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*Historical Crisis Committee*

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***Official Study Guide***



# AGENDA

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*Deliberating upon the threat of Nazi Germany with a special focus on the implications of the Pearl Harbour attack and Operation Barbarossa*

*Freeze Date: 16 December 1941*

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1 Letter from the Executive Board
- 2 Introduction to the Committee
- 3 List of Key Terms
- 4 Introduction to the Agenda
- 5 Timeline
- 6 Country Positions
- 7 Failures of the League of Nations
- 8 Past Resolutions
- 9 Instructions for Delegates
- 10 Sources to Use

# Letter from the EB

Esteemed Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that we, the Executive Board, welcome you to the Historic Crisis Committee at JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2025. We are honoured to host such a distinguished gathering of individuals who are ready to step into the shoes of decision makers during one of the most pivotal periods in history.

As citizens of the global community, we recognise the importance of understanding the past to shape the future. Over the course of this conference, delegates of the Historic Crisis Committee at JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2025, will immerse themselves in a setting where swift thinking, adaptability, and diplomacy are paramount. You will find yourselves at the centre of a fast paced simulation where the smallest decisions can alter the course of history.

A respectable fraction of you have been involved in Model UN for years while the rest of you are embarking on your first crisis committee experience. However, as your Executive Board, we can assure you that regardless of your prior involvement in the world of MUN, you will leave this two-day conference with sharper analytical skills, a deeper understanding of historical geopolitics, and an appreciation for the complexities of decision-making in times of crisis. We are dedicated to make this a memorable experience for you all and should you require any assistance or clarification, please feel free to approach us at any point during the conference.

The HCC not only offers a platform to engage with a multifaceted historical setting but also provides the unique opportunity to witness and influence events as they unfold. This will allow you to refine your strategic thinking, strengthen your debating skills, and build lasting connections that extend beyond the conference itself.

In the coming days, we will engage in discussions and address situations that will challenge both your resolve and your creativity. We encourage you to make the most of this opportunity, exchange diverse perspectives, and work together towards meaningful solutions that will uphold the standard of this committee. Welcome to JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2025, and may our shared journey through the Historic Crisis Committee be engaging, challenging, and rewarding.

Ariv Mehra  
Director - HCC

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Assistant Director - HCC

Ayan Mukherjea  
Crisis Coordinator - HCC

# Introduction to the Committee

The Historical Crisis Committee (HCC) is a specialised committee that allows delegates to step into the shoes of key historical figures and re-examine pivotal events from the past. Unlike conventional Model UN committees, the HCC does not operate on standard parliamentary procedure. Instead, it is a dynamic and action based committee that functions through continuous crisis updates, speeches, and directives. Each delegate is assigned a specific historical role, often political or military, and is expected to make decisions that can alter the course of history through a combination of formal and informal debate and paperwork.

The HCC is mandated to simulate high-stakes scenarios in a historically accurate yet interactive format. Delegates must balance personal portfolios with wider geopolitical objectives while reacting to real-time developments introduced by the crisis team. The committee's agenda typically spans military operations, economic mobilisation, intelligence gathering, and propaganda campaigns, requiring a balance of strategic planning and persuasive advocacy. By simulating the pressure of a crisis cabinet, the HCC challenges delegates to think critically, negotiate under pressure, and understand the intersection of military, political, and humanitarian concerns.

To succeed delegates must craft coherent strategies, allocate resources, and respond to surprise developments under strict time constraints. The committee rewards innovation, adaptability, and a deep understanding of historical context.

At JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2025, the HCC will deliberate upon the actions of Pearl Harbour and the growing threat of Nazi Germany with a particular focus on Operation Barbarossa. This simulation will place delegates in the heart of World War II, challenging them to navigate complex shifting alliances, ideological conflicts, and evolving military strategies that defined the early 1940s. Delegates will be expected to analyse the global implications of Axis aggression and respond through swift, decisive action. The committee aims to explore how leadership, diplomacy, and warfare intersected during one of the most volatile periods in modern history.



# List of Key Terms

**Grand Strategy:** The integration of political, economic, and military aims into a unified war effort.

**Total War:** A conflict in which all national resources, economic, industrial, and civilian, are mobilized to achieve victory.

