



Napoleonic Europe



Dear delegates,

Welcome to the BUCS 2012! My name is Manu Venkat, and I will be running the simulation of the War of the Third Coalition. I am a junior, concentrating in urban studies and neuroscience. I have done Model U.N. from the beginning of high school, and am a member of Brown's M.U.N. club.

Our staff has been working for many months to put this committee together, and we're sure that you will have a great time with us! Our aim is to create the most realistic and dynamic environment possible, so expect to see some things you have never seen in an MUN committee before. The actions you take through directives will alter the course of committee, so be ready for the simulation to diverge from the historical path. This committee will focus on military leadership but will by no means be strictly limited to such matters. Any number of developments, from food shortages to espionage to defection to assassination attempts, could occur during your days with us. We will be implementing a unique procedure for this committee to simulate military encounters. It is very important that you carefully read this entire guide, especially the procedure section. Feel free to send me an email if you have any questions.

Best of luck with your preparations, and we look forward to meeting you in March!

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Background

The French Revolution and First French Republic

The period of political flux, which France experienced in 1805, can be traced back to the outbreak of the French Revolution. Excess aristocratic privileges, national bankruptcy, widespread malnutrition, and general resentment of the monarchy were just a few of the revolution's many causes. The convening of the National Assembly and signing of the Tennis Court Oath in June of 1789 can be seen as the beginning of the revolution. The taking of the Bastille prison marked the beginning of the period's hostilities. Initially, the revolutionaries were more or less unified in their desire to move away from the aristocratic and religious control of the Ancien Régime, towards ideals of equality and rights of the individual. As the revolution progressed, however, different factions began to emerge. The more radical leftist Jacobins wished for the removal and execution of King Louis XVI, while the Girondins were more moderate in their views.

The establishment of the National Convention in September 1792 marked the beginning of the First French Republic and the end of the formal revolution. While initially controlled by the moderate Girondins, Robespierre and the Jacobins took control by 1793. The early years of the republic were known as the Reign of Terror, as the convention made heavy use of the guillotine and other punitive measures to try and restore order in the face of food shortages, revolts, and foreign military incursions (see subsequent section). These and other extreme efforts on the part of Robespierre helped to stabilize the French economy and repel the invasions, but earned him his own execution in 1794.

The War of the First Coalition

The revolution and associated turmoil worried many of France's neighbors, who called for the reinstatement of the king to the throne in 1792. When the French declared war on the Austrian monarchy, the First Coalition against France was formed. Consisting of a number of European nations, including Austria, Prussia, Spain, and Portugal, and supported by French Royalists, the coalition commenced multi-fronted attacks on the French Republic. The French Army had disintegrated during the revolution, and French leaders hurried to raise and organize a new national army. The coalition's main invading force under the Duke of Brunswick made rapid initial progress, capturing the fortress of Verdun. However, by September 1792 the tide began to turn in France's favor. French forces halted Brunswick, and captured a number of Austrian and Italian territories. The execution of Louis XVI in 1793 brought Great Britain onto the side of the coalition, but the revolutionary armies continued to make progress. Finally the Treaty of Campo Formio was signed in 1797 after the French capture of Mantua. The treaty ceded Belgium and territories in Italy and Germany to the French.

The Directory and Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte

After the death of Robespierre in 1794, many Girondins were reinstated to the National Convention. The new, more conservative government began a period of restructuring. As part of this effort, the five-member Directory was established to handle executive responsibilities and make appointments. The body soon grew in power, and came to be hated and feared by many. Nonetheless, the directory helped lead the French military to victory during the War of the First Coalition.

During the war, a Corsican Jacobin named Napoleon Bonaparte rose within the ranks of the French military after successes in Toulon and Italy. He saw further success in a military campaign in Egypt. Upon his return to France in 1799 he took part in a coup and became the First Consul of the new French Consulate, marking the end of the Directory.

