

**JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE**  
**NAZI GERMANY VS SOVIET UNION**  
**CANKMUN'20**

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## LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Generals,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the CankMUN'20. I am happy to say that it is an honor for me to serve you as Secretary General in the first ever official conference of CankMUN.

I can assure you all that our conference will be unforgettable in every single way possible. Our organization Team, led by Ms. Sıla GÜLER, has put up so much effort to plan every single detail of the organization to give you the best experience possible.

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the CankMUN'20's Historical Joint Crisis Committee: Nazi Germany vs Soviet Union.

Our distinguished Under Secretary General Alp Emre SÖĞÜT has prepared this study guide for you to understand the concept of this committee as well as the rules of procedures of this committee since it will be different from the regular Rules of Procedure of CankMUN'20.

This committee is well thought and prepared. Get ready for the fun and the crisis all along the conference. There will be lots of surprises among the 3 days ahead of you

Both our organization team and academic team has been working so hard to make this experience unique and unforgettable.

Get ready to enjoy this committee to its finest. This time Lets *#BeeInThePast* to create a better future.

Sincerely,

Enzel Ege SARI

Secretary General of CankMUN'20

## **LETTER FROM UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL**

Dear delegates,

It is our utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the historical simulation of the Nazi Germany versus Soviet Union at the Çankaya University Model United Nations Conference 2020.

As one of the most well-known conflicts, the Nazi-Communist wars took place between Nazi Empire against The Soviet Union, resulted in a costly victory for the Soviet Union. But now the situation has changed, past has changed, what will be the outcome? it's totally up to you and your performance.

Every story has its heroes and its villains. Reality, however, is rarely that easy on morality. Wars are stories of bloodshed and reckless leadership. But they are also stories of betrayal and bravery, of love and friendship. The Nazi vs Soviet war offers all of this.

You will soon realize that the balance of power is subject to constant change. This crisis will require you to make quick decisions that are going to affect how events will turn out. Always remain careful and think strategically. Nazi Germany may burn the territories of The Soviet Union and get their long-desired world domination, and The Russian may cause the war to last long enough to kill all the German soldiers by freezing once again. At its very core, war is always personal. It is shaped by the people on the ground. Personal relationships shape a war. Every decision taken by individuals can change the course of history. It is important to remember that.

Working on this topic has been a rewarding experience. Rarely is a crisis topic so rich in mysticism, yet also so burdened with an awareness of historical determinism. We are immensely grateful for the work done by our crisis team and are looking forward to running this crisis with them in practice. Most of all, we are looking forward for you to join us in this endeavor. Every crisis is only so good as its delegates. It will be great to come together in Çankaya for this, let's make it a one to remember.

Sincerely,

Alp Emre SÖĞÜT

Under-Secretary general of JCC: Nazi Germany Vs Soviet Union

## **INTRODUCTION OF THE JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE**

Dear delegates,

As this is a new committee, we have created this guide to help you better understand the JCC and how CankMUN will be approaching the JCC. Some of you may have attended a JCC before at other conferences and we would like to warn you prior that this conference will be different to those you have attended before. As I'm sure you know every conference interprets MUN differently and no two conferences or committees are the same. We hope that you are open and willing to discuss with us any feedback or ideas you have for the committee throughout the conference, I hope that as a committee we can work together to make this the best JCC we can.

So, what is the JCC? The JCC is not a traditional MUN committee as I am sure you have realized from your assigned delegation positions. In the JCC we do not have a wide range of countries, or formal debates over resolutions. Instead we will be debating one contemporary political crisis throughout the conference. Each of you will be part of the top tier of a state's government involved in the crisis. It is crucial that you fully understand the position and individual you are representing as you will need to be able to fulfill their roles and duties with the resources they have available to them in the real world. The JCC is hyper-realistic with you representing real people and being restricted by the resources, laws and beliefs of the state you represent. We will discuss money and it will not be assumed infinite as in most committees, we will expect you to not create money, troops, technology, or other elements out of thin air, and we expect your group to work together as a government.

Throughout the conference we will introduce new developments which may affect all states, just some of you or even just a certain member of your team. Your job will be to attempt to resolve the main issue (**crisis topic**), as well as the smaller developments we will introduce. We do not expect you to resolve the issue by the end of the conference though that would be a huge plus. Instead your job is to keep your country together, promote your interests, and preferably not enter too many wars. You will work together with the other states but you will also be working against them. Most of MUN is about the world working together to solve issues. JCC is about what your country needs and wants, if

that is war then so be it. We want you to embody your state, whether that is to be generous and open, or vicious and calculating, and to do what needs to be done.