**War Economy:** The mobilization of national resources (industry, manpower, logistics) to sustain prolonged conflict. Delegates must balance military expansion with economic strain.

**Coalition Warfare:** The challenge of coordinating strategies, logistics, and political aims among allied but sovereign powers.

**Alliance of Convenience:** A temporary partnership between powers with differing long-term interests, based only on immediate wartime needs.

**Bloc Politics:** The formation of sub-groups within a larger coalition (e.g., Axis bloc vs. Allied bloc, or smaller sub-alliances).

**Multilateralism:** Cooperation among multiple states, usually through formal conferences or alliances, to manage conflict or negotiate agreements.

**Realpolitik:** Pragmatic diplomacy driven by power and necessity rather than ideology or principle.

**Sphere of Influence:** A region where a power claims predominant control or interest, formal or informal (e.g., Soviet aims in Eastern Europe).

**Diplomatic Recognition:** Official acknowledgment of a government or movement's legitimacy (e.g., Free France vs. Vichy France).

**Appeasement:** A policy of conceding to demands to maintain peace and avoid escalation, often controversial in retrospect (e.g., Munich, 1938).

**Backchannel Diplomacy:** Informal or secret negotiations conducted outside official meetings to test positions or secure deals discreetly.

**Casus Belli:** A formal justification for war or escalation, often invoked in diplomatic correspondence.

**Non-Belligerency:** A stance where a state provides aid to one side without formally declaring war (e.g., U.S. before December 1941).

**Centre Of Gravity:** The focal point of power that holds an opponent's system together; the source of their strength, unity, or will to fight. According to Clausewitz, striking at an adversary's centre of gravity is the most effective way to defeat them.

**Theater of Operation:** A broad geographic region where major campaigns take place (e.g., North Africa, Eastern Front, Pacific).

**Frontline:** The primary zone of combat between opposing land forces. In this committee, delegates can directly control assets at the frontline.

**Command and Control (C2):** The system by which commanders issue orders and coordinate troops. In this committee, generals may assume direct control over assets during combat.

**Supply Lines:** The logistical routes that deliver food, fuel, ammunition, and reinforcements to forces in the field. Vulnerable to disruption by enemy action.

**Strategic Bombing:** Long-range aerial attacks targeting industrial, logistical, or civilian infrastructure with the aim of weakening the enemy's war capacity.

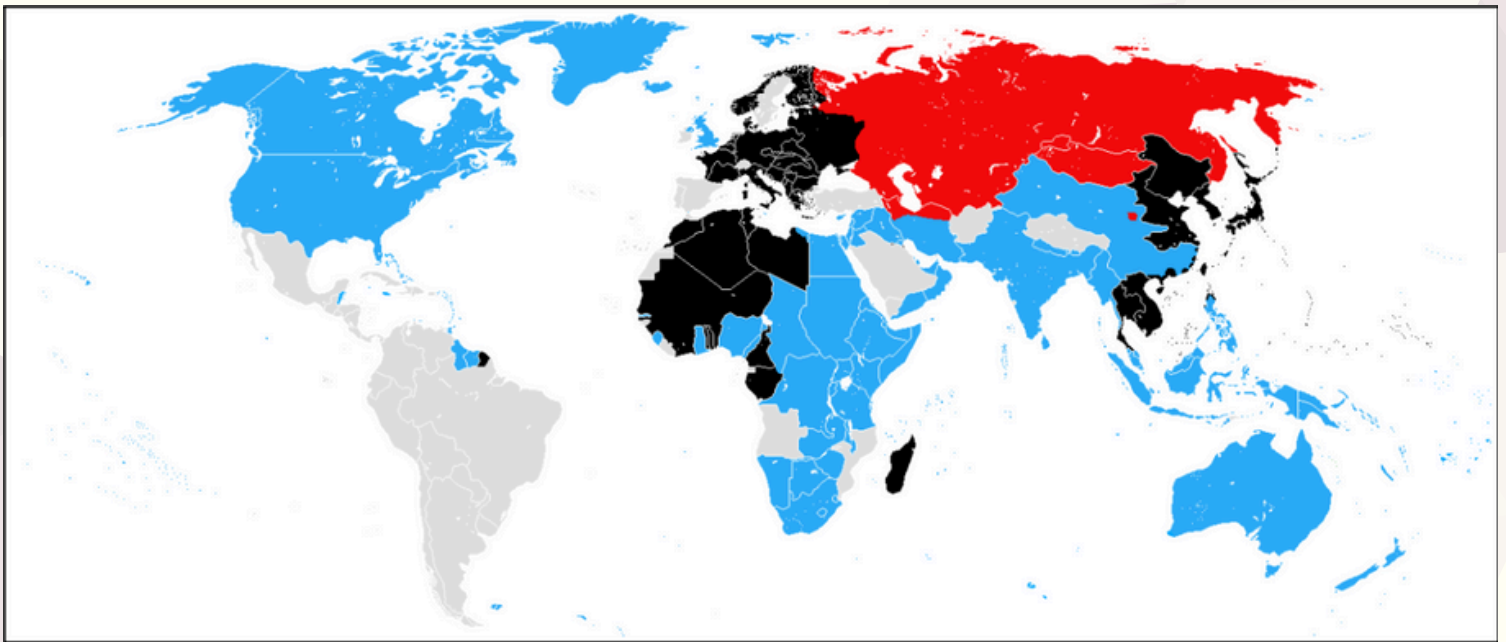
**Attrition:** A strategy of wearing down the opponent through sustained losses in men and material, rather than decisive maneuvers.

