

The Doon School Model United Nations
Conference 2019

Background Guide



Lincoln's War Cabinet



DSMUN '19

Secretary General

Vikram Jain

President

Nandil B. Sarma

Chairperson

Aryan Bhattacharjee

Deputy Chairpersons

Varen Talwar

Zuber Chawla

THE DOON SCHOOL,

Mall Road,

Dehradun-248001,

UK, India

chair.lwc@doonschool.comwww.dsmun.in**Secretary General's Address**

Dear delegates,

As the Secretary General, It is my honour and privilege to welcome you all to the 13th Doon School Model United Nations Conference. DSMUN has been growing exponentially and actively augmenting the level and intensity of crises, debate and co-operation with each passing year. It is a legacy that we hope to continue and reinforce with this year's conference.

In an ever volatile, dynamic and adaptive international status-quo, it becomes increasingly vital for us as students- and thereby potential actors in the same system of compromise- to deliberate, discuss and formulate the groundwork of bi-lateral and multi-lateral ties that are to be established in the future.

With firm precedence, it would not be wrong to say that delegates, having attended this conference in the past, have developed a deeper and a more empirical understanding of diplomacy, compromise and conflict. While the Viceroy's Executive Council strives to ensure the peaceful transfer of power from the British to the Indian Union in 1946, the NATO contemplates the feasibility of occupying Antarctica. From condemning theocracies to enforcing climate laws, DSMUN will be an invigorating amalgamation of resolving and debating dissidence, dispute and disparity.

Besides whiling away my time watching typical Netflix Rom-coms, I find myself engrossed in reading about the framework and history of international and national politics. I am in- charge of the historical and political society and the editor of various publications in school. Having participated in various MUNs in India and abroad, I have had the opportunity to serve DSMUN in various capacities, and subsequently feel privileged to be given the opportunity to be at the organisational apex of the conference this year.

I eagerly await your presence at Chandbagh.

Warm regards,

Vikram Jain



DSMUN '19

Secretary General

Vikram Jain

President

Nandil B. Sarma

Chairperson

Aryan Bhattacharjee

Deputy Chairpersons

Varen Talwar

Zuber Chawla

THE DOON SCHOOL,

Mall Road,

Dehradun-248001,

UK, India

chair.lwc@doonschool.comwww.dsmun.in**President's Address**

Greetings!

As the President of the Doon School Model United Nations Society, it gives me immense pleasure to invite you to the 13th Session of the Doon School Model United Nations Conference. Being at the pinnacle of a conference that finds itself amidst the top ranks in the country, both in terms of global outreach and quality, has been an absolute honour. However, we at Doon constantly strive to outdo ourselves and promise that this edition of DSMUN will outdo all of its predecessors be it in terms of organizational skill, quality of debate or participation not just from the South Asian region but from around the world. It is with this vision in mind that I extend my heartiest welcome to each one of you to this year's conference.

The scope of this year's DSMUN will not remain confined to conventional committees. Keeping this in mind, we have expanded DSMUN's committee choices incorporating some bold and new ideas. With the introduction of highly challenging committees such as Lincoln's War Cabinet (1864), Viceroy's Executive Council (1946), Union Council of Ministers (1984) and the Rajya Sabha, we aim to pull off a conference not limited to one's imagination. This year's committees are aimed at developing informative deliberations and solutions to issues: both of global and national significance. Discussions pertaining to context of historical events allows one to explore the multitude of possibilities and find answers to the fundamental question of 'what if'. Having said so, the essential Model UN committees still remain intact providing an interesting challenge in terms of debate, wit and diplomacy to one and all.

As for myself, I am currently surviving the ISC curriculum and hold a keen interest in Politics and History. I deeply enjoy playing sports be it athletics or football. If not on the sports field, you can probably catch me commenting on Tottenham Hotspurs bleak chances of ever clinching a trophy. I also serve as the School Captain of the Doon School and the Editor-in-Chief of the Yearbook, one of the school's flagship publications.

Looking forward to seeing you all in August.

Warm Regards,

Nandil B. Sarma

Introduction to the committee

My fellow Americans,

In a remarkable succession of events, the American Army has just surrendered to the confederate states after the heartless bombardment of Fort Sumter's. I regret to inform you, whom I hold in a high esteem this terrifying news that we may quite soon be in a state of armed conflict.

In what may succeed this horrifying development, the battle has transcended a mere conflict between two peoples of one great nation; it has become a clash of ideals- a fight for freedom. And we must stand for what is right and true.

