

OAKMUN  
2025



# Background Guide **HCC**

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**Addressing the escalation of the 6 day war  
(June 5, 1967)**

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# Letter from the Executive Board

Greetings delegates!

It is our pleasure to welcome you to OAKMUN'25 as delegates participating in the thrilling and long-anticipated Historical Continuous Crisis Committee. This committee is the brainchild of excessive deliberation and research on unknown facets of global history; that have had a significant part in taking the world by storm and shaping present-day.

This committee will be based during the current century, at a crucial juncture which set off a chain reaction of blunders, the scale of which humanity hasn't witnessed before: resulting in the creation of the world order as a means to prevent further mishaps- which is the basis of today's geopolitical strategy.

The goal of this committee is to test your mettle as delegates, to see how you navigate through unfamiliar environments where hardly anything from our world can be applied while also making sure your objectives as a pivotal member of this committee are achieved through the course of the conference.

Do remember that this background guide only serves as a base of your research, the majority of which should come from independent endeavours.

Lastly, don't forget that it is our job as Executive Board members to ensure you have the best possible experience for the duration of the conference, not just in terms of your committee engagement, learning and facilitation but overall enjoyment. Feel free to reach out to us or the Secretariat with any queries you might have.

We hope to see you all at the conference!

Regards,  
The Executive Board

# Rules of Procedure

CCC will follow the fundamental UNA-USA procedure with a few changes to facilitate the unique nature of this committee.

1. Secondary Speakers List - In this committee, the standard 'General Speakers' List (GSL) typically used in non-crisis committees will be replaced by the 'Secondary Speakers' List (SSL). The SSL serves a similar purpose as the GSL but with added flexibility. Delegates can use the SSL not only to express their opinions on the main topic but also to address specific crisis updates they deem important. Each speech on the SSL has a default time limit of 90 seconds.
2. Moderated Caucus - In typical committees, the Moderated Caucus is used to discuss various sub-topics related to a specific topic. However, in this committee, the Moderated Caucus will be used to address specific crisis updates and general topics.
3. Crisis Notes - They're the flesh and blood of Crisis Committees, and delegates are advised to be thorough with them.

The various crisis notes at your disposal are:

- 3.1 Directives
- 3.2 Communiqués
- 3.3 Press Releases

## 3.1) Directives

Delegates use directives to exercise their portfolio powers, which are unique to each delegate, and determine the scope of their directives. For instance, a delegate representing the President can perform any functions of a President during that point in time, such as making important policy decisions.

### *Formatting a Directive*

**Authorship:** If one person is writing the directive, it is an individual directive. If there are multiple authors, it is termed as a joint directive. It can be utilized to obtain bloc-wide cooperation and resources for a complex milestone. **Objective:** In a couple of lines, this part explains the purpose of the directive and what the delegate intends to accomplish.

# Rules of Procedure

*Additional Information:* This space can be used to provide important facts to establish, for example, the jurisdiction of a portfolio or their abilities to perform certain tasks such as influencing the military. It can also be used to remind the EB of resources established in previous directives. For example, if a directive is written by the delegate of Russia to assassinate President Joe Biden, it can list assets the Foreign Intelligence Service has in the USA or spies it has installed in the White House in a former directive.

*Plan of Action:* This section is the longest and most detailed part of any directive. It lists in great detail how the objective of the directive will be achieved despite limitations and possible failures. A good directive in, for example, the form of an operation, always includes preparation, well-thought-out execution, and backup fail-safes. The more detailed a directive is, the higher the chances it has of passing. A directive's objective must always be carried out in a reasonably plausible manner, using existing resources and with plans to combat opposition forces.

*Expected Outcome:* A delegate can use this to express their expected result from the directive's PoA (Plan of Action). This will help the EB understand the purposes of the delegate further and also determine whether the objective was well executed or not. It will also enable us to provide better feedback and guidance for future directives.