**Blitzkrieg:** German "lightning war" doctrine of fast-moving, coordinated attacks designed to shock and overwhelm before the enemy can respond.

# Introduction to the Agenda

The threat posed by Nazi Germany has reached a defining moment in the Second World War, with its aggressive expansionism now shaping the course of global events. Under Adolf Hitler's leadership, Germany has pursued a strategy of rapid militarisation, territorial conquest, and ideological domination, plunging Europe into conflict. The launch of Operation Barbarossa on 22nd June 1941 shattered the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, opening the largest and most brutal front of the war. This campaign, aimed at crushing the Soviet Union, has drawn vast resources and manpower into a battle that will determine control over Eastern Europe.

The strategic balance of the war shifted dramatically on 7th December 1941, when Japan launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. The event not only brought the United States into the war but also exposed the dangerous coordination between Axis powers. In the days that followed, Germany declared war on the United States, further widening the conflict into a truly global struggle. As of the freeze date, 16th December 1941, the Allies face a formidable enemy entrenched across multiple theatres, while Germany remains militarily potent and politically assertive.



The combination of Pearl Harbor and Operation Barbarossa presents an interlinked crisis: the Axis powers now threaten both the Atlantic and Pacific, while the Soviet Union fights to hold back the Wehrmacht in the East. This moment captures the height of Axis confidence and the uncertainty of Allied strategy. For the committee, understanding the military, political, and diplomatic dimensions of these events is essential to assessing the scale of the threat and determining how the international community can respond to prevent Nazi domination.



# Timeline

28 June 1914: Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip.

28 July 1914: Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia; domino of alliance declarations begins.

1914-1918: World War I devastates Europe. Over 16 million die.

11 November 1918: Armistice signed between Germany and the Allies; fighting ends.

28 June 1919: Treaty of Versailles signed, imposing severe reparations on Germany.

31 October 1922: Benito Mussolini becomes Prime Minister of Italy; begins fascist consolidation of power.

1924-1929: Relative economic recovery in Germany via Dawes Plan and U.S. investments.

29 October 1929: Wall Street Crash triggers the Great Depression, hitting Germany particularly hard.

30 January 1933: Adolf Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany.

16 March 1935: Germany introduces conscription, violating ToV.

3 October 1935: Italy invades Ethiopia (Abyssinia).

7 March 1936: Germany remilitarizes the Rhineland.

7 July 1937: Marco Polo Bridge Incident; Japan escalates war in China.

13 December 1937: Nanjing Massacre begins following Japanese capture of the city.

13 March 1938: Germany annexes Austria (Anschluss).

30 September 1938: Munich Agreement cedes Sudetenland to Germany.

15 March 1939: Germany occupies the rest of Czechoslovakia.

23 August 1939: Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact signed between Nazi Germany and the USSR.

1 September 1939: Germany invades Poland; World War II begins.

3 September 1939: UK and France declare war on Germany.

17 September 1939: USSR invades eastern Poland.

Winter 1939–40: USSR wages war on Finland (Winter War); ends with Moscow Peace Treaty (March 1940).