This guide will explain to you the basics of this committee, the types of actions you can take, the rules and procedures, and any deadlines we have. However, the key advice we have for you is to not be afraid. This is not a traditional MUN committee so formal speech is not the key. While you will have to interact with other states and may decide to work together with some, the key is to pursue your state's interests.

Throughout debate, the "crisis information centre", which will be led by the chairs will be introducing new developments to the crisis, to which countries must work as a government to decide how best to react to the situation, keeping what they believe as their best interests in mind. Such developments to the crisis will allow delegates to respond to real life situations and feel the pressures from the international community. Such developments could be directly related to the countries in the committee room, domestic pressures, financial constraints, economic developments and a variety of other situations that would determine how alliance/zone react to crisis' in real life.

Delegates may also host press conferences or issue press releases if they wish to, in aim to make their opinion on the crisis or their actions public to all states and people. Press conferences may also be held by delegates to announce the latest action they will be taking regarding the crisis, therefore, developments during the JCC can be made by chairs, and also, by delegates by announcing their latest action. It must be noted that any action delegates may wish to take should first be approved by the chairs (so the chairs can keep track and ensure the proposed actions are realistic) being sent to them in the form of a directive, which will be explained later. When press conferences are held, debate will be like a traditional MUN committee, in the sense that debate will become more formal and speakers may be subjected to questions by other delegates. Furthermore, for press conferences, multiple delegates may approach the podium to deliver an announcement. All developments to the crisis will be displayed on a google document which will be shared with all the delegates and displayed on a projector during debate. The chairs of the JCC will act as the "crisis information center", which as mentioned earlier, will provide information regarding new developments to the crisis equally to all alliance/zone. However, the "crisis centre" will also be an

information center, which will gather actions taken by all the alliance/zone present in the committee room. Therefore, the chairs, must be informed of any formal communications (the different types of communication will be explained later) between zone, this may be through note paper, or delegates meeting to discuss ways to respond to the crisis. Delegates must therefore put themselves in the shoes of the leader they have been assigned, and react to the crisis, its developments and the impacts that come from their decisions, and always they must ensure that they are following state policy to ensure the realism of the Joint Crisis Committee.



## **INTRODUCTION THE AGENDA ITEM: NAZI GERMANY VS SOVIET UNION**



### **HISTORICAL JCC**

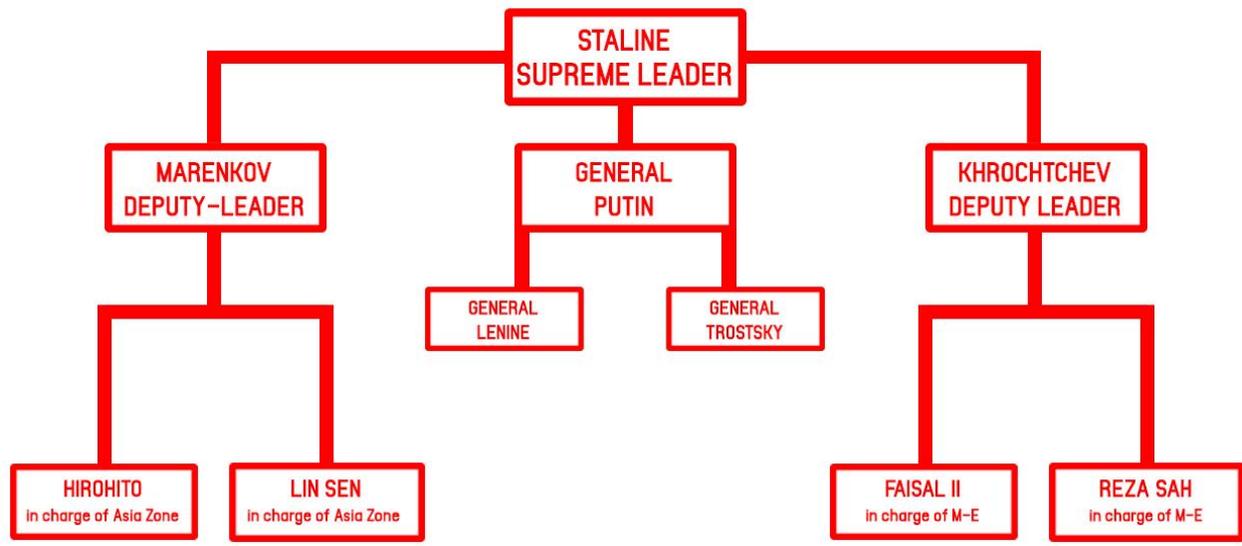
### **NAZI GERMANY VERSUS SOVIET UNION**

