

Introduction:

Welcome to EMUN 2014, my name is Ansh Verma. To celebrate the 10th anniversary of Ecole Mondiale's annual model United Nations conference, we decided to do something new. So, for the first time in Ecole's history, we will be having a joint crisis committee, based on operation Barbarossa: the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union during World War 2. Delegates in the joint crisis will be delegated to either the Soviet committee, chaired by Kanishk Tantia, or the Nazi committee, chaired by me.

This isn't an ordinary UN committee, and if you find yourself here as a delegate, understand that we trust that you'll be able to live up to the expectations of this fast-paced war cabinet. Committee sessions will undoubtedly be extremely intense with unexpected twists and turns around every corner, forcing you to push your improvisational skills, speaking ability, and guile to a whole new limit.

Do not hesitate to contact the secretariat, and visit the EMUN website to do so. Come prepared: it's one hell of a ride.

Ansh Verma.



DIRECTOR:
ANSH VERMA

CRISIS DIRECTOR: KASHISH
DOSHI

CRISIS MANAGER:
NIKHIL MISHRA.

Motion, he may consult The Chair on the current motion, or ask about other questions relating to Parliamentary Procedure.

Motion to move into Formal Voting Procedure: A delegate wishing to vote upon a directive or other paperwork will put forward this procedure in order to have a formal vote. The paperwork will require a 2/3rd majority to pass.

Procedure Guide:

The following Motions are considered to be in order, with the relevant points mentioned below.

Motions for Parliamentary Procedure:

Point of Personal Privilege: Motion used only when something is personally disturbing a delegate or is physically hurting a delegate.

Point of Information: A question or statement used to garner information from a delegate after a speech has been made. The chair will indicate whether or not this point is in order at a particular time. The following must be adhered to on pain of execution:

- One question at a time
- Only questions, no statements or speeches.
- Follow-Ups need to be authorized by The chair

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: If a delegate is unsure of the current

Motion for a straw man vote: If a Delegate wishes to judge current cabinet opinion on an issue, he may call for a pseudo-formal vote, where all Delegates will give in their votes, but no decision shall be made. The straw man vote will not cause any paperwork to pass, and is used solely to see where delegates stand on an issue.

Motion to Split the House: Delegates may vote to split the House if they believe that abstentions should not be allowed in committee for the duration of a particular vote. This will occur only after a vote has been taken on a directive or on other paperwork, and will necessitate all delegates to vote with either a YES or a NO.

Caucuses and Speakers Lists:

Moderated Caucus: Delegates may ask to open a moderated Caucus on a particular topic. Delegates will then be allowed to speak on this topic for a set amount of time. The delegate

proposing this Caucus may go either first OR last.

Unmoderated Caucus: Delegates wishing to speak their mind without The Chair's supervision may request an Unmoderated Caucus. The Party members will then be free to move around and talk without a particular order.

Round Robin Discussion: Delegates wishing to hear the ideas of all fellow Cabinet ministers may motion for a Round Robin discussion. This discussion requires a 2/3rd majority to pass, and every Delegate will be given time to speak their mind. Delegates unwilling to do so may pass their turn.

Paperwork and Crisis Powers:

Directives: Directives are expected to be made on the spot, with agreement from the majority of the Delegates at the table. They may have 1 Author, and need 4 more Signatories to be discussed by Committee. We expect there to be multiple directives, and there will probably not be a single large directive summing up the events of the Party Meeting, as in a resolution.

Action Order: Any active order or step taken by the Party in commanding a body to take a particular action, including troop movements. This order is given under the assumption that the body on which the action is being conducted is under the Party's

control. An action order that doesn't fall under a portfolio power, like the movement of troops, can be submitted by any minister.

Communiqué: A statement made to a particular entity with a list of questions or demands, given with the assumption that this entity is not under the Party's control, or may not be willing to comply.