War of the Second Coalition

During the later years of the Directory, tensions once again began to rise between France and its neighbors, primarily Austria. On his way to Egypt, Napoleon captured the strategically valuable island of Malta. Rumors of an Austrian or British invasion began to grow. The Second Coalition, composed chiefly of England, Austria, Russian, and the Ottoman Empire, finally attacked in 1799, pushing the French back across the Rhine and out of Holland. After his coup, Napoleon took command of the French forces and fought against the multi-pronged attack. After a series of decisive French victories the Treaty of Amiens was signed, which recognized French control of territories in Italy, Netherlands, and the Rhineland.

Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte

After the War of the Second Coalition, Napoleon dealt with an empty post-war treasury as well as the Haitian Revolution and other issues with France's New World colonies. As a result, he decided to sell the majority of this territory to the United States in 1803. He enacted a number of internal reforms during the years of peace, including the creation of central bank and a comprehensive set of civil laws known as the Napoleonic Code. An underground resistance persisted, however, and Napoleon faced assassination attempts throughout his years as First Consul. Citing the plots against him, and using the Duke of Enghien as a scapegoat, Napoleon conveyed his desire to return to a hereditary system of government. In May of 1804, he crowned himself Emperor Napoleon I, marking the beginning of the First French Empire. In retaliation, Francis II of Austria declared himself Francis I, Emperor of Austria.

Signs of a New War

The British refusal to evacuate from Malta, as per agreement, angered Napoleon. In turn, the force sent by Napoleon to crush the Haitian uprising worried the British. As a result, in 1803, the British ended the formal peace of the Treaty of Amiens and declared war on the French. Through 1804, British Prime Minister William Pitt worked to build a coalition against Napoleon, which would come to be known as the Third Coalition.

Current Situation

It is early January, 1805. To continue his meteoric rise in his power over the past few years, Napoleon has elevated France to the level of empire, and was himself crowned emperor in May of last year (1804). The military strength of the empire continues to expand, and the empire's enemies eye this progress with suspicion and worry.

Britain has declared war against Napoleon, and its leaders are busy solidifying the Third Coalition to destroy the French threat. At the moment, Sweden and the Ottoman Empire are fully allied with the British. The powerful nations of Austria and Russia are both enemies of Napoleon's empire, but have not yet formally entered the coalition. Prussia and the Kingdom of Sicily and Naples could also join the coalition if sufficiently attractive alliances are offered.

While these nations begin their preparations, Napoleon has his own military goals. He eyes the British Isles, though he does not yet possess the total naval supremacy needed to make such a campaign feasible. Both sides possess sizable navies. The British have a slightly smaller fleet available but have superior naval leaders. The size of the French fleet was augmented when Napoleon took control of Spanish possessions, but many of their most experienced naval leaders were executed during the revolution. Because of the animosity between France and the British, many suspect that a naval conflict is inevitable. There are also all of the empire's territorial possessions to protect, and a number of territories to the South and East for France to conquer.

Alliances have been formed and the armies are being prepared but large-scale armed hostilities have not yet begun. The uneasy silence of the past few years since the end of the War of the Second Coalition continues, if only for the moment. It will be up to each committee to decide whether they want to be defensive and play the waiting game, or make the first strike.

At the same time, each committee will need to deal with a set of non-military issues. The French, now in possession of a great many territories and kingdoms, must find a way to ensure order and administrative control throughout the Empire. The French leadership must also deal with parts of the populace and fellow leaders who do not approve of the direction their country is headed. At the first appearance of weakness within the empire, territories may revolt.

The newly formed Third Coalition, being composed of multiple nations, will have a number of diplomatic issues to handle to maintain the solidity of their alliances. All the while, both committees must attempt to woo neutral nations to gain the upper hand in what may turn into one of the largest military conflicts of the era.

Immediate Goals

Emperor Bonaparte has grand aspirations for his newly founded empire. However, with his accession to the throne, Napoleon must now stay in Paris and divert much of his attention to domestic matters. Thus, while he will weigh in from time to time, much of the military decision-making during any potential conflict will be left to the committee. Once the committee convenes, the emperor wishes for its members to chart out a set of military goals and a course of action for the future. He wishes for this statement to be formally written and voted upon as a directive would be voted upon. This document would remain confidential and non-binding.