April–June 1940: Germany invades Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, and France.

22 June 1940: France surrenders; Vichy regime established under Marshal Pétain.

July–October 1940: Battle of Britain. German aerial campaign fails to force UK surrender.

27 September 1940: Tripartite Pact signed: Germany, Italy, and Japan form Axis Powers.

11 March 1941: U.S. passes the Lend-Lease Act, supplying arms to Allies.

6 April 1941: Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece.

13 April 1941: Japan signs neutrality pact with USSR and prepares for war with U.S

22 June 1941: Operation Barbarossa launched; Germany invades the Soviet Union, violating the Nazi-Soviet Pact.

July–October 1941: Rapid German advances into USSR; siege of Leningrad begins.

14 August 1941: Atlantic Charter announced by Roosevelt and Churchill, affirming Allied goals.

5 November 1941: Emperor Hirohito approves plans for war against the U.S., Britain, and the Netherlands, while maintaining neutrality with the USSR.

7 December 1941: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor and U.S. bases in the Pacific, more than 2000 killed, simultaneous attacks on the Philippines, Guam, Wake, Malaya, and Hong Kong.

8 December 1941: U.S. and UK declare war on Japan; China formally declares war on Axis powers. Early December: Soviet counteroffensive pushes Germans back 25–40 km from Moscow.

10 December 1941: HMS Prince of Wales and Repulse sunk off Malaya by the Japanese.

11 December 1941: Germany and Italy declare war on the United States, US reciprocates.

12 December 1941: Hitler holds a top meeting at the Reich Chancellery, underlining plans for the total destruction of Jewry in Europe, precursor to the Wannsee Conference.

15 December: After two weeks of combat, the Red Army liberates Klin. Rommel begins falling back to El Agheila, due to Operation Crusader by the Allies.

16 December 1941: German advance fully stalls. The Soviet winter counteroffensive begins in earnest. The city of Kalinin is retaken by the Red Army.

**Freeze Date: 16<sup>th</sup> December 1941**

# Country Positions



Europe at the Beginning of December 1941

- Germany and annexed territories
- German-occupied territories
- German-occupied territories/Operational areas
- Italy and annexed territories
- Italian-occupied territories
- Allies of the 'Axis powers' with territories annexed by them
- Operational areas
- Neutral states
- States not officially parties to the war
- Soviet Union
- Soviet-occupied territories
- Great Britain and colonies
- Territories occupied by the Western Allies

### Germany (Third Reich)

Germany occupies much of continental Europe, including France, the Low Countries, and parts of the Balkans, but by December 1941 its forces are overstretched. Operation Barbarossa, launched in June 1941, has stalled outside Moscow amid harsh winter conditions and extended supply lines. The Soviet counteroffensive, launched in early December, is underway and German forces are beginning to withdraw from forward positions but have not yet stabilized their lines. Within the Nazi hierarchy, Adolf Hitler maintains supreme authority, yet divisions are emerging between the Wehrmacht high command and Nazi Party officials. Military leaders, led by figures such as Halder and von Bock, advocate for strategic withdrawals and consolidation, while the SS under Himmler continues to enforce brutal occupation policies and ideological objectives, including the early stages of the Final Solution. Germany also faces growing partisan resistance across occupied territories, particularly in Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Strategically, the Reich seeks to stabilize the Eastern Front, maintain control over occupied Europe, and counter the new threat posed by the United States' entry into the war following Pearl Harbor.