Portfolio Powers: This is a unique feature we've added to the German and Soviet cabinets. In order to emulate real-life, we've given each delegation portfolio powers, which entail that, any action orders or communiqués that pertain to the field of operation of one of the delegates needs to be approved and sent to the chair by that delegate. For example, any communiqué or action order dealing with transport needs to go through and come from the transport minister. Communiqués and action orders that pertain to two fields of operation need to be approved and sent in by both entities in question. For a majority of the time, we urge you to give in action orders pertinent to the discussions going on in committee, but that doesn't necessarily mean delegates can't go behind the committee's back.

Special Procedures:

Hidden Agendas: Delegates may often have Hidden Agendas delivered unto them, unknown to other delegates or Party Members.

Delegates are expected to fulfill these Hidden Agendas to the best of their ability, as they may have further impact on their portfolio powers.

Map Movement: Delegates may motion at any time to call for an update as to the position of troops on the map, or to move pieces on the map. This Motion may not disrupt a speaker or the chair.

Crisis Communication

Notes: Crisis can be reached by sending a note to the Chair with the Delegates Title, the Recipient and the Message. Crisis has the Autonomy to choose whether or not a note shall be responded to, on the basis of whether or not the note is thought to be frivolous.

Entities: the Cabinet can reach various entities during Crisis. For example, Herr Himmler, a busy man, may make time to come and see this committee if the Committee decides to pass a directive wishing to speak to him. Alternatively, delegates can reach smaller entities, like Peons, Policemen and Minor Delegates or Commissars if they send a letter to Crisis. It is often impossible to reach certain entities, though.

Detailing: All directives, action orders, and communiqués will ultimately go to Crisis. As such, it helps to make detailed plans and submit actual facts and figures. For

example, “Attack Stalingrad” is an incomplete order that will fail. However, “Attack Stalingrad from the frontlines, using 3000 troops, while simultaneously digging tunnels for more troops to arrive,” is a more complete directive with a better chance of success.

Notes on Research:

Purpose of the Study Guide:

The study guide is not the be all and end all of a good delegate’s research. The study guide provides a simple starting point on a great many issues, which are likely to come up during committee session, but delegates should not assume that simply knowing all the points in the study guide will provide them with the knowledge they need in order to fully understand the issues at hand. Delegates are encouraged to read through the study guide, and to understand each area of the topic thoroughly before coming to EMUN. Delegates who refrain from doing so are unlikely to make a lasting contribution to the committee session, and even less likely to actually win any awards, or contribute to their own learning processes. One of the major criterion you shall be judged on as delegates will be independent research skills; Delegates content to simply parrot the study guide and repeat it in committee should also prepare to be content when they return from EMUN empty handed.

Independent Research:

During EMUN, committee may choose to question a delegate via points of information. Moreover, delegates may be asked to provide sources or bibliographies for their information. Delegates who are unable to do so will not only suffer public shaming from the rest of committee, but will also lessen their credibility and integrity for the duration of the conference. As such, delegates are urged to have citations for any outlandish claims they may wish to make for the duration of committee time.

Reputable Sources and Citation:

Certain sources are not considered reputable in the USSR, and will thus not be considered reliable sources of information.

For example, all local, domestic, regional and national media sources and outlets, will be considered unreliable.

In certain scenarios, The chair may allow an unorthodox source of information to pass in committee. For example, a delegate may use a governmental website or publication in order to prove either matters on foreign policy, or a deviation from his stance. On the whole, however, these are rare and uncommon occurrences, and delegates should not count on them in order to prove a point. If two supposedly reliable sources of information offer differing viewpoints, The chair the authority to choose either one as being the more reliable, or to simply refuse

both. Often, The chair will ask for a secondary source of information, which is why it is crucial that delegates come prepared with more than one source on controversial or outlandish statements.

Citations of sources are generally helpful, and will be looked upon extremely favorably. Citations should occur in any known or recognized format, including MLA, Chicago or Turabian. If a source is being cited, please present either the full source, or a link or trace back to the source. If Reuters publishes an article, simply saying so will not suffice. The full article needs to be presented, or sufficient data needs to be given so the NKVD can find the article on its own.

