

# HASALMUN'24



**UNSC & JCC**

**Study Guide**

*"Youth will shape the world"*

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## 1. Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure and honour to welcome you all to the 11th annual session of Hüseyin Avni Sözen Model United Nations Conference. I, Haktan Keskin, consider it a priceless and flattering opportunity to serve as the Secretary-General in HASALMUN'24, a platform for dialogue, collaboration, and innovative problem-solving on pressing global issues.

It is my desire to create an environment in which you will find the chance to put your negotiation and critical thinking abilities into action and have a greater awareness of societal issues. As we convene in the spirit of cooperation this May, I kindly urge each and every one of you to listen with an open heart and leave room for understanding while respecting differing viewpoints. I believe it is through constructive debate that we can work towards finding viable solutions to the challenges we are facing today. What will be expected of you is to exhibit an unmatched sense of collaboration, think outside the box, and step into the shoes of bureaucrats during the conference

I would like to express my most heartfelt gratitude to any and every one of you attending our conference. Finally, I wish you the best of luck in your committee, and I hope that we were successful in generating the finest possible conference for you. With our guidance and assistance, you will be expected to complete the work that we began.

Once again, I welcome you all to the 11th edition of Hüseyin Avni Sözen Model United Nations Conference. We cannot wait to meet you!

All the best,

Haktan Keskin

## 2. Letter from the Under-Secretaries-General

Highly esteemed participants of HASALMUN'24,

It is our utmost pleasure to welcome you to the 11th edition of HASALMUN. We hope you have an amazing experience during this conference, especially if you are a participant of our committees.

We are the Under-Secretaries-General for the Joint Crisis Committee and the United Nations Security Council, İpek Şen and Ömer Alp Şiringöz. As both committees shared the same agenda item, the Six Day War, we wrote a single study guide to prevent any misunderstandings. We are quite excited to meet you on the 10th May.

These committees are special, the same topic will be discussed in two different committees as three cabinets- an Arab cabinet, an Israeli cabinet and the United Nations Security Council. In real life, the Six Day War was a short war with a huge effect. Our goal with the combining of two committees is to be able to solve crisis situations more diplomatically and more on the international level.

We cannot wait to meet you and work together to decide on the faith of the Middle East in the year 1967 by engaging in active warfare and diplomatic negotiations.

Sincerely,

The Under-Secretaries-General for the Joint Crisis Committee and the United Nations Security Council,

İpek Şen & Ömer Alp Şiringöz

### **3. History of the Near East**

#### **3.1. Egypt**

The beginning of civilization in Egypt dates back to the 4th millennium BCE, which makes it one of the oldest civilizations in ancient times. Starting from the 4th century BCE, the land of Egypt had been conquered by different empires, rulers and cultures. The first conquest made by the Macedonian Empire imposed the Hellenic culture on Egypt, after the conquest of the Roman Empire it remained a part of the Roman Republic and after the split of the empire, it remained a part of the Byzantine Empire, Rome's successor state, until its conquest by Muslim Arabs in 7th century CE.

Because of its wealthy cultural background, after the Islamic conquest, it remained an intellectual centre of the region and now the Islamic world. After the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate, the Mamluk Sultanate got power in the region and ruled Egypt until the Ottoman Empire defeated the Mamluks and established control. That only lasted less than 300 years when European countries were major powers of the world with rise of colonialism. The colonialism of American continents was over so Europeans put their attention on a different continent, Africa. French army led by Napoleon I, fully occupied Egypt in 1801. After a time, the empire on which the sun never sets, the British Empire increased its influence over the land and finally occupied Egypt in 1882.

Egypt's strategic location has made it a trade centre for the routes between the continents. The Sinai Peninsula connects two continents (Africa-Asia), is covered with sea by three sides (Mediterranean Sea-Gulf of Aqaba-Gulf of Suez) and is an attraction point for both the west and east sides of the area. But this strategic position was enhanced with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 which connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. Even after Egypt gained independence from the British Empire in 1922, technically, the British were controlling the trade by the ownership of the Suez Canal Company with France. In 1952, a military coup broke out and started a revolutionary regime with socialist and Pan-Arab nationalist ideas led by Gamal Abdel Nasser who also became the president in 1954.

In 1956, Abdel Nasser fully nationalized the Suez Canal, overthrowing the company's control over it. Egypt also blockaded the Israeli passage through the Suez Canal from the Straits of Tiran which is the most strategic point at the end of the Gulf of Aqaba where it connects to the Red Sea. This continued with a big crisis which will be named "Suez Crisis". Abdel

Nasser's close relations with socialist regimes such as Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union were not approved by the British Empire and the United States, and this was the reason it became a global crisis since the Suez Canal was a critical port for them. The importance of this crisis is that it released the tension that would also eventually cause the Six-Day War. Israeli forces co-joined the conflict on the side of the British and other anti-socialist powers. Israeli motivation for the invasion was Egypt starting to be a threat to their existence, and their close relations with the Soviets, Jordan and Syria. The crisis concluded with a military victory for the anti-socialist coalition but a political victory for Egypt since it gained control over the canal. Of that, the Suez Crisis and with that Egypt was not only the topic of the Middle East but a siege for the Cold War. Abdel Nasser's political influence over the Middle East increased and eventually, in 1958, he formed the United Arab Republic with Syria.

### **3.2. Syria**

Syria was also one of the starting points of human civilization. An important point for Judaism and Christianity as well, the Mesopotamia region hosted many great empires with strategic values from the Babylonians to the Roman Empire, the Ottoman Empire and the British Empire. In the early 18th century Ottomans lost most of the control over the land. Egyptian dynasty gained control over that time and European powers were not disturbing it since it was a threat to Ottomans, but that didn't last for so long. After the fall of the Ottoman Empire, the British and French were parting the land with other nations. A French mandate was formed in 1920 in Syria. Although there were big efforts from France, its control over the land was not strong enough. In 1937, the state of Iskenderun left Syria to eventually join the newly formed Turkish Republic in 1939.

After the World War II, Syria was jointly occupied by British and French forces. There were calls for independence for Syria and Lebanon for a while and after a conflict, the United Nations reached an agreement with France and Britain, Syria gained its independence in 1946, which they had already formed a government and contributed to the founding of the UN and the Arab League.