Plan of Action:

- i) Point 1
- ii) Point 2
- iii) Point 3 and so on

**Format of a directive**

*There are four types of directives in a crisis committee*

- 1) Covert - Done secretly, without the knowledge of the rest of the committee. The details are known only to the EB.
- 2) Overt - Done in the open whose details can be revealed to the rest of the committee.
- 3) Individual - Done by an individual
- 4) Joint - Authored by numerous delegates

# Rules of Procedure

To: The EB

From: The delegate of XYZ

Primary Objective - (Should explain the main objective of the given directive crisply)

Secondary Objective - (Should explain the smaller objectives of a directive)

Personnel/Resources involved - (Mention the respective personnel/resources whose powers are being used to achieve the objective)

Plan of action - (Steps to be undertaken to achieve the given objective)

Additional information (Optional) - (Any stats or facts in regards to the plan of action/ resources)

Expected outcome - (Outcome the delegate expects out of the directive)

Signature of other delegate/delegates - Use of portfolio powers of other delegates (Only if required)

**For example:**

SAMPLE DIRECTIVE

Individual Covert Directive

Operation MOP+S

Authored By: Tomas Masaryk

To: The Executive Board

Objective: Militarize, Organise, and Propagandize + Secure (MOP+S) the Czech Sokol Community covertly.

Additional Information: The Czech Sokol Community has over a thousand clubs and at least 75,000 members at the time of the freeze date.

A diagram can be sent to explain Phase II better.

Action Plan:

Phase I

- Militarise the Sokols (clubs) shall meet thrice every week in groups of 25 Sokols in parade grounds, disguised as gymnastics meets, or slots.
- They shall be trained primarily in espionage, sniping, guerrilla warfare, and camouflage. The intention is to maintain this force as an underground operation.

# Rules of Procedure

- They will be given nondescript uniforms resembling university garb yet allowing for concealed carry of pistols.
- Unauthorized arms manufacturers shall be found by Sokol infiltration and then reached under the name of the 78th Honved Infantry brigade by Hungarian-speaking Sokol members as part of a secret militarization effort.
- They shall be permitted to operate and safety from inspectors in return for a supply of arms and munitions, mostly small arms such as the Steyr-Hahn M1912, but also grenades and a small supply of rifles.
- This shall be packaged in gymnastics equipment and food stores and stored in community warehouses, distributed for training and operations.
- Phase II
  - Organize a cipher machine shall be developed.
  - It shall function using 25 pneumatic cylinders controlled by 25 keys (W is written as VV) which connect to 6 cipher rotor wheels.
  - A hidden lever shall activate 3 more rotors that control the stepping of the cipher rotors.
  - The rotors are connected to the cylinders in a scrambled order, with a distribution board determining the mode – cipher or decipher – based on the direction of airflow.
  - Blocking pins determine which cylinder decompresses when the advance lever is pushed, and the distribution board connects to the keyboard to determine how much pressure is vented into which cylinders.
  - The scrambled order of airflow allows the air to reach random keys, controlled by blocking pins, which are then reassigned via the operation of the advance lever and movement of the control rotors.
  - Once reassigned, the code goes through a printer and the text can be sent to another location, where it can be decoded with another such machine, this time with the distribution knob turned to ‘decipher’.
  - This machine shall be called a Stolba Machine and an initial production of 100 shall be made in a disused armament factory under cover of night.
  - The parts shall be made on a need-to-know basis and the workings of the machine shall be managed by a 10-member Czech Scientific Encryption Committee. A 50- member Czech Censor Committee shall protect the information and prevent leakages.
  - The machines shall be hidden in typewriters marked with specific number codes and sent to important Sokol clubs to maintain the organization of the operation and for further missions.

