

JCC

# PACIFIC

# WAR

*Study Guide*



2017

## **Letter from the Secretary-General**

Highly Esteemed Delegates,

First of all, I would like to thank all of you for your enthusiasm and interest in our conference. My name is Yaren Keçili and I would like to express my gratitude to be able to welcome you to the seventh annual session of Troy Model United Nations Conference 2024 as your Secretary-General. This year, as always, we feel great joy to present to you our hard work. Both the academic and operations teams have been working very hard to serve you to the best of their abilities and give you an unforgettable experience.

This year in our crisis committee we are ready to dive into the past and explore the history of the Pacific War. Delegates with enthusiasm in history will surely be ecstatic about this committee. I highly suggest you read this carefully prepared study guide and keep it on your bedside table until the conference as you will need to become one with history, literally. As the Academic team, we are extremely excited to see the outcome of this delightful process. I want to thank Nuri Öztunç who is going to serve as your Under-Secretary-General in JCC. He and his board members need all the praise for their work. I also want to thank Poyraz Karaman, head of crisis, and his team for their preparations. You will see their work much more closely in action during the committee. I highly recommend you work on your devious plans ahead of time as this committee will get heated.

Once again I would like to welcome you all to both the conference and the committee. Buckle up and get ready because we have prepared an incredible ride for you. Let's have three days full of fun, diplomacy, and memories not to be forgotten.

Yours Sincerely,  
***Yaren Keçili***

## **Letter from Under Secretary-General**

Hi guys,

I proudly present to you the most exciting and the hardest committee of TroyMUN'24- dont listen to other USG's. Get ready for the time of your life with the Pacific War committee. We worked very hard to make this committee available for you guys. When we adjourn this committee, we are sure that we will see smiles of happiness, excitement, and being proud of hard work.

If there are any crisis first timers among you, crisis committees are very different from the classic General Assembly committees. You will feel as if you're in a role-playing game. Commanding soldiers, doing real diplomacy; you will have the opportunity to truly change the course of the future of the committee.

Who knows? Maybe the future of this parallel universe will be led by Germany. We will see.

If you have any prior questions, I'm available at the email address down below.

→ nr.oztnc@gmail.com ←

***Nuri Öztunç***

## **Letter from Head of Crisis**

Fellow Delegates,

All of you should be very honored to be in this committee. Because this committee is the most enjoyable and educational of them all. When I was about to attend my first JCC committee, I was very anxious and didn't know what to do. But it went as easy as discussing with people. There is no difference between discussions and this committee other than formal stuff. This year's JCC discussion topic is the Pacific War which I recommended to our USG, (who is a very kind person if you don't get him stressed) thinking it would be a magnificent topic to work on.

When you're reading this study guide you should be asking yourself what to get prepared for and why, before TroyMUN. First of all this guide doesn't include all the things you should know. You have to pursue the topic before you come. Also you could be thinking why would I study just for this easy topic, and you would be wrong because there is always more to learn which you could use to empower all your despicable and devious plans in TroyMUN. Other than inquiring, always try to have fun and don't frown :3

***Poyraz Karaman***

*poyrazkaraman17@gmail.com*

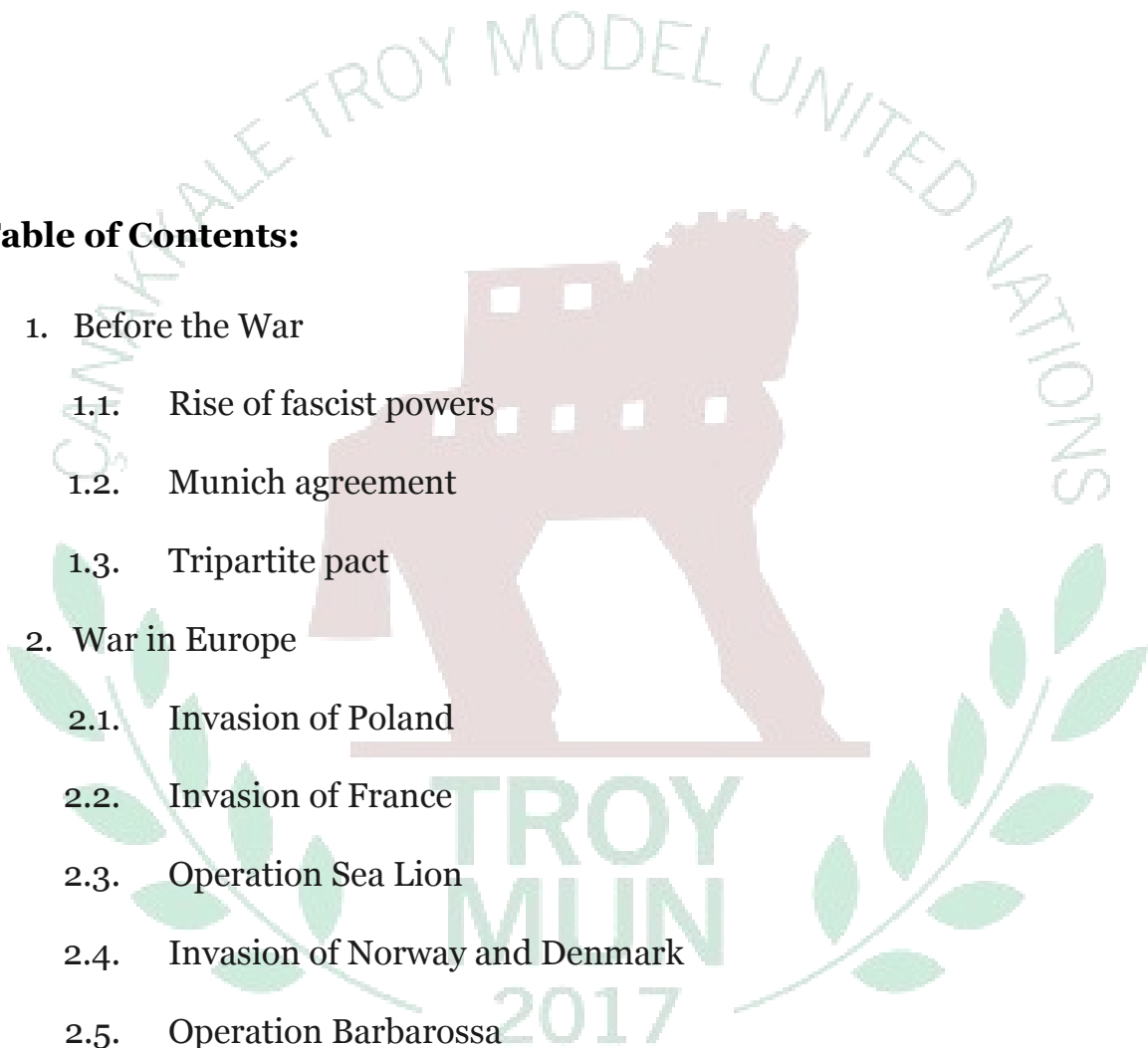


# **!WARNING!**

This Guide may include information and events that occur “**after**” the committee’s start date!

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## Before the war

### Rise of Fascist Powers

The rise of fascism is an important historical event that occurred in Europe in the early 20th century. Fascism is a far-right, ultranationalist political ideology that emphasizes the importance of strong, centralized government, the cult of leadership, and military power.

Fascist movements emerged in Italy, Germany, and Spain in the 1920s and 1930s, and they emphasized ideas of national unity, strength, and the restoration of traditional values. Fascist leaders, such as Benito Mussolini in Italy, Adolf Hitler in Germany, and Francisco Franco in Spain, achieved power through a combination of populist rhetoric, violence against political opponents, and the suppression of civil liberties.

### **Munich Agreement**

The Munich Agreement, also known as the Munich Pact, was a settlement that was signed in September 1938, in Munich, Germany, by Nazi Germany, Britain, France, and Italy. The agreement attempted to solve the ongoing crisis over Czechoslovakia by allowing Germany to annex the Sudetenland, a region of Czechoslovakia where many ethnic Germans lived.

The Munich Agreement was an attempt to appease Hitler and prevent war in Europe, but it failed to achieve this goal. In the months following the agreement, Hitler continued his plans for expansion and invasion, leading to the onset of World War II.

## **Tripartite Pact**

The Tripartite Pact was a military alliance signed by Germany, Italy, and Japan on September 27, 1940. The pact aimed to create "a new order" in East Asia and Europe and oppose United States influence in the Pacific. The pact included a mutual defense agreement, with each signatory promising to render assistance to the others in case of attack by any non-signatory power. The pact also included provisions on collaboration in the economic and military spheres, as well as the possibility of extending the pact to other powers.