In the first years of the newly formed republic, many problems had occurred. In 1948, Syria joined the Arab-Israeli War with the newly created State of Israel. Syrian Army was pushed out of the Israeli areas but Syria kept on the Golan Heights (which will be more important) and the rest of the old borders. Syria also faced many conflicts inside the country. The Ba'athist

Party struggled with military coups against the government. After 3 years of military dictatorship, the government is restored once again. Ba'athist Party was representing the Ba'athist ideology which existed in all Arab countries after they gained independence. It is supporting the union of Arab states with nationalist, socialist and secular intentions.

In 1958, with the rise of Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Egyptian president, the Syrian Ba'athist Party formed the United Arab Republic, following the Pan-Arab unity movement. For the next three and a half years, the "Northern Province" of the United Arab Republic, of which Nasser was president. In 1961, a coup led by the Syrian Army gave Syria its sovereignty and re-established Syria as a fully independent state. Ba'athists took over the political power in the following years but Syria stood independent.

### **3.3. Iraq**

Due to their geographical closeness, Iraq's history is much like Syria's. It was the homeland for many great empires primarily Persian and Islamic Empires. Turkish people migrating from Asia to the Middle East were majorly located in Iraq, Iran and the between around the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf. Still today, there are Turkish settlements in North Iraq.

Just like Syria, when the Ottomans began to fall, Britain made its appearance which they were already looking for because of the petroleum sector they were running. Anglo-Persian Oil Company (later named British Petroleum Company PLC) was working on the Iranian side of the Persian Gulf and there were indications that oil might be on the other side as well. In 1912 a group representing British, German, and Dutch interests formed the Turkish Petroleum Company, which just before the war, was given the right to explore oil in Mosul and Baghdad. When the war started, British forces landed on Basra from the Persian Gulf, and in 1917, the British army entered Baghdad. After the international agreements, Iraq was now of Britain.

Britain tried to reach a two-headed solution where the Iraqi dynasty and the British-mandated government co-existed. This was the situation for a while until the Iraqi government was also established by Iraqi nationalists. Although there were multiple parties, this parliamentary system wasn't satisfying enough as long as under the mandate. Britain had promised the Iraqi government to take them to the League of Nations although it took a lot of time. In 1932, Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations as an independent state. However, the conflict between Iraq's political leaders centred essentially on how to end the mandate



rather than on the right to independence. They were an independent state but the railroads and the oil business were still under British control.

During World War II, Iraqi liberal and moderate elements began to play an active political role, with the US and Soviet Union's declarations in favour of democratic freedoms. In 1948, a new government was formed to get out of Western regulations but was met with resistance from liberal and nationalist elements. Despite political instability, Iraq achieved material progress during the 1950s, thanks to a new oil agreement and the establishment of the Development Board. However, the struggle for power among the leaders continued until the downfall of the monarchy in 1958.

After the revolution the monarchy had fallen and the Republic of Iraq was born. The new generation offered such leadership, but the older leaders resisted and embarked on an unpopular foreign policy, including an alliance with Britain through participation in the Baghdad Pact and opposition to the establishment of the United Arab Republic by Egypt and Syria.

#### **3.4. Jordan**

Jordan, as well as other countries around it has a cultural background. The ancient city of Petra and many biblical locations are in Jordan's borders today. During the Roman, Latin and Muslim rulings over the land, except the Crusades, not much happened in this land. In the 16th century, during the Ottoman era, it became a part of the province of Damascus. In the 19th century, Ottomans settled Circassian, Caucasian, and other refugees in Jordan to protect Arabian communications, and with German assistance, completed the Hejaz Railway in 1908.

During World War I, Arabs allied with the British against the Ottomans which led to a revolt in 1916 that broke the Hejaz Railway. In 1920, as a result of the Conference of San Remo, two mandates were created, one over Palestine and the other over Syria, which separated Israel and Jordan from Syria. The League of Nations confirmed the mandates in July 1922, giving the British a free hand in administering the territory. After World War II, full independence was achieved in 1946, and Abdullah, brother of Prince Faisal, proclaimed himself king. A new constitution was delivered, and the state was renamed as the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 1949.



During this age, the kingdom depended on the British financial support. When the Arab-Israeli war broke out, the British also supported Jordan and Jordan annexed an area over the West Bank which was allotted to Palestinian Arabs by the UN itself. In 1951, King Abdullah was assassinated in Al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem, by a nationalist Palestinian. His heir, Hussein sat on the throne. His policies were much the same as regarding the West Bank for the Hashemite dynasty. Jordan tried to hold the balance in the relations between countries including Israel. After the United Arab Republic formed, and the assassination of King Faisal of Iraq, realised the kingdom was under threat and turned to the United States for help. By the early 1960s, Hussein was receiving roughly \$100 million a year from the United States, which boosted economic growth and guaranteed the king's survival despite several assassination attempts.

### **3.5. Lebanon**

Lebanon is another country in the Middle East, located on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It was once the homeland of one of the first civilizations, the Phoenicians. It was a significant trade point for ages. It was also a scene for major events like the Crusades. After being under the Islamic dynasty and the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, eventually, it became a state of the Mamluks. During the Ottoman period which started in the 16th century, the region was ruled from different provinces. The Christian and Druze populations moved to different places around the Ottoman provinces. Eventually the growing Christian population ended up in the Southern province and later they emigrated to different places, mostly American countries.

After World War I, the occupied land by the Ottomans was split into multiple countries. France got mandatory states in Syria and in Lebanon. A newly formed mandate state, Greater Lebanon changed the balance of the population. Although the Maronites were the largest single element, they no longer formed a majority. The population was more or less equally divided between Christians and Muslims, and a large section of it wanted neither to be ruled by France nor to be part of an independent Lebanon but rather to form part of a larger Syrian or Arab state. During French rule, Lebanon got improved in many aspects mostly in education by French missionary schools. French control ended in Lebanon just like Syria. Lebanon already proclaimed its independence in 1943 but it became official in 1946 and they joined the United Nations and Arab League.