The Third Coalition is still in the process of being formed. At this point, the coalition consists of the United Kingdom, Sweden, and the Ottoman Empire. Russia and Austria are likely to join the coalition but have not yet done so. The Kingdom of Sicily and Naples and the Kingdom of Prussia are also potential allies. The committee should continue building the Third Coalition, and any current non-coalition nations who wish to join must formally agree to do so via a directive. Once the status of the coalition has been determined, it is expected that the committee will discuss a plan to keep Napoleon in check and work towards his eventual defeat. Such a plan could involve preemptive military offensives, defensive actions against anticipated French advances, or a mixture of both. This plan should be written and voted upon, as a directive would be. The document would remain confidential and non-binding.

French Committee Delegates

Louis-Alexandre Berthier - Chief of Staff and Marshal of France

Son of an officer of the French Engineer Corps, Berthier has been well educated in military topics. During his early military career he served admirably in a number of theaters, including the American Revolutionary War under Rochambeau. Napoleon took Berthier as his chief of staff during his Italian campaigns, and to this date considers him an immensely valuable assistant.

Berthier is masterful at troop organization and support logistics. He has also played a role in diplomatic affairs, including the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory from the Spanish. While he has some experience directly leading armies, he is not an experienced battlefield strategist and is not considered one of the empire's best generals.

Joachim Murat - Marshal of France

As a youth, Murat fled the seminary in which he was enrolled in 1787 and enlisted in a unit of the French cavalry. Murat rose through the ranks of the revolutionary forces and, after aiding Napoleon in defending the directory from a royalist riot, became Napoleon's aide-de-camp. Murat remains a key member of Napoleon's inner circle, especially after marrying the emperor's sister. He is a skilled cavalry leader, and was honored with the title "First Horseman of Europe" by Napoleon. Murat is known for his bravery in battle, but also for his flamboyant bearing.

Louis-Nicolas Davout - Marshal of France

A strong supporter of the principles behind the French Revolution, Davout distinguished himself as a member of the revolutionary volunteer corps. Davout came to the attention of Napoleon during the Egyptian campaigns. Napoleon recognized his brilliance on the battlefield and promoted him first to division general, then later to marshal of the empire. Leading his troops with stern discipline, Davout ranks among the empire's top few military minds.

Jean Lannes - Marshal of France

Lannes began his service in the French armed forces in the Spanish and Italian campaigns of the 1790's. He accompanied Napoleon in his campaigns in Egypt and Northern Italy, and was granted the title of marshal after Napoleon's crowning as emperor. Lannes is renowned as one of the empire's top generals. However he shows very little inclination towards the political and diplomatic sphere. Lannes remains one of the emperor's closest personal friends, but holds to his core republican beliefs and opposes some of the emperor's more ambitious and tyrannical tendencies.

André Masséna - Marshal of France

After a stint as a merchant cabin boy, Massena enlisted in the French Army. During the revolution, Massena served in the National Guard, then later in the Armée d'Italie. He rose in rank during the Italian campaign, where he was of enormous assistance to Napoleon during several key battles. Massena continued to excel during his command in Switzerland, where he helped knock Russia out of the War of the Second Coalition.

Massena is doubtlessly one of the most skilled (if not the most skilled) of the French military leaders under Napoleon. He does possess an unfortunate kleptomaniac streak, however, and has been released from a leadership position in northern Italy because of his excessive looting.

Michel Ney - Marshal of France

Leaving behind his civil service career at an early age to enlist in a cavalry regiment during the early French Revolutionary Wars, Ney performed admirably as a soldier and a leader and rose quickly through the ranks to the level of division general. Ney is renowned for his bravery on the battlefield, but equally infamous for his fierce temper, which occasionally leads to rash decision making. Nonetheless he is one of the empire's most experienced cavalry leaders.

Nicolas Jean-de-Dieu Soult - Marshal of France

Soult's excellent education through his childhood and adolescence allowed him to excel within the French armed forces after enlisting at age 16. By 1794 he was already a brigadier general, and 1799 saw his promotion to division general. During the siege of Genoa he was taken prisoner, but was freed after France's final victory in the campaign. He was recognized for his excellent military leadership and made one of the original marshals of the empire.

Soult has served and continues to serve the empire admirably, but it is known that he does not particularly admire the emperor. He is also known to have an affection for grand titles, and a strong greed for power and wealth.