It is thus that I call upon you, who have in the past shown your loyalties to this great land, hidden between the seas, and to its incessant defence of liberty and justice; together, we may live up to a significant legacy- the remarkable proposition we hold evident: "All men are created equal". I invite you despite your varied politics and beliefs because there is no better way to come to a consensus that true dialogue which I expect we can engage truly in only if we keep aside our personal resentments and think about the greater good of our nation.

I hope that you will at the very earliest send me your replies and what you believe in this regard. Know that I very look forward to working with you.

Sincerely

Abraham Lincoln

DSMUN '19

Agenda

Retaliating to the Attack and Subsequent Defeat at Fort Sumter

Union State Portfolios:

William Tecumseh Sherman (UA)

Sherman was very loyal to the union and his state seceded but he fought in the US army and was appointed Colonel in 1861. He fought in the first Battle of Bull Run - promoted to Brigadier General but was unsure of himself. He stood victorious at the Battle of Shiloh and was promoted to major general. He was a great friend and strategic partner with Grant together in Vicksburg and the Chattanooga campaign in 1863. He became the commander of the Military division of the Mississippi when Grant became the General in Chief. He was known for the march to the sea in which he took troops without communication secretary to the coast and attacked Atlanta winning it as a Christmas present for Lincoln.

William Henry Seward (UA)

Seward had a strong voice against slavery at the Senate. When he joined the Republican Party, he ran for the presidential nomination twice but failed to gain it. He then became President Lincoln's secretary of war when he took office due to the similar views and was very influential during the war. He was a bit immature towards the beginning but learnt and improved as the war went on. He brought Britain to the Union's side by making them search US ships for slaves and made Britain anti slaver.

Gustavus Vasa Fox (UA)

Fox was one of the most important figures of the war and he was also the one who led the navy. He managed the Blockade and was also a very effective and experienced communicator with both politicians and soldiers. He became a good friend of Abraham Lincoln but was not concerned about slavery initially but later because anti slavery and protested suffrage of African American.

Robert Anderson (UA)

Anderson was a southerner, yet pro union who has no problem with slavery. In 1860, he was sent to Fort Sumter as a diplomatic gesture towards the south during the tensions and also to investigate the fort's ability and the infrastructure. After the crisis of Fort Sumter, he became a national hero, despite having to surrender. He also went on a tour with the 33 star flag which he brought from the Fort to recruit soldiers for the war.

Don Carlos Buell

Don Carlos Buell was appointed as the lieutenant colonel right at the start of the war. Having worked his way up, he would go on to be appointed as Brigadier General of Volunteers and later Major General of Volunteers in 1862. He was also known for his work in aiding the organisation of the army of Potomac. In the November of 1861 he succeeded General Sherman in Kentucky and organised the army of the Ohio. In the spring of 1862 he pursued retiring

confederate under General Sidney Johnston, and under General Henry W. Hallick in the union advance on Corinth. In the autumn he commanded in the campaign in Kentucky against his nemesis confederate General Braxton Bragg. Not long after the indecisive battle of Perryville, he was subject to allegations of objection to command from officers. As a result, he was investigated and removed from power.

Norman Jonathan Hall

When the Civil War began, Norman Johnathan Hall was stationed at Fort Sumter. He also helped in recruiting soldiers in Michigan after the Battle of Fort Sumter. He was then promoted to become the first lieutenant. He served as a commander in the Peninsula Campaign and briefly served in the army of the Potomac as well. He was promoted to Colonel and led a division at the second Battle of Bull Run. At the Battle of Antietam, he was also led a regiment and was awarded for gallantry at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. He was also highly served by all. He was health deteriorated by the end of war in 1865, he retired as Lieutenant General.

Truman Seymour

Truman Seymour was stationed at Fort Sumter and was then promoted to major after the attack. He also served in the defences of Washington and on April 28, 1862 he got promoted and became

Brigadier General of Volunteers. The soldiers were commanded by him at the Battle of Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, South Mountain and Antietam. He was then promoted to Colonel. He was wounded in a failed attack led by him in July 1863 on Battery Wagner. In December 1863, he returned to war and was in charge of the District of Florida. In 1864, he captured Jacksonville in an expedition but lost to confederate forces at the Battle of Olustee, he was then relieved of command and placed in the army of the Potomac in Virginia. He served in the Battle of the Wilderness which was captured by confederate army and was exchanged after the battle. He was put in charge of the third division of the VI Corps. He commanded troops in the Shenandoah Valley, siege of Petersburg and the Appomattox campaign. He was also present during Robert Elee's surrender. He was then promoted to Major General of Volunteers and Brigadier General in the regular army for his actions during the final campaigns of the war.