During the Suez Crisis, Lebanon took a certain position in front of Egypt when they refused to break off diplomatic relations between Britain, France and also Israel. Muslims were in unrest because of their absence in the rising Pan-Arabism in the area. UN observers had been sent to the area because Lebanon accused the United Arab Republic of their interventions. After the regime change in 1958, the relationships improved both internally and internationally. Maintenance of good relations was kept under control even after 1961 when Syria seceded from the United Arab Republic. These actions and economic growth kept both the Maronites and Muslims happy. President Chehab also tried to enhance the role of the Lebanese state in development activities.

#### **4. The Controversial State of Israel**

##### **4.1. Before the Founding of State of Israel**

The history of Israel is long and eventful, it also has close relations with Abrahamic religions - mainly Judaism and Christianity, and also has ties with Islam. All these religions have holy places - to name a few: Masjid al-Aqsa for Muslims, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre for Christians, the Wailing Wall for the Jewish - in Jerusalem, the capital city of Israel. Also, Jesus was born in Bethlehem, a city that is about 10 kilometers south of Jerusalem and is under occupation by the modern State of Israel.

The word "Israel" is used in many contexts in the holy books of these religions, the most significant one being the changing of Jacob's name to Israel in the Book of Genesis.

*Then Jacob was left alone, and a man wrestled with him until daybreak. When he saw that he had not prevailed against him, he touched the socket of his thigh; so the socket of Jacob's thigh was dislocated while he wrestled with him.*

*Then he said, "Let me go, for the dawn is breaking." But he said, "I will not let you go unless you bless me." ...." He said, "**Your name shall no longer be Jacob, but Israel; for you have striven with God and with men and have prevailed.**" (Gen 32:24-29)*

The word "Israel" was not used as the "Israel" we know today. The meaning of "Israel" is debated upon scholars; some say it means "one who wrestles or struggles with God", some say "one who strives or prevails with God", and some say "Prince of God". The terms "children of Israel" and "Israelite" were used in both the Bible and the Quran, referring to the descendants of Jacob. Israel became a family name. There were 12 tribal family lineages in the place where

we call “Israel” today. However, it didn’t matter which tribal lineage you belonged to; if you were a descendant of Jacob, you were a part of the children of Israel.

After the death of King Solomon, the king who ruled the “biblical kingdom” of Israel, there became two kingdoms: the Kingdom of Israel in the north and the Kingdom of Judah in the south. They were both technically descendants of Jacob. However, whenever prophecies mentioned Israel, they meant the northern kingdom. The Kingdom of Israel was conquered by the Neo-Assyrian Empire in 722 BCE and in 586 BCE, the Kingdom of Judah conquered by the Neo-Babylonian Empire and they were both taken into exile. After this, whenever prophets mentioned Israel, they referred to all the people in exile. These people were now “people from the land of Judea” and this saying later became “Jewish” or “Jews”.

One of the most important things about religion and the Israeli land is the fact that Jewish people were promised a land, called Land of Israel or the Promised Land, in the Torah, the Bible, and the Quran.



This can be considered the most important reason why the State of Israel is a controversial one. Jewish people were promised a land by God and this creates a strong link between this concept and Zionism. Zionism is a Jewish nationalist movement that emerged in the late 19th century in Eastern and Central Europe, during a time and place in which Jewish people were heavily discriminated against. The goal of this movement was to create a Jewish state for the safety of the Jewish people and this state to be established in the Promised Land

since the Promised Land was where their ancestors lived and was the place that was promised to them by God himself.

Despite being promised a land by God, Jewish people either couldn't live in the Promised Land or they were a part of another state that was not Jewish until the foundation of the State of Israel. One of the most notable ones is the Roman Empire. Even though in 47 BC, Julius Caesar was saved by Jewish troops sent by Hyrcanus II during the siege of Alexandria, Jewish people were oppressed and forced to perform Pagan rituals when Judea became a part of the Empire in 6 AD. Judea was appointed a Roman governor, which was not approved by the Jewish population and led to a small revolt. As years passed, tensions between Romans and Jewish grew because of cultural and religious differences, oppression from the Roman ruling and an overall discrimination against Jewish people. All this tension led to the Jewish-Roman wars -the First War (66-73 AD), Kitos War (115-117 AD) and the Bar Kokhba Revolt (132-136 AD). The consequences were catastrophic for the Jewish. Judea was devastated as too many people were either killed, exiled or sold to slavery. After the end of the Kitos War, the Jewish were banned from living in Cyprus and after the Revolt, they were banned from Jerusalem. Judea was renamed to "Syria Palestine", many assume to show the Jews that their homeland did not belong to them anymore and they were unwanted there. Another impactful consequence is that these wars saw the division between Judaism and Christianity. Before the Bar Kokhba Revolt, Judaism and Christianity were considered the same. However, Christians refused to revolt with the Jewish, leading to a separation between the groups. Also, the end of these wars caused Jewish migration from the land of Judea to the rest of the globe, also known as the Jewish Diaspora.





Not everyone left Judea. However, the Jewish became a minority and as years passed by, their numbers declined in the region. As the Roman Empire and Byzantine Empire continued to rule over the land of Judea, the Jewish became more oppressed. After the Byzantine Empire declared Christianity as the religion of the Empire, many churches were built in Jerusalem, now named “Aelia Capitolina”. Jerusalem was now considered a Christian city and the Jewish were still banned from living there; however, they were allowed to visit the city for religious purposes as Judaism was the only acceptable non-Christian religion at the time. Still, their religion being accepted as “okay” did not mean that Jewish people lived comfortably. They were banned from holding offices, building new places for worshipping purposes and many more restrictions were imposed. The Jews were not silent though, they revolted as many times as they could but their numbers were declining every day and they did not have enough resources -manpower, weapons, money- to overthrow governments that were harsh on them. This unrest continued heavily until the Muslim conquest of Levant.

