

Israeli Intelligence Branch, 1960

*Thomas Jefferson Model United Nations
Conference*

TechMUN XXVI



High School Crisis

Director: Vikrant Magadi

Co-Chair: Ansh Gandhi

Co-Chair: Saagar Sheth

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A Message from Your Staff

שלום! Welcome to the Israeli Intelligence Branch, 1960! In this committee, you will explore one of the world's most secretive and fascinating government bodies through an exciting crisis simulation. All of us are looking forward to a weekend of intense debate and fast paced crises. Feel free to reach out to us at israeltechmun2018@gmail.com with any questions. Good luck!

A word from your Co-Chair, Saagar...

Hey everyone, my name is Saagar Sheth, and I will be chairing the Israeli Intelligence Branch, 1960 crisis committee. I'm a junior here at TJ and this is my third year as a part of TJMUN. Outside of school, MUN, other extracurriculars, and volunteer tutoring, I am left with limited free time, but during this time, I like to binge-watch shows on Netflix and hang out with friends.

This crisis is a historical committee, so you should be well-versed in the events and conflicts of the time as well as your own position. Ansh and I hope that everyone comes to committee well researched and is prepared to rewrite history with creative public and private directives. Specifically, I'd like to emphasize the importance of moving committee forward and reducing the number of redundant directives. I can't wait to meet you all and see what committee will bring! (I'm not sure how many of you will read through the letters and information, but first person to come up to me and say 'lightning mcqueen' gets a free candy bar).

A word from your Co-Chair, Ansh...

Delegates, welcome to TechMUN 2018! My name is Ansh Gandhi and I'll be chairing the Israeli Intelligence Branch, 1960. As a junior at TJHSST, you can find me posted up in my room studying for tests or writing position papers the night before MUN conferences, like many of you will be doing! Outside of school and MUN, I am an active member of Mock Trial and



Neuroscience Society, as well as President of HipHopHeads. When I'm not trying to bolster my college applications, I listen to hip-hop, binge on It's Always Sunny in Philadelphia, or read comics.

You should be well-versed in the powers available to your position and be able to implement them in your directives. Remember, this is a historical committee. You do not have to follow historical events, but your directives should reflect the technology and policies of the time and should follow the constraints set by them, as well as your portfolio powers. Saagar and I will be taking note of delegates that are able to work efficiently and diplomatically with others (it is possible to harm another delegate's position in committee and remain diplomatic concurrently), as well as be able to execute creative solutions in committee. I'd like to emphasize quality over quantity when it comes to speaking and directives. I won't be impressed by delegates who give twenty speeches that are all redundant or irrelevant; this is not a General Assembly. Props to you if you actually read these letters; first person to drop a Kanye reference in committee that I notice will get a dollar. I look forward to working with you in April!



A word from your Crisis Director, Vikrant...

Hey delegates! My name is Vikrant Magadi, and I'm the crisis director for the Israeli Intelligence Branch, 1960 committee at TechMUN 2018. I'm a junior at TJ, and this is my 3rd year in TJMUN. Between MUN-related activities and stressing about physics, I don't end up with a lot of free time. When I do have free time, I usually spend it listening to music (first person to make a TPAB reference in a private directive gets a candy bar).

As your Crisis Director, I'm really looking forward to reading all of your directives come April. Until then, here are a couple things I'll be looking for on the crisis side. First of all, detail is key. My staff and I will be much more inclined to approve your plan if we know exactly how it will be implemented and what you hope to gain from it. Second, make sure your privates influence the overall committee arc and the debate in committee in addition to just gathering information with your numerous spies. Finally, don't be afraid to conduct shady actions through your privates, as long as you cover your tracks. Also, position paper guidelines are at the end of the background guide. All that said, good luck with your prep, and see you in April!