Jefferson Columbus Davis

Jefferson Columbus Davis was the first commander of Fort Sumter. (Before the war). He was promoted to captain when war began in August of 1861, he was promoted again to become Colonel of the 22nd Indiana Infantry Regiment. He was the on to command troops at Wilson's Creek, Pea ridge and Corinth. In May 1862, he was promoted to become

Brigadier General of Volunteers. On September 29, 1862, he met former commander, Major General William Nelson but when he got insulted by him with a remark, he shot and killed him. He was imprisoned, but was released on request of the Indiana Governor. He then commanded troops at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and the Atlanta Campaign and then was brevetted to Major General in 1865.

Abner Doubleday

Abner Doubleday was the one command gunners at fort Sumter. He also fought at the Second Battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. From 1862 to 1863, he was also given the temporary rank of major General of Volunteers. He later went on to become Colonel in 1867 but retired in 1873. He is regarded as the inventor of Baseball.

John Gray Foster

When war began, John Gray Foster was an Engineer at Charleston Harbour. He was stationed at Washington DC after the crisis of Fort Sumter. In October, 1861 he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was also praised for his service at the Battle of Roanoke Island and New Borne. He was made Military Governor on New Borne. In July 1862, he then went on to become Major General. He also served in the 1863 siege of Knoxville. He was also made commander of the army of Ohio.

Samuel Wylie Crawford

Samuel Wylie Crawford was the assistant surgeon in the army when he joined in 1851. He was stationed at Fort Sumter when they got attacked by confederate forces, after that he was appointed as the Infantry command. He was also involved at the Shenandoah Valley campaign and was promoted to become Brigadier General of Volunteers but his unit was destroyed at the Battle of Cedar Mountain. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Antietam while commanding his division. He returned in May 1863 and was assigned to a division of the army of the Potomac - Pennsylvania Reserve Corps (V Corps, 3rd Division). He gained fame at the Battle of Gettysburg due to strategic superiority. He also gained fame at the Battle of Five Forks. He received Brevets of Major General, USU and Major General, US regular army.

Beriah Magoffin

Magoffin was the governor of Kentucky during the secessionist crisis. Magoffin did not side with either the union or the confederacy but kept Kentucky in armed neutrality. Magoffin tried to govern the state but could not as the unionist majority in his Legislature overrode his vetoes and in August, 1862, he resigned.

James Buchanan Jr.

James Buchanan JR. was the 15th president of the USA and retired after the

crisis of Fort Sumter. He was against slavery. He supported the union and Lincoln's policies during the course of the war and was often seen as an essential segment of Lincoln's advisory body even after his retirement and especially during the crisis of Fort Sumter's.

Confederate States Portfolios:

Robert Edward Lee

Lee is regarded as the most legendary General of the Confederate Army. He has the most notable victories - Chancellorsville, Peninsula Campaign, Second Bull Run and Fredricksburg. He was appointed commander in chief of the military and Naval forces off Virginia by Governor John Letcher in 1861 and when the war began and the state seceded. He became Brigadier General when Virginia's troops started serving the confederacy. He then assumed power in 1862 till the end of war and was also President Jefferson Davis' Military advisor. He also influenced operations like the Shenandoah Valley campaign. In 1865, he went on to become General in Chief of the Confederate forces. He then surrendered to General Ulysses S Grant at the Appomattox Court House, thus ending the war.

PGT Beauregard

PGT Beauregard graduated from the prestigious institution of West Point in 1838. He was known for serving tirelessly during the Mexican-American war between 1846 and 1848. Due to his

service for his nation he was promoted to Brigadier General in the Confederate army, although having resigned from the US army after the secession of Louisiana. He was also known to have taught at the first battle of Bull Run and having commanded the forces at Fort Sumter and Shiloh. He was regarded as one of the most capable combat commanders' and known to have great strategic sense.