The second caliph of the Rashidun Caliphate, Umar ibn al-Khattab, conquered the Levant in the year 635 and lifted the ban on Jewish living in Jerusalem. Comparatively to the Roman and the Byzantine rule, the Jewish were now able to live more comfortably. However, they were still a minority and they were not able to govern themselves. The demographic

change was noteworthy as well. A land which was once populated heavily and ruled by the Jewish was now under a dominant Islamic effect. After the conquest, many Christians fled the area to live in Byzantine-controlled areas like Cyprus and their places were filled with newly immigrated Muslims. New worshiping places, now for Muslims, were constructed in Jerusalem, making the city an important worshiping site for Jewish, Christians and Muslims. During the 8th century, new laws were put in place, two of them being discriminatory towards non-Muslims. One of them was the requirement to wear stars (yellow for the Jewish, blue for the Christians) around the neck and on the hat, the other was an extra tax only imposed on non-Muslims. Failing to pay this tax resulted in harsh punishment like imprisonment, humiliation and death. Still, the region was at more peace compared to the Christian rule.

The Ottoman period can be considered the most peaceful era in the Jewish history. The Jews were still a minority, they still had to pay a special tax since they were non-Muslim, their permits to hold office were limited and there was some local discrimination against them sometimes. However, it was definite that the Jewish living under the Ottoman rule were much more comfortable compared to the ones living in Europe. Due to this, there were major immigration moves to the Ottoman Empire starting from the late 15th century, even before the conquering of the Levant in 1516 by the Ottomans. One of the reasons for it was the call from Mehmed II. After the conquering of Constantinople in 1453, he called Muslims, Christians and the Jewish to the newly conquered city for rebuilding and making the city a multicultural metropolitan, an ideal capital city for an empire. The immigration to the Ottoman was sped up by the Spanish Expulsion of Jews in 1492 and Portugal's expulsion of Jews and Muslims in 1496. Their settlements in Constantinople and Salonika changed the demographic of these big and influential cities, and Jewish culture was now an important part of Ottoman culture.

After the French Revolution, nationalism became one of the most prominent political movements, starting to show its effects in the 19th century. The Jewish could be considered the most affected group of people from this movement. The rise of antisemitism in the 19th century saw catastrophic consequences in both short and long term for the Jews. They were facing restrictions in most of the places they were settled in, half of the Jews lived in Russia but their living conditions were terrible. 2 million Jews immigrated from Russia in the early 1880s. Most of them went to the United States, the rest dispersed to Europe. Around 35.000 Jewish people immigrated to Palestine during these years. They were vulnerable, a race without a nation and a ruler to protect them and they were becoming a target more and more each day. In 1896,

Theodor Herzl, an Austro-Hungarian Jewish activist, published a book called “Der Judenstaat”, in which he advocated for a Jewish state to be found in the Promised Land for the safety of the Jewish people. This movement was called “zionism” and it quickly became popular amongst the Jewish. Approximately 40,000 more Jewish people immigrated to Palestine in the early 20th century.

#### **4.2. Founding of the State of Israel**

World War I was one of the deadliest wars in the history of the world with approximately 17 million casualties, both soldiers and civilians. However, WWI can be considered the starting point of the founding of the State of Israel. The British were quite interested in the Middle East. Therefore, they tried to weaken it from the inside and they succeeded. Just days after the British declared war on the Ottoman Empire, they sat down to discuss the Palestine situation. Some members present in the meeting were sympathetic towards Zionist ideas and thought that a Jewish friendly approach would be strategic. However, that wasn't the only strategy they had. The British had plans to use Arabs' nationalistic ideals to their benefits. McMahon-Hussein Correspondence, an exchange between the British High Commissioner in Egypt and the leader of the Sharifian Army, promised Arabs that they would recognize an independent and unified pan-Arab state and they would back their cause. The revolt started in 1916 and successfully fought the Ottoman armies out of Hejaz and Transjordan. In 1918, the rebels successfully captured Damascus and founded the short-lived Arab Kingdom of Syria. The thing they didn't know was that the British had signed an agreement with the French secretly, the Sykes-Picot Agreement, in which the two nations split up the land of the Ottomans without consulting any other nations. With this agreement, after the war ended in 1918 and the Ottomans lost, Britain and France split up the Middle East and took them under their mandates with the permission from the League of Nations. Arabs were furious, the promise they were given was broken and now they were not independent.



Foreign Office,  
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

*Y. King*  
*Arthur Balfour*

Another promise made by the British came in the form of a declaration, the Balfour Declaration in which they announced that they were supportive of a founding of a Jewish state in Palestine. At the time, the population of Palestine was mostly Muslims, followed by Christians, the Jewish was only the %3 of the population. The Jews were ecstatic, they were being recognized by the most powerful political power at the time and this gave them hope. The Russian Jews who were under oppression fled to Palestine to escape the mass murders. However, the British now promised the same land to two different groups of

people - Muslim Arabs and the Jewish- and instead, they took the land under their mandate.