### Japan (Empire of Japan)

Japan has expanded rapidly across East and Southeast Asia, capturing territories including Manchuria, parts of China, and several Western colonies. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, Japan engaged in simultaneous offensives against the Philippines, Malaya, Hong Kong, and the Dutch East Indies. The Imperial Japanese Army and Navy operate with significant autonomy, often acting independently from Tokyo's civilian leadership. Politically, Japan promotes the concept of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, presenting itself as a liberator of Asia while imposing strict military rule in occupied territories. Tensions between the army, which prioritizes campaigns in China and Southeast Asia, and the navy, which seeks dominance in the Pacific, contribute to fragmented strategic planning. Japan's immediate objectives are to consolidate recent conquests, secure resource supplies such as oil and rubber, and neutralize Allied capacity to retaliate in the Pacific.



### Italy (Kingdom of Italy)

Italy remains the weakest member of the Axis alliance, with its military strained by campaigns in North Africa, Greece, and the Balkans. Italian and German forces have just suffered a defeat in Operation Crusader, with Tobruk relieved on 10 December and Axis forces retreating west toward El Agheila. Italy under commanders like Graziani and Messe, have suffered repeated setbacks, requiring constant German assistance to stabilize fronts in Libya and the Mediterranean. Benito Mussolini's political ambitions for a "New Roman Empire" contrast sharply with Italy's limited industrial capacity and battlefield performance. Relations with Germany are increasingly imbalanced, with German forces effectively directing joint operations in North Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean. Italy's strategic position focuses on holding Libya, defending the Italian mainland, and maintaining influence in the Balkans, while coping with declining morale and strained logistics. Internally, skepticism within the Italian military hierarchy is rising as Mussolini's grand strategy becomes increasingly unrealistic.

### Soviet Union (USSR - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

The Soviet Union's attempts to halt Operation Barbarossa and the German invasion of 1941 seems to be becoming more successful; however, the counterattack is still in its early stages, with Soviet forces pushing German armies back from the capital but not yet achieving large-scale territorial recovery. Soviet forces, under commanders like Georgy Zhukov, are regaining momentum despite devastating losses earlier in the campaign. Joseph Stalin maintains absolute political control but is gradually granting his generals limited operational autonomy to respond to German advances. The USSR's industrial base, relocated east of the Urals, continues to supply the Red Army with tanks, artillery, and aircraft despite immense strain. Politically, the Soviet leadership remains wary of its Western allies but coordinates with Britain through mutual assistance agreements. Soviet priorities include repelling German forces from Soviet territory, stabilizing the Eastern Front, and preparing for long-term counteroffensives while managing partisan warfare in occupied areas.

### United States of America

The United States entered the war following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and subsequent declarations of war by Germany and Italy. By mid-December, American mobilization is only beginning, with strategic coordination with Britain and the Soviet Union yet to be formalized. Politically, President Franklin D. Roosevelt advocates a “Germany First” strategy, prioritizing the European theatre despite strong public anger toward Japan. The U.S. military is divided between focusing on Pacific campaigns and preparing for an eventual cross-Atlantic invasion of Europe. Through the Lend-Lease program, the United States continues supplying Britain and the Soviet Union with critical war materiel. Key priorities include securing sea lanes in the Atlantic, containing Japanese expansion in the Pacific, and coordinating strategy with Allied partners at the upcoming Arcadia Conference.

### United Kingdom (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - British Empire)

The United Kingdom remains central to the Allied war effort, fighting on multiple fronts despite enduring heavy losses since 1939. In North Africa, Operation Crusader has just relieved Tobruk, giving Britain a temporary advantage, though Axis forces remain a significant threat. However, the empire faces new crises in the Pacific following Japan’s entry into the war, with Hong Kong under siege and Malaya threatened. Prime Minister Winston Churchill exercises dominant leadership but frequently clashes with military commanders over operational priorities and risk assessments. Britain’s strategic focus is balancing defense of its colonial holdings with coordination of grand strategy alongside the United States and the Soviet Union. Domestically, the British population remains under rationing but morale has improved with the entry of the United States into the war.

# Failure of the League of Nations

The League of Nations was founded in 1920 after the First World War with the mandate of promoting collective security and preventing another global conflict. However, throughout the interwar period, the League consistently failed to respond effectively to acts of aggression by revisionist powers, a pattern of inaction that eroded its credibility and allowed militarism to rise unchecked.