Jean-Baptiste Bessières - Marshal of France

Bessières began his career in the service of Louis XVI, but later distinguished himself in Napoleon's campaign in Italy. After his promotion to brigadier general, he joined Napoleon in Egypt and again served and led with valor and skill. He was added to the early marshalate after Napoleon's coronation as emperor. Through his many years of service with Napoleon, Bessières developed a strong friendship with the emperor.

Pierre-Charles Villeneuve - Vice Admiral of the French Navy

Villeneuve's sympathy for revolutionary ideals allowed him to retain his position in the French Navy, where he had a number of early successes as a leader. He narrowly escaped capture during the Battle of the Nile, but found himself prisoner later after being captured near Malta. After his release, he was promoted to the level of vice admiral,

Opinions are mixed among the French leadership as to Villeneuve's merits as a leader. While he may not be a perfect naval leader, he will certainly play an important role in the coming months, as the emperor considers an invasion of Britain.

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord - Foreign Minister and Grand Chamberlain

Talleyrand is one of the foremost politicians of the era. His career began with a religious education, followed by service under Louis XVI. A supporter of the revolution, he helped create the religious and civil framework of the new government. He was assigned to Britain to forestall a declaration of war, then to the United States where his demands for a bribe from the government led to a diplomatic disaster. He began his career as the foreign minister in 1797 after the Brumaire coup. Many today, including Napoleon, eye Talleyrand with some suspicion in spite of his service to the empire.

Joseph Fouche - Minister of Police

Originally a teacher, Fouche became a prominent Jacobin during the revolution, but later turned against them and supported the Brumaire coup. As part of the Directory he served a number of diplomatic roles before becoming Minister of Police in 1799. Fouche was briefly removed from office by Napoleon, but was allowed to keep a large portion of the police reserve funds. With the recent creation of the empire, Napoleon reinstated Fouche as head of the police ministry.

Fouche is a figure to be respected and feared. He wields a great deal of power in the domestic sphere, and allegedly has a large network of spies within the empire. This espionage framework is intimidating to Fouche's enemies, but can be helpful in dealing with internal unrest.

Martin-Michel-Charles Gaudin - Minister of Finance

Much of Gaudin's pre-revolution career was spent as the head of the taxation department. From 1795 to 1799 he eschewed the political sphere, but returned after Napoleon's coup to serve as the Minister of Finance. In this capacity he founded the Bank of France and revised the tax code, among other major changes. Gaudin is known for his honesty and methodical efficiency as finance minister.

Third Coalition Delegates

Francis II - Holy Roman Emperor and Emperor of Austria

From the beginning of his reign in 1792, Francis has had to deal with French aggression. Napoleon's forces were victorious in the first two coalition wars, forcing Austria to give up significant territory to France. After Napoleon crowned himself emperor, Francis crowned himself emperor of Austria. Francis is a very conservative leader, and disagrees with earlier leaders' more liberal policies. He is considered a slightly erratic leader, suspicious of the public and those around him.

Karl Mack von Leiberich - Austrian General

From 1770, when he first entered the Austrian armed forces, Mack distinguished himself as a military leader. He has participated in a number of the Austria's most important military campaigns. During the Neapolitan campaign, however, he was captured and taken as a prisoner of war by Napoleon. He later broke his parole and escaped back to Austria, which allowed him to regain a command position, but was seen as a blemish on his honor.

Mack has been working to prepare the Austrian armed forces for a potential upcoming war with France. His current position as quartermaster-general to the figurehead commander-in-chief potentially gives him great power, but its responsibilities and powers are poorly defined.

Archduke Charles - Duke of Teschen

Charles, the younger brother of Francis II, occupies an important position in the Austrian leadership. Overcoming the challenges posed by his epilepsy, he served admirably in a number of Austrian military campaigns. His performance in the early Napoleonic Wars lead many today to label him as one of the age's most skilled commanders.

A conservative yet extremely competent leader, Archduke Charles will be a valuable voice in the leadership of any possible coalition against Napoleon.