Best wishes,

Saagar, Ansh, and Vikrant



Guide to Crisis Committees

Crisis is a form of Model United Nations in which delegates represent members of small councils, boards, and committees rather than large Assemblies. Typical parliamentary procedure is given flexibility to accommodate for the unique fast-paced debate in which crisis delegates partake. Crisis committees receive “crisis updates” presenting issues to be discussed, and delegates follow by quickly drafting and voting on punctual and effective “public directives” meant to deal with the update. For example, a United Nations Security Council committee may receive an update about an oil spill in the South China Sea, and public directives drafted by delegates might contain measures to reroute trade in the region. Simultaneously, delegates use the unique personal powers of their position to take private action in “private directives,” which are submitted to the crisis staff who then include private actions in their updates. The oil spill may have been caused, for example, by the US in a secret effort to disrupt Chinese trade routes, hashed out in a detailed private directive approved by crisis staff. Be sure to check out the MUN 101 section on the TechMUN website for more information on the structure of crisis committees.

TechMUN will use the double notepad system for private directives, in which delegates are given two large legal notepads at the beginning of committee. Rather than tearing off private directives, delegates will submit notepads with their directives attached, always keeping one notepad with them to write while their other is being processed by staff. Delegates will be able to review their own submission history through their intact notepads. In addition to the two large legal pads, small notepads will be distributed for in-committee use, including writing public directives. Crisis Chairs and Directors look forward to seeing delegates’ private schemes and public solutions at TechMUN 2018!



CLASSIFIED

Friends and colleagues,

As we welcome the dawn of a new decade, our beautiful home faces a precarious future. Threats from Arab countries on all sides keep our people and government in constant fear. Meanwhile, our American allies across the Atlantic seem more preoccupied with overtaking the Soviets than coming to our aid. Our country's greatest living enemy, Adolf Eichmann, remains at large with his whereabouts unknown. Israel has never been more alone since its genesis. It falls on your shoulders to guide the Promised Land to security and prosperity. In its short history, the Israeli Intelligence Branch has established itself as a clever and ruthless actor, using innovative techniques to accomplish its goals. But remember, our enemies are constantly innovating too...

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion

January 1, 1960

Tel Aviv, Israel



Topic 1: Relations with Arab Countries

Israel Under British Mandate

The Balfour Declaration of 1917 justified the British empire's conquest of Palestine, but also paved the way for the establishment of Israel. Britain pledged to establish a Jewish homeland in its Palestine mandate. The early 1900's, however, demonstrated the difficulties in uniting Zionist Jews and Arabs in Palestine. This culminated in the Arab Revolt of 1936-1939, where Palestinian Arabs rebelled against the British mandate (Elath & Oschenwald). With continued tensions and the conclusion of World War II, the British turned to the newly formed United Nations for assistance.

Creation of Israel

In 1947, The UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 181, which called for a partition of the former British mandate of Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states. Even this proposal angered several Arab countries, who walked out of the General Assembly in protest (New York Times). On May 14, 1948, David Ben-Gurion, the head of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, proclaimed the state of Israel under UN mandate (United States Holocaust Memorial Museum).



The proposed partition of Israel into separate states, created by the UN General Assembly in 1947

Arab-Israeli War of 1948-49

The same day as the proclamation of the new Israeli state, the nearby Arab countries of Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon invaded the fledgling country in order to

**1949-1967 Armistice Lines**

support Palestinian Arabs in reclaiming full control of Palestine (“Israel's War for Independence”). Arab forces occupied the eastern half of Jerusalem, but were soon repulsed by the Israelis marching through the Yehuda Mountains. A year long period of fighting ensued, resulting in a decisive Israeli victory. An armistice with Egypt was signed on February 24, 1949, which gave Israel control over all of the former Palestine mandate except for the Gaza Strip. Egyptian forces immediately left Israel. Armistices with Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria followed before Israeli forces returned home by July 1949.