# Rules of Procedure

- Phase III

- Propagandize the organization Czechoslovnska Jednota's newspaper, Nase Slovensko, shall be revived for this purpose.
- It shall be a very radical paper, managed by a Propaganda Committee headed by Edvard Benes through his underground network.
- Papers shall be distributed under the cover of night in Czech-dominated districts, with the front and back page of the paper being the first and last page of the day's \_\_\_. A telephone number shall be given in the paper 'for those who want to enlist for the cause'.
- However, a 7-letter code shall be given letter by letter (located using a limerick in Czech) over a week (to establish loyalty) that must be said on a Sunday call to verify authenticity. They would be checked for suspicious backgrounds using some of the Sokol members, then admitted into first general Sokol training and later further, secret training as mentioned in Phase-I.
- This would be a continuous operation that is expected to generate thousands of recruits a week and many more supporters for a Czech cause.
- Masaryk shall not be connected with any of these initiatives.

## Phase IV

- Secure a secret regiment of 100 skilled Sokol officers shall be constituted and termed as Ochrana Vudce.
- 20 members shall pose as students and accompany him wherever he goes and 20 more shall keep constant watch over his wife.
- The rest 60 shall mingle with the background, crowds, and public.
- The 'students' shall taste his food before meals.
- His suits, trousers, and hats would be stitched with 3 layers of silk (which has been proven to withstand bullets) and steel buttons to deflect an attack.
- A wagon inspection shall be done, encompassing the interior, wheels, and horse before he travels.
- All letters to Masaryk shall be opened by gloved hands, photographed, and then burnt. The photographs shall be sent to Masaryk.
- The Ochrana Vudce shall have had previous experience with espionage and assassination and shall be paid highly and regularly.
- Expected outcomes:
  - A new, hidden, and well-trained force of 75,000 nationalist people able to conduct guerrilla warfare.
  - Recruits to this force in the thousands regularly.
  - The invention of the Stolba Machine secures all communications.
  - Protection of Tomas Garrigue Masaryk from assassination.

# Rules of Procedure

## 3.2) Communiqués

Communiqués are used to contact entities outside the committee to involve them in a certain way in the crisis. Usually, they are written as a formal correspondence to the external actor, asking them for the action you wish to take. Note that these actions lie under the abilities/willingness of the correspondent and not your portfolio.

### *Format of a Communique*

#### **COMMUNIQUE**

**From - The delegate of XYZ**

**To - The portfolio that is not present on the committee**

#### *Body of the Communique*

*Signed Delegate of XYZ*

#### For example:

#### **SAMPLE COMMUNIQUE**

#### *Individual Communique*

**From: Anastas Mikoyan**

**To: Cemal Gursel**

*Greetings, honorable President.*

*It may be strange that I am contacting you in the official capacity of a Soviet ambassador in the face of your relations with the United States of America. However, if I may assure you with irrefutable proof that my action is not to deceive you, then you may be willing to reconsider your ties with the Americans.*

*Our intelligence, ever watchful of a threat to our homeland, has observed unusual transmissions from your nation following American code systems from American bases. Upon further investigation, we have reason to believe that the Jupiter missiles stationed in Turkey, now obsolete, only served as a Trojan horse for the Americans to infiltrate the highest echelons of your government. When the crisis in Cuba comes to a head, the nation of Turkey will no longer find itself protected by its government but at the mercy of the United States. It is not yet too late to combat this American menace. We ask you for permission for 20 of our agents, well versed in the sciences, to investigate the capabilities of the Jupiter missiles and the extent the Americans have infiltrated your nation.*

# Rules of Procedure

*This will grant us invaluable aid in determining our next course of action in fending off the Americans before they do either your people or us any harm. These agents would be willing to cooperate with you in any manner possible and I propose, in exchange, we conduct a training program where your intelligence bureau will receive training in KGB methods.*

*I hope all is well in Turkey. Time is of the essence, and the Americans will stop at nothing to ensure total domination over the world. It is up to us to prevent that hideous outcome.*

*Ever indebted,  
Anastas Mikoyan*

*(Note: A Communique needn't be so elaborate. A few sentences will suffice. In the scenario of larger gravity requests, ensure you get all your points across as clearly as possible.)*

### 3.3) Press Release

These are statements made by the delegate to the general public and the press, usually used as a tool to provide justification or reason behind the delegate's actions in a directive.

Note that the press release is not made to the committee but to the general public; however, if deemed necessary, it may be read out to the committee.