Alexander I - Emperor of Russia

Alexander was crowned Tsar in 1801 after the political murder of his father, Paul I. He worked to reorganize the empire's outdated systems of government and streamline leadership. In terms of foreign policy, Alexander has had mixed feelings about the rise of Napoleon. Initially an admirer (albeit with reservations), the capture and execution of the duc d'Enghien led him to break off ties with France. Following this, he pursued closer relations with the coalition opposing the French emperor.

Alexander presides over an empire with enormous military strength, but is only loosely tied to the coalition. The coalition should work to bring Russia into the formal coalition, which should not be difficult given Alexander's dislike for Napoleon.

Mikhail Kutuzov - Russian Field Marshal

Kutuzov is one of Russia's most experienced and skilled commanders. He has seen action against the Ottoman Empire and in Crimea, among other theaters. Kutuzov briefly fell out of favor with the newly crowned Tsar Alexander I, but was reinstated as a commander earlier this year.

King George III of the United Kingdom

George is the current king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. He is much beloved by the majority of the kingdom's population, having steered his nation through a number of important wars.

George has a history of hatred towards Napoleon and the French dating back to the execution of Louis XVI. His support and the support of his nation will be essential in any offensive or defensive actions against French forces.

William Pitt the Younger - Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

Son of previous Prime Minister William Pitt the Elder, Pitt entered politics after an extensive education. Managing to mask his earlier reclusive nature, Pitt became known as a great orator and a politician of great honesty and wit. He ascended to the level of Prime Minister by the age of 25. He helped lead the nation into the early French Revolutionary Wars, at great cost to the kingdom's treasury. Pitt resigned in 1801 over the issue of Catholic emancipation, but returned last year (1804).

Pitt is a popular leader among the people, but is disliked by many powerful figures in the United Kingdom's leadership. He favors action against Napoleon's empire, and has used his popularity to rally his nation against the French once again.

Horatio Nelson - Admiral of the Royal British Navy

After enlisting in the navy at age 12, Nelson rose swiftly to the level of captain by his early adulthood. He led his forces to multiple victories over the Spanish and French in multiple theaters, and was knighted and promoted further for his success. He is beloved by the people, and certainly one of the greatest naval leaders of the age. His role is especially important in the present, as the threat of a French invasion of the United Kingdom looms large on the horizon.

Maria Carolina - Queen of Sicily and Naples

Maria Carolina of Austria is the husband of King Ferdinand I and sister of the late Marie Antoinette. Born of the Austrian royal family, she worked as queen to improve the strategic value of Sicily to the Austrian Empire. Originally she was somewhat sympathetic to the ideals of the French Revolution, but this quickly changed after the famous execution of her sister and she helped push Sicily into the First Coalition.

Maria Carolina is known for her wit and kindness, but also for her strong desire for revenge against France. She currently rules alongside Ferdinand I, but will serve as the sole Sicilian representative in this committee.

Frederick William III - King of Prussia

Frederick William III entered the military as a prince and participated in the early wars against France in the 1790's. Succeeding to the throne in 1797, he enacted a series of political reforms to purge the court of the immoral behavior of earlier years. He pursued neutrality during the War of the First Coalition. Now that tensions are rising again, however, the increasingly vocality of his fiercely pro-war wife may push him to join the military alliance against Napoleon.

Charles William Ferdinand - Duke of Brunswick & Prussian General

The Duke of Brunswick is a prince of the Holy Roman Empire, general field marshall of Prussia, and is married to the sister of King George III of Great Britain. He has experience as a political leader and is an effective diplomat. His military leadership, while verging on overly cautious, has been effective as well.

The Duke will be representing the monarchy of Frederick William III of Prussia. Prussia played an active role during the French Revolutionary Wars and is a historical enemy of post-revolutionary France. As such, it is likely to join the Third Coalition.

Gustav IV Adolf - King of Sweden

Gustav IV succeeded to the throne in 1792. He was a very popular and religious leader, and also despised Jacobinism and, as a result, the French. He and the rest of Sweden were further angered by the execution of the Duke of Enghien. An agreement at the end of 1804 allows the British to use Sweden as a base and launching point for attacks against France.