The Refugee Crisis

Although Israel had reached a tenuous peace with its Arab neighbors, a new problem emerged from the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli War - dealing with the refugees displaced by the conflict. Some 800,000 total people became refugees during the year of fighting - both Jews who fled to nearby Arab countries and Palestinian Arabs who moved to Israel to escape violence in their homes. After the 1949 armistice, the Jews in the surrounding Arab countries were exiled, forcing the newly established Israeli government to handle both the Jewish and Arab refugees (Herzog 105). An influx of Jews from around Europe who survived the



Palestinian refugees fleeing Israel, 1948



Holocaust also caused Israel's population to balloon to over 1.2 million people by 1950. The Palestinian Arabs soon left Israel, however, leaving Israel with a majority Jewish population. Sources dispute whether this exodus was voluntary or was an example of ethnic cleansing on the part of the Israeli Defense Forces, but many of these Palestinian refugees and their descendants remain without a home to this day ("Obstacles to Arab-Israeli Peace: Palestinian Refugees").

The Suez Crisis

In the early 1950's, tensions between Israel and its Arab neighbors persisted. Egypt funded Palestinian *fedayeen*, or commandos, who conducted raids on Israel's border out of the Egypt-occupied Gaza Strip. Concurrently, another crisis was developing on the shores of Egypt's Suez Canal, a vital trade route which connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. In 1956, the Americans and British went back on a deal with Egyptian president Gamal Nasser to fund the construction of the Aswan High Dam. Infuriated, Nasser declared martial law in the Suez Canal, planning to use tolls levied on ships passing through the canal to pay for his dam. This would have wrested control of the waterway from the Suez Canal Company, owned by former colonial powers Britain and France (US State Department).



In response, the British and French looked to Israel for aid in regaining the canal and potentially overthrowing Nasser. Israel readily accepted this request, angered by attacks from the *fedayeen*, as well as by President Nasser's recent blockage of the Straits of Tiran, near the Sinai Peninsula (The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica).



The Sinai Campaign

In October 1956, The Israeli Defense Forces began their offensive against the Egyptians on the Sinai Peninsula. The campaign started with a surprise attack conducted by 400 paratroopers landing in the Central Sinai region. Subsequent deployment of nine other military brigades escalated the conflict to an all-out war between Israel and Egypt fought on both the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip. British and French air forces bombarded bases in Egypt, inflicting heavy damage and crippling Egypt's air capabilities. Britain and France also used their veto power on the United Nations Security Council to veto resolutions calling for a ceasefire on the Sinai Peninsula. However, mounting international pressures forced them to back down, beginning extensive negotiations. From Israel's perspective, the goal of the negotiations was to resolve the two issues that had catalyzed the war - the blockage of the Straits of Tiran and the attacks on Israel by the *fedayeen*. Israel did successfully regain access to the Straits of Tiran; however, the latter issue went unresolved by UN action. The UN agreed to administer the Gaza Strip through an emergency task force, but lost control of the area within a few weeks. As a result, the task force was forced to withdraw, and the *fedayeen* continued to roam free, an issue that persists to the start of this committee in 1960 (Herzog 140).

Questions to Consider

1. How can the Israeli Intelligence Branch detect infringements on Israel's sovereignty by neighboring Arab countries in advance?
2. What strategy should the Intelligence Branch pursue in attempting to gain control of the Gaza Strip?
3. How can the Intelligence Branch pursue its goals in a manner that does not put Israel at odds with the international community?



4. How can the Intelligence Branch counteract espionage perpetrated by Arab countries against Israel?

Helpful Links

1. <http://www.britannica.com/event/Arab-Israeli-wars>
2. www.cnn.com/interactive/2014/08/world/israel-neighbors/
3. history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/suez/

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Holocaust

Memorial Museum, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005459.

"Israel's War for Independence." *CNN*, Cable News Network, www.cnn.com/interactive/2014/08/world/israel-neighbors/.

The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Arab-Israeli Wars." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 3 May 2017, www.britannica.com/event/Arab-Israeli-wars.



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history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/suez.

Topic 2: Developing Intelligence Strategies

Formation of Israel and the Israeli Intelligence Branch

From the creation of the Israeli state, Israeli leaders recognized the need for an Israeli intelligence branch. Israel was a small country surrounded by larger and more powerful enemies, and on top of this, Israel had considerably less land mass, resources, and wealth than their Arab neighbors. Along with the need for a capable armed forces, Israel also had the urgency to construct secret services, which could readily provide information about an enemy's strength, weaknesses, plans, and initiatives (The Jewish Agency).