#### **Format of a Press Release**

**PRESS RELEASE**

**From - The Delegate of XYZ**

**Title of Press Release - (One-line description of the main aim of the press release)**

**Body of the Press release**

**Signed by the delegate of XYZ**

# Rules of Procedure

*For example:*

**SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE**

**JOINT PRESS RELEASE**

**FORMATION OF THE YOUNG TURK ORGANIZATION**

***Authored By: Lucky Luciano, Benjamin Seigel, Frank Costello, Frank Nitti, Giuseppe Morello, Joe Adonis, Joseph Bonanno, Tommy Lucchese, Joe Aiello, Willie Moretti, and Stefano Magaddino***

***To: The Executive Board***

***LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!***

***A coalition of business-oriented, profit-desiring, and progressive-thinking mafiosi has been formed called the Young Turk Organization.***

***This organization, initially started by Lucky Luciano, has grown to a strength of 12 Mafiosi. We state that we want the war to end, and as neither Masseria nor Maranzano has shown inclinations to do so, we are withdrawing all kinds of support from both sides.***

***All mafiosi who are disgruntled by the fighting and want this war to end may join us. We are only interested in improving the mafia and staying true to its main aim: to make the most profit and expand our empire to its greatest heights.***

## **Crisis Tools**

**Committee-Wide Directives**

Instead of resolutions, crisis committees have a Committee Wide Directive (CWD). Written in directive format, it is usually used to address the agenda or a particular crisis update and solve the discussed issues as a committee. It is overt and will be discussed like a resolution, with a presentation followed by questions and voting. A two-thirds majority is required to pass a CWD. Passage of a CWD ensures that all the actions listed in the Plan of Action are carried out; the outcome is determined by the EB based on the quality of the CWD. Multiple CWDs can be presented and passed/failed throughout the conference.

# Rules of Procedure

## Crisis Arcs

Having a roadmap, or a crisis arc, for the entire conference can help a delegate write better directives and accomplish their more complex long-term goals. is the order of directives and objectives that a delegate will execute to achieve their final goals. It can also reduce the chances of directive failure as delegates can plan actions that are preliminary to obtain necessary resources.

## Portfolio and Intelligence Requests

A delegate is expected to research the scope of their powers and the extent of their authority before the committee. However, due to the often-historic nature of crisis committees, it may be hard to find specific relevant information about a portfolio. In this case, the delegate is allowed to send, via chit to the Executive Board, portfolio requests that aim to clarify portfolio powers.

# Introduction to the crisis

Even though political tensions in the middle east have persisted for decades, the Six-Day War marked a notable escalation with enduring consequences for regional stability, alliances, and humanitarian issues. Israel faced mounting threats due to Arab military mobilization, blockades, and mutual defence pacts among Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, causing them to have launched a pre-emptive strike on June 5, 1967, rapidly gaining air and territorial superiority in the Sinai, Gaza Strip, West Bank, East Jerusalem, and Golan Heights. The offensive affected thousands of civilians, intensifying human suffering across the newly occupied areas.

In the end, because of the conflict, the scope and nature of the Arabic and Israeli rivalry fundamentally shifted. The region saw changes in alignment, for example Egypt and Jordan lost strategic territories, while Syria, backed by Soviet support, struggled through even more instability. New resistance movements, UN interventions, and international debates over occupation and refugee rights took centre stage, raising the profile of the conflict far beyond the immediate battlefields. The humanitarian crisis following the war, including widespread displacement and infrastructure damage, signaled the start of prolonged cycles of violence and negotiation attempts.

The global response saw the addition of the US, USSR, and multiple European powers drawn into the crossfire. Escalating disputes and shifting partnerships amongst Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Israel, and their wider allies inadvertently reshaped the landscape of peace talks and regional security.

