Western and Eastern powers associated with the Axis. The immediate goal of the allied powers was to eliminate Nazi Germany on the western front. The last major goal of the allied powers was to eradicate the containment of communism.

The Allied Powers strive to restore freedom and democracy to the European nations and prevent Hitler from invading the United Kingdom, and ultimately force the Axis powers to unconditionally surrender.

The Allied powers have landed in Northern France and are pushing Axis forces back across the continent. The immediate goal of the western commanders is to force an unconditional Axis surrender by capturing the High Command, located in Berlin.

Additionally, the Allies have begun to look beyond the immediate Nazi threat and towards the future of the European continent. Any victory which defeated one totalitarian, militaristic state and replaced it with another would be a hollow one, and so delegates must also remain aware of the progress of the Soviet Union and, if possible, strive to liberate Europe before their eastern ‘allies’.

Neutral Country Objectives

Neutral countries will be initially placed in the committee with whom their historical counterparts had the closest links. Neutral countries can choose, at any time, to move to the other committee by sending a note to the dias. However, as these committees are primarily military high commands, they may not vote on any directives proposed by the committee.

Voting rights may be obtained at any time by decisively entering the war on one side or the other. This can be done either by the neutral country declaring war, or by being declared war upon. Once the neutral country has entered the war, it may no longer choose to sit with the other committee.

Neutral countries’ performance will be primarily judged on their own personal goals and performance, but their committee’s success will also somewhat be taken into account if the country enters the war.

Timeline of Events Leading up to D-Day

Below is a breakdown of the events during World War II that led up to D-Day. The timeline is extremely basic, and it is expected that delegates research the timeline at a more micro scale, particularly with regard to their designated country.

Aug 23, 1939

Stalin and Hitler Sign Nonaggression Pact
Germany and the Soviet Union agree to a nonaggression pact leaving the Soviets free to strengthen their western frontier, and Hitler free to attack Poland.

Sep 1, 1939

Germany Invades Poland
German troops invade Poland on the ground while Hitler's air force bombs Polish cities from the sky.

Sep 3, 1939

Britain and France Declare War
Britain and France declare war on Germany honoring their commitment to Poland. President Franklin D. Roosevelt invokes the Neutrality Act but notes, "Even a neutral cannot be asked to close his mind or his conscience."

Nov 3, 1939

Congress Lifts Aid Embargo
Congress grants President Franklin D. Roosevelt's request to revise neutrality laws, to repeal an arms embargo so that munitions could be sold to Britain and France, and to prevent American ships from sailing into war zones.

1940

For Whom the Bell Tolls Published
American author Ernest Hemingway publishes For Whom the Bell Tolls, a novel about a young American in Spain who joins an antifascist guerrilla force in the Spanish Civil War.

Apr 1, 1940

Hitler Seizes Low Countries

Adolf Hitler takes neutral Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg.

Apr 1940

Germany Pummels France
German fighter planes and ground troops pummel France.

Apr 1940

Hitler Defeats France
Britain forces retreat from France and Adolf Hitler's armies defeat French forces.

May 1940

Allied Support Grows
The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies is founded.

May 1940

Fleet Moved to Pearl Harbor
President Franklin D. Roosevelt moves the United States Pacific Fleet base from San Diego, California to Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.

May 16, 1940

Roosevelt Increases Defense Spending
In a speech to Congress, President Franklin D. Roosevelt requests new defense spending, an enlarged army, and an expanded air fleet. Public opinion favors the new defense program.

Jun 10, 1940

Italy Attacks France
Benito Mussolini's Italian forces attack France from the south.

Jun 22, 1940

France Surrenders

France, crushed, surrenders to Germany and signs an armistice. Great Britain now stands alone against the Axis powers.

Jul 26, 1940

U.S. Withholds Gas from Japan

The United States orders gasoline withheld from Japan sparking protest from the Japanese government.

Aug 1940

Congress Enacts Draft

Congress appropriates \$16 billion for defense needs, and enacts the first peacetime draft in American history.

Sep 1940

America First Committee Formed

The America First Committee is formed.

Sep 3, 1940

Roosevelt Aids Britain

President Franklin D. Roosevelt makes a deal to give Great Britain 50 destroyers in exchange for naval bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, and sites in the Caribbean and the South Atlantic.

Sep 25, 1940

U.S. Extends Japanese Embargo

The United States extends the Japanese embargo to include iron and steel.

Sep 27, 1940

Japan Joins Axis

Responding to the embargoes imposed by the United States, Japan joins the German-Italian coalition.

Oct 29, 1940

Draftees to Camps

The first draft numbers are drawn, sending thousands of draftees to drill camps all over the country.

Nov 1940

Roosevelt Reelected for Third Term

In the presidential election, Democrats break with the two-term tradition and renominate Franklin D. Roosevelt for a third term. Republicans nominate Wendell L. Willkie, a public-utilities executive who shared FDR's views on the war in Europe. Franklin D. Roosevelt defeats Wendell L. Willkie by nearly 5 million popular votes.

Dec 1940

U.S. Cracks Japanese Code

United States Naval Intelligence cryptographers crack Japan's secret communications code and learn that Japan intends to conquer China.

Dec 29, 1940

Arsenal of Democracy

President Franklin D. Roosevelt delivers a fireside chat to the American people announcing, "We must be the great arsenal of democracy."

