



City Montessori School Model United Nations

Aliganj, 2019

JCC (Allies)

Letter from the Executive Board

Greetings Delegates,

We take immense pleasure in welcoming you to the Cabinet of the Allies being simulated as a part of the Joint Crisis Committee here at City Montessori School Aliganj Model United Nations 2019.

We as the Executive Board hope to bring into perspective what is arguably the most devastating conflict in mankind's history. The Second World War is a complex affair to say the least and it is our objective to bring to you a realistic simulation of it from the side of the historical victors, the Allies.

We urge you to research thoroughly with this background guide to provide you with a general sense of the expectations of the Executive Board. Use communiqués, directives and crisis notes alongside the usual tools of diplomacy, negotiation and compromise. We expect delegates to have a proper idea of the various war goals associated with the nations taking part in this conflict while keeping in mind the realistic conditions of war and the costs which surround it, taking it into factor with each decision this cabinet will take.

Feel free to contact any member of the Executive Board with any queries you may have regarding the committee.

We wish you the best of luck.

Regards,

Garv Johar – Chairperson (Email Id: garvjohar@gmail.com)

Abhinav Raj – Vice-Chairperson (Email Id: raj.abhinav.1026@gmail.com)

Raajveer Singh Bisht – Crisis Director (Email Id: bisht.raajveer@gmail.com)

Starting Date: 3rd of September, 1939

World War I:

The First World War in hindsight planted the seeds which would sprout and grow to finally culminate into the devastating Second World War. Understanding the situation as of the 3rd of September, 1939 requires a brief glance over the events and ramifications of the First World War.

War Guilt and Reparations:

The Treaty of Versailles attached a war guilt clause to itself which shifted the entire blame of the war onto Germany. This was coupled with war reparations to be paid to the Entente by Germany for the death and destruction entailed by the war. This was a deliberate attempt to humiliate the young nation of Germany as well as to make sure that it would not be economically strong enough to once again challenge France and Britain in the European Theatre. Instead, this galvanised the nationalistic sentiments of the German people which helped Hitler rise to power on the promise of restoring the glory of Germany and the creation of the Third German Reich.

The Growth of German Nationalism:

The dream of a unified Germany backed by a strong, region-penetrating ideal of German Nationalism was achieved by Otto Von Bismarck. As German chancellor he brought Germany into the European fray as a behemoth which rivaled the older, traditional colonial powers of Spain, France and Britain. The First World War was also fueled by the growing ideology of German Nationalism. The devastating defeat suffered by Germany saw the proud German people being humiliated in the Treaty of Versailles. This brought forth a reactionary, aggressive, jingoistic, territorial and extremely xenophobic form of conservative Nationalism which achieved true form and discipline under Hitler and his Nazi party.

The Russian Revolution:

Russia's old, conservative monarchy under the House of Romanov ceased to exist and was replaced by a provisional government which was soon overthrown by the

Bolsheviks. Thus, Europe, once dominated by imperialistic, feudal nations became the birthplace for Communism, a system which was the complete antithesis of these old European values. The alliance seen in the First World War between Russia, Britain and France lay completely broken as these former allies saw to the Bolsheviks with distrust and fear.

The League of Nations:

The League of Nations, a precursor to the United Nations was set up in the aftermath of the First World War. This forum, meant for dialogue and deliberation to settle international disputes failed miserably. Aggressive acts of nations such as the Empire of Japan, Fascist Italy and the German Reich weren't curtailed. The ineffectiveness of this forum ultimately brought the world to the edge facing off into the oblivion of war.

Isolationism of the United States:

The United States of America had joined the war supporting Britain and France. Its soldiers had been involved in the final push against the Central Powers. Woodrow Wilson, the chief visionary behind the League of Nations had successfully led the United States to a victory in the Great War. The United States however instead of ushering into an age of active participation in international politics chose to isolation. It refused to enter the League of Nations and ignored the rising tide of aggressive powers in Europe and the Pacific. This was of great detriment to the political landscape of the world and effectively exacerbated the ineffectiveness of British and French policies and decisions in this context.

The Allies:

Britain:

Britain has followed a policy of appeasement towards the aggressive demands of the Axis. This has been done primarily to avoid further straining the British economy especially after the financial crisis which plunged much of the world into economic depression. Chamberlin however also made use of this policy positively to rearm Britain and modernise its armaments. Britain's greatest source of strength

remains its Navy which is a formidable force. The naval treaty with Germany however has allowed the German Navy to bolster itself.

Britain is also suffering from the aftermath of the Great General Strike of 1926, the Partition of Ireland and the Suffragette Movement. This, coupled with the nasty memories of the First World War has rendered the British populace pacifist. Thus, the declaration of war on Germany has led to the fear of another Great War.