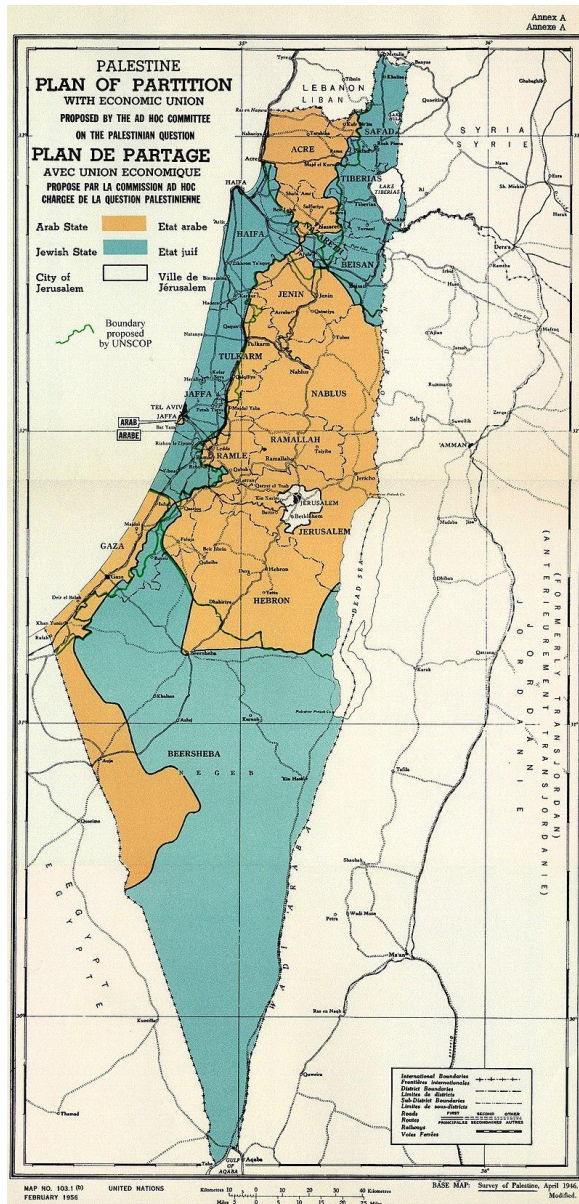
Mandatory Palestine existed between 1920 and 1948. Now, two groups who were promised an independent state were forced to live with each other under the mandate of the British. During this time, more Jews immigrated to Palestine and nationalism grew on both the Arab and the Jewish side. There was constant tension between the two groups and they often attacked each other on small scales. However, things escalated with the Great Palestinian Revolt in 1936. Arabs were tired of living under the British mandate with the Jews and they were demanding independence and limiting of Jewish immigration to Palestine. This revolt ended in 1939 and it did not end in the Arabs' favor. There were several casualties, nearly 5,000 on the Arab side; the Palestine Arabs' army weakened and the Jewish immigration continued, around 1/3 of the population was now Jewish. However, many of the new Jewish immigrants were illegal. The White Paper of 1939, the response of Britain to the Palestinian Revolt, restricted immigration of Jews and sales of Arab lands to the Jews. This did not stop the immigration, especially since Europe was in another world war, World War II. Perhaps the most characteristic aspect of WWII is the brutality. With tens of millions of casualties, most of them being civilians, it can be considered the deadliest conflict. Some of those civilian

casualties were from the infamous genocide of the Jewish, the Holocaust. Between 1941 and 1945, nearly 6 million Jews were killed. Nazi Germany was the main perpetrator of the Holocaust and they collected Jews, either killed them right away or put them into concentration camps in which they were killed, tortured, used as medical experiments and many more horrible things. In such a situation, no matter how much restrictions the British put to prevent a mass immigration to Palestine, the Jewish found a way to immigrate to Palestine.

Arabs were not the only ones who revolted. The Jewish Insurgency in 1944 was a turning point in the history of Mandatory Palestine. They wanted independence and they were ready to do whatever it takes to achieve it. Militias attacked government officials, government buildings and police. This time, the British weren't as strong as the time of the 1936 Revolt due to WWII. The guerilla attacks of the Jewish militias weakened the British in Mandatory Palestine. Britain needed a solution and in 1947, they took this situation to the newly founded United Nations. The UN created a special committee for the question of Palestine - United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP). Their solution, after visiting Palestine and meeting with Jewish and Zionist delegations -Arab delegation boycotted the meetings, hence they were not consulted- they came to a solution: United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine. This plan suggested that after the termination of the British Mandate, an independent Arab and Jewish state, and a Special International Regime for Jerusalem, Bethlehem and the adjoining area were to be created. The proposal was accepted with 33 in favor, 13 against, 10 abstentions and 1 absent on 29 November 1947. The Jewish were quite happy with this result whereas the Arab were angered and offended by it. They were not consulted in the creation of this plan and they were given less land than the Jewish. Arab protests and the three day general strike enacted by the Arab Higher Committee turned violent, causing a civil war between the Jewish and the Arab. This war was fought mainly by militias and guerilla attacks. Both sides attacked each other violently, cities were sieged and people were displaced, mainly Palestinian Arabs. The British did not intervene as their main goal was to evacuate the Mandate. The civil war escalated with the intervention of foreign troops, mainly troops that were sent by surrounding Arab countries like Syria and Iraq to help the Palestinian Arabs. Until April 1948, Jewish forces were mainly on the defensive side. However, with Plan Dalet, they became the offensive side and they were successful, they were able to take control of Jewish settlements again and some mixed cities.

On 14th May 1948, the last British troops left Palestine. As a result, the Jewish People's Council gathered at the Tel Aviv Museum and proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel, an independent Jewish state.

### 4.3. History of Israel until the Six Day War



The establishment of the State of Israel did not stop the war; instead, it escalated the war from a civil one to an international one. Almost immediately after the establishment, the State of Palestine was recognized by the US president Harry S. Truman and the Soviet leader Joseph Stalin. Arab countries neighboring Israel were not pleased, they also took action. Egypt, Transjordan, Syria and Iraq sent troops to Palestine to weaken the Jewish forces. However, their actual aim was not to help Palestine for their independence; they all wanted a part of Palestine to become a part of their own respective countries. They were also in a race with each other, each leader wanted to increase their influence over the other Arab countries.

The Jewish were at disadvantage at first; they were a newly established state with no official military force whereas the Arab countries had and their troops were more orderly with better weapons. It took 12 days to form the Israel Defense Force and now, the Jewish were able to fight in a more orderly manner. Also, with the guns supplied by Czechoslovakia, they became stronger than the Arab countries expected. At the end, Israel was the victor of the First Arab-Jewish War in 1948 and they were able to occupy even more land than what they were given in the Partition Plan. The war was concluded with the 1949 Armistice Agreements and the establishment of the Green Line, the demarcation line



for the new territories gained by Israel. The new borders were not created to be permanent and they were effective until the Six Day War.



After the war, Israel, as a state, worked to become a more stable country. This period saw mass immigration to Israel, in 10 years, the population rose from 800.000 to 2 million. Food and clothes had to be rationed during this era as the rapid increase wasn't expected and tough to handle. Also, they tried to grow their economy and improve their reputation in the eyes of the other countries. However, the fact that the Suez Canal was closed to Israeli ships was a hindrance. This ban was lifted in 1951.

The tension in the Middle East rose again when Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956. Again, the Canal was closed to Israeli shipping. This time, the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba were closed too. Israel wanted these trade routes to be opened again, so they invaded the Sinai Region on 29 October 1956. The United Kingdom and France joined Israel on 5 November, their goal was to regain control of the Canal as before the nationalization of the Canal, both of these

countries were quite influential in the management of the Canal. This invasion did not last long since three countries faced heavy backlash and political pressure from the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Nations. A ceasefire was accepted on 7 November. They left the region in March 1957. However, due to pressure and threats of international sanction, Israel left the region earlier than the UK and France. To supervise the ceasefire, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was established and sent to the border between Egypt and Israel. This was the first UN peacekeeping mission. This crisis was the last major event before the Six Day War.