Jan 6, 1941

Lend-Lease Program

Before the U.S. Congress, President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposes a "lend-lease" program, which would deliver arms to Great Britain to be paid for following the war's end. Congress approves the bill.

Mar 30, 1941

U.S. Seizes Axis Ships

President Franklin D. Roosevelt orders the United States Coast Guard to seize German ships that sail into American ports. 65 Axis ships are held in "protective custody."

May 15, 1941

Robin Moor

In the South Atlantic the American merchant ship Robin Moor is sunk by a German torpedo. President Franklin D. Roosevelt

responds to the German attack by declaring a national emergency.

Jun 16, 1941

Axis Consulates Closed

President Franklin D. Roosevelt demands Germany and Italy close their American consulates located in the United States.

Jun 22, 1941

Germany Invades Soviet Union

Germany invades the Soviet Union violating the Nonaggression Pact. U.S. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson estimates that it will take Hitler less than three months to conquer the Soviet Union.

Jun 24, 1941

US Aids Soviets

The United States extends lend-lease aid to the Soviet Union.

Jul 7, 1941

US Defends Iceland

President Franklin D. Roosevelt announces that the United States will take over defense of Iceland for the duration of the war.

Aug 9, 1941

Roosevelt and Churchill Draft Atlantic Charter

On a British battleship, President Franklin D. Roosevelt meets with the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill. The two leaders write up the Atlantic Charter.

Aug 17, 1941

Roosevelt Warns Japanese

President Franklin D. Roosevelt warns the Japanese government to cease all aggression toward neighboring countries or else face United States forces.

Sep 4, 1941

Greer

Provoked by the American destroyer Greer,

a German submarine fires on the ship. In response to the attack, President Franklin D. Roosevelt orders the navy to shoot any Axis battleships they encounter.

Oct 17, 1941

U.S.S. Kearny

German submarines damage the U.S.S. Kearny in a skirmish near Iceland, killing 11.

Reuban James Sunk

The U.S. destroyer Reuben James is sunk near Iceland, killing 115 seamen.

Nov 1941

Merchant Ships Armed

In response to the destruction of the battleship Reuben James, the U.S. Congress authorizes American merchant ships to carry arms.

Nov 1941

Lend-Lease to Soviets

The United States extends "lend-lease" to the Soviet Union.

Nov 3, 1941

Japanese Decide to Attack

The Japanese government decides to attack Pearl Harbor if negotiations with the United States fail.

Nov 29, 1941

U.S. Learns Japanese Plan

U.S. Naval cryptographers learn from secret code that Japan plans aggressive action if an agreement with the United States is not met.

Dec 1, 1941

Japan Ignores US Requests

Japan dismisses American demands to withdraw forces from China.

Dec 7, 1941

Pearl Harbor

Japanese fighter planes attack the American

base at Pearl Harbor destroying U.S. aircraft and naval vessels, and killing 2,355 U.S. servicemen and 68 civilians.

Dec 11, 1941

US At War

Germany and Italy, Japan's axis partners, declare war on the United States. The United States declares war on Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Jan 6, 1942

Largest Budget in History

President Franklin D. Roosevelt delivers his State of the Union address in which he proposes a massive government spending budget, the largest in American history.

Oct 23, 1942

North African Theatre

In the first major Allied offensive, British and U.S. armies attack Germany's Africa Korps on the Mediterranean chasing forces back toward Libya.

Nov 8, 1942

US Troops Land In Africa

Under the leadership of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, U.S. troops land in Algiers, Oran, and Casablanca in North Africa.

Jan 1, 1943

Churchill and Roosevelt Plan

Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt meet in Casablanca in North Africa to plan attacks on all fronts, to invade Sicily and Italy, to send forces to the Pacific, and to better aid the Soviet Union.

Jan 31, 1943

Russians Trap Germany

The Russian Red Army traps and captures German armies that had invaded the Soviet Union.

Sep 8, 1943

Italy Surrenders

The Italian government officially surrenders to the Allied powers; still, German forces occupy much of Italy.

Sep 28, 1943

Allies Capture Naples

The Allies capture German holdings in Naples.

Dec 1, 1943

Cairo Declaration

The Allied powers announce the Cairo Declaration in which all three declare their intention to establish an international organization to maintain the peace and security of the world.

Jun 1, 1944

Allies Assemble

In England, the Allied powers assemble 2.9 million men, 2.5 million tons of supplies, 11,000 airplanes, and hundreds of ships in preparation for D-Day.

Jun 4, 1944

Rome falls to Allied forces.

Jun 6, 1944

D-Day: The first of nearly 3 million Allied soldiers arrive in Normandy, on the northern shores of France.

Country List

[Please note the EXACT name of the state that delegates are representing. Several modern countries are represented by multiple states in 1944.]

Axis Committee:

Italian Social Republic
Vichy France
Occupied France
Federal State of Austria
Occupied Netherlands
Independant State of Croatia
Hellenic State
General Government of Poland
Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia
Germany (Military Affairs)
Germany (Internal Affairs)

Allies Committee:

United States of America
United Kingdom
Canada
Australia
Free France
Kingdom of Italy
Czechoslovakia
Poland (Government in Exile)
Free Belgians
Kingdom of Greece
Netherlands
Norway

Neutral:

Sweden
Spain
Switzerland
Ireland
Portugal