Climate change and socioeconomic crises remained underlying threats, compounding postwar instability with refugee flows, water shortages, and cross-border tension, especially as displaced populations sought safe havens

# Preview of the Agenda

The Middle East and South Asia have become the most volatile and conflict-prone regions of the earth in the 21st century. Religious sectarianism, terrorism, nationalism, refugee crises, border disputes and great power interventions overlap in complicated and destructive ways. The complications become increasingly complex and dynamic with the involvement of both global and regional actors. The actions of these actors heighten both the fervour and global significance of the conflicts. This essay examines the history of these tensions and the influence of major players in developing, maintaining or attempting to resolve these tensions.

Israel fought the Arab nations of Syria, Egypt, and Jordan during the Six-Day War. Israel quickly won victories and occupied the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Sinai Peninsula after launching a surprise airstrike that destroyed a significant portion of Egypt's air forces. Thousands of Palestinians and Syrians were forced to flee their homes as a result of the war's high death toll and widespread refugee crisis. The result changed the geopolitics of the Middle East by solidifying Israel's military standing and preventing the settlement of important territorial disputes. The effects were attempted to be addressed through multilateral diplomacy, notably the United Nations Resolution 242, but tensions and instability persisted for decades.

Addressing these crises demands multilateral cooperation, respect for sovereignty, conflict de-escalation, and long-term socio-economic investment. The international community must support dialogue over aggression, development over militarization, and diplomacy over interventionism. The alternative continued chaos risks not only regional collapse but global repercussions.

[\*Timeline of Events\*](#)  
[\*Historical Background\*](#)

Following its founding in 1948, Israel and its Arab neighbors fought several battles, starting with the First Arab-Israeli War, which resulted in widespread displacement and acrimonious territorial disputes.

Long-running tensions and border skirmishes resulted from Arab states' refusal to recognize Israel and their rejection of long-term peace. Relations deteriorated further in the 1950s and 1960s due to hostile rhetoric and sporadic guerrilla attacks by Palestinian militants.

# Preview of the Agenda

When Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal and prevented Israeli ships across the Straits of Tiran in 1956, the Suez Crisis broke out. A UN peacekeeping force was established in Sinai to keep Egyptian and Israeli forces apart after Israel, with assistance from Britain and France, attacked Egypt and then withdrew under pressure from the United States.

Periodic border confrontations persisted in the years before 1967, particularly between Israel and Syria. The withdrawal of UN forces from Sinai and the blockade of Israeli commerce were the results of aggressive remarks and alliances formed by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser in an attempt to establish regional leadership.

## Timeline

Prior to the conflict (1966–early 1967)

Tensions in the region increased in November 1966 when Israel raided Samua (West Bank) following a landmine strike.

Spring 1967: Border and air battles between Israel and Syria intensify.

May 1967: As Arab states band together against Israel, Egypt mobilizes in Sinai, drives out UN peacekeepers, and closes the Straits of Tiran. Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq also sign a defense alliance.

On June 5, Israel begins Operation Focus, a surprise airstrike that eliminates Egypt's air force and initiates ground assaults in the Golan Heights, West Bank, Sinai, and Gaza.

June 6–7: Amid continuing attacks from Jordan and Syria, Israeli forces seize Gaza, Sinai, East Jerusalem, and the majority of the West Bank.

June 8–9: Israel advances on the Golan Heights while Syria retaliates; Egypt and Jordan agree to a cease-fire.

June 10: Israel gains complete control of the Golan Heights, West Bank, Gaza Strip, Sinai, and East Jerusalem; Syria agrees to a cease-fire. Israel suffers fewer than 1,000 deaths, civilian displacements increase, while Arab casualties surpass 15,000 deaths.

# Preview of the Agenda

In June 1967, between 280,000 and 325,000 Palestinians and 100,000 Syrians are forced to leave seized areas. Following Egyptian riots, Nasser resigns but is later reinstated.

June–September 1967: Arab states gather in Khartoum and declare "no peace, no recognition, no negotiations" with Israel; Egypt shuts down the Suez Canal.

Resolution 242, passed by the UN in November 1967, calls on Israel to leave occupied territory and begin a peace process.

Late 1967–1968: The "War of Attrition" starts as skirmishes and diplomatic deadlock persist, particularly along the Suez Canal.