### **“POWER IS DOMINATION”**

The past has changed, in 1940 Hitler invaded all European Zones, and got total control of them. Therefore, became a powerhouse supported by all the resources of Europe. In the same period, the Soviet Union has drastically increased its power, and invaded Asia and the Middle East. The world which we are in now, was then divided in two parts; those who support Hitler, and those who support Stalin. This all-out war was going to happen in just one result, absolute dominion. Two committees, the Nazi Alliance (T.N.A), and the Soviet Alliance (T.S.A) were established with the main aim of becoming the world's greatest empires. These two committees would act as the decision-making organs. Their members were the highest ranked generals of war and leaders of each alliance. Starting from September the 20th, 1941, honorable members of T.N.A and T.S.A, would try to

overcome the other committee, and win the war and give an answer to the question of “How can we win the war and destroy the other committee?”.

## THE SOVIET ALLIANCE (T.S.A) HIERARCHY



M-E: Middle East

## THING TO KNOW ABOUT T.S.A

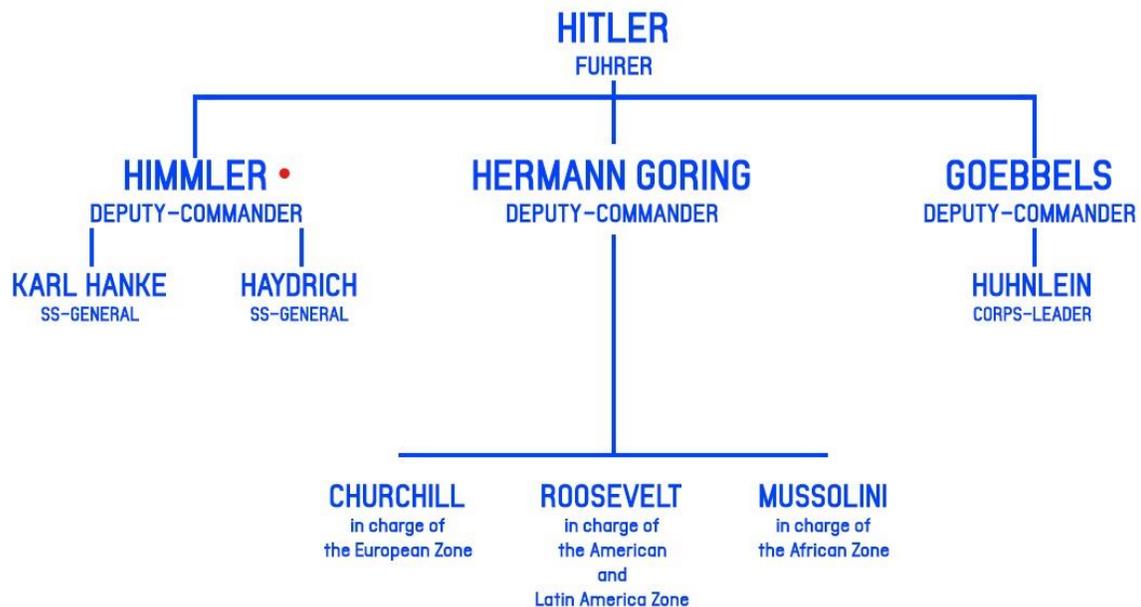
The three generals are under the deputy-leaders, but they get their orders directly from the supreme leader.

Putin oversees the alliance army, Lenin oversees the alliance navy, Trotsky oversees the alliance air force.

The generals cannot command those who oversee a zone, but they must work together in every military action/decision.

Those who are in charge of a zone, are under the orders of the deputy-leaders, they don't have a free will, their powers are limited to apply the orders of the supreme leader in their respective zone and make sure that there is no rebellion.