In 1941, the Tripartite Pact was expanded to include Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria, forming the Axis Powers, also known as the "Rome-Berlin Axis." The Axis Powers went on to wage war against the Allied Powers, led by the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China, in a conflict that would become known as World War II.



# War in Europe

## **Invasion of Poland (1939)**

Nazi Germany led by Adolf Hitler demanded danzig exchange of peace after poland refused the ultimatum Nazi germany invaded Poland with more than 2.000.000 soldiers and 2.000 Tanks. The Poland resistance delayed the inevitable. This invasion led Britain and France to declare war on Germany and World War 2 erupted. The day 17th 1939 was the day USSR invaded poland with Germany the soviets used more than 1.000.000 infantry The event that set the world on a course for the conflagration of World War II. The world knew the Hitlers hatred against jew people even Einstein needed to fled from there the most brilliant men of the time.

## **Invasion of France (1940)**

Germany attacked France from the south through Ardennes which wasn't fully protected by the French forces the Ardennes troops was held by the most elderly battalion and didn't think of any operation from their not a tank nor a foot. Ardenes was passed easily with the motions called Blitzkrieg which is a tactic to use armored divisions and dense soldiers to move to a single position to heavily attack them and try to break enemy lines with force in a surprise attack starting in May. In June, France had been defeated and Paris was

occupied. After this major victory Germany let collaboration government of France have southern France which established Vichy France

The quick victory established German authority over Western Europe.

### **Operation Sea Lion (Planned Invasion of Britain)**

Operation Sea Lion (1940) - German plan to invade Britain. It relied on achieving air control (which Germany had not in the Battle of Britain). This war was a major and important win in this war for the allies because if England falls this could mean a downfall for allies but. The German navy couldn't pass through English Channel and this shows that England mainland is safe

### **Invasion of Norway and Denmark (1940)**

Germany invaded Norway and Denmark in order to protect its iron ore shipments from Sweden and establish naval bases, among other reasons.

Before this invasion England tried to cut the iron that came from Sweden but miserably failed

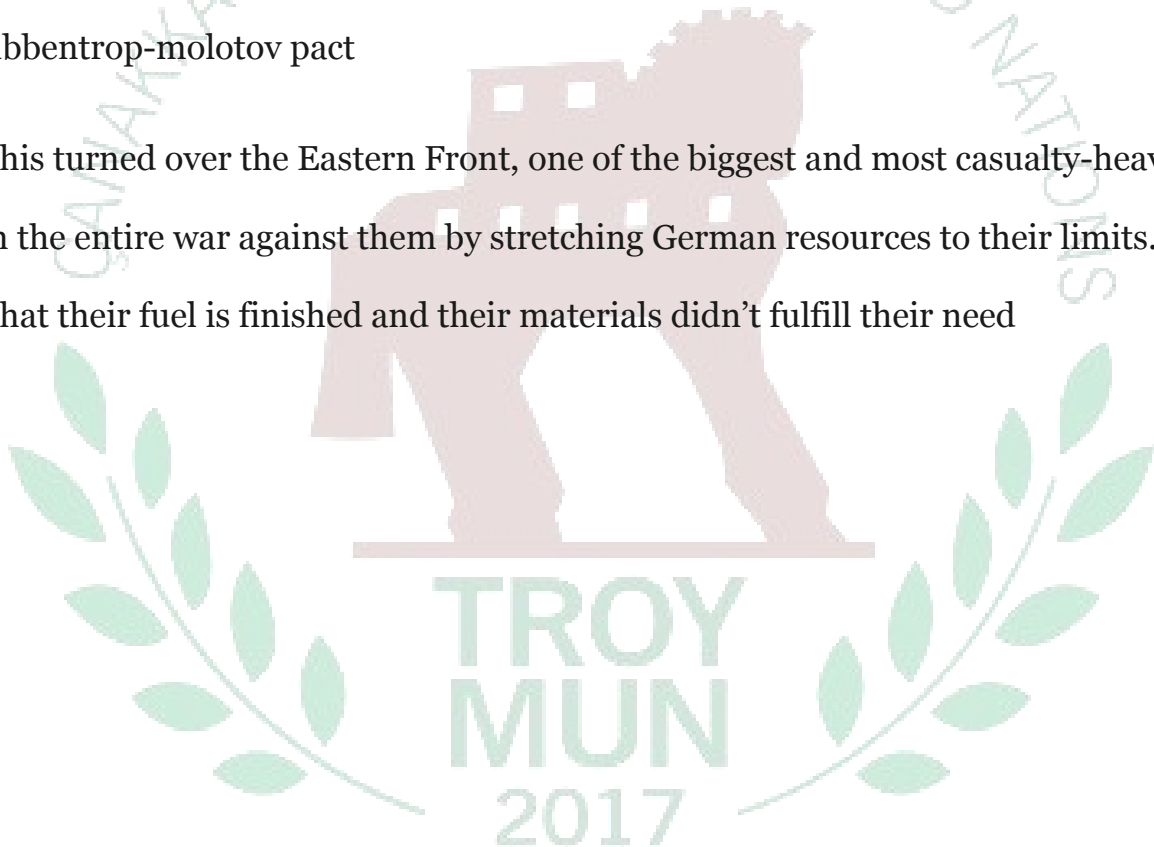
This meant that the country of Germany had a stable and easy access to its own lines, and it controlled the North Sea.



## **Operation Barbarossa (1941)**

Operation Barbarossa, the largest military invasion in history launched by Germany against the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. This was to capture the Soviet land and annihilate Communism. Which done because of the threat of communism and this war breakout after Nazi germany broke ribbentrop-molotov pact

This turned over the Eastern Front, one of the biggest and most casualty-heavy in the entire war against them by stretching German resources to their limits. That their fuel is finished and their materials didn't fulfill their need



## **D-Day (1944)**

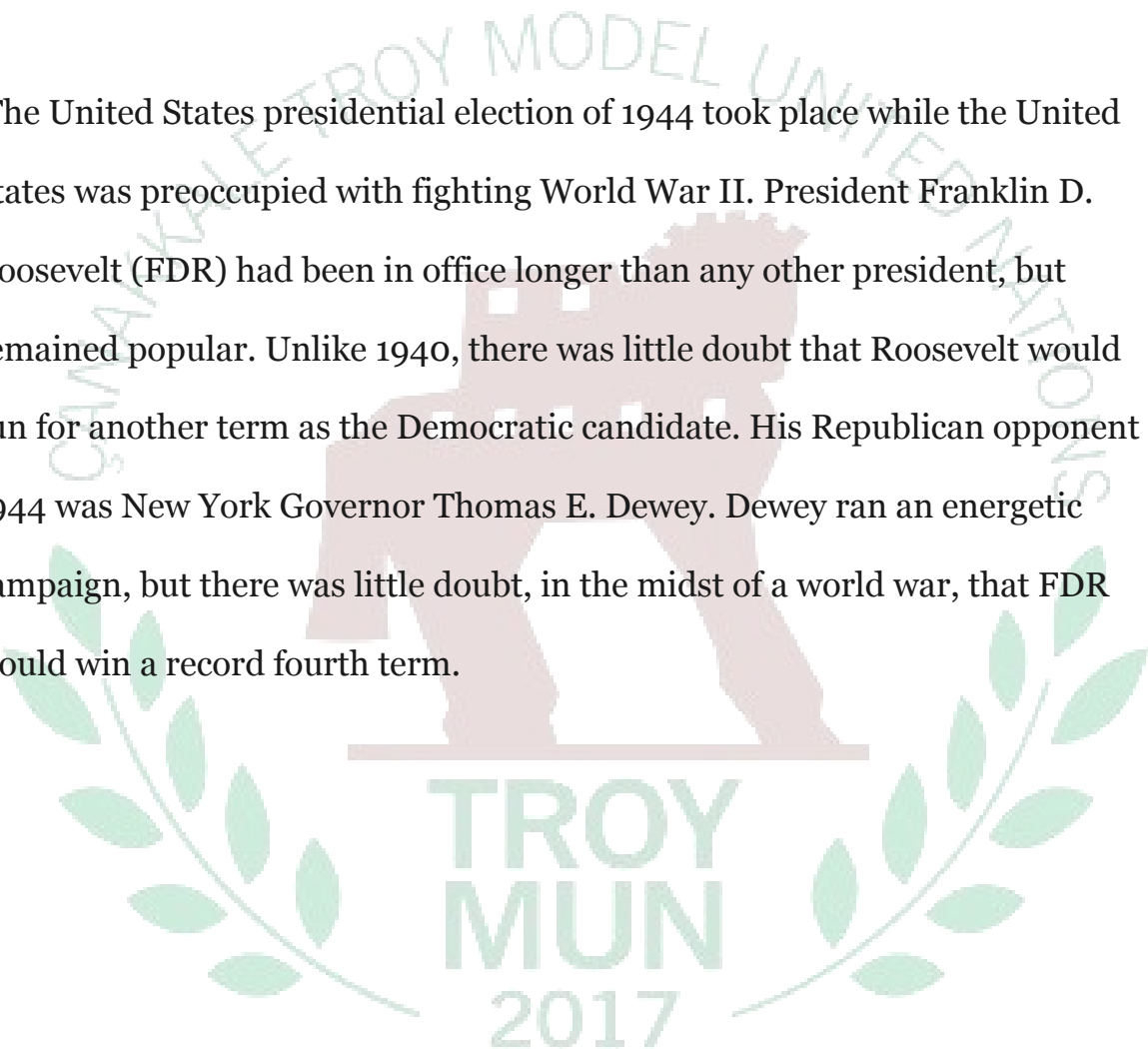
On June 6, 1944, Allied forces with the lead of USA launched a massive invasion of German-occupied France at Normandy. even though Nazi germany protected all of their seaside territories with the name of atlantic wall they couldn't handle this massive invasion and the largest manpower used invasion. This operation involved extensive planning and coordination among the Allies. After the invasion of sicily which will soon start Italian civil war A 1,200-plane airborne assault preceded an amphibious assault involving more than 5,000 vessels. Nearly 160,000 troops crossed the English Channel on 6 June, and more than two million Allied troops were in France by the end of August.