The cabinet:

The following individuals will be part of the cabinet, or at least crucial parts of the cabinet if not represented by a delegate. Pay close attention to the details, as they may contribute to the hidden agendas, and determine the course you should take in committee.

Minister of war: Wilhelm Keitel



Wilhelm Keitel served as the chief of the Wehrmacht, which makes him the supreme high command of the German armed forces. He's the second highest authority within the German armed forces, second to only Hitler himself. Starting as a soldier in world war one, Keitel worked his way up after the war, and had a stint with the Freikorps, a right-sided German paramilitary organization that emerged in the 1920s. It's safe to say he leans far to the right, and was a vehement supporter of Hitler: many sources even call him Hitler's "lackey."

As the acting head of the Wehrmacht, Keitel has a vast reach, and is perhaps the most influential member of this committee. His authority is extremely useful in an emergency committee like this.

Though it may seem intuitive that the commander should be given complete authority over troop movements, it is not so in this committee.

Minister of Transport: Julius Dorpmuller



Julius became the minister of transport in 1937. He studied railway and roadway construction, worked in China, and held a number of leadership positions, one of which was the general manager of German railways; so it's needless to say he was an extremely experienced individual. However, he was never an enthusiastic supporter of the third Reich, which created some tension between him and the Fuhrer. He was allowed to keep his office even after the war.

As minister of transport, Dorpmuller has an immense role to play

considering the extensive Eastern front. Transport was a major issue during operation Barbarossa, and was a key factor in the German defeat. Muller's role is therefore vital to the success of this campaign.

Head of intelligence: Wilhelm Canaris:



Wilhelm Canaris served as head of German military intelligence: he was chief of the 'abwehr.' He started his career in military intelligence with the German navy and served during World War 1. After the war, he joined the Freikorps, and eventually was promoted to the head of military intelligence under the Nazi party in 1933, despite not being an actual member of the Nazi party. He was a man of many contacts, leant to the right, and was staunchly anti-communist, but nevertheless

disagreed with Hitler's methodology from time to time.

As the head of military intelligence, Canaris has access to a vast network of spies, which he can use for the benefit of the committee, and to achieve his own motives.

Minister of Economics: Walther Funk



Funk was born into a merchant family in Eastern Prussia. He was a student of economics, an infantryman during WW1, and Chief press officer for the third Reich, before he became the minister of economics in 1938. Walther was a Nazi supporter, and staunch anti-Marxist, but was also said to have very little power within Hitler's cabinet.

Though his role is slightly limited because of his reputation, Walther still has authority over the country's budget, and is responsible for financing the war. His actions also affect the domestic economy within Germany, which means Walther

needs to tread carefully when making major economic decisions

**Minister of Foreign affairs:
Joachim Von Ribbentrop**



Ribbentrop had humble beginnings, but was a highly experienced, highly intelligent businessman above all things. He worked in various positions prior to joining the Nazi party, and even served during the First World War. He was held in contempt by a number of his colleagues, but was none the less responsible for a number of the treaties Nazi Germany ratified, including the anti-Comintern pact and the 'pact of steel' which formed the axis powers.

The cabinet's foremost diplomat, and an individual with working knowledge of Germany's treaties,

Ribbentrop is an indispensable member of the German cabinet.

**Minister of occupied territories:
Alfred Rosenberg**



Alfred Rosenberg served as the minister of occupied territories from 1941-1945, and is therefore one of the newer members in this cabinet. What he lacks in experience, he makes up for in words, and he is one of the driving forces behind Hitler's racial policies.

As the minister of occupied territories, Rosenberg's role is to deal with Russian land once it has been conquered, which also means dealing with captured prisoners, and establishing concentration camps.

Minister of the interior: Wilhelm Frick



Wilhelm Frick is perhaps the most unpopular member of this cabinet, and was replaced mid way through the war with Heinrich Himmler. Frick was a right wing sympathizer, and extremely ruthless when it came to dealing with domestic affairs. However, he was inept at dealing with internal disputes.

