

What is a Crisis Committee?

Crisis Committees offer a fast paced and highly interactive environment. At INVENTMUN, delegates in crisis committees will be submerged into numerous emergencies on a first person basis. Unlike traditional General Assembly committees, crises evolve constantly based on crisis notes and directives that delegates build throughout the committee. Crisis Committees are uniquely structured for delegates to utilize both a front and back room. In the front room, delegates will have their usual caucuses to have formal debate and pass notes to other delegates. The backroom allows delegates to communicate privately and take independent actions to shape the direction of the crisis.

Remember that in Crisis, delegates are encouraged to think outside of the box and use abstract thinking. Since situations can change rapidly, delegates will consistently be responding to new information and updates. This requires delegates to plan strategically and negotiate terms through collaboration.

Directives

Directives are the primary method of decision making in a crisis committee. Similar to resolution in a General Assembly, these papers are action-focused to solve problems that may arise. Directives can be submitted by both individual delegates or BLOCS, so long as they have the minimum of signatories set by the Dais.

Directives should be concise, specific, and practical. Well-written directives clearly explain what is being done, who is involved, and what outcome is expected.

Crisis Notes

Crisis notes are the most powerful tool in a crisis committee. These notes allow delegates to have the most creative freedom to progress their character arc. They are **private written letters** sent to a real individual who exists outside the committee. This may include allies, intelligence contacts, or acquaintances of the delegate's character in order to give them an advantage.

Crisis notes allow delegates to pursue a variety of actions, such as requesting information or influencing events without public debate.

Anatomy of a Crisis Note

An effective crisis note typically includes:

1. The sender's and role
2. The recipient and their real-world position
3. A clear request or action
4. The reasoning behind the request, including an incentive to the recipient for realism.
5. Expected results

By being clear and realistic, delegates can significantly increase the likelihood of achieving the goals of the character.

Example of a Crisis Note

Dear Sir William Pitt,

Rising unrest in the American colonies following the enforcement of the Stamp Act threatens both order and imperial unity. Boycotts and protests are spreading rapidly in Boston, and continued pressure risks open defiance to our dear Crown.

I am strongly requesting the temporary suspension of the Stamp Act in order to immediately calm tensions and restore confidence in Parliament's leadership.

The colonies are not unwilling to support imperial defense. They object only to taxation without representation. By allowing colonial input, Parliament secures loyalty and stabilizes trade. In return, colonial leaders are prepared to publicly reaffirm allegiance to His Majesty and cooperate on structured financial contributions.

Sincerely,
Benjamin Franklin

Resources:

<https://bestdelegate.com/how-to-write-a-crisis-directive/>

<https://bestdelegate.com/mastering-the-different-types-of-crisis-notes/>