
**MAYO COLLEGE GIRLS' SCHOOL
MODEL UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE 2017**



**BACKGROUND
GUIDE**

***HISTORIC JOINT CRISIS
COMMITTEE (ALLIED)***



BRIEF – MEETING OF THE ALLIED POWERS

(For MCGS MUN 2017)

ABOUT THE MEETING

In the wake of invasion of Poland by German Armed Forces on 1st September 1939, Governments of Poland, France and United Kingdom have called a high-level closed door meeting between Ambassadors and experts of various friendly nations. The meeting is being held on 2nd September, 1939. It is to be noted that the participating nations are not yet officially the "Allied Powers", however one of the key agendas of this meeting is indeed formation of an alliance. Therefore, in this meeting, the participants will be looking forward to form alliances (With the participating as well as non-participating nations), policies and coordinated war strategies to ensure return of peace and stability to Europe. Due to these reasons, participants are advised to go through the nitty gritty of these themes during their preparation (as much as possible), for not only events of 1st September, but also World Wars in general.

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Disclaimer: Kindly read this Brief only after you have gone through the Joint Background Guide prepared for both the meetings.



THE DEVELOPMENT OF 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1939

Prelude:

1. Relations between Germany and Poland were strained due to border disputes arising from territorial settlements under the 'Treaty of Versailles'.
2. Germany had shown its intention for the return of ethnic German-majority territory in Western Poland. Part of which went to Poland from Germany after the Treaty.
3. Poland was also worried that Soviet Union and Germany may forge an alliance and attack Poland. For this reason, Poland had a military alliance with France.
4. However, with the rise of the Nazi Party in 1933 (which was against the communists) the likelihood of a conflict seemed less.
5. Germany and Poland signed the 'German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact' on 26th January, 1934. Both nations pledged to forgo armed conflict for a period of ten years and resolve their problems by bilateral negotiations.
6. By 1937, Germany began to increase its demand for parts of Polish territories, namely 'Danzig'. It also proposed projects through the Polish Corridor, which Poland rejected fearing economic sub-ordination to Germany. Polish view of Germany began to further erode with Germany's support to anti-Polish Ukrainian nationalists.
7. Losing faith in Germany's commitment to peace, Poland formed another military alliance, that with United Kingdom on 31st March, 1939.



8. On 28th April, 1939, Germany withdrew from both the 'German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact' and the 'Anglo-German Naval Agreement' with United Kingdom of 18th June, 1935.
9. By August 1939, relations were already strained and talks were not seeing progress. However, United Kingdom and Poland were still hopeful of a settlement.
10. Between 5-6th August, 1939, a German sabotage group the Jablunkov Pass and Mosty railway station in Silesia, however it was successfully repelled by Polish forces. Germany described it as an accident.
11. There were observations of overflights by high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft and cross-border movements. The attacked seemed imminent.
12. On the evening of 29th August, 1939, Germany made its intentions clear of restoration of Danzig to Germany, as well as the Polish Corridor (Not part of their initial demands). However, it said that it was willing to negotiate with Poland, if Poland sends an ambassador with the signing authority.
13. On 31st August, 1939, German Foreign Minister, Joachim Von Ribbentrop, dismissed the proposal for negotiations from the Polish ambassador on his arrival as he argued that the ambassador did not have full powers to sign the proposal.

The Development:

1. In the night of 31st August, 1939, a Polish radio in Gleiwitz, Poland (Near German-Polish border), a broadcast is made against Germany. Few house torching incidents were also reported in the Polish Corridor, home to ethnic-Germans.



2. Germany saw it as an act of aggression from Poland. It also highlighted that the incidents in the Polish Corridor are reflective of Poland's intention to carry out ethnic cleansing of Germans in Poland (An accusation which it had made in the past as well).
3. On 1st September, 1939, the German Luftwaffe or the German aerial warfare branch, started bombed the Polish town of Wielun. Subsequently, Germany opened attacks on other areas in Poland on the same day. This marked the beginning of the war.
4. Polish intelligence suspects that the Gleiwitz incident, and related events, were a false flag (a fake operation staged by pretending as the enemy) operation by Germany to find a pretext for initiating hostilities.



PORTFOLIOS

Executive Board: The Board members will be acting as the moderators as well as liaison officers for the participating members in the meeting. They will be responsible for ensuring that the discussion is held in a systematic manner and all communications with outside world are carried on behalf of the participating members of the meeting. They will act as the curator for the entire simulation, and their updates on the events happening outside the meeting shall be considered as final. It goes without saying that they will be judging the performances of the participants and giving crisis updates in intervals.

Ambassador: The Ambassador will act as the main spokesperson on behalf of the entire government of a nation. He/she will be carrying out key negotiations, formulating blocs with other nations, communicating policies of his/her government and/or finalising strategies with other participants. His/her word, on matters related to his/her nation, will be considered as final.

Note: The Polish Ambassador taking part in the meeting is not the same Ambassador referred to in the point 12 and 13 of the previous section. He/She will act as a different Ambassador representing the Polish government.

Spokesperson for the Armed Forces: The Spokesperson will act a military expert for the participants, who will advise them over matters related to the Armed Forces. However, it does not imply that he/she cannot give their perspective on other matters in the discussion. The spokespersons in this meeting are from countries who are likely to participate or are going to be important players in the conflict emerging from the events of 1st September, 1939.



Senior War Analyst:The Analyst will act as an expert on warfare, especially warfare related to intelligence. However, it does not imply that he/she cannot give their perspective on other matters in the discussion. The Analysts in this meeting are from countries who are likely to participate or are going to be important players in the conflict emerging from the events of 1st September, 1939.



TYPES OF DOCUMENTATION

Policy Declaration: It will act as a public document, released for all to see. It will communicate key policy decisions to the enemies of the participating members, as well as the public at large. It may be used as a - declaration of war, declaration of support, declaration of relief measure, tactical tool to misinform the enemy, and so. The format for the same is flexible.

Strategic Decision: It will act as a private document, only meant for the important officials from different participating governments in, for them to carry out covert strategic decisions. It may be used as a - method to call attacks on the enemy, have covert negotiations with other important players, communicate with the enemy, method to suggest specific covert strategic decisions to a nation or individual, and so on. The format for the same is flexible.