Within just a few years of the proclamation of the new Israeli state, 3 independent intelligence agencies had already been created. In 1949, Isser Harel founded the General Security Agency, also known as the Shin Bet or Shabak. The primary function of this intelligence organization was to serve as Israel's counterintelligence and internal security service. In 1950, Major-General Chaim Herzog founded the Israeli Military Intelligence, commonly known as Aman. The main roles of Aman include intelligence evaluation for security policy and military policy, as well as the intelligence gathering for individual divisions of the military (FAS). In 1951,



Ben Gurion established an overseas intelligence agency called the The Institute for Intelligence and Special Tasks, more famously known as the Mossad. The main responsibilities of this intelligence organization include human intelligence collection, covert action, and counterterrorism. In fact, Ben Gurion stated the primary function of the Mossad as: “For our state which since its creation has been under siege by its enemies. Intelligence constitutes the first line of defence...we must learn well how to recognize what is going on around us” (FAS). These 3 principle intelligence organizations have played an essential role in Israel’s conflict filled history.

The Lavon Affair

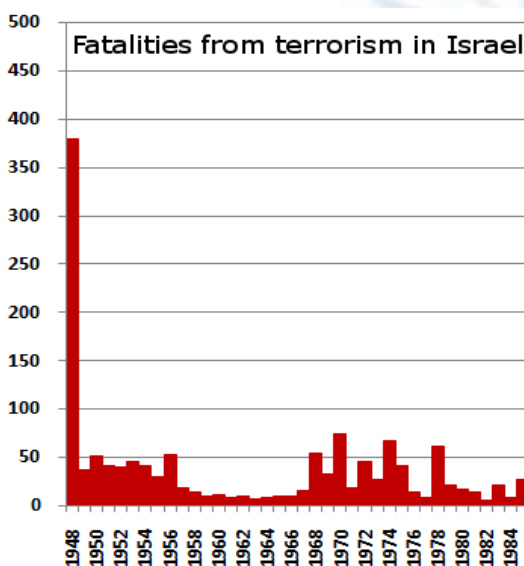
In the summer of 1954, Israeli Military Intelligence, also known as Aman, conducted a covert operation, code named Operation Susannah, in Egypt. The goal of this false-flag operation was to create tension between Egyptian nationalists and the British. With the rising American support of Egyptian nationalism and the plan to withdraw British troops from the Suez Canal, Israelis feared that Egyptian President Nasser would push forward his military ambitions towards Israel since the British military would no longer stand in between the rival countries. Aman conducted Operation Susannah by selecting young Jews in Egypt to spy for Israel and also teaching the selected spies how to build homemade bombs. With the use of these weak bombs, the Israelis attacked several American and British owned facilities in major Egyptian cities. However, Israeli agent Avri Elad informed the Egyptians authorities, and most of the undercover Israeli agents and Egyptian Jews were arrested with 2 being executed as a result (Jewish Virtual Library). The impact of the Lavon Affair included significant changes to Israeli intelligence leadership as several leaders were forced to resign from their positions. Additionally, the question of treason and deception by Israeli agents came into the picture following Avri Elad’s turn to the Egyptian side. Finally, due to a blown operation, Arab countries have taken initiative and



improved internal security to prevent another covert operation on their own soil. The Israeli intelligence branch must now improve the planning and execution of future covert operations in order to ensure that more agents will not get arrested or executed.

The Hunt for Nazis

Over a decade after the creation of the Israeli state, the Mossad began their hunt for former Nazis as the Jewish people wanted justice for the crimes committed during the Holocaust. Since the Israeli leaders saw the current Arab threat to national security as a more pressing issue than the desire for justice, the hunt for Nazis began because the Mossad needed to prevent former Nazis from aiding Egypt in their missile technology development. However, the Mossad are still currently making a notable effort to search for Adolf Eichmann, the Nazi architect of the Final Solution, and the most wanted criminal in the country. Most of the Mossad's attempts at hunting Nazis have failed, most commonly due



to the failure in locating the Nazi or the inability to pursue a located one. For example, when a Nazi named Alois Brunner was found in Damascus, the Mossad sent him two letter bombs, but still were only able to injure him. Similarly, Martin Bormann was captured and sentenced to death, but he escaped to South America beforehand (Jewish Virtual Library). With such a low success rate, the Israeli intelligence branch must develop more effective strategies in capturing and killing wanted criminals.