D-Day was a crucial turning point in the war, leading to the liberation of Western Europe from Nazi control. Which gave chance to free france occupy their lost territories which controlled by Nazi germany and colloboration government of Vichy.

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# American elections

The United States presidential election of 1944 took place while the United States was preoccupied with fighting World War II. President Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) had been in office longer than any other president, but remained popular. Unlike 1940, there was little doubt that Roosevelt would run for another term as the Democratic candidate. His Republican opponent in 1944 was New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey. Dewey ran an energetic campaign, but there was little doubt, in the midst of a world war, that FDR would win a record fourth term.



# The Atomic Bomb

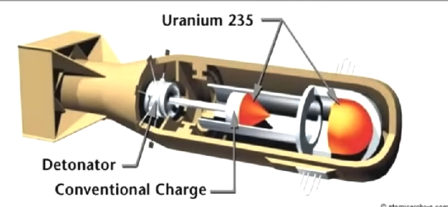
On December 2 1942, man first initiated a self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction, and controlled it. And that self-sustaining nuclear reaction eventually led to the creation of the atomic bomb. This idea underlied the creation of the Manhattan Project, **J. Robert Oppenheimer**, **Enrico Fermi**, DuPont's **Crawford Greenewalt**, Kellogg's **Percival Keith**, MIT's **Vannevar Bush**, Harvard's **James B. Conant** and Berkeley's **Ernest O. Lawrence**,

## MANHATTAN PROJECT

Leaders were: **J. Robert Oppenheimer**, **Enrico Fermi**, DuPont's **Crawford Greenewalt**, Kellogg's **Percival Keith**, MIT's **Vannevar Bush**, Harvard's **James B. Conant** and Berkeley's **Ernest O. Lawrence**, the project was run by the United States in collaboration with the United Kingdom and Canada.

The development of the atomic bomb started in 1942 and was later used on Japan Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. The only time an atomic bomb was

Little Boy: A Gun-Type Bomb



28" in diameter, 10" long, 9,000 lbs  
50 kg of Uranium, 70% <sup>235</sup>U  
Critical mass = 17" in diameter  
Y = 12.5 kT

used in a war was the WW2 The bomb left devastating effects almost as bad as the war itself. The cities bombed had lost its ability to grow crops, plants and the people either died from the immense power of the bomb or the radiation that they had experienced. The Manhattan Project employed nearly 130,000 people at its peak and cost nearly \$2 billion (equivalent to about \$27 billion in 2023), over 80% of which was for building and operating the plants that produced the fissile material. Research and production took place at more than 30 sites across the US, the UK, and Canada.



## **WAR IN ASIA**

### **Soviet-Japanese Border Conflicts**

The Soviet-Mongolian-Japanese border war started in 1935 and ended in 1939 resulting in Mongolian and Soviet victory. Border skirmish was the result of both Japanese, Soviet claims on Manchuria. This may be a loss for the Japanese but these conflicts also provided army experience to the Japanese that

resulted in great progress in the Chinese War. These border conflicts heavily contributed to the signing of the Soviet Japanese Neutrality Pact.

## **Second Sino-Japanese War**

### **1 Marco Polo Bridge Incident**

Also known as the Lugou Bridge incident or the July 7 incident was a battle in 1937 between China and the Empire of Japan. In this incident, a Japanese soldier was temporarily absent on the opposite side of the Wanping fortress so the commander demanded a right to search the town for him but the Chinese refused. This caused tension between sides. This situation escalated and Chinese soldiers started firing on the Japanese but the missing soldier had already returned to his lines. Firing didn't stop and the Second Sino-Japanese War started. The incident was part of the Second Sino-Japanese war. Since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria there had been many incidents along the rail line connecting Beijing with the port of Tianjin. This war was inevitable.



## **2 Yellow River Blown**

This was a human-made flood that lasted from 1938 to 1947 by blowing up the Huayuankou Dam. This intentional destruction was made by the Chinese National Revolutionary Army (NRA). This flood created a defensive line against Imperial Japanese Armed Forces to protect the Longhai railway that the USSR used to lend lease equipment to China. Secondly this flood made it difficult for Japanese forces to walk easily into wartime capital Chongqing. Thirdly the flood destroyed infrastructure, bridges and railways. But this flood came costly for Chinese. Total of 400,000 to 500,000 civilians died from drowning, famine and plague.

## **3 Nanjing Massacre**

Was a mass murder of Chinese civilians in the captured capital of China, Nanjing, which happened right after the Japanese took the city. The massacre lasted six weeks in 1937 which included war crimes such as mass rape, looting, torture and arson. The massacre killed estimated 40,000 to 300,000 civilians that got falsely accused of being soldiers or got raped. Chinese soldiers left the city unguarded because Nanjing wasn't a defensible position thus leaving civilians into Japanese hands.

#### **4 Operation Ichi-Go**

Also known as Operation Number One, Operation Ichi-Go was a campaign that lasted from April to December of 1944. The goal of this campaign included to make two big army pockets in southeast China including big cities like Sui-chuan and Nan-hsiung, connection of the naval landings, capturing cities like Loyang, Changsha, Heng-yang, Ling-ling, Kweilin, Liuchow, Nan-ning and connecting main frontline to Indochina to prevent US bombing on Japanese homeland and shipping. Although the Japanese had a heavy material loss Operation Ichi-Go was a victory for the Japanese. This meant that China could only rely on Burma railway for equipment and material leases.

#### **Invasion of the Colonies**

On December 7, 1941, Japan staged a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, severely damaging the US Pacific Fleet. When Germany and Italy declared war on the United States days later, America found itself in a global war. Japan launched a relentless assault that swept through the US territories of Guam, Wake Island, and the Philippines, as well as British-controlled Hong Kong, Malaya, and Burma, lastly Dutch-controlled East Indies Company. Yet, with much of the US fleet destroyed and a nation unprepared for war, America and its allies decided they needed to save Great Britain and defeat Germany first.

# Japanese Diplomatic Relations With USSR

After the fall of France USSR wished to safeguard its eastern border to concentrate on Europe. On the other hand, the Empire of Japan was at war against China, had unstable relations with the USA. Both parties of countries agreed on signing a Neutrality pact to secure their border. This pact was known as the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact or Non-aggression Pact. The Soviets denounced this pact and declared war on the Japanese Empire in 1945.