## THE NAZI ALLIANCE (T.N.A) HIERARCHY



### THING TO KNOW ABOUT T.N.A

Himmler is the deputy-commander in charge (he is the second man in the hierarchy)

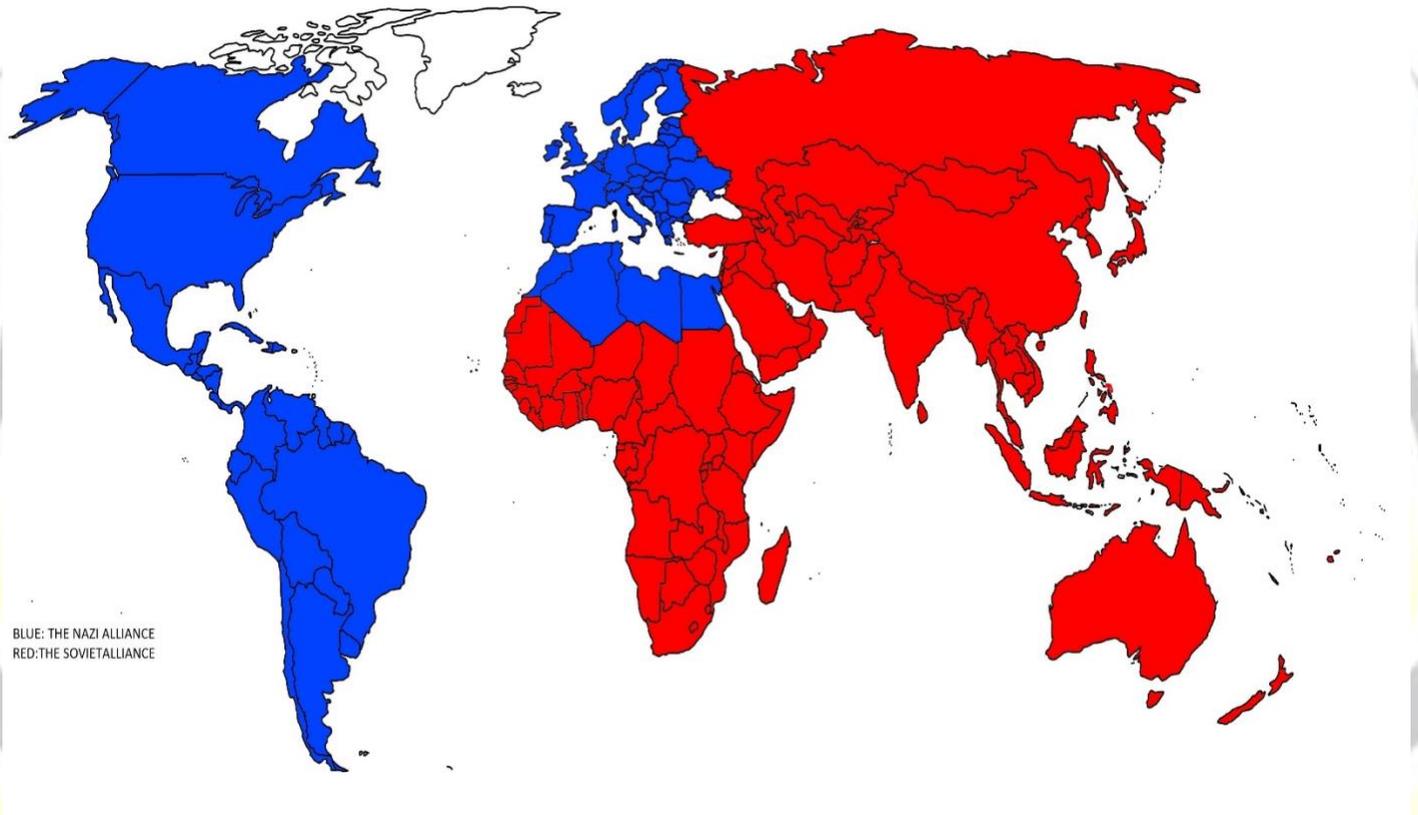
The hierarchy work differently from The Soviet Union.

Hitler's orders are absolute, the deputies must do whatever is in their power to realize them, otherwise they will be executed.

Each zone representative must cooperate with The Nazi Alliance, otherwise it's total annihilation that await them.

The zones are under total control of their representatives; however, rebellions can happen.

## WORLD MAP



## THING TO KNOW ABOUT THE WORLD MAP

The white zones were destroyed during the war; therefore, they cannot be used for anything.

Each alliance has total control of its own territory.

Each country was taken by force; therefore, they cannot leave the alliance without huge consequences.

There is no trade or deals between the alliances, each alliance can only rely on its own resources.