Terrorism

The 1940s and 1950s saw an increase in terrorism related deaths in Israel as an estimated 1103 Israelis were killed over the two decades. The majority of these deaths occurred around the time of Israel's proclamation as a state and the Suez Canal. Additionally, terrorism related deaths were highest near the borders of Israel, indicating that militant activity was a major cause of terrorism (Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs). With increasing tension and conflict between Arab countries and Israel, terrorism is expected to remain a prevalent issue, and the Israeli intelligence branch must develop strategies to prevent terrorist attacks and protect the Israeli people.

Technology

The 1950s saw a tremendous growth in military and intelligence technology all around the world, paired with the spread of already existing technologies as well. For instance, in the early 1950s, the United States of America and the Soviet Union both created the hydrogen bomb, a nuclear weapon much more powerful than the older

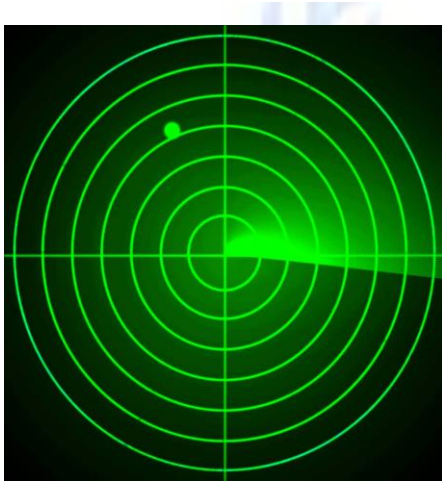
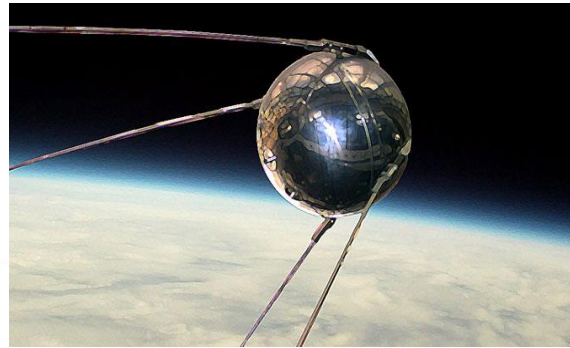


atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Shmoop). While Israel was nowhere near capable of creating a hydrogen bomb, in 1957, with the aid of France, Israel developed their own nuclear program and began research into nuclear weapons (Rense.com).

More technologically advanced countries, especially the United States of America and the Soviet Union, were working on space programs, and by the late 1950s, both of the world powers had satellites in space. The goal of countries was to be able to spy and launch weapons on enemies from space, but space technology turned out to have many peaceful functions as well. Moreover,



these technologically advanced countries also had numerous surveillance aircrafts (Shmoop). Currently, Israel has no space program, but the country is pushing for research into space and additional research into airplanes as Israel's Ministry of Science and Technology is supporting the creation of the National Committee for Space Research (Rense.com).



Radio Detection and Ranging (radar) technology has existed since 1935 and is used to locate incoming missiles (Encyclopædia Britannica). With the increased threat of tactical ballistic missiles, the development of ballistic missile defense radars was essential, and with the threat of Arab countries such as Egypt working to develop ballistic missiles, radar technology is a must for Israeli intelligence.

As countries around the world, especially neighboring Arab countries, develop more effective intelligence strategies and technologies, the Israeli intelligence branch has to keep up.

Questions To Consider:

1. How can the Israeli intelligence branch incorporate the use of new technology into their current conflict with Arab countries?
2. What new strategies can the Israeli intelligence branch implement to execute covert operations, hunt Nazi criminals, and prevent terrorism?