## Japanese-Soviet War

At the Tehran Conference in November 1943, Joseph Stalin agreed that the Soviet Union would enter the war against Japan once Germany was defeated. The Soviet–Japanese War was a campaign of the Second World War that began with the Soviet invasion of Manchuria following the Soviet declaration of war against Japan on 8 August 1945. The Soviet Union and Mongolian People's Republic toppled the Japanese puppet states of Manchukuo in Manchuria and Mengjiang in Inner Mongolia, as well as northern Korea, Karafuto on the island of Sakhalin, and the Kuril Islands. The defeat of Japan's Kwantung Army helped bring about the Japanese surrender and the end of World War II. The Soviet entry into the war was a significant

factor in the Japanese government's decision to surrender unconditionally, as it was made apparent that the Soviet Union was not willing to act as a third party in negotiating an end to hostilities on conditional terms.

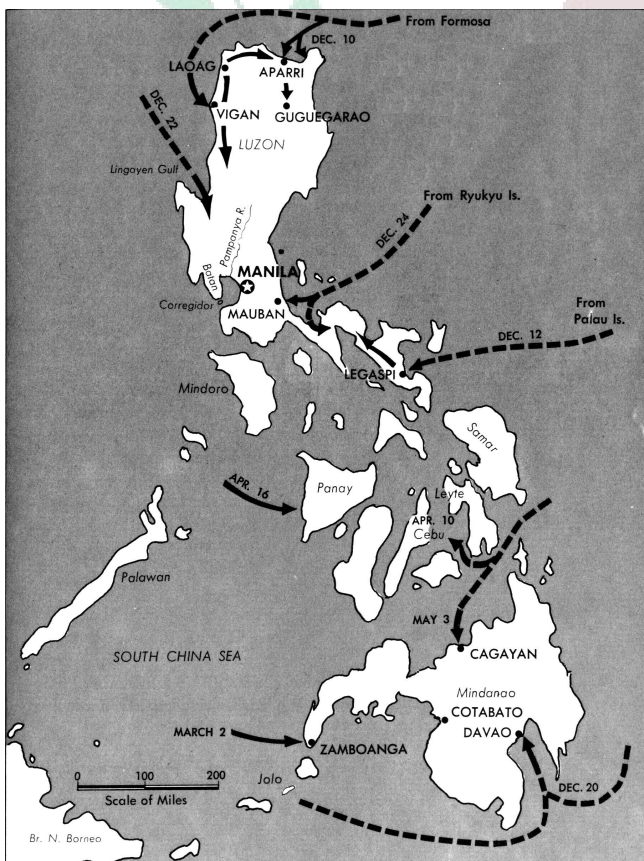
## **USS PANAY INCIDENT**

The USS Panay incident was a Japanese bombing attack on the U.S. Navy river gunboat Panay and three Standard Oil Company tankers on the Yangtze River near the Chinese capital of Nanjing on December 12, 1937. Japan and the United States were not at war at the time. The boats were part of the American naval operation called the Yangtze Patrol, which began following the joint British, French, and American victory in The Second Opium War. Public reaction was mixed in the U.S., with the president weighing various diplomatic and military responses only to settle for an apology and compensation. The Japanese claimed that they did not see the U.S. flags painted on the deck of the gunboat. Tokyo officially apologized and paid a cash indemnity. The settlement mollified some of the U.S. anger, and newspapers called the matter closed.

## Effects of the US Embargo on the Empire

After the Japanese occupation of Indochina, the USA decided to Embargo the Empire of Japan. 80 percent of oil that was shipped to Japan was coming from the USA. Japanese navy officials calculated that they had only 2 years of oil that they could use. Japan was in need of raw materials and oil, these resources were located at European colonies in Asia. This led to the Invasion of the Colonies.

## Japanese Invasion of Philippines



The Japanese Invasion and Conquest of the Philippines started with a surprise attack by the Japanese naval and Air Forces, the forces began to simultaneously launch surprise strikes across the Southeast Asian countries including the Philippines which was their priority because they planned

which was done hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

On December 8th, 1941, approximately 17 hours after Pearl Harbor, led by Japanese Lt. General Masaharu Homma, Japanese Air Forces began bombing Clark Field which was their major occupation point because they hold American holdings like air bases, naval bases, warehouses at Luzon. Hangars, barracks, and warehouses were completely ruined as casualties increased. The American forces present were helpless in defense of their major points while the Japanese continued their bombing, the American Air Force was unable to do anything as Japanese planes simultaneously attacked the base at Iba, also located on the island of Luzon. The initial Japanese aerial attacks resembled Pearl Harbor, as the Japanese successfully caught American forces by surprise, establishing Japanese air superiority for a time. During the time of Japanese aggression in Asia, the US had already occupied the Philippines. In fact, the US began occupying it since 1898. However, while the Philippines was the United States' colony, it was going through a series of political unrest. The US was then convinced to sign the Philippine Independence Act in 1934.

## REOCCUPATION OF PHILIPPINES BY USA



By mid-1944, American forces were only 300 nautical miles (560 km) southeast of Mindanao, the largest island in the southern Philippines and able to bomb Japanese positions there using long-range bombers. American forces under Fleet Admiral



Chester W. Nimitz had advanced across the Central Pacific Ocean, capturing the Gilbert Islands, some of the Marshall Islands, and most of the Marianas Islands, bypassing many Japanese Army garrisons which helped them to leave most of the army behind and focusing on one point leaving Japanese army behind, with no source of supplies and militarily impotent. The Supreme Commander of the Southwest Pacific Theater of Operations, had either overrun, or else isolated and bypassed, all of the Japanese Army on New Guinea and the Admiralty Islands. Before the invasion of the Philippines, MacArthur's northernmost conquest had been at Morotai in the Dutch East Indies on September 15–16, 1944. This was MacArthur's one base that was within bomber range of the southern Philippines. Between Borneo and Mindoro, the fifth largest and westernmost island of the Philippines, was invaded on February 28, with landings of the Eighth United States Army at Puerto Princesa. The Japanese put up little direct defense of Palawan, but cleaning up pockets of Japanese resistance lasted until late April, with the Japanese using their common tactic of withdrawing into the mountains and jungles, dispersed as small units. Throughout the Philippines, U.S. forces were aided by Filipino guerrillas to find and dispatch the holdouts, the last of whom, Hiroo Onoda, did not surrender until 1974, in the mountains of Lubang Island in Mindoro. The U.S. Eighth Army then moved on to its first landing on Mindanao (April 17), the last of the major islands of the Philippines to be taken. Mindanao was followed by invasion and occupation of Panay, Cebu, Negros and several islands in the Sulu Archipelago. Following additional landings on Mindanao, U.S. Eighth Army

troops continued their steady advance against stubborn resistance. By the end of June, the enemy pockets were compressed into isolated pockets on Mindanao and Luzon where fighting continued until the Japanese surrender on August 15, 1945. However, some units of the Japanese Army were out of radio contact with Tokyo, and it was difficult to convince some of them that Japan had surrendered, becoming Japanese holdouts. As at many Pacific Islands, major Japanese officials, including members of the Imperial Family, visited in person to convince the soldiers that they must surrender by order of the Emperor.

## **Pearl harbor**

Main purpose of the Pearl Harbor attack was to neutralize American Naval Forces and it is shown as the aim of finding a place for themselves in the changing world balances and becoming a superpower.

Japan's aim with this attack was seize important lands and underground resources of the world, Japan successfully emerged from the fight against China; Japan also wanted to exclude the USA.

Japanese forces landed in Northern Malaya, a few hours before the attack on Pearl Harbor; Meanwhile a larger Japanese force was landing off neutral Thailand.

Japanese warships of the Pearl Harbor strike force began moving towards a forward base in the Kuril Islands, north of Japan, on 17 November; They sailed for Pearl Harbor on the 26th.

The Pearl Harbor operation involved the secret passage of the entire fleet including six aircraft carriers, two battleships and the three cruisers, across the North Pacific over a distance of approximately 3,700 miles.

Approximately 26 Japanese cruiser submarines were concentrated in the Hawaiian Islands, tasked with capturing any American ships that survived the main air attack. Five smaller two-man submarines, launched from larger submarines attempted to enter the harbor on early 7 December. An American destroyer sank one of the boats at the entrance to Pearl Harbor about an hour and 15 minutes before the air attack began, nearly costing Japan the element of surprise.

As a result Japan lost 29 aircraft, 74 aircraft damaged, 129 killed soldiers, 1 sailor captured.

America lost, 8 battleships (4 sunk, 4 damaged), 3 destroyers (damaged), 3 light cruisers (damaged), 1 harbor tank, 347 aircraft (188 destroyed, 159 damaged), 2008 sailors, 109 Marines, 208 soldiers killed, 68 civilians killed, 1,178 military and civilians wounded.