One of the earliest challenges came in 1931 with Japan's invasion of Manchuria. Despite clear violations of international law, the League's response was limited to issuing condemnations and establishing the Lytton Commission, whose findings failed to result in meaningful action. Japan subsequently withdrew from the League in 1933, undermining the organization's authority in Asia. Similarly, in 1935, the League's inability to prevent Italy's invasion of Abyssinia demonstrated its lack of enforcement power, as sanctions imposed on Italy proved ineffective and were abandoned by major powers seeking to preserve alliances in Europe.

In Europe, the League failed to address Germany's repeated violations of the Treaty of Versailles and the Locarno Pact. Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland in 1936, the Anschluss with Austria in 1938, and the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia in 1938–1939 all proceeded without decisive international opposition. These failures emboldened Nazi Germany's expansionist policies and directly contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War following the invasion of Poland in 1939.

The League also played no role in mediating tensions between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. The signing of the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact in 1939, which secretly divided Eastern Europe into spheres of influence, underscored the irrelevance of the League in shaping major diplomatic developments. By the time Germany launched Operation Barbarossa in June 1941, the League had no influence over the escalating conflict on the Eastern Front.

Structural weaknesses further compounded the League's failures. The requirement for unanimous decisions among member states often resulted in deadlock, and the absence of the United States, despite President Wilson's central role in conceiving the League, left the organization without one of the world's most powerful nations. Britain and France, preoccupied with domestic recovery from the Great Depression and initially pursuing policies of appeasement, were unwilling to commit the necessary resources for collective security.

By December 1941, following Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor and the rapid expansion of Axis offensives across Europe and Asia, the League of Nations had been rendered effectively obsolete. Its inability to enforce disarmament, deter aggression, or uphold collective security allowed the geopolitical conditions that precipitated the current crisis to unfold unchecked.

# Pre-War Naval Treaties

Anglo-Russian Entente (1907): The Anglo-Russian Entente was a convention between the United Kingdom and Russia relating to Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet that was signed on 31 August 1907, in Saint Petersburg. It ended the two powers' longstanding rivalry in Central Asia and enabled them to outflank the Germans, who were threatening to connect Berlin to Baghdad with a new railroad that could potentially align the Ottoman Empire with Imperial Germany.

Washington Naval Treaty (1922): The Washington Naval Treaty, also known as the Five-Power Treaty, was signed during 1922 among the major Allies of World War I, which agreed to prevent an arms race by limiting naval construction. It was negotiated at the Washington Naval Conference in Washington, D.C., from November 1921 to February 1922 and signed by the governments of the British Empire (including the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India), United States, France, Italy, and Japan. It set capital ship tonnage limits and established a 5:5:3 ratio for Britain, the U.S., and Japan.

London Naval Treaty (1930): The Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament, was an agreement between the United Kingdom, Japan, France, Italy, and the United States that was signed on 22 April 1930. This treaty seeks to address issues not covered in the 1922 Washington Naval Treaty, which had created tonnage limits for each nation's surface warships, the new agreement regulated submarine warfare, further controlled cruisers and destroyers, and limited naval shipbuilding. Even though it had reflected desire for peace, it was undermined due to the increased mistrust between the three parties.

Anglo-German Naval Agreement (1935): The Anglo-German Naval Agreement (AGNA) of 18 June 1935 was a naval agreement between the United Kingdom and Germany regulating the size of the Kriegsmarine in relation to the Royal Navy. The Anglo-German Naval Agreement fixed a ratio whereby the total tonnage of the Kriegsmarine was to be 35% of the total tonnage of the Royal Navy on a permanent basis. Britain hoped it would limit German ambitions, but it effectively legitimized Hitler's rearmament. It was registered in the League of Nations Treaty Series on 12 July 1935. The agreement was abrogated by Adolf Hitler on 28 April 1939.