3. How can Israeli intelligence be better protected from enemies, and how can new technology aid in achieving this goal?

Helpful Links:

1. <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/israeli-intelligence-and-security>
2. <https://fas.org/irp/world/israel/index.html>

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Dossier

Note: Due to the highly secretive nature of the Israeli Intelligence Branch, some of these positions have been created based on other intelligence agencies. Some delegates will represent the head of a department within one of the three Israeli intelligence agencies (Mossad, Aman, or Shin Bet).

Other delegates will represent "agent handlers," people who are unaffiliated with the three agencies but have a certain number of agents at their disposal. In their private directives, delegates can use common sense extrapolations of the powers described here. Feel free to reach out to israeltechmun2018@gmail.com before the conference or send a note to crisis once committee starts for further clarification.

Kenneth Rosenberg - Israeli Intelligence Corps

Part of the Directorate of Military Intelligence (Aman), the Israeli Intelligence Corps assists collects and provides intelligence to the General Staff, or supreme command, of the Israeli Defense Forces. This involves limited work in both counter-intelligence and information security. The Intelligence

Corps also contains Unit 8200, which conducts signals intelligence (SIGINT), intelligence based on the interception of signals.

Jerod Mazur - Information Security Department

Part of the Directorate of Military Intelligence (Aman), the Information Security Department protect classified intelligence information by being



accessed by hostile actors. The Information Security Department also conducts military intelligence on enemies and performs daily intelligence briefings.

Yaakov Schuster - Research Department

Part of the Directorate of Military Intelligence (Aman), the Research Department analyzes information collected by other bodies in the Intelligence Branch and is responsible for presenting it to military and political leaders.

Jaedon Becker - Air Intelligence Group

Part of the Directorate of Military Intelligence (Aman), the Air Intelligence Group is the primary intelligence agency associated with the Israeli Air Force. The Air Intelligence Group is responsible for consulting on Air Force missions, as well as aerial photography and espionage.

Omeet Gadi - Naval Intelligence Department

Part of the Directorate of Military Intelligence (Aman), Naval Intelligence Group is the primary intelligence agency associated with the Israeli Navy, and is responsible for consulting on all Navy missions.

John Silverblum - Combat Intelligence Collection Corps

Part of the Directorate of Military Intelligence (Aman), the Combat Intelligence Collection Corps coordinates field intelligence for the Israeli Defense Forces' Ground Forces. Each field battalion has a unit of the Combat Intelligence Collection Corps associated with it. Note: although the Combat Intelligence Corps was actually created in 2000, assume for the purposes of this committee that it existed in 1960 with the same functions as the present day.

Laban Filipowski - Sayereket Matkal

Part of the Directorate of Military Intelligence (Aman), Sayereket Matkal is Aman's primary special forces unit. Sayereket Matkal's soldiers conduct reconnaissance behind enemy lines and also coordinate anti-terrorism efforts and hostage situations.

T.E. Lawrence - Arab Affairs Department

Part of the General Security Service (Shin Bet), the Arab Affairs Department conducts counterterrorism operations relating to Arab actors in Israel, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank.



Bartholomew Latchman - Non-Arab Affairs Department

Part of the General Security Service (Shin Bet), the Non-Arab Affairs Department conducts intelligence operations relating to all non-Arab countries, such as penetrating foreign intelligence services and diplomatic missions in Israel.

Ishmael Sethberg - Protective Security Department

Part of the General Security Service (Shin Bet), the Protective Security Department is responsible for protecting high-value targets, including government officials and buildings, embassies, industrial and research facilities, and the national airline.

Joseph Lebowitz - Yamas

Part of the General Security Service (Shin Bet), Yamas is a special forces unit associated with the Israeli Border Police. Yamas conducts undercover counterterrorism operations in Arab territories, and has a highly skilled sniper unit.

Jeremiah Senfield - Collections Department

Part of the Institute for Intelligence and Special Operations (Mossad), the Collections Department is the largest department within Mossad and conducts espionage operations abroad. Its undercover agents

are coordinated by officers based in “stations” around the world.