# **AFTERMATH**

After World War II, the world faced the devastating aftermath of the conflict. The war had caused enormous human suffering, destruction of cities, and economic damage to many countries. The nations of the world came together to create international institutions, such as the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, to help rebuild and prevent future conflicts.

The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the dominant powers in the world, and a new era of tension and conflict known as the Cold War began. The United States and its allies focused on rebuilding Western Europe and Japan, and the Soviet Union began to expand its influence in Eastern Europe and other parts of the world.

## **WEST AND EAST GERMANY**

After World War II, Germany was divided into four occupation zones: American, British, French, and Soviet. In 1949, the American, British, and French zones formed the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) or West Germany, while the Soviet zone became the German Democratic Republic (GDR) or East Germany.

The two Germanys were divided by the Berlin Wall, a massive barrier that separated the two sides of the city. The Berlin Wall became a symbol of the Cold War and the division of Europe into East and West. The two Germanys remained separate countries for over 40 years, until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. After the reunification of Germany, the country has become one of the leading powers in Europe and the world.

# Americans:

## 1. Douglas MacArthur:



He was born on January 26, 1880. He was the son of a general and the first in his class at West Point, exhibited an exceptional degree of self-confidence, positioning him to embark upon a distinguished military career.

In 1918 he had an advanced rank which was brigadier general after a few years he became a major general. In 1930 he became the General of the American Army. He also had an important role in the Pacific theater during World War II.

In 1935-1941 he served as Philippines military adviser and field marshal. He retired from the United States army in December 1937.

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## 2. Chester W. Nimitz:

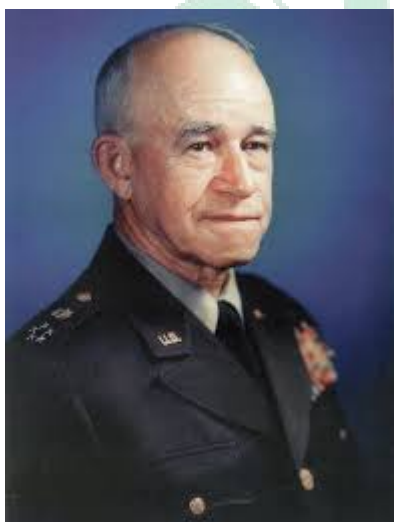


Chester W. Nimitz was born on February 24, 1885 in Fredericksburg, Texas. In 1905 he graduated from the United States Naval Academy. Chester W. Nimitz had a distinguished career in the U.S.

He served in various capacities including submarine command and as a naval attack until World War II. He played a major role during World War II as the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941 led to the relief of the then-commander-in-chief of the US Pacific Fleet

ten days later, and Nimitz became his successor on the last day of the year.

## 3. Omar Nelson Bradley:



Omar Nelson Bradley was born on 12 February, 1893. When he was 15 years old his father passed away. His mother then moved with him to Moberly, where she remarried. In 1910, he graduated from Moberly High School. He was an exemplary student and athlete, selected to serve as captain of both the baseball and track teams. In 1915, he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

At the start of the Second World War, he held the position of commandant of the United States Army Infantry School.



#### 4. Raymond A. Spruance:



Raymond A. Spruance was born on July 3, 1886, in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1906 he graduated from the US Naval Academy. He firstly started serving as a gunnery officer after sometime he specialized in ordnance and torpedo warfare.

In 1943, Spruance was appointed Commander of the Fifth Fleet and led operations in the Central Pacific. His leadership and strategic acumen were one of the things that were most

remarkable about him.

It was one of his most important and helpful features in World War II.

#### 5. Walter Short



Walter Short was born on March 30, 1880, in Fillmore, Illinois. In 1901 he graduated from the United States Military Academy. In 1902 he was commissioned as a second lieutenant of infantry in the U.S. Army. He served in various military capacities, including as a cavalry officer and later in command positions. In 1941, he was appointed to command the army's Hawaiian Department. He was promoted to the temporary rank of lieutenant general and was responsible for Hawaii's

aerial and ground defense.

## 6. Husband E. Kimmel



Husband E. Kimmel was born on February 26, 1882, Henderson, Kentucky. In 1904 he graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy. He served in several battleships, commanded two destroyer divisions and a destroyer squadron and USS New York (BB-34). He had important positions on flag staff and in the Navy Department and after that in 1937 he got promoted to rear admiral. In 1941 he became commander in chief, U.S. Fleet and Pacific Fleet during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

## 7. Winfield S. Cunningham



Winfield S. Cunningham was born on February 16, 1900, Rockbridge, Wisconsin. In 1916 he completed his junior year in high school and went to the U.S. Naval Academy. His class graduated one year early because of World War I, meaning he graduated in 1919 instead of 1920. After that he began his naval career, his first duty was on USS Martha Washington to bring troops home from France. In the next two years he spend his

time on ships at Turkiye. In 1922 he went abroad and sailed for China. In 1923 he returned back to the U.S and also got promoted to lieutenant. During World War II he commanded the defense of Wake Island against the Japanese attack.

#### **8. Henry L. Stimson:**



Henry Lewis Stimson was born on September 21, 1867. In 1884 he attended college at Yale University and then he attended Harvard Law School in 1881. In 1891 he went to work at the law firm of Root and Clark. In 1910 he was a candidate for the governorship of New York and also he gained national prominence when he was appointed by President William Howard Taft to replace Jacob Dickinson. He also participated in World War I fighting as colonel with the 305th Field Artillery in France. From that point onwards, he would

be referred to as "Colonel Stimson". In 1927, he was appointed as a presidential emissary to Nicaragua and subsequently served as governor general of the Philippines between 1927 and 1929. President Herbert Hoover appointed Stimson as Secretary of State, a role he would fulfill throughout the entirety of the Hoover administration. In 1932, Stimson and Hoover articulated the 'Stimson Doctrine', which asserted the non-recognition of

territorial gains obtained by force in the wake of Japanese aggression in Manchuria in 1931. Following his tenure in the Hoover cabinet, Stimson resumed his legal practice. However, he was subsequently appointed to the cabinet once more, this time as Secretary of War by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in July 1940.

#### **9. Frank Jack Fletcher:**



Frank Jack Fletcher was born on 29 April 1885. In 1902, he commenced his studies at the US Naval Academy, graduating in 1906. Subsequently, in accordance with the legal requirement, he served a two-year period at sea until 1908. In 1909, he was assigned to the destroyer Chauncey, which operated as part of the Asiatic Torpedo Flotilla. In April 1910, Fletcher assumed command of the

destroyer Dale, and in March 1912, he returned to Chauncey as her commanding officer. In April 1914, he was stationed aboard the Florida, the flagship of his uncle Frank Friday Fletcher, during the occupation of Veracruz, Mexico. In 1914, then Lieutenant Fletcher was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in the battle at Veracruz. He was the nephew of Admiral Frank

Friday Fletcher, who was also awarded the Medal of Honor for actions at Veracruz. Fletcher was an admiral in the United States Navy during World War II. He commanded five different task forces throughout the war, and was the operational task force commander at the pivotal battles of the Coral Sea and Midway, which collectively resulted in the sinking of five Japanese aircraft carriers.

**10. Frank D. Wagner:**



Frank Dechant Wagner was born on August 22, 1893. When he was ten years old his mother passed away and after that he continued living with his sister and father. In 1911 he graduated from Pottstown Senior High School and went to the US Naval Academy. A year later he lost his sister and after a short time he lost his father as well and that left him with no family. In 1915 he graduated and

was commissioned as an ensign in the United States Navy on June 5. He was subsequently assigned to the protected cruiser Des Moines and also participated in the patrol cruises to the Middle East. He was still assigned to Des Moines when World War I started and he was subsequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) and then lieutenant. Subsequently, he performed escort duties with the Atlantic Fleet until early 1918, when he was ordered to return to the United States for torpedo instruction at the Naval Torpedo Station in Newport, Rhode Island. Upon completion of the training, Wagner joined the newly commissioned destroyer Lea, under the command of future Admiral David W. Bagley, who was then a Lieutenant Commander. In 1926 he was promoted to lieutenant commander. Subsequently, Wagner was reassigned to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, under the command of his former superior officer, Admiral Joseph M. Reeves. On 1 January 1936, he was promoted to the rank of Commander. In World War II he was the commander of Patrol Wing Ten.