Louis Trezevant Wigfall

Wigfall was a senator from Texas who was expelled in 1861 as he refused to take his seat. He was known to be a radical secessionist and a friend of Jefferson Davis. He was also a member of the provisional Confederate Congress, soon after in August 1861, he was appointed Colonel. He was actively present at the bombardment of Fort Sumter where he would meet Major Robert Anderson and make him surrender. In October 1861, he was promoted to Brigadier General by President Jefferson Davis. He continued to brigade till he resigned in 1862 to return to the Congress. He was one of the most politically influential people who was in support of conscription, impressment, suspension of Habeas Corpus and he also believed that the government should take over all the rail roads. Military policies put him under immense pressure and he was forced to name Robert Lee as his successor.

Stephen Dill Lee

Dil Lee was the Aide de Camp of PGT Beauregard and then he was promoted to become major. He also fought in the battles of Seven Pines, Seven Days, Savage's Station, Malvern Hill, Second Battle of Bull Run and Antietam and was also the commander for most of the them. In November, 1862 he was promoted as Brigadier General. He fought at the Battle of Champion Hill and Vicksburg campaign as well but was captured when Vicksburg fell, he was in command of cavalry. In July 1864, he was promoted to Lieutenant General and was the youngest man to reach the rank in the confederate army.

William Porcher Miles

Miles was a congressman from South Carolina from 1857 to 1861. He was also a delegate from South Carolina to the provisional confederate congress from 1861 to 1862. He was also a representative from South Carolina to the confederate congress from 1862 to 1865. He was appointed at the confederate house of representatives as well. He also served as Side-de-Camp to PGT Beauregard and designed the confederate Battle of Flag. He favoured secession but became uninterested in Politics as the war progressed.

Roger Atkinson Pryor

Roger Atkinson Pryor was a congressman from Virginia in 1860. He was believed to be a staunch secessionist and enthusiastic

for war. He then abandoned his seat in 1861. During the attack, he was present at Fort Sumter with PGT Beauregard. He went on to be elected as a delegate from Virginia to the provisional confederate congress. After spending some time in the congress he was appointed as a colonel. By 1862, he would then be promoted to Brigadier General, leading troops in the Battle of Fainox, Williamsburg, Glendale and the seven days battle. He was also known to have served at the second battle of Bull Run. He was in a conflict with President Jefferson Davis when he left his troops divided and uninformed, shortly after he resigned and then rejoined the army as a private in the confederate cavalry, he became a special intelligence scout and courier. He went on to be captured by the union's forces and was imprisoned. In 1865, he was then released and exchanged.

Robert Augustus Toombs

He was a politician - senator from Georgia. He was a white supremacist and became a vocal secessionist when Lincoln became president. He resigned in 1861 and was a delegate at the Montgomery Convention. He hoped to become Confederacy's president and was angry when Davis beat him. He became Davis's Secretary of State but left after a quarrel with Davis. In July 1861, he took command of the Georgia Brigade as a Brigadier General. He was not experienced in War and was not

promoted. He resigned due to no promotion and stayed out of war after that. He also had bad relationship with Jefferson Davis.

Edmund Ruffin

Edmund Ruffin is known to be the father of Soil Chemistry. He was believed to be a frantic secessionist and fighter for slavery. He was also present at Fort Sumter in 1861, when the first Battle of Bull Run and the Peninsula Campaign happened. His poor health conditions forced him out of the war later. He then committed suicide when he got to know that Robert Lee had surrendered to the Union.

Francis Wilkinson Pickens

Francis Wilkinson Pickens was renowned due to his post as the wartime governor of South Carolina. He was originally a lawyer, state and federal legislator, while also being the US ambassador to Russia majorly due to his friendly relationship with the Czar, Alexander II. He witnessed and supported secession of South Carolina from the union as well as the opening shots of the civil war from confederate batteries at the union held Fort Sumter. He was known to have supported nullification. He was reputed to usually avoid hostilities although the battle of Fort Sumter took place as the confederate court took charge. He was a trusted ally of former president James Buchanan, who served right before the

civil war. Pickens's leadership was questioned as the war progressed, due to his hesitation to attack. He lost all his power due to the formation of the 5-member executive council. He finally retired in 1862, after years of service.

William Stewart Simkins

William Stewart Simkins was believed to have fired the very first shot off the Civil war. He was appointed as the first lieutenant of Artillery. He was appointed Inspector General for General Hagood. He later in 1865 surrendered as a Colonel. He then went on to become the professor of law at the University of Texas and the Ku Klux Klan was also being organised by him after the war.