## **5. Arab-Israeli Relationships before the Six Day War**

Needless to say, the relationship between Arabs and the Jews were tense. The wars, displacement of Palestinians, overall fights to gain more control over the land, clashing goals and ideologies can be named as the reasons for this tension. The solutions proposed for their problems, like the Armistice Agreement, were short-term solutions; they did not solve the roots of the causes. The formation of the Arab League in 1945 also contributed to this tension as the League promoted pan-Arabism, a political ideology advocating for Arab unity and solidarity. The Arab League declared a boycott against Israel and supported various measures aimed at isolating and weakening the Jewish state diplomatically and economically. Also, the growing nationalism among Palestinians was posing a threat to Israeli security. The Middle East, as always, was a ticking time bomb.

## **6. Six Day War**

### **6.1. Events Leading to the War**

After the Suez Crisis in 1956, even though the settlement of UNEF troops in the Sinai peninsula was agreed upon, tensions along the borders between Israel and neighboring Arab countries went on. Especially Palestinian guerillas placed in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan emerged as a major threat to Israel. Even though the magnitude of their attacks were relatively minor, they led to Israeli reprisals, which were costly. As the tensions were continuously escalating, a mutual defense agreement between Egypt and Syria was signed in early November 1966, in order to establish an alliance against possible Israeli attacks.

Soon after the establishment of this agreement, on November 13, 1966, the Israeli Defence Force (IDF) conducted an attack on the village of Es Samu in the Jordanian West Bank, as a result of the guerilla activity of Palestinian Liberation Organisation(PLO) which led to three casualties on the Israeli side after an Israeli border patrol hit a landmine. The attack consisted of 3.000-4.000 soldiers that were supported by aircrafts and tanks, and was a result of the operation named “Shredder”, which was approved in the Israeli cabinet on November 12. This attack left 18 dead and fifty wounded, where Jordanian 48th Infantry Battalion intervened and tried to respond on the northwest of El Samu, but were quickly nullified by Israeli forces. The conflict lasted for a day, even though not announced formally by Jordan, according to Israel 50 Jordanian soldiers and also the commander of the Israeli paratroop battalion were killed.

Even though Israel was censured by the UN in the Resolution 228, adopted by the Security Council, for this act; further conflicts continued to emerge.

This conflict called the Samu Incident was particularly important as it harmed the thrust of Jordanian King Hussein towards Israel, as secret meetings had been held between these countries for three years. And this was marked as the largest scale operation conducted by Israel since the Suez Crisis, therefore tensions in the Middle East started heightening. Facing fierce and large-scale criticism from Palestinians, Jordanians and Arab neighbors, Hussein was forced to order a nationwide mobilization on November 20.

After the 1966 Syrian coup d'état, the threat imposed on Israel from Fatah (Syria based Palestinian guerillas) increased. On April 7, 1967, six Syrian Fighter Jets over Mount Hermon on Golan Heights were shot down by Israel as a skirmish between Syria and Israel turned into a major air battle.<sup>1</sup> Because of the mutual defense agreement between Egypt and Syria, Egypt offered to assist Syria in future Israeli attacks. Another pressure on Egypt to be involved in the conflicts and take military action was also a result of the rebukes towards the Egyptian president in the diplomatic scene. Gamal Abdel Nasser was criticized as Egypt failed to aid Jordan and Syria against Israel and King Hussein of Jordan accused him of "hiding behind the skirts of UNEF".

The final event leading to Egyptian involvement was the Soviet intelligence reports, although mostly inaccurate, received by Egypt in May 1967, which were indicating that Israel was planning a campaign towards Syria and started to settle troops along Syrian borders. On May 16, Nasser began massing troops in the Sinai Peninsula along the Israeli borders and on May 18 demanded the immediate withdrawal of UNEF from the region and Gaza. After that the Egyptian units took the positions of UNEF at Sharm-el Shaikh. Another major action taken by Egypt leading to the Israeli response was the closure of the Straits of Tiran on May 22, which indicated the closure of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping, which led to the institution of an effective blockade

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<sup>1</sup><https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/ea/97187.htm#:~:text=On%20April%207%2C%201967%20a,of%20a%20future%20Israeli%20attack.>

of the port city of Elat located in southern Israel. This same action was declared by Israel as a justification of war in 1957.

On May 30, within the arrival of King Hussein to Cairo, a mutual defense pact was signed between Egypt and Jordan. As this pact indicated, now the Jordanian forces were under the command of Egypt. On the following day the Iraqi army started to support Jordan by deploying armored units in Jordan. Therefore, a contingent between Iraq, Jordan and Egypt was established which led to Egypt reinforcing the Iraqi units in Jordan.

In response to these actions by the Arabian side, Israel formed a National Unity Government by widening the cabinet on June 1. Moshe Dayan was made the Israeli Defense Minister on that day. Israel had already decided to launch an attack on May 23 in response to the closure of Straits of Tiran, however was forced to delay the attack plan for nearly two weeks as a result of negotiations with the US. Because of the ambiguous answers received by the Johnson Cabinet, it was decided that the USA was unlikely to act upon the issues and therefore the UN also wouldn't act, therefore Israel should take action. On June 4 it was decided to go to war.

## **6.2. A Short yet Decisive War**

The Egyptian armed units consisted mainly of seven divisions; including four armored, two infantry, and one mechanized infantry divisions. The Egyptian army had a total of 100 000 troops in the Sinai Peninsula, and 900 tanks, 1 100 APCs (armored personnel carrier) and 1000 artillery pieces.<sup>2</sup> In the arrangement of the divisions, Soviet doctrine was embraced, as mobile armor units provided a dynamic defense line, while infantry units engaged mostly in the defensive battles.