## MANPOWERS AND FIREPOWERS OF EACH ALLIANCES



ZONE	MANPOWER	TANKS	AIRCRAFT	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	SUBMARINES	BUDGET(gold/kg)
RUSSIA (STALINE)	5.000.000	1500	500	50	20	1700
ASIA (HIROHITO)	10.000.000	50	200	5	0	3500
ASIA (LIN SEN)	7.500.000	10	200	2	0	2000
M-E (FAISAL II)	2.500.000	10	100	25	5	500
M-E (REZA SHAH)	5.000.000	30	100	8	25	300
T.S.A OVERALL	30.000.000 SOLDIERS	1600 TANKS	1100 AIRCRAFTS	90 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	50 SUBMARINES	8000 KG GOLD
GERMANY (HITLER)	8.000.000	1000	350	40	35	2500
EUROPE (CHURCHILL)	20.000.000	300	150	20	15	1500
AMERICAN ZONE (ROOSEVELT)	5.000.000	100	300	20	20	100
AFRICAN ZONE (MUSSOLINI)	1.000.000	0	50	0	0	4500
T.N.A OVERALL	34.000.000 SOLDIERS	1400 TANKS	850 AIRCRAFTS	80 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	70 SUBMARINES	8600 KG GOLD

## **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

The Joint Crisis Committee is a unique committee, compared to the normal MUN committee. As you have noticed, delegations are not by countries, but by the top tier delegates of each alliance that play a key role in crisis developments. Each alliance, will be in groups of 10 which will consist of the following high-ranking government officials:

- Supreme leader
- Deputy leader/commander
- General/Corps Leader
- Responsible of zone

Rather than each delegate of a country engaging in formal debate regarding a resolution and sending in amendments and voting on resolutions, delegates in the JCC will gather in their alliance and aim to work as a government to solve the crisis at hand. In them alliance, delegates will be working on how best to respond to the crisis in the current situation. This may be done by introducing new treaties with fellow allies, which would include the treaties being written by the delegates. Treaties are formally concluded and ratified agreements between states, and therefore must be formally agreed by all states part of the treaty. Furthermore, delegates may also form new alliances with countries and can even break alliances off, depending on how the state feels necessary to react. One difference between the normal MUN committee and the hyper-realistic JCC is that no resolutions are debated, and secondly, majority of debate is conducted in the form of an unmoderated caucus. Delegates are requested to note, that any action that the state wishes to take must be realistic and feasible and can only be taken by the leader that has the jurisdiction to do so, and with the consent of their colleagues. Therefore, although delegates will not be recognized by the actual country name, they will be recognized by their positions and therefore, must thoroughly understand their role in the government of their position and the jurisdiction they hold. For example, the responsible of the African zone cannot order military action in the European zone. (only exception is the supreme leader who has

absolute authority on his alliance, therefore, the supreme leader must think wisely about each of his action). Moreover, states will also be limited in their actions due to their limitations in real-life. For example, the responsible of an alliance/zone may choose to increase the alliance's expenditure on their military, however this would only be possible if the alliance or zone has the funds to do so. Therefore, in the JCC, delegates are faced with real life limitations and pressures.

The council should adhere to the following procedural flow, barring special circumstances;

- 1) A role call will be made by the chair. Simply raise your placards when your name/position is called.
- 2) The delegates will be called upon, in clockwise fashion, to make an introductory speech. This will last 1.5 minutes per delegate, following which time must be yielded back to the chair; yields to other delegates or points of information are not in order.
- 3) The council will revert to the General Speaker's List. At this point in time, delegates wishing to speak may raise their placards, and will be recognized by the chair to speak in that order. Speaking time is automatically set to 2 minutes per delegate, unless a motion to change the speaking time is passed. Yields to other delegates or points of information are in order.
- 4) At any time in between speeches, other motions will be entertained at the discretion of the chair. The chair also retains the right to automatically pass a motion with executive authority if necessary.
- 5) Crises may also interrupt speeches or occur within the midst of a motion such as a moderated caucus. In this case, a motion for a moderated caucus to discuss the crisis is in order, and automatically supersedes any current outstanding motions on the floor.
- 6) Following this format, the council should seek to pass the Declaration of War on the first day, following which the council will likely have to settle an increased frequency of crises.

## **MOTIONS, REQUIREMENTS AND EFFECTS**

For an introduction to general MUN procedure, please refer to the CankMun Rules of Procedure. All rules apply, unless in conflict with those stated below, in which case the ones here take precedence. I'll put the motions in more succinct terms below. Note that if no motions currently stand, the council will revert back to a general speaker's list, where anyone may speak after the chair's recognition, in the order they raise their placards.