The colonies of the British Empire are a great strength and also a great weakness. Mass movements for self governance and freedom continue to rise and thrive in many of these colonies draining the resources of the Empire. The current stagnation of the industrial sector of Britain and stretched trade lines between the Isles and the colonies also pose a major threat in the face of a war of potential world scale.

France:

France grudgingly followed Britain into the policy of appeasement. This was done especially keeping in mind the dangers of a German-Italian alliance. France suffered tremendously in the First World War losing a large number of soldiers including veterans and Commanding Officers. All of this made France lag behind in industrial and economical growth in the Interwar period.

The strikes called by French Communist Parties in 1938 and early 1939 led to the growth of reactionary far-right political parties many of whom have Fascist and Bonapartist tendencies similar to their Italian and German counterparts. The PPF and the PSF parties are the most noteworthy of these Fascist/Far-Right parties.

The collapse of the Leftist Popular Front has also allowed a major revival of traditionalist, conservative political ideologies. These parties all possess a certain admiration for Hitler and Mussolini and are sympathetic to their cause and thus, are skeptical about a war with these nations.

France too faces colonial unrest and is pouring a large amount of its treasury into these territories of their administration and defense. The French Army has major flaws in terms of discipline, regular drills. The Maginot Line built on the German side of the border lies under-equipped with a severe issue of staffing. All of these leave France particularly vulnerable to an invasion both from Germany and Italy.

United States of America:

As previously mentioned the United States of America attempted to end all interference into European politics and also refused to join the League of Nations which was ironically part of Woodrow Wilson's war-goals in the First World War. Nevertheless, the United States emerged from the First World War as a leading nation with a matured and stable economy which had achieved what was perceived to be ideal industrialization.

The United States to recover the loans from the First World War ultimately had to interfere into Europe with the Dawes and Young Plans. These economical initiatives helped stabilise the German economy however, the Great Depression eventually plunged most of the world into economic crisis. The New Deal promised under President Roosevelt however has managed through a combination of versatility and pragmatism to reverse much of the damage of the Great Depression.

The United States still remains on the fence about involving itself in a costly and bloody World War especially one which seems to be another European affair (like the First World War).

However keeping in mind their old alliance with the British and the French they still have a inclination towards the Allies and are keen on supporting them (if not directly) against the rising tide of Fascism.

Poland:

The outright war-mongering behavior of the Germans has led to Poland's sovereignty being violated. German divisions thunder into the Polish Corridor intent of taking Danzig followed by all of Poland. Slovakia, ever the opportunist sees it as a chance to regain lost territories.

Poland as of the 3rd of September, 1939 requires immediate support from its allies. The Polish Air Force is outnumbered and outgunned compared to the German Luftwaffe. Poland also lacks extensive communication equipment as well as modern tanks which could effectively engage the German Blitzkrieg. The Polish Navy also is much smaller compared to the German one but may be able to effectively engage and outmaneuver the Germans in home territory.

The defense of Danzig is of utmost importance as it may prove the difference between surviving a cruel, long defensive war against the Reich and collapsing into oblivion against the onslaught of German steel.

Czechoslovakia:

Though Czechoslovakia was essentially abandoned by its allies in the Munich Conference, resistance movements see no better alternative to free the Czech people from the oppression of Hitler and his Reich. As such, keeping in mind the state of war which now exists between the Allies and the Axis they're cooperation and coordination with the Allies is of great benefit to them.

Czechoslovakia's resistance movement's ultimate goal should be gaining the support of the British to arm them, forming the Czechoslovakian army which would help overthrow the German overlords and essentially threaten the German Reich in the East. This could be of great significance if and when the Allies choose to strike into German territory

Portfolios:

The executive board would encourage detailed research into all Allied Historical characters which you would deem to be of importance not only in 1939 but in the later periods of the war. The Executive Board expects members to correctly emulate their assigned portfolios in terms of their political and military leanings in the war. This would enable the committee to function while keeping into account the complex war-goals attached to each nation, faction and group your portfolio is a part of.

Further Research:

The Executive Board encourages further research into the following topics:

- Blitzkrieg.
- The status of Danzig as a free port.
- Freedom movements against colonial rule.

- Island hopping in the Pacific.
- Concise knowledge of European and Pacific battle tactics.
- Japanese occupation of parts of China.
- Existing international treaties and documentations regulating war and the techniques used in them.
- Fire-bombing of Japanese cities.
- Mafia rule in Sicily during the war.
- The political situation of Spain, Greece, Yugoslavia, Finland, Denmark, Norway, China and the USSR.



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