The Israeli forces settled on the borders with Egypt comprised six armored brigades, one infantry brigade, one mechanized infantry brigade and three paratrooper brigades; which were organized in three armored divisions. These military units consisted of 70 000 troops,

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<sup>2</sup> Pollack, Kenneth M. (2004). *Arabs at War: Military Effectiveness, 1948–1991*. U of Nebraska Press. ISBN 978-0-8032-0686-1.



who were supported by 700 tanks. The difference between a brigade and a division is the fact that brigades are smaller in size and consist of several battalions and other supporting units, where divisions are larger and consist of brigades while also including additional support like engineers, logistics and medical units.

The first but one of the most important attacks of the war was conducted by IAF (Israeli Air Forces) as Israel launched Operation Focus on June 5 at 7:45 Israel time. The operation was an air attack in which 188 of 200 operational jets of Israel were used, consisting of aircrafts such as Dassault Mirage III, Dassault Super Mystere, etc. (most of them having French origins). Some of the aircrafts flew low before turning towards Egypt, in order not to be detected by radars, over the Red Sea and some of them over the Mediterranean Sea. Due to such a surprise attack being unexpected and the Egyptian defensive airstructure being underdeveloped, as no airfields were equipped with hardened aircraft shelters that could protect the aircrafts from being damaged, IAF came out to be superior. The Jordanian radars at Ajloun detected signals, however due to Egyptian communication problems, the code word for “war” and warnings couldn’t reach the targeted Egyptian airfields.

IAF embraced strategies that would prevent Egypt from conducting further air attacks. The planes on the ground were targeted and bombed and as a result, 57 bomber planes, 12 fighter-bomber planes, nearly 150 fighter planes and nearly 32 transport planes and helicopters of Egypt were destroyed. In total, nearly 300 Egyptian aircrafts were destroyed and 100 pilots were killed. Another strategy was using tarmac-shredding penetration bombs, which are used in wars to detriment the runways of aircrafts to prevent them from taking off. Meanwhile, only 19 aircrafts were lost by Israel. Therefore, this rapid but effective operation is an integral part of the Six-Day War, as it indicated Israeli air supremacy for the rest of the war.

The battle on ground began as camouflaged Israeli soldiers lined along the northern Egyptian borders crossed the borders at two points, Nahal Oz and south of Khan Yunis. The attack consisted of three brigades which were commanded by General Israel Tal, one of the most prominent figures among army commanders. Fire was continually being held in order to surprise the Egyptians and Rafah Gap, a 11 km long stretch containing the shortest route towards Suez Canal and El Qantra, was assaulted. Even though the terrain was hardly passable due to four Egyptian divisions located in the area, backed with landmines, trenches, etc, the main aim of the Israeli forces was to attack Egyptians at selected key points.

The advance was planned as two brigades, one of them led by Colonel Gonen attacking from north of Khan Yunis and the other commanded by Colonel Aviram from the south and eventually linking up and surrounding Khan Yunis. Meanwhile, paratroopers would attack Rafah, a Palestinian city in the southern Gaza Strip. Even though this attack was initially underestimated because of the relatively small size of the attacking units, Gonen's battalion advanced and heavy losses were seen on both sides. However, Israelis came out to be successful and cleared Egyptian positions capturing the Khan Yunis railway junction.

Gonen's brigade started advancing towards Rafah, however Egyptian defensive lines were strong, which caused unexpected casualties from both sides. The Egyptians suffered nearly 2000 casualties and 40 tanks, where lots of Israeli tanks were left burnt out and soldiers died in Rafah.

On June 5, there were also battles between Jordanian and Israeli forces. At 10.00 am the Jordanian army started to shell Israel. The shelling of the forces were targeting several locations. Suburbs of Tel Aviv and Jerusalem were targeted. 16 Jordanian Hawker Hunter aircraft were in action in the air battle. In response, IAF attacked two of the Jordanian air bases.

In the late afternoon of June 5, Israelis attacked in order to encircle Jerusalem, which also continued during June 6. The battles became fiercer as more support came from other Jordanian and Egyptian military units. Jordanian defenses were deeply damaged, however Dayan ordered the army not to march into the city because of the possibility that the city might be damaged causing international sanctions by outraging the Christians.

On June 6 and 7, Israeli armies continued to advance to the west. According to the Egyptians, 10 000 men were killed in only one day. While retreating from Israeli attacks lots of weapons were abandoned and the Egyptian soldiers had to return to the Suez Canal, without any water or food supply and suffering from extreme levels of heat, which caused many of the soldiers to die. Eventually, lots of soldiers surrendered and Egyptians started to retreat from Sinai. The Israeli forces invaded Sharm el-Shaikh, and after that Moshe Dayan announced that now the Straits of Tiran were open to international shipping without any restrictions.

However on June 7, after possibilities of the UN offering a ceasefire were heard, the Israeli army was ordered to enter Jerusalem. Even though the Jordanian resistance was fierce, Israelis successfully gained the higher ground and advanced further to the south.

On June 8, the invasion of Sinai was completed successfully as infantry units were sent to the western coast of the peninsula. The surprise attacks and different strategies conducted by the Israeli army and the lack of communication between Egyptian army units led to the defeat of Egypt.

Syrians were out of any major conflicts for the first four days of the war, however false reports indicating Egyptian victory and Israelis planning an attack on Syria, led to its declaration of war and minor shelling and bombings were conducted, which resulted in Syria losing lots of aircrafts as a result of the attacks of IAF. Israel, however, was concerned about invading Syria because of the strategic advantage that the Golan Heights created on the behalf of Syria. However, as on June 9 Syria announced its acceptance of the ceasefire, Dayan became more motivated to attack Syria. IAF was mainly effective during the battles on following days as fixed fortifications of Syria on Golan were highly effective. Despite the geographical advantage because of the poor communication between Syrian officers, the troopers were left inactive and ineffective. On June 10, Syrians started to burn documents that were left behind as they started retreating.

On June 11, a ceasefire was signed between the Arabian and Israeli sides, marking the end of the war. Both sides had thousands of casualties and military equipment losses. Hundreds of civilians lost their lives and lots of cities were damaged. The war favored the Israeli side, as the Sinai Peninsula, Westbank, East Jerusalem, Golan Heights and Gaza Strip were seized. However, the tensions heightened furthermore in the Middle East political scene and deep concerns about human rights violations arose.