Conrad Gabor - Technology Department

Part of the Institute for Intelligence and Special Operations (Mossad), the Technology Department develops new technologies for use in intelligence operations.

Heywood Ailin - Political Action and Liaison Department

Part of the Institute for Intelligence and Special Operations (Mossad), the Political Action and Liaison Department conducts political activities with friendly foreign intelligence services and countries with which Israel does not have normal diplomatic relations.

Adina Ish-Shalom - LAP (Lohamah Psychologit) Department

Part of the Institute for Intelligence and Special Operations (Mossad), the LAP Department conducts psychological warfare and propaganda operations.

Hanna Kah - Agent Handler

Hanna Kah currently handles 30 undeployed agents. Kah’s agents are experts in fashion and design, equipped with a variety of both lethal weapons and ingenious bugs disguised as accessories and other



commonplace items. Kah's team has been used to conduct both assassinations and successful wiretapping operations, although her devices have occasionally been known to fail.

Robert Greene - Agent Handler

Robert Greene currently handles 30 undeployed agents. Greene's team is a motley crew of con men, safe crackers, and acrobats, the perfect combination of personnel for breaking into a high-security building. Greene's men have pulled off a number of successful heists for the Intelligence Branch over the past few years.

Kadan Hoffman - Agent Handler

Kadan Hoffman currently handles 30 undeployed agents. A world-renowned chemist, Hoffman is an expert in both forensic analysis and poisoning. Sources say his last operation involved murdering a member of the Saudi royal family with cyanide mixed into chicken pasta. His team doubles as his lab staff,

and (nearly) matches his prowess in chemistry.

Nathan Rai - Agent Handler

Nathan Rai currently handles 30 undeployed agents. Originally a graduate of the Harvard School of Economics, Rai was a successful stock broker in the United States before being recruited by the Israeli Intelligence Branch. Rai and his team have contacts and expertise in the international financial sector.

Ryan Kalian - Agent Handler

Ryan Kalian currently handles 30 undeployed agents. A master of disguise, Ryan and his team can successfully impersonate almost any public figure. In his last operation, Kalian's team was hired by Jacqueline Kennedy to impersonate Marilyn Monroe and prove John F. Kennedy's infidelity.





Position Paper Requirements

Overview

The Position Paper that delegates will be writing is a culmination of the most important pre-conference research that they have done, acting as a summary of research and the representative view of their state on the issues presented to their respective organ. Position Papers are due, in hard-copy format, before the first committee session on Friday. Any delegate without a Position Paper will be deemed ineligible for awards, so remember to bring a copy for collection, and a copy for personal use! Remember to not plagiarize any aspect of the paper - our chairs and directors will be checking every paper for plagiarism and we expect a full MLA works cited for each. Failure to do so might result in delegate or school delegation disqualification!

Basic Structure

- Times New Roman, 12pt font, single spaced
- A cover page with delegate name, nation, council, school
 - Delegates can add additional details, including national flags, seals, or any symbolic edits to Model United Nations, to demonstrate thoughtful presentation and attention to details.
- One page per topic with titled sections: background, position policy and possible solutions
 - Background: This section should include an overview of the topic. What is the current situation, and what are the main parties affected? This should be the shortest section on the paper.



- Position Policy: What past actions has your position taken to address the issue at hand? What does your person think about the topic? This section should take up a majority of your paper, as delegates should remain representative of their position's view throughout committee
- Possible Solutions: This should be the most interesting part of a delegate's position paper. Solutions should incorporate both research and creativity, with a focus on improving past actions conducted by their respective council. Feel free to come up with unique solutions to the dilemmas at hand which you plan to bring up during committee. Also include any personal or private agendas you may have for committee.
- Complete MLA bibliography and in-text citations for all statistics and sources used

Helpful Hints

- Remember to avoid first person pronouns! Staying in character is always important at Model United Nations conferences!
- Always use the active voice!
- Avoid fancy language which can distract your chairs from the true meaning of your paper!
- Remember to remain formal when writing your position paper and try to show all the research that you have done for committee, as this is the first impression that your chairs will have of you!