As the minister of the interior, Frick's objective is to assist the German campaign as much as possible from within the Third Reich.

Minister of Agriculture: Herbert Backe:



Backe served as the minister of agriculture for most of operation Barbarossa. He is perhaps the most recent addition to Hitler's cabinet, and one of the youngest. Backe carried a personal vendetta against the Russians, as he was taken as a POW during WW1 in his Birthplace in Georgia for the sole reason he was German. Backe is staunchly anti-communist, but more importantly, anti-Russian. During the war, he starved 4.2 million soviet citizens.

Supplying food to German forces stationed deep in the Eastern front was a veritable problem during the

Campaign, so Bache does have a massive role to play.

Minister of Propaganda: Joseph Goebbels:



Joseph Goebbels is probably the most well known member of this cabinet. He served as the head of propaganda from 1933, making him the oldest member of Hitler's cabinet. Goebbels joined the party in 1924, was one of its most fervent supporters, and was definitely very vocal about it! He was responsible for Nazi propaganda amongst other things, and was Hitler's right hand man.

As minister of propaganda and Hitler's closest advisor, Goebbels plays the role of the Fuhrer's second in command, and is responsible for any and all actions involving propaganda and the spread of information within Germany and its occupied territories.

The conflict:

Operation Barbarossa was the name given to the German campaign into the Soviet Union: something Hitler had intended long before the start of World War 2. It's the largest single operation in military history, and caused the largest number of casualties on both the German and Soviet sides during WW2. The Soviet victory was decisive, in that it changed the course of the war.

Pre WW2 and Beginnings:

In 1939, prior to world war two, the Soviet Union and the USSR ratified the Molotov Ribbentrop pact: a pact of non-aggression between the two states. Through the pact both states demarcated their spheres of influence, and agreed to an invasion of Poland, which sparked off World War 2. In 1940, they moved further and developed a more comprehensive economic relationship. Germany also tried to broker a deal integrating the USSR into the axis! However, both Stalin and Hitler remained wary of each other for a variety of reasons.

Soviet preparations (Brief):

Through the 1930s, the Soviet economy became more or less industrialized, and military spending became a priority. By the time the conflict started, The USSR's industrial output was second to only the United States, and it had accumulated a significant volume of armaments. However, the Soviets suffered a Pyrrhic victory in the winter war, and Stalin's purges had eradicated a number of high-ranking

officials from the red army. Furthermore, the Soviets couldn't muster up enough troops towards the onset of the First World War, so despite their industrial advantage, the Soviet Union didn't have the numbers, quality, tactics and the experience to match the German offensive when Stalin realized operation Barbarossa was inevitable.

In 1940, British intelligence reported that the Third Reich was planning an attack. Though Stalin was mistrustful of Hitler, he decided to ignore the warning. However, in the spring of 1941, Soviet intelligence confirmed Barbarossa.

German preparation (Brief):

Despite the formation of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, both the USSR and Germany were very mistrustful of each other. The German's, however, never intended to honor the pact. German propaganda claimed the red army was planning to attack them, and Hitler used Stalin's reputation as a brutal dictator to justify his attack. He disguised the operation as a pre-emptive strike against Soviet forces.

In 1940, Germany faced a shortage of raw materials, and Hitler realized that they would eventually clash with the Soviets in the Balkans. He therefore approved of Barbarossa, intending to use Russia's resources and territories to bolster the third Reich. Hitler grew overconfident after the spectacle that was the winter war, the Soviets poor discipline, and their dependence on the Western USSR. On June 22, 1941, the well prepared, well equipped

German army began its battle against the Soviet Union.

Where you come in:

Your committee will start at the onset of Operation Barbarossa, and you will be given an opportunity to chart the course of the war. This committee isn't too much about research, but more about improvisation. Nevertheless, delegates are expected to be aware of the situation, some weapons, basic tactics, and knowledge of the war itself, aside from just knowledge of the delegation. Come prepared.