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## 11. Roy Geiger:



Roy Stanley Geiger was born on January 25, 1885, Middleburg, Florida. He went to Florida State Normal and Industrial College. In 1907, Stetson University College of Law gave him a Bachelor of Laws degree. That same year, he enlisted in the Marine Corps as a private in St Paul, Minnesota, and was sent to Norfolk Naval Station for basic training. In 1908 he got promoted to corporal. After some time he started his journey on being a second lieutenant in 1909. In 1918 he arrived in France. He was in command of a squadron of the First Marine Aviation Force and also he was a part of the Day Wing, Northern Bombing Group. In January 1919 he was posted to the United States, he was awarded a Navy Cross for his efforts and excellent leading bombing raids against the enemy. In accordance with the files, he also got other awards in his lifetime like another Navy Cross, three Navy Distinguished Service Medal and an Army Distinguished Service Medal. In World War II, he commanded the III Amphibious Corps in the battle for Okinawa.

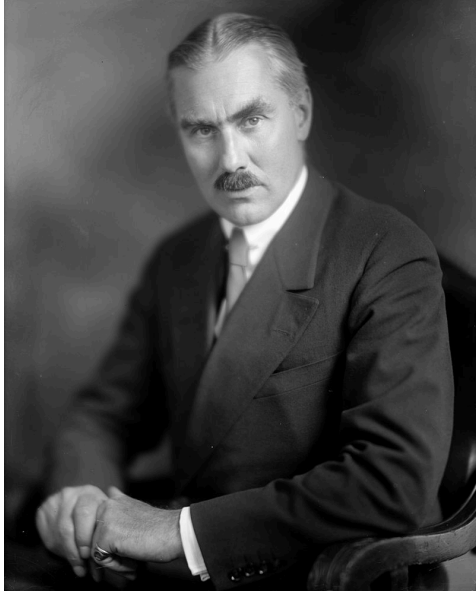
## 12. James V. Forrestal:



James V. Forrestal was born on February 15, 1892, Beacon, New York. He was the son of a very strict middle-class Irish Catholic family. He was the youngest son of James Forrestal, an Irish immigrant who engaged in political activities on an occasional basis. During his formative years, Forrestal engaged in amateur boxing. Subsequent to his graduation from secondary school in 1908, when he was 16 years old, he spent the following three years employed by a trio of newspapers: the Matteawan Evening Journal, the Mount Vernon Argus and the Poughkeepsie News Press. He commenced his studies at Dartmouth College in 1911, but was transferred to Princeton University in his sophomore year, where he assumed the role of editor for The Daily Princetonian. In World War II he was the final Secretary of the Navy to hold cabinet-level status. He was appointed to this position by President Franklin D.

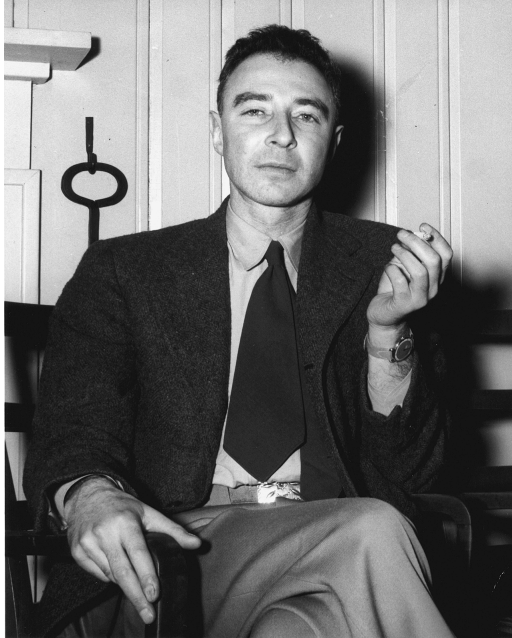


### 13. Joseph Grew:



Joseph Clark Grew was born on May 27, 1880, Boston, Massachusetts. In 1892, when he was 12 years old, he was enrolled at Groton School, an elite preparatory school whose stated objective was to "cultivate manly Christian character". Also he was two academic years ahead of Franklin D. Roosevelt. During his formative years, he developed a keen interest in outdoor pursuits like hunting, camping and sailing. He spent his summers away from school engaged in these activities. Grew subsequently attended Harvard College, graduating in 1902. From 1920 to 1921, he held the position of United States Ambassador to Denmark. From 1924 to 1927, he held the position of Under Secretary of State in Washington, serving under President Calvin Coolidge and succeeding William Phillips. In 1927, he was appointed as the American ambassador to Turkey. He continued to serve in Ankara until 1932, at which point he was offered the opportunity to return to the Far East. In 1932, Grew was appointed by President Herbert Hoover as the successor to William Cameron Forbes in the role of ambassador to Japan.

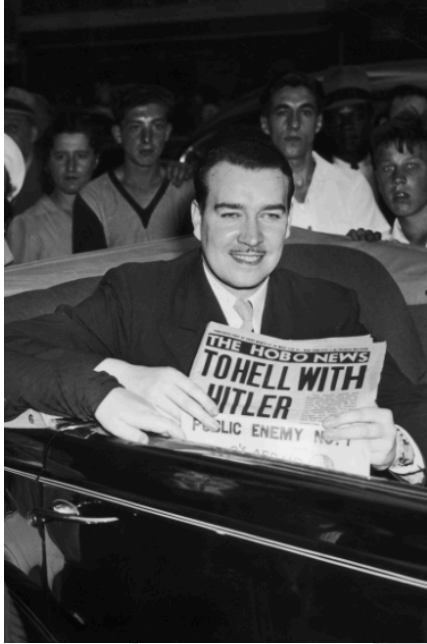
#### 14. Julius Robert Oppenheimer:



Julius Robert Oppenheimer was born on April 22, 1904, New York. He received his initial education at Alcuin Preparatory School. In 1911, he commenced his studies at the Ethical Culture Society School, which was established by Felix Adler with the objective of providing training based on the Ethical Culture movement, which espoused the principle of "Deed before Creed".

Oppenheimer was a student of considerable versatility, displaying an interest in English and French literature, as well as a particular inclination towards mineralogy. He completed the third and fourth grades in a single academic year and proceeded directly to the fifth grade, thereby skipping half of the eighth grade. He also engaged in private music lessons with the renowned French flutist Georges Barrère. During his final year of secondary education, Oppenheimer developed an interest in the field of chemistry. In 1921 he graduated. He commenced his studies at Harvard College in 1922. He specialized in the field of chemistry. In 1925, he graduated from Harvard University with a Bachelor of Arts degree, summa cum laude, having completed the programme in only three years. In 1924 he got accepted at Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1926, Oppenheimer relocated from Cambridge to the University of Göttingen, where he had the opportunity to study under the guidance of Max Born. In 1927 obtained his Doctor of Philosophy degree. After 1939 he was chosen to oversee the operation of a laboratory engaged in the Manhattan Project.

## 15. William Patrick Hitler (Stuart-Houston):



William Patrick Hitler (Stuart-Houston) was born on 12 March, 1911, Liverpool, England. He was the son of Alois Hitler, Jr., the half-brother of Adolf Hitler, and his Irish wife, Bridget Dowling. In 1914, Alois departed from the lives of Bridget and William, embarking on a gambling tour of Europe; he subsequently returned to Germany. Due to the outbreak of World War I, he was unable to reunite with his family and, as a result, relinquished his paternal responsibilities, leaving William to be raised by his mother. He entered into a second marriage in violation of the law, but wrote to Bridget during the mid-1920s to request that she send William to Germany's Weimar Republic for a visit. In 1929 she finally acquiesced. In 1933, William undertook a journey to Nazi Germany with the intention of capitalizing on the ascendancy of his half-uncle. He was dissatisfied with these roles and once more approached his half-uncle with a view to securing a more suitable position. In his written communication, he made use of blackmail in the form of threats to sell stories about the family that would be embarrassing to them to the press, unless his own personal circumstances were to improve. In 1938, Adolf requested that William renounce his British citizenship in exchange for a prominent position. Suspecting a ruse, William fled Nazi Germany and once

more attempted to extort his uncle with threats. During World War II, he served in the United States Navy.