Committee Procedure

General Procedure

The two committees will be run as a perpetual moderated or unmoderated caucus. It is at the chair's discretion which debate format will be used, though committee input will be considered. The committees can take actions in the form of directives, proclamations, and communiques. Directives do not need to be in any particular format but must be CLEAR, CONCISE, and SPECIFIC. We are looking for documents which describe specifically what action is to be taken, including troop numbers, troop types, movement locations, and/or monetary amounts, depending on the type of action. Proclamations can be directed towards the general public or particular groups, and will be presented to the public or groups as they are written. Communiques are confidential communications to the leaders of other nations or groups, and can be used to share information, request information, or discuss alliances. Directives, proclamations, and communiques must receive a simple majority vote to pass.

In addition to committee action, individual delegates may write unilateral directives and communiques, as long as the action taken or information requested is within the scope of their position. The military commanders represented in the committee are NOT allowed to make unilateral military decisions, as they implicitly agreed to leave such decisions to the group when they joined the committee.

The Map

In order to create a more accurate and transparent simulation of military conflict, this committee will be run similarly to a strategic board game such as Risk. Both committees will have in their possession a map of Europe, which will be divided into territories. Any given territory may be occupied by the French, the Third Coalition, or may be neutral. For simplicity, the map will not distinguish between troops of different nations of the Third Coalition. Land troops will be divided into three classes: infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Naval units and territories will also be a part of the simulation. At the beginning of the simulation, the possession of territories and distribution of troops will reflect the reality at the beginning of 1805. As the simulation progresses and territories are attacked and captured, the map will be updated accordingly.

Each committee will see a slightly different map. Each side's map will reveal all neutral territory and territory that side currently holds. In addition, enemy territory which borders a committee's territory will be visible. Any non-bordering enemy territory will be obscured, unless measures are taken to clear the fog of war. If a territory is revealed, so are the number of friendly or enemy troops occupying it.

Battles

A committee can attempt to take an enemy or neutral territory by attacking it and initiating a battle. This must be done via a directive which specifically states what enemy territory is being attacked from which friendly territory (or territories), and with how many troops of each type. The directive must also designate one member of the committee who will serve as the “general” of the attacking army. This delegate does not necessarily need to be playing a military commander role, but we urge the committees to strive for realism in their selection of a general. Attacks can only be made from adjacent territories, and using no more than the number of troops that were occupying the attacking territory or territories at the time of attack. If an attack is to be made across a body of water, the naval territories between the attacking and attacked territories must be under the attacker’s control. If the territory being attacked has no troops defending it, the attacking team automatically takes the territory without losing any troops.

Once the directive for attack has been passed, the other committee will be notified and given a fixed amount of time to select a delegate to serve as their “general.” The defenders may not move any troops once they have been notified of the attack. Once the general for the defense has been selected, both generals will leave their respective committees and meet in a new location, along with members of the crisis staff. At this point, the battle sequence commences. We have created a battle system which factors in the individual decision-making, strategic advantages and disadvantages, and luck which all effect the outcome of a military conflict.

Each general will be handed a hand of playing cards. In this simulation, [2] will be low and [A] (aces) will be high. Each general’s hand will have the same number of cards. Each general may view the cards from their own hand. When ready, each general will select one card from their hand and place it, face down, in front of them. Once both generals have selected a card, both will flip and reveal their cards. The general who played the higher value card will take both cards, placing them on the table beside them (NOT adding them to his or her hand). Any ties, by default, will go to the defender. Each general will select a new card and the process will repeat until each players’ set of cards has been exhausted or the attacking player chooses to “retreat” and end the battle prematurely.

The set of cards provided to each general may or may not be identical. The crisis staff will alter the set of cards to reflect battlefield imbalances. For example, if a committee is attacking with a larger number of troops than the defender possesses, or is defending a strong fortress, they will have more higher cards and fewer low cards in their hand, increasing their odds of success. Crisis staff will NOT reveal the contents of each general’s hand to the other general. Delegates will have to infer who has the stronger hand from the number of troops on either side and information provided through scouts.