### **Motions:**

Motions affect council proceedings, and the way the debate is currently conducted. Most motions influence the overall situation in some way and requires a vote unless otherwise specified.

#### **1) Moderated Caucus:**

A Moderated Caucus is the staple of any MUN; it is basically a formal discussion of a specific topic. Speakers speak in turn, similar to the speaker's list; the difference is that a moderated caucus is limited to a specific topic, while any subject can be broached on the general speaker's list. Good for narrowing down the debate on specific issues at hand. Requires a 50% majority to pass. Format: "Motion for a Moderated Caucus of (Total Duration) with an individual speaking time of (Speaking Time per Delegate) to discuss the issue of (Topic of Moderated Caucus)" Example: "Motion for a Moderated Caucus of 10 minutes speaking time with an individual speaking time of 1 minute to discuss the issue of border determination."

#### **2) Unmoderated Caucus:**

An Unmoderated Caucus is basically an unsupervised discussion; think of it as break time, if you will. In it, delegates are able to discuss the issues more freely and openly, unconstrained by the hassles of procedure. They would also be allowed to work on research and their directives. Good for quick, casual discussions and the formulation and consolidation of plans when everyone's stances are evident from the moderated caucus. Requires a 50% majority to pass. Format: "Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus of (Total Duration)"

### **3) Motion to Amend Council Procedure:**

If a delegate feels that the total time to speak or individual speaking time per delegate is unsuitable, the delegate may motion to amend council procedure and change either the individual speaking time or the total time to speak. Accepted only at the chair's discretion. Requires a 50% vote to pass. Format: "Motion to Amend Council Procedure, changing total speaking time/individual speaking time per member to (time amount)"

### **4) Motion to Introduce Directive:**

In the JCC, we don't have resolutions. Instead, we have directives. Directives are documents, which are binding on the entire council, and could be a policy or plan of action. Directives are usually used to resolve crises, to take preemptory preparations, or to build towards the final stance of the Declaration of War . A directive can also be any document which requires the legislative or executive authority of the council for example, it can take the form of military orders, diplomatic letters, espionage plans, speeches, official press releases, official government stance, amendments to law, etc.

A directive must have at least 3 sponsors before it can be introduced. Motion to Introduce Directive is passed automatically. The council immediately goes into an introduction/summary of the directive by the sponsors, followed by 3 speakers for the directive, and 3 speakers against, with individual speaking time of 2 minutes each unless otherwise amended. Amendments require a 50% majority to pass; abstentions are allowed unless the house is divided. Format: "Motion to Introduce a Directive pertaining to (Title of the Directive)"

### **5) Motion to Introduce Declaration of War**

A Declaration of War is a special document with special requirements, and it signals a shift in phase from the preparation phase to the actual war phase in the JCC. The Declaration may only be successfully passed by one council; the first council to pass a Declaration deemed to be of sufficient quality will be the council to declare war and is likely to be advantaged in the second phase of the debate, the war phase. As such, delegates should manage their time properly in the first phase, dividing their time equally between completion of their Declaration through both theoretical debate and practical action through directives, and resolving crises via directives.

**-The Declaration of War should contain the following items;**

- 1- Perambulatory clauses recognizing the key supporting states and foreign powers in the Union/Confederacy.
- 2- Perambulatory clauses recognizing the current condition of the union, acknowledging the belligerent parties.
- 3- Reason(s) why war is declared.
- 4-The future vision the council has for the union, including the address of key issues, such as;
  - a. Determination of borders
  - b. Who will rule that zone
  - c. What will happen to the previous responsible of the zone
  - d. How the zone will be secured
  - e. What will be the role of the new zone in the alliance
5. A general military strategy; can be broad and generalized

Directives should also be passed in preparation for the Declaration of War. For example, if the Declaration calls for a naval blockade, military orders to increase ship production/procurement should be passed. The format for a Declaration of War is the same as a normal MUN resolution.

Procedure is the same as the Motion to Introduce Directive. However, a Declaration of War requires a 75% majority to pass. Format: "Motion to Introduce Declaration of War"

**6) Motion to Introduce Amendment:**

As always, a directive or Declaration of War that is introduced may not always be the final draft or perfect directive which the delegates wish to achieve; if, throughout the course of the debate on the directive, a delegate wishes to make a amendment to the directive, he may motion to introduce an amendment. They should send a note containing their amendment to the chair, and then motion to introduce their amendment.