# JAPANESE:

## 1. HAJIME SUGIYAMA:



Hajime Sugiyama was born on 1 January 1880 in Kokura, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan, and in 1901 he graduated from the Imperial Japanese Army Academy as a lieutenant. He served in the Russo-Japanese War, and in 1910 he graduated from the Army Staff College. In 1918, Sugiyama was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and commander of the Japanese 2nd Air Battalion after observing the Imperial German Air Force during World War I, and in 1925 he was promoted to Major-General. In February 1937 he was appointed Minister of War, and in December 1938 he took command of the North China Area Army and the Mongolia Garrison Army during the Second Sino-Japanese War. In 1940, he succeeded Kanin Kotohito as Chief of the General Staff of the IJA, and he

lobbied for war with the United States in World War II; however, in 1944 he was dismissed as Chief of the General Staff as the fronts collapsed on all sides.

## 2. HIDEKI TOJO:



Hideki Tojo was born on 30 December 1884 in Tokyo, Japan. In 1905, he graduated from the Japanese Military Academy, and in 1928 he was promoted to Colonel, believing in militarism and Japanese nationalism. In September 1935, having been promoted to Major-General, he took command of the Kwantung Army's military police during the Second Sino-Japanese War and was one of the nationalist officers who put down the February 1936 coup by radical political factions within the Imperial Japanese Army, and he united the Toseiha faction with the patriotic (albeit anti-political) factions of the Japanese army.

### 3. JUN ISHUROKU:



Born in what is now part of the city of Nantan, Kyoto prefecture, as the fourth son of a farmer, Ushiroku attended military preparatory schools in Osaka, and graduated from the 17th class of the Imperial Japanese Army Academy in 1905. He served in combat very briefly at the very end of the Russo-Japanese War as a junior

lieutenant with the IJA 38th Infantry Regiment. He graduated from the 29th class of the Army Staff College in 1917. He served on staff of the Kwantung Army, staff of the IJA 3rd Division, staff of the IJA 5th Division, Railway Section of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff, military attaché to Europe, and back with the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo, where he was assigned to the protection of the South Manchurian Railway. In August 1931, became Chief of Staff of the IJA 4th Division.

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#### 4. NOBUTAKE KONDO:



Nobutake Kondo was born on 25 September 1886 in Osaka, and he joined the Imperial Japanese Navy in 1907. In 1937, he was promoted to Vice Admiral after having taken part in the Japanese occupation of the German Empire's ports from 1920 to 1923 in the aftermath of World War I and the Treaty of Versailles. In 1941, he took command of the Japanese 2nd Fleet and directed the sinking of the Royal Navy's HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Repulse on 10 December, an early defeat for the United Kingdom. In 1942, he led the Support Force at the Battle of Midway before fighting in the southwest Pacific Ocean at the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, Battle of Santa Cruz, and Battle of Guadalcanal. After the defeat at Guadalcanal, he was left in command of a large ship fleet at Truk that went unused in the war, and from December 1943 to May 1945 he led the China Area Fleet. Appointed to the Supreme War Council that month, he was there for only a few months when Japan surrendered to the United States. He died in 1953 at the age of 66.



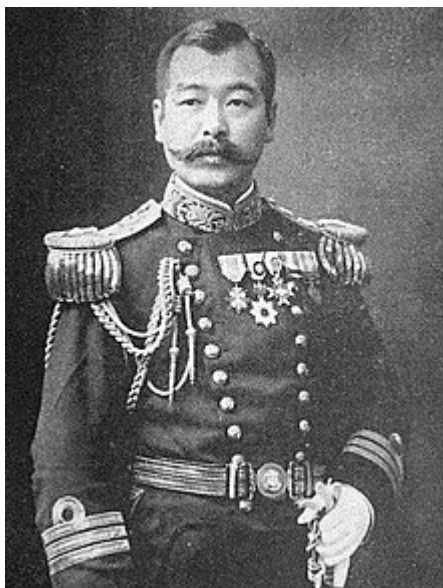
## 5. OSAMI NAGANO:



Osami Nagano was born on 15 June 1880 in Kochi Prefecture, Japan. He served in many staff positions during the Russo-Japanese War, leading a naval gun unit during the Siege of Port Arthur. From December 1920 to November 1923 he served as a military attache to the United States and was present at the Washington Naval

Conference, the first arms control treaty in history. From March 1936 to February 1937 he served as Minister of the Navy after Mineo Osumi and before Mitsumasa Yonai. His most important post was Chief of the General Staff of the Imperial Japanese Navy from April 1941 to February 1944 during World War II. When he was prosecuted for war crimes, he was cooperative and friendly with the Americans, but he died of a heart attack in January 1947.

## 6. ABO KIYOKAZU:



Abo was born in Saga Prefecture as Sawano Yasusaburō, where his father was the commandant of the military academy where he went to school. His father died when he was still young, but the deputy commandant, Abo Kiyoyasu, took notice of young Abo and

adopted him into his household on the condition that he marry his daughter. Promoted to lieutenant in 1897, he continued to serve on Izumi, becoming chief navigator in 1898. He then served on the cruisers Akashi and Izumo, battleship Asahi and as chief gunnery officer on the cruiser Suma. In 1903, he was promoted to lieutenant commander, and reassigned as chief gunnery officer to the cruiser Yakumo, followed by the battleship Mikasa, during which time he saw combat in the Russo-Japanese War at the naval Battle of Port Arthur, Battle of the Yellow Sea, and the final decisive Battle of Tsushima. During the Russo-Japanese War, he became famous for coining nicknames for each of the ships in the Russian fleet, to make identification and transmission of orders to the Japanese gunnery crews more understandable.

#### **7. KANTARO SUZUKI:**



Kantaro Suzuki was born on 18 January 1868 in Izumi Province, Japan in the Sekiyado Domain. In 1884, he graduated from the Imperial Japanese Navy Academy, and during the First Sino-Japanese War he commanded a torpedo boat during the

Battle of Weihaiwei. In 1903, he became a commander, and he fought in the Russo-Japanese War, leading them at the Battle of Port Arthur and the Battle of the Yellow Sea. From 1914 to 1917 he was Vice Minister of the Navy, and he held several naval posts. On 7 April 1945, Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso resigned following the defeat at the Battle of Okinawa during World War II, and he was 77 years old when he became Prime Minister. He negotiated peace with the Allied Powers, and the militarist faction twice attempted to assassinate him on 14–15 August 1945 in the Kyujo incident. After the surrender of Japan became public, he resigned from being Prime Minister, and he died of natural causes in 1948 at the age of 80.

#### **8. OTOZO YAMADA:**



Otozo Yamada was born on 6 November 1881 in Nagano Prefecture, Japan. He served as a cavalry officer of the Imperial Japanese Army, and he was promoted to Major-General in 1930, when he became Commandant of the Cavalry School. In 1937, he gained a field command as the

commander of the IJA 12th Division in Manchukuo, and he later led the Japanese Third Army and Central China Expeditionary Army. In August 1940, he was promoted to full General, and he was made Inspector-General of Military Training, serving in this post until 1944. In July 1944, he became the final commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army, and his makeshift forces were scattered by the Soviet Union's Red Army in just a few days in August 1945 when the Russians invaded Manchuria. He was sentenced to 25 years in a Soviet labor camp for war crimes, but he was released in 1956, and he died in Japan in 1965.

#### **9. SADAO ARAKI:**



Sadao Araki was born on 26 May 1877 in Komae, Tokyo, Japan, and in 1897 he graduated from the Imperial Japanese Army Academy as a Lieutenant and fought in the Russo-Japanese Army, and he graduated from the Army Staff College at the head of his class. In 1918 he was promoted to colonel and served in the Siberian Intervention during the

Russian Civil War, and in 1923 he was promoted to Major-General. In 1931 he was appointed Minister of War under Prime Minister Tsuyoshi Inukai, but he supported Inukai's assassination by far-right patriots, and in May 1931 he unveiled the Amai Doctrine to Prime Minister Makoto Saito, a nationalist plan similar to the United States' Monroe Doctrine. He promoted totalitarianism, militarism, and expansionism, and he promoted spiritual Shinto training for the army. Araki was one of the masterminds of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria as Minister of War in 1932, and his plot led to Japan taking much of China. In 1936, the Kodoha far-right patriots struck again with the February 26 Incident, killing Prime Minister Saito but failing to take over the government. Araki was one of the men held responsible and was fired from the army. In 1938, Prime Minister Fumimaro Konoe appointed Araki Minister of Education, and he had that role until 1939.

#### **10. MITSUMASA YONAI:**



Mitsumasa Yonai was born on 2 March 1880 in Morioka, Iwate Prefecture, Japan. He served in administrative positions in the Imperial Japanese Navy during the Russo-Japanese War, and Yonai rose in the ranks of the navy in the Interwar Years.