# Axis Agreements and Treaties

Anti-Comintern Pact (1937): The Anti-Comintern Pact, officially the Agreement against the Communist International, was an anti-communist pact concluded between Nazi Germany and the Empire of Japan on 25 November 1936 and was directed against the Communist International (Comintern). It was signed by German ambassador-at-large Joachim von Ribbentrop and Japanese ambassador to Germany Kintomo Mushanokoji. Italy joined in 1937 (earlier it had signed the Italo-Soviet Pact directed partly against Hitler), but it was legally recognized as an original signatory by the terms of its entry.

Pact Of Steel (1939): The Pact of Steel was a military and political alliance between Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, finalised on 22 May 1939. The pact helped formalise the Rome-Berlin Axis. The pact was initially drafted as a tripartite military alliance between Japan, Italy and Germany. While Japan wanted the focus of the pact to be aimed at the Soviet Union, Italy and Germany wanted the focus of it to be aimed at the British Empire and France. Due to that disagreement, the pact was signed without Japan and, as a result, it became an agreement which only existed between Italy and Germany. The pact consisted of two parts. The first section was an open declaration of continuing trust and co-operation between Germany and Italy. The second section, the "Secret Supplementary Protocol", encouraged a union of policies concerning the military and the economy.

Tripartite Pact (1940): The Tripartite Pact, also known as the Berlin Pact, was an agreement between Germany, Italy, and Japan signed in Berlin on 27 September 1940 by, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Galeazzo Ciano, and Saburō Kurusu and in the presence of Adolf Hitler. This pact made the Axis powers official during World War II with the main aim of trying to deter the U.S. from engaging in the war. This defensive military alliance, between Germany; Italy; and Japan, was eventually joined by Hungary (20 November 1940), Romania (23 November 1940), Slovakia (24 November 1940), Bulgaria (1 March 1941), and Yugoslavia (25 March 1941). Yugoslavia's accession provoked a coup d'état in Belgrade two days later. Germany, Italy, and Hungary responded by invading Yugoslavia. The resulting Italo-German client state, known as the Independent State of Croatia, joined the pact on 15 June 1941.

# Axis Agreements and Treaties

Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (1939): The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, or the Treaty of Non-Aggression between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Germany, was a non-aggression pact signed on August 23, 1939, between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany. It contained a secret protocol dividing Eastern Europe into two spheres of influence for Germany and the Soviet Union, leading to the invasion of Poland.

German-Finnish Cooperation Pact (1941): The "German-Finnish Cooperation Pact" in 1941 refers to the informal alliance between Finland and Germany during World War II, particularly after the start of Operation Barbarossa. Finland allowed Germany to advance through and operate from its border. This was largely driven by Finland's aspiration to regain lost land during the Winter War with the USSR. Finland, however, refused to sign the Tripartite Pact and maintained some diplomatic relations with the Allies, including the United States.

# Allied Treaties and Agreements

Anglo-Polish Military Alliance (1939): The military alliance between the United Kingdom and Poland was formalised by the Anglo-Polish Agreement in March 1939, for mutual assistance in case of a military invasion from Nazi Germany, as specified in a secret protocol.

Franco-British Declaration (1939): On 3 September 1939, King George VI declared war on Germany, two days after the German invasion of Poland. France also declared war on Germany later the same day. The state of war was announced to the British public in a radio broadcast at 11:00am by the prime minister Neville Chamberlain.

Lend-Lease Act (1941): Lend-Lease signed in March 1941, formally the Lend-Lease Act, is a policy under which the United States supplied the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, France, the Republic of China, and other Allied nations of the Second World War with food, oil, and material. The aid is given free of charge on the basis that such help was essential for the defense of the United States.

Atlantic Charter (1941): The Atlantic Charter was a statement issued on 14 August 1941 that set out American and British goals for the world after the end of World War II, months before the US officially entered the war. The joint statement, dubbed the Atlantic Charter, outlined the aims of the United States and the United Kingdom for the postwar world as follows: no territorial aggrandizement, no territorial changes made against the wishes of the people (self-determination), restoration of self-government to those deprived of it, reduction of trade restrictions, global co-operation to secure better economic and social conditions for all, freedom from fear and want, freedom of the seas, abandonment of the use of force, and disarmament of aggressor nations.

Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact (1937): The Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was signed in Nanjing on August 21, 1937, between the Republic of China and the Soviet Union during the Second Sino-Japanese War. The pact went into effect on the day that it was signed and was registered in the League of Nations Treaty Series on September 8, 1937. As the name suggests the pact ensured peace between the two parties.

# Allied Treaties and Agreements

US-Japan Diplomatic Talks (1941): In 1941, the United States and Japan engaged in diplomatic talks aimed at resolving escalating tensions in the Pacific, particularly concerning Japan's expansionist policies in China and Southeast Asia. These negotiations ultimately failed, culminating in the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, which brought the U.S. into World War II.

French Armistice with Germany (1940): The Armistice of 22 June 1940 was an agreement signed near Compiègne, France by officials of Nazi Germany and the French Third Republic. It became effective at midnight on 25th June. Signatories for Germany included Colonel General Wilhelm Keitel, head of the German armed forces, while those on the French side held lower ranks, led by General Charles Huntziger.

Treaty of Rapallo (1922): The Treaty of Rapallo was an agreement signed on 16 April 1922 between the German Reich and Soviet Russia under which both renounced all territorial and financial claims against each other and opened friendly diplomatic relations. The treaty was negotiated by Russian Foreign Minister Georgi Chicherin and German Foreign Minister Walther Rathenau. It was a major victory for Russia especially and also Germany, and a major disappointment to France and the United Kingdom.

The Sikorski-Maisky Agreement (1941): The Sikorski–Mayski agreement was a treaty between the Soviet Union and Poland that was signed in London on 30 July 1941. Its name is taken from its two most notable signatories: the prime minister of Poland, Władysław Sikorski, and the Soviet ambassador to the United Kingdom, Ivan Maiski. After signing the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact in 1939, the Soviets invaded Poland and took part in its dismemberment. The Soviet authorities declared Poland to be nonexistent, and all former Polish citizens from the areas annexed by the Soviet Union were treated as Soviet citizens. That resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of approximately 2 million Polish citizens (including a quarter of a million prisoners-of-war and 1.5 million deportees) by the NKVD and other Soviet authorities.

# Instructions for Delegates

1. Delegates will follow UNA-USA RoP throughout the course of this committee.
2. The committee will function in a crisis model.
3. All official documents referred to in the study guide can be found online on United Nations archive or where it was published.
4. During committee sessions, this guide cannot be referred to as a source.
5. Foreign policies and Personal Stances should be kept in mind while researching.
6. Delegates are to make full appraisal of the glossary, the timeline, and the study guide as a whole and research accordingly.
7. The further reading materials shall serve as an external reading link for delegates and contains relevant articles from relevant treaties pertaining to the agenda.
8. Due to the continuously evolving nature of a crisis committee, delegates are expected to continue research and keep up with updates pertaining to the agenda till the day of committee and during committee.
9. The executive board will inform the delegates in case of any updates in the timeline and events during a crisis.
10. The executive board will primarily moderate committee proceedings and may interject and pose questions if deemed necessary. We would prefer if delegates determine the course of committee proceedings and keep points of discussion relevant to the agenda.
11. Ample research should be done to be able to draft plausible directives, communiques, and other forms of crisis paperworks that tackle the problems particularly with respect to the situations of Pearl Harbour and Operation Barbarossa.



# Sources to Use

## The Right Sources:

1. **Official UN Websites, Articles, and Libraries**
2. **UN Ratified Sites.**
  - a. **Al Jazeera**
  - b. **UN Articles**
  - c. **Amnesty International**
  - d. **Britannica**
3. **Official Country and Governmental Websites**
4. **Statements or Speeches made by Heads of State.**
5. **Websites ending with “.org” that follow fact-based reporting**
6. **Websites of NGOs (that your country is associated with)**

These sources are verified with accurate information your portfolio could use. A UN website is the most reliable because it's UN-ratified and gives you more in-depth information about your country's stance.

## The Wrong Sources:

1. **Buzzfeed**
2. **Wikipedia**
3. **Quora**
4. **Websites ending with “.com” that have a vested interest**
5. **Op-ed articles**

All of the sources listed above are opinionated with the perception of the article's writers. These sources also answer questions from a person's individual knowledge domain with no proven accuracy