This can only be done after speakers for and against the directive are finished with their speeches. The council immediately goes into an introduction/summary of the amendment by the sponsors, followed by 3 speakers for the amendment, and 3 speakers against, with individual speaking time of 2 minutes each unless otherwise amended. Amendment requires a 50% majority to pass; abstentions are allowed unless the house is divided.

### **7) Motion to move into Direct Voting Procedure:**

If debate on the directive/Declaration is done and amendments are finished before the allotted time/speakers, a delegate may Motion to move into Direct Voting Procedure. This causes the council to immediately go into voting for the directive. Requires a 75% majority to pass.

### **8) Motion to Divide the House:**

If the directive being voted on is highly controversial and there are many abstentions, the sponsor of the directive may Motion to Divide the House. This immediately constitutes a revote on the directive, with no abstentions being allowed. Immediately passes; requires more than 30% of the council in abstention.

### **9) Motion for the Suspension of Debate:**

This motion is basically to go for lunch or to end the day. At lunch break or the end of the day, the chair would look favorably upon the motion to suspend debate. At which point, a delegate simply raises it. Requires a 75% vote to pass.

### **Points:**

Points are simply for the benefit of the delegate; to ensure that the comfort and understanding of the delegates are upheld, and to facilitate the full participation of all delegates.

#### 1) Point of Procedural Inquiry:

A Point of Procedural Inquiry may be raised to inquire about council proceedings; in case you don't know what's going on in the first place, you may either write a private note to the chair or raise this point to ask what the current motion on the floor is, or to ask how you should go about doing something. May not interrupt a speech; must be raised only between speeches.

## 2) Point of Order:

A point of order is to correct either council proceedings or information raised by a delegate in his speech; if you know that the chair had accidentally messed up council proceedings, or that the information/data raised by a delegate in his speech is wrong, you may raise this point to the floor. Can interrupt a speech if pertaining to the speech.

## 3) Point of Personal Privilege:

A point of personal privilege is for your personal comfort; if any external, physical circumstances affect your ability to understand the debate, such as the temperature of the room, the font size of the directive discussed or the audibility of the speaker, you may raise a point of personal privilege. Can interrupt a speech if pertaining to the speech, i.e. audibility or visual.

## 4) Right to Reply:

A right to reply is raised when a delegate feels that him or his state has been directly and personally insulted by another delegate's speech. He may then raise the right to reply, and the delegate speaking may explain or correct himself at discretion of the chair. If found to be guilty of personal attack, the other delegate will be forced to apologize. Can interrupt a speech.

## **Others:**

### 1) Request for Information/Advice:

The delegates are not alone in their struggle for war or peace; they have their trusted councils and departments below them. Delegates are thus able to request for information or advice from their departments/council; for example, the minister of finance may contact his treasury to find out the amount of state funds left. Requests for Information/Advice can be passed discreetly to the chair in note form. A reply will be returned to the delegate promptly.

### 2) Yields:

Not really a motion, point or action, but still noteworthy, there are three yields a delegate can make at the end of his speech; to the chair, to comments, or to another delegate. If there is no remaining time or the delegate does not wish to speak further, he may yield his time back to the

chair. If there is remaining time and the delegate wishes to open the time to Q&A or comments, he may do so. And if he wishes for a friendly delegate to speak on his behalf, he may yield his time to that other delegate.

### **Special Rules in the JCC:**

Self-explanatory.

1. Speech in third person is not required; delegates may address each other on a last name basis. I.e. General Putin instead of General of the Soviet Union. First person pronouns, i.e. I, we, he, are allowed.
2. No electronics are allowed unless in Unmoderated Caucus.
3. The Chair may speak as a normal delegate if he wishes; he may make speeches and motions and has executive power to override directives if necessary. However, he does not vote.
4. At the advent of a new crisis, the council may vote to move into a moderated caucus to discuss the crisis, which will super cede all remaining motions on the floor.
5. Assassination and military action is allowed. (under special conditions)

### **TYPES OF COMMUNICATION AND ACTIONS**

Due to the intense and dynamic nature of the Joint Crisis Committee, and its unique nature compared to other MUN committees, delegates in the JCC are able to communicate through various means and have the ability and the power to perform a wide range of actions, all of which are explained here:

#### **□ POSSIBLE WAY OF COMMUNICATIONS:**

Communication between delegates could include formal or informal communication. Formal communication would include diplomatic meeting between delegates of countries to discuss the crisis and the possible actions that could be taken. This may also include approaching the crisis information center for information or looking to create treaties with other countries. Delegates must note that the crisis information center must be aware of all formal communications taking place between delegates.