From December 1936 to February 1937 he was commander of the Combined Fleet after Sankichi Takahashi and preceding Osami Nagano, while he served as Minister of the Navy several times. Yonai was made Prime Minister in January 1940, and he opposed the Tripartite Pact with Nazi Germany and Italy, and he had a pro-United Kingdom and pro-United States viewpoint. After World War II's end, he helped in the prosecution of war criminals and devoted the rest of his life to the reconstruction of Japan, dying in 1948 of pneumonia.

#### 11. TEIJIRO TOYODA:



Teijiro Toyoda was born on 7 August 1885 in Wakayama Prefecture, Japan. In 1905 he graduated from the Imperial Japanese Navy Academy and served in the Russo-Japanese War, and he studied in the United Kingdom as a part of the exchange program that was a result of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1906. During World War I, he commanded some Japanese ships that



patrolled the Pacific Ocean to prevent the German Empire's U-boats from attacking Allied shipping in the region, and in 1920 he was promoted to commander. In 1923, he served as a naval attache to London and in 1935 became Vice-Admiral, being given command of the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service in November 1938. He was made Minister of Foreign Affairs on 18 July 1941, and he was the foreign affairs minister for three months. He resigned with Prime Minister Fumimaro Konoe in October 1941, and he worked in the steel and iron industry. After the end of World War II, he was not tried for any war crimes, as he had advocated peace before the war. He was chairman of a Japan-Brazil joint development company in 1958, and in 1961 he died of kidney cancer at the age of 76.

## **12. TAKIJIRO ONISHI:**



Takijiro Onishi was born on 2 June 1891 in Tamba, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan. He joined the Imperial Japanese Navy Academy in 1912 and was educated in combat aircraft in England and Japan; by 1941, he was Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese 11th Air Fleet. In 1944, he commanded the first kamikaze unit, 100 pilots on Luzon in the Philippines. On 16

August 1945, unable to deal with the surrender of Japan to the United States, Onishi wrote an apology to the 4,000 men whom he had sent to their deaths before committing seppuku.

### 13. KUNIAKI KOISO:



Kuniaki Koiso was born on 22 March 1880 in Utsonomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan. He graduated from the Imperial Japanese Army Academy in 1900 and served as a battalion adjutant and Captain during the Russo-Japanese War. Koiso rose in the ranks during peacetime, and by 1931 he was a Lieutenant-General. From 1942 to 1944, Koiso was Governor-General of Korea, succeeding Jiro

Minami and preceding Nobuyuki Abe, after two terms of being Minister of Colonial Affairs; when he was governor-general, he was responsible for having the controversial conscription of Koreans into the IJA implemented during World War II. Koiso was chosen to succeed Prime Minister Hideki Tojo after the downfall of his government in 1944, and he was unable to control the events occurring as World War II was being lost to the United States, and he was unable to find a peace agreement that would appease both Japan and America. Wang Jingwei died of pneumonia in Japan, ending Japan's hopes of installing a puppet government in China. In April 1945, he resigned from being



Prime Minister after the government refused to give him authority on military decisions, and Kantaro Suzuki succeeded him.

#### **14. HEISUKE YANAGAWA:**



Heisuke Yanagawa was born on 2 October 1879 in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan, and he served in the Imperial Japanese Army during the Russo-Japanese War before graduating from the Army War College in 1912. Yanagawa served in China as a military attache before attending the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, and he was also a delegate to the League of Nations from Japan. Yanagawa became involved in the Kodoha faction of Japanese politics with Sadao Araki, Jinzaburo Masaki, and Hideyoshi Obata, and he served as Vice-Minister of War from 1932 to 1934. From 1935 to 1936, he commanded the army on Taiwan, and he led the Japanese Tenth Army in China from 1937 to 1938, and he was unwillingly involved in the Rape of Nanking. In 1938, he retired from military service, and he died in 1945.

## 15. CHUICHI NAGUMO:



Chuichi Nagumo was born in Yonezawa, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan. He graduated from the Imperial Japanese Navy Academy in 1908, being promoted to Commander in 1924 and to Vice-Admiral in 1939. Nagumo led Japan's main carrier fleet in offensives across the Pacific Ocean between December 1941 and June 1942, but he was not suited to their operations as his failure to call a third strike on the US Navy's carriers at Pearl Harbor in December 1941 was a major loss, and the Battle of Midway was another defeat. After the failure at the Battle of Guadalcanal, he was moved to command the garrison of Saipan. On 6 July 1944, Nagumo shot himself in the temple with a pistol when the Battle of Saipan was won by the United States

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## What is a JCC and how does it work?

A Joint Crisis Committee usually comprises two groups of delegates/representatives in separate rooms, debating the same, perpetual crisis.

Typically these factions have opposing positions in the crisis and either try to dominate the other side or seek common ground. As a rule, there are no boundaries to a faction's course of action, besides having to remain realistic.

The crisis is presented to the delegates, who can react to it in the form of directives, short one-clause resolutions. These directives influence the outplay of the scenario. Directives will be further explained in the rules of procedure, but here is an example:

*“Public Directive: US Blockade of Cuba*

*US hereby decides that the 3rd carrier strike group shall blockade any shipping bound for Cuba, by all means necessary.*

*- US Secretary of Defense”*

If this Directive is submitted, the crisis will change accordingly. For example, if the opposing faction forgets about there, an armed conflict may be sparked. But Greek army will have more casualties these decisions/actions, that the crisis develops.

Your chairs will act like a delegate whenever it's necessary. More about it in the workshop.

## **Crisis Updates:**

Throughout a crisis session there will be multiple spontaneous crisis updates given by the crisis team. These include the latest developments of the crisis at hand, as well as the results and repercussions of submitted directives.

As an Example:

*“Crisis Update No. X October 30th 1962*

*The reconnaissance plane (sent out in the previous directive) has spotted a soviet submarine near the coast of Florida.*

*Public opinion of JFK is at an all-time low, due to inaction in the face of the crisis...”*

## **Events:**

The scenario's outplay is also affected by random events, such as natural disasters, leaks, other countries' actions, and so on...

## **Intelligence:**

Having more knowledge as the opposing faction is key in facing the crisis. E.g. The reconnaissance planes' findings (from the example above) are not known to the opposing faction, (they don't know their submarine has been spotted). Directives can involve intelligence actions, e.g. spy operations, but are at risk of detection.

**Procedure of debate:** The debate in this JCC will be held in the following two ways only:

**1. Unmoderated Caucus:** Unmoderated Caucuses in JCC will function identically to those found in conventional Model UN committees: they will serve as informal periods of debate where delegates can physically move across the committee room to approach fellow delegates in colloquial conversation.

**2. Directive Breaks:** Directive Breaks are short recesses in which the crisis team will be given the opportunity to confer and process directives. While directives are being processed by the staff, delegates are encouraged to engage in colloquial debate without leaving their respective seats in the committee room.

### **Directives**

This JCC involves two types of directives:

#### **1. Private Directives:**

- A. A private directive can be issued by any delegate and involves actions that are to be taken by assets or institutions under his jurisdiction. E.g. The Prime Minister of Italy may issue a private directive to his intelligence agency to observe/infiltrate a specific place or institution, but he cannot issue a private directive commanding UN Peacekeepers, as those are not under his jurisdiction.
- B. A private directive can be issued without informing other members of the faction.
- C. The outcome of a private directive will be decided by the chairs and the submitter will be given notice individually.

## **2. Public Directives:**

- A. A public directive can be issued by any delegate and involves actions that are to be taken by any assets or institutions under the entire blocks jurisdiction. E.g. The Sec. General of the USSR may issue a public directive to move troops of the Warsaw Pact from Place A to place B
- B. A public directive has to be submitted, proposed to the committee in a speech, and has to be voted on and passed by a simple majority of all members of the faction.
- C. The outcome of a public directive will be decided by the crisis team and the entire faction will be given notice through the next crisis update

## **Where to go now ?**

While the study guide provides much of the knowledge you need to move forward in the committee, we strongly advise you to conduct further research on your roles and delve deeper into the historical contexts in order to fully participate in your committee. It will be worthwhile, we assure you—obviously, to dominate the opposing side!

We will brief you on the process and the subject during the workshop that kicks off the conference. Keep in mind that having prior knowledge will set you apart from other delegates.

## **SOURCES**

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**Britannica - The invasion of the Philippines**

**Wikipedia - Pacific War**

**Imperial War Museum - The War In The Pacific**

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