Once the battle sequence has been completed, both generals will return to their room. The crisis staff, in as little time as possible, will translate the outcome of the battle sequence into a result on the map. The crisis staff will take into account the number of cards won by each general. For example, if the attacking general wins every card, then losses on the attacking side will be negligible. If it was only a narrow victory, losses may be heavy on both sides. If the attacker retreats before the battle has been completed, a portion of the attacker's forces will be lost. This loss may be disproportionally higher than the proportion of cards lost, as the defender's troops will have likely pursued and counterattacked the retreating forces. For the same reason, if the attacker retreats near the end of the battle sequence and was losing, they may still lose their entire attacking force.

Defection

To enhance the realism of our simulation, we leave the option open for delegates to defect to the opposing committee. This may happen under any number of circumstances, but there must be a convincing reason for the defection to occur (for example, a Third Coalition member whose nation has been defeated and is now controlled by the French may wish to defect). A delegate who wishes to defect must submit this request in writing to the chair. The request may be approved or rejected by the crisis staff. If approved, the request will be presented to the other committee. If the committee approves the request by at least a TWO-THIRDS majority, then the delegate will be allowed to defect. Movement between committees will not affect a delegate's chance of winning an award.

Tips on Strategy

- In most cases it is not wise to commit all the troops stationed on a friendly territory to an attack. If all troops are used and the attack fails, the enemy will easily be able to counterattack and take the attacking territory without a battle, as it has no troops defending it.
- When attacking or defending, it is important to maintain a balanced force. Ideally, a force should consist of infantry, cavalry, and artillery in an appropriate proportion. A smaller but balanced force will likely have the edge over a larger force composed of only infantry.
- The committees should not overlook the importance of the naval sphere during this simulation. Naval control is necessary in order to attack across bodies of water. Furthermore, if a territory being attacked by land is bordered by a body of water controlled by the attacker, the attacker will be granted a blockade bonus in the battle.
- Retreat if absolutely necessary during a battle, but do not overuse the ability. Because the simulation will deduct attacker troops during a retreat, a narrow loss may be preferable to a late retreat.
- In most situations, it will be advantageous to place the majority of troops along territories which border the enemy's. Do not, however, leave your central territories completely unoccupied, as this leaves your nation susceptible to internal revolts.

- Both committees will need to raise additional troops over the course of the simulation to augment their forces and replace casualties. Directives will be needed to raise troops, and the type of troops being raised can be specified. Keep in mind that cavalry and artillery will cost more per unit than infantry. The speed by which troops are raised is up to the committee. If troops are not raised quickly enough, a committee may become disadvantaged militarily due to low troop numbers. Attempting to raise too many troops will involve drafting large portions of the population and raising taxes, and could lead to internal unrest. Your committee's military advisors will help you manage troop production levels. Each committee can also bargain with third parties to help gain supplies or mercenary troops.
- Each committee's choice of general for a battle will contribute to the advantage or disadvantage each side receives in the battle simulation. A general with prior experience in the battle territory will perform well in battle. For example, in a battle over a Prussian territory, Prussian General Ferdinand will provide an advantage. Using him as an admiral in a naval battle in the English Channel, an role in which he has no experience, will provide a significant disadvantage. The unique personal characteristics of the general chosen may also effect the battle's outcome.
- Try not to overuse generals. Leading troops is hard work, and using any single delegate as a general for more than a few battles will tire them out and lead to a disadvantage in battle.
- A number of methods can be used to clear the fog of war and obtain information on enemy troop numbers in territories which are obscured on the map. Spies can be dispatched via directive, but the success of their missions is by no means certain. Committees can also deal with neutral nations for information regarding enemy territories bordering those nations.
- Don't be afraid to get creative! We do not want this committee to be an endless cycle of attacking and defending. On top of the crises we throw at you, we are looking for you to think outside the box and shake things up. Did you think of a new way to discover enemy troop information? Or an unusual but potentially effective military strategy? Bring the idea up, and crisis staff will let you know if it is feasible.

Position Paper

We will be requiring brief, relatively informal position papers for this committee. One page of double spaced text should be sufficient, though you are free to use more or less. In your paper, do your best to focus on the specific interests and perspectives of the character you have been assigned. Instead of summarizing the situation, spend as much time as possible discussing goals and solution ideas. You may either hand in a printed copy or email a copy to napoleon@browncrisis.org by the beginning of the first committee session.