Communication between delegates may take place in the following forms:

- **NOTE-PAPER:** Delegates will be provided with note paper to be able to send messages to other delegates. Communication through note paper can be either formal or informal and may be used to set up meetings with other delegates, or to discuss strategies on the crisis.
- **MEETINGS:** Delegates in the JCC will be able to meet with leaders of each zone or of the other alliance, in smaller rooms adjacent to the committee room. These meetings can be either formal or informal, and can be with one state, a number of states, all states or only certain leaders. These meetings may be used for the purpose of forming organizations, alliances, treaties, war plans and treason plans. A large portion of the debate should include leaders working productively in these meetings to develop strategies and developments to the crisis. Delegate should note that if a formal meeting is taking place, a chair will be supervising and leading the meeting.
- **PRESS CONFERENCES:** Delegates may also host press conferences to introduce their actions on the crisis or make their opinions public.
- **POSSIBLE ACTIONS:**

Any actions that delegates may wish to take should firstly be agreed by their entire cabinet, and after its agreement, the chairs should be informed of the details of the agreement via directive paper that will be provided to all delegates. Delegates would be required to inform the chairs of the type of actions they are taking (military, economic, political and other) along with the detail of the action and if there are any countries party to the directive.

Delegate in the JCC have the power to perform a range of different actions, which include:

- Increasing their military power in the region, which would require specific details such as how many troops will be moved in, and from where these troops will be brought,

- Any type of military action such as launching airstrikes, bombing certain regions etc. However, delegates must note that severe military actions could lead to severe consequences in the form of developments introduced by the chairs,
- Place economic sanctions on the member of their alliances (if those do not comply with the general directive announced by the supreme leader)
- Form organizations or treaties, which would require specific details such as which countries or zone will be party to the organization or treaty, and what the organization or treaty is set up to do,
- Form or break alliance, provided they are realistic (delegates must remember that the alliances created by each supreme leader was through total domination, and therefore leaving the alliance could mean destruction of the leaving state),
- Declare war (delegates must remember that each alliance starts with equal manpower and firepower, therefore, a strategy must be put in place to reduce the number of opposing sides by at least 30% before being able to declare war)
- Other realistic and feasible actions, which must first be approved by the chairs.

Any action can either be introduced by the chairs in the form of a development, or by delegates themselves through a press announcement. Therefore, the JCC provides delegates with a wide range of powers, possible actions and reactive consequences. However, delegates must note that these must be realistic possible actions that their alliance could take in real life.

## **DELEGATE PREPARATION**

Here are possible tips and guidelines to be able to succeed in the Joint Crisis Committee:

1. Delegates are requested to complete their position profiles, based on the leader they have been assigned. This will give delegates a clear and concise understanding of their jurisdiction, and the real-life limitations. As mentioned earlier, delegates will only be allowed and able to act within their capabilities and jurisdiction. Therefore, filling out the profile of their specific position would allow delegates to understand the restraints of their zone that may limit their actions. This would also allow delegates to get into the shoes of their assigned delegates, and feel the pressures

related to the crisis.

2. All delegates are requested to understand and have a clear knowledge of their zone's policies as they should be acting and making decisions based on these policies, and what their alliance believes to be their main aim and best interests.

3. Furthermore, delegates should also research into the relationship their zone/leader has with the other zone/leader in the committee room, and should investigate if the objectives of those zone match or clash with their own zone's objectives, and how they might react to these zones/leaders and their possible actions.

4. Delegates should also be fully aware of the **(crisis topic)**, and its recent developments, as that it is where the committee will start from on Day 1. A good understanding of the crisis at hand will allow for more effective decisions being made in the committee.

5. Furthermore, delegates could also start thinking about possible developments on the **(crisis topic)**, and how they might react to these situations, domestically and internationally, as their reactions to one situation may vary internationally vs. domestically.

It is recommended by the chairs that to ensure a fast and quick-paced atmosphere in the JCC, delegates familiarize themselves with the points listed above and carry out further research. Delegates in their alliance groups are recommended to share their information through a Google document system, which would allow each delegate in that country group to have access to a wide range of information. Prior to debate, the chairs will share a Google drive folder with delegates. This folder will be their country folder, where delegates will be asked to type up any documents with specific details that they create during the course of debate. Any developments particular to that country will also be added to this folder. The chairs look forward to working with all the delegates.

## SOURCES

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