### **6.3. How the War Ended**

The war ought to be concluded on the second day (June 7) when the United Nations called for a cease-fire. Israel and Jordan immediately accepted this. Egypt accepted the ceasefire on the third day (June 8). Syria continued to shell villages in northern Israel. On June 9 Israel launched an assault on the Golan Heights where Syrian forces had captured and Israel fully took possession of the Golan Heights on the sixth day (June 10) after a day-long fight. Syria finally

accepted the cease-fire after the fight. Israel had seized the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), and the Golan Heights. With that, one million Arabs were placed under Israel's direct control in the newly captured territories.

## **7. Aftermath**

The Arab countries suffered significant losses in the conflict, with Egypt losing over 11,000 casualties, Jordan losing 6,000, and Syria losing 1,000. The defeat demoralized the Arab public and political elite, leading to Nasser's resignation and mass demonstrations for his continued office. In Israel, euphoria prevailed as the region's dominant military power.

The Six-Day War was also a point for a new era of Middle East politics, the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. Months after the war, in November, the United Nations Security Council passed UN Resolution 242, which called for the:

- (i) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;
- (ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force.

Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Lebanon entered into several consultations with the UN special representative Gunnar Valfrid Jarring for the implementation of Resolution 242. Syria only conditionally accepted the terms of the resolution, in 1972 Syria officially accepted.

This resolution has become the reference point for every conflict in the area since then. In 1947, the UN General Assembly had already passed a partition plan for Palestinians and Israelis in Resolution 181. After the Six-Day War, it took years to implement the resolution for every country to be satisfied. The two-state solution was always on the table but a Palestinian state couldn't be established although there was a certain place where Palestinians should live which was given by partition plans.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was formed in 1964 and was the active hand of Palestinians after the Six-Day War. Many considered it a terrorist group until in 1974, it was recognized as the only representative of Palestinians by the UN and Arab League. After the

Six-Day War, its centre moved to Jordan, then Lebanon, then Tunisia. The State of Palestine was established in 1988. In 1993 and 1995 two agreements were made between the State of Israel and the PLO which was named “Oslo Accords”. With that, Israel recognized PLO as a representative for Palestinians and PLO recognized Israel. In the same year, the newly formed Palestinian National Authority became the main government body of the State of Palestine over PLO.

Another thing that should be mentioned is, the Six-Day War wasn’t the last war that happened on the land. Just 8 years later, the Yom Kippur War broke out. It concluded with the “Camp David Accords” where Egypt and Israel had agreements over the land. Israel’s attacks over the Gaza Strip continue today and hardly ever stop, there were just long breaks. Today, Israel is at war with Hamas, the Palestinian political and military movement governing parts of the Gaza Strip which is under Israeli occupation.

## 8. For United Nations Security Council Delegates

### 8.1. Key Points To Be Discussed



### 1948 Arab-Israeli War

This war was the first war that escalated the tensions and started the ongoing active conflict. In 1947, the United Nations passed a resolution giving a partition plan for Palestine.

At the end of a series of offensives that began in April 1948, in which Zionist forces had conquered cities and territories in Mandatory Palestine in preparation for the establishment of a Jewish state, Zionist leaders announced the Israeli Declaration of Independence on 14 May 1948.

Over 700,000 Palestinian Arabs fled or were expelled from their homes in the area that became Israel, marking the beginning of the Palestinian refugee problem.



## Suez Crisis



In 1956, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, overthrowing the company's control and blocking Israeli passage. This led to the "Suez Crisis" which triggered tensions with socialist regimes like Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The British Empire and the United States did not approve of Nasser's close relations with these countries, causing tensions that eventually led to the Six-Day War. Israeli forces co-joined the conflict, motivated by Egypt's threat to their existence and close relations with the Soviets, Jordan, and Syria. The crisis ended with a military victory for the anti-socialist coalition, but a political victory for Egypt, making Egypt a significant Middle Eastern topic and a Cold War siege.

### United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)

The United Nations established the first United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities after the Suez Crisis. The force was armed but used only in self-defence and restraint. Its main functions were to supervise the withdrawal of the three occupying forces, act as a buffer between Egyptian and Israeli forces, and provide impartial supervision of the ceasefire. UNEF patrolled the Egypt-Israel armistice demarcation line and the international frontier to the south of the Gaza Strip, bringing relative quiet to the area. The Canal was cleared by the United Nations.

\*UNEF I was dissolved after the Six-Day War because of its failure.

## 8.2. Questions To Be Answered

- What should the UN do to finish the war with the least possible destruction and the loss of human lives?
- What should be learned from the past events that led to this war?
- What should the United Nations do to prevent any war in the future?
- With what organizations should the UN cooperate?
- What were the past resolutions in lack of? What should be added to the new resolution?

For further questions, please do not hesitate to reach out to me via

[srngzalp17@gmail.com](mailto:srngzalp17@gmail.com)





## **9. For Joint Crisis Committee Delegates**

### **9.1. What We Expect from You**

In this Joint Crisis Committee, our topic is the Six Day War. Our two cabinets, the Arab side and the Israeli side, will be joined by the United Nations Security Council, which will act like the third cabinet while also following the UNSC procedure. We believe that this addition will make the committee much more enjoyable.

The delegates of JCC will be able to interact with the UNSC cabinet via directives and vice versa, two committees will be cooperating with each other on some topics. Whatever action you will take will affect both the JCC cabinets and the UNSC cabinet as they all will be following the same timeline. With this, the diplomatic side of the issue will be able to be discussed more since the actual war itself was quite short in terms of military action. But who knows, maybe your directives will elongate the war.

One thing we want to emphasize is that, to both first-timer crises and the experienced delegates, even though we will be simulating an event that happened in the past, the timeline will not be the exact same as the actual Six Day War. So, please refrain from referring to future events (events that happened after the war) in your directives and discussions. It is allowed to take the exact same action that your country or your character took during the war or you can take completely different actions as long as it is an action that you think your character or country would take. For example, you cannot declare that you are changing the official religion of the state if your country is very religious (both the laws and the citizens), such as the countries involved in this war.

Actions have consequences and this applies in crