

MUN 2014

Background Guide:

*Polish Underground
Simulation*

1 VIII 1944



PAMIĘTAMY

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
March 14-16, 2014

Letter from the Director

Delegates,

Greetings and welcome to the 2014 Model United Nations at Illinois Conference. My name is Cris Lee. I began my Model United Nations experience during my freshman year at Cranbrook Upper Schools and have since continued to engage in this wonderful activity. As a simulation director, it is my job to insure the delegates an amazing Model U.N. experience. That being said, it is my honor to welcome you to Model United Nations Illinois, the Polish Underground State simulation.

As you may be aware, Poland was the first European country to fall at the hands of Nazi Germany through war. But for the duration of the Second World War, the Polish Underground State continued to fight against the aggressors. In this scenario, delegates will reenact the leaders of the Polish government in exile headquartered in London, United Kingdom. Set after the 1939 invasion of Poland, this simulation recreates the 1944 scenario of the Second World War. In a collection of daring politics and tense military missions in the name of the Rzeczpospolita, delegates will reenact what is now known as the Warsaw Uprising. The delegates' success may not only mean the liberation of Poland, but an early end to this bloody war that has already claimed so many lives, soldiers and civilians alike.

The situation may be grim, but I have absolute faith that Poland will once again be independent and that this twisted, catastrophic massacre that is World War II will end in favor of Justice and Freedom, insuring a better future for Poland and the World. Best of luck delegates! Jeszcze Polska nie zginela, Kiedy my zyjemy!

Sincerely,

Cris Lee

If you have any questions, contact me at mahalocrispy@gmail.com

Letter from the Chair

*Delegates,
Dzien dobry!*

My name is Justin Tomczyk. Welcome to the 2014 Model United Nations at University of Illinois! I have been doing Model United Nations for about three years now. I started my career in the beginning of my Junior year of high school and fell head over heels for everything that is Model U.N. After attending numerous conferences, this will be my first time acting as chair. I look forward to sharing this experience with you and providing an exciting and historically accurate representation of one of the greatest and most noble events in European history: The Warsaw Uprising.

To myself and my family, this event is very significant. During the initial stages of the invasion of Poland, my grandfather, Stanley Tomczyk, fought alongside partisans in resistance against the Germany army. He was only 16 years old. After being captured, sent into forced labor, conscripted to fight alongside the Axis powers, getting married to a woman he met while in prison and defecting from the Wehrmacht by hiding in a wine barrel on a train headed to German occupied France, Stanley Tomczyk collaborated with the Polish Underground and the English during the months leading up to the Warsaw Uprising.

During this simulation, you will all be placed in a position, as your actions will determine the outcome of the uprising and the future of Poland as a whole. Powodzenia, Delegates! I trust in your abilities and am very confident that this committee will provide you all with an experience that you will never forget.

Na zdrowie!

Justin Tomczyk

If you have any questions, contact me at tomczyk2@illinois.edu

Overview

It is now July of 1944 and the German occupation of Poland is now in its 5th year. Poland's armies operating in France and under the Soviet Union have seen success in both fronts and the Wehrmacht retreats on all fronts. Though this should be an incentive to celebrate, this is perhaps more of a reason to be alarmed. The progress of both Western and Eastern fronts are sluggish, but it is clear that the Soviet Union will reach and "liberate" Poland before the Western allies. As the delegates are aware, Poland's current state is due to the Soviet Union as much as the Third Reich. To add insult to injury, there are confirmed reports of the Soviet Union working behind the scenes to hinder Polish efforts. The Katyn massacre of 1940 saw the mass execution of Polish officers by the NKVD and Soviet Partisan fighters have ravaged the Polish population all the while putting innocent towns in danger. When the Polish government called to investigate this massacre, the Soviet Union immediately broke off relations with the Polish government, accusing the Polish government of collaborating with the Nazis. This may very well be a sign that the Soviets are not willing to cooperate and in fact, may prefer that the underground government fail in its endeavors. Though the Soviets may now be on our side, we still look to them as an ally of an ally rather than simply our liberators. Even so, simply allowing the Red Army to continue through the Eastern Front unassisted may be imprudent, as it would give the impression to our western allies that the Polish Government in Exile is not willing to cooperate in the struggle against the Third Reich and confirm Stalin's accusation of being collaborators. Then again, Soviet victory may mean Soviet control over Poland may very well result in the establishment of a Soviet backed puppet regime over the pro Western Underground government. Though we can appeal to the West, particularly Britain, for continuing support and airdrops, relations between the West and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will simply continued to be strained, evidenced by the Soviet Union's refusal to allow American or British bombers to land on Soviet territory. Delegates, the situation is grim and the council must act fast. The council needs to determine how to respond, not only to the German occupation, but the approaching Soviet forces as well. Our sovereignty is at stake. The most advisable action would be rapid assault and reestablishment of Poland under the Government in Exile that would fill the power vacuum before the Soviets reach Warsaw. Then again, such actions may require Red Army or Soviet partisan assistance. Even so, the delegates are reminded that the power of the Polish Home Army is also considerable against the opposing German Garrison.

Members of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Government in Exile in London, United Kingdom

The government is currently a coalition amongst the 4 largest parties in Poland: Polish Peasant Party, Polish Socialist Party, National Democratic Party, Christian Democratic Party.

Wladyslaw Racziewicz

(Lad-eee-sla Rack-Ev-Itch)

President of the Polish Government in Exile

Polish Head of State, Supreme commander of the Polish Armed forces

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk

(Stan-eee-sla Me-co-lah-check)

(Polish Peasant Party) Prime Minister of the Polish Government in Exile

Polish Head of Government, instrumental in setting agenda, acts as representative for the council, appointed by president, Can discharge functions of a minister

Jan Kwapinski

(Jan (Like "John") Kwah-pinski)

(Polish Socialist Party) Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Industry, Commerce and Shipping

Acts as vice president of the council, Distribution of products within the Polish interior lands, there is no direct control over Polish lands at this time. Can discharge functions as a minister. Capable of issuing directives to redirect flow of supplies to certain areas.

Tadeusz Romer

(Ta-doo-sh Roam-er)

(none) Minister of Foreign Affairs

Expert on political affairs and current status of Poland in relation to the Western Allies and more importantly, the Soviet Union. The Minister is a primary dialogue member for foreign powers, mainly the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom.

Mirian Kukiel

(Meer-ian Coo-hi-el)

(none) Minister of Military Affairs

Planning of military structure and actions. Coordination of Military operations with the President's approval to accomplish military objectives.

Wladyslaw Banacyck

(Lad-eee-sla Ban-ya-check)

(Polish Peasant Party) Minister of the Interior

Internal security, law enforcement, civil structure and registration. Can issue directives for martial law, and military police.

Stanislaw Kot

(Stan-eee-sla Caught)

(Polish Peasant Party) Minister of Information

Information and propaganda minister. Instrumental in rallying Poles to the battlefield.

Ludwik Grosfeld

(Lood-Wick Gross-feld)

(Polish Socialist Party) Minister of Finance

Drafts National budget and deals with tax policies. Responsible for financing local governments. Responsible for financing missions and local regions of the country if necessary. Can issue directive to ask for financing outside of Poland.

Jan Stancyck

(Jan (like “John”) Stan-check)

(Polish Socialist Party) Minister of Labor and Social Welfare

Labor and Environment policies. Directives for labor policy changes and maintaining a possible post war Poland.

Waclaw Kamarnicki

(Va-cla Kam-are-nicki)

(National Democratic Party) Minister of Justice

Administration of law to correspond with public order.

Zygmunt Kaczynski

(Christian Democratic Labor Party): Minister of Education

Maintenance of culture and education through the distant Polish state in hopes of educating the youth. Higher and secondary education is not included in the minister's prerogatives. The minister works with other ministers to plan a post war or interwar Polish territory through maintaining infrastructure.

Karol Popiel

(Carroll Pop-eee-el)

(Christian Democratic Labor Party): Minister of State

Head of administrative planning for the future Polish state. Planning for the state structure and future development

Suggested Readings and Sources

<http://bolekhrobry.tripod.com/polishinformationcenter19391945/id12.html>

<http://www.warsawuprising.com/state.htm>