Claiborne Fox Jackson

Jackson was the governor of Missouri during the secessionist crisis. Since Missouri was a border state, it sent troops to both - the union and the confederate armies. Jackson was also a secessionist but did not want to do so as his campaign was ran being against secessionist. He talked to Jefferson Davis and then ordered men to seize weapons at the state arsenal, it was an attempt which was foiled by the union army. He also commanded 6000 Guardsmen at the Battle of Dry Fork and the Confederate victory in August 1865 declared Missouri a free state as the final stunt of his tenure although it was passed without any quorum whatsoever finally in the

November of 1861, Missouri was admitted into the confederacy. A heartbroken Jackson would eventually go into exile.

John Buchanan Floyd

John Buchanan Floyd was known for his service as the governor of Virginia, the secretary of war and confederate general. He was known to have strongly belief in Southern cause he resigned in 1860, which was forced by the president at the time due to allegations of financial irregularities in the office (although this was never proven). In 1861 when the war had just begun he was appointed Brigadier General. He commanded confederate forces at the fort Donnellson in Tennessee; unfortunately he was forced to withdraw his troops before the surrender. Although he later went on to become Major General of his duties for the time being after his aforementioned stunt.

Guidelines for Committee

What are crisis committees?

Crisis committees are specialized groups of individuals, which spend most of their time dealing with real-time events demanding immediate attention and action. There are continuous crisis updates and the emergency may range from war declarations to terrorist attacks to assassinations. Common considerations of the committee include *understanding the crisis and its implications,*

presenting or hiding information from the media and the public, undertaking adequate measures for damage control, responding to the actions of other groups and the most important of all, preventing future crisis.

The outline of the typical flow of a crisis committee:

- Each delegate highlighting his or her stance on the given agenda must give an opening speech.
- Delegates raise motions for moderate caucuses of a certain length on a specific topic with restricted individual speaking time.
- Delegates debate on the decided topic and discuss the possible measures which can be adopted by the committee.
- Delegates submit directives, press releases, etc. to the chair and their shall be voting on a directive upon the chairs discretion.
- A crisis will oftentimes arise in the middle of a debate in the form of new information acquired through news articles, videos, intelligence reports, etc. It will be introduced by the Executive Board.
- The delegates can then continue with their discussion or more preferably, deal with the crisis at hand.

Documentation:

Press releases: Press releases are documents which are released to the media and convey information from the committee to the rest of the world. They influence public opinion on various matters and can console or infuriate the people depending on their content.

Directives: They are orders given to other institutions such as the army, navy, police, intelligence agencies, etc. to carry out a certain action.

Strategic decisions: These are foreign policy decisions taken on behalf of the nation. They can range from declarations of war to an invitation to form an alliance.

Presidential statements: These are statements which are made by the Presidents or, in this case, leaders of various segments of either party engaged in the civil war; they expose the portfolio's official stance which may be used as tangible motive to justify reaction in committee.

Simulation Flow

The procedure and flow of debate of the committee will follow that of conventional UN style committees however there will be higher flexibility regarding some of the rules. The delegates will be expected to prepare an opening speech to explain their portfolio's stance with regard to the agenda (or crisis).

The committee will pursue three forms of debate: Moderated caucuses, seated un-moderated caucuses and open un-moderated caucuses.

Moderated Caucus: As the name suggests, these discussions shall be m

oderated by the chair. Delegates will indulge in structured discussions with limited speaking time on the topic raised by the delegate who proposed the motion.

Open un-moderated caucus: These are unregulated discussions during which the delegates are permitted to leave their seats and lobby in committee. They permit the participants to propagate their ideas and take quicker action regarding certain matters.

Seated un-moderated caucus: These are regulated un-moderated caucuses in which delegates are allowed to debate and discuss policy without leaving their seats. Swift decision-making is necessary in crisis committees and this allows delegates to voice their opinions better and permits a less chaotic dialogue.

Preparation

1. Do your research. A constant crisis committee can be daunting but only if one hasn't put in the hours needed for a thorough know-how of the subject matter being discussed in committee. Make sure you know the relationships between different portfolios in terms of rank and authority but also in terms of personal relationships, because the Executive Board certainly will.
2. Submit your position paper as a letter addressed to Abraham Lincoln, confirming your acceptance, and in 700 words

revealing your views on the following: what you make of the events at Fort Sumter's and whether you think an armed conflict will ensue, what you believe is the future of slavery, if at all you believe it has one, and what you will contribute to the committee in terms of your expertise (what your portfolio will

contribute, not you personally).

Prepare documentation citing sources at every step of your research and backing every fact you might employ in committee lest you should be asked to cite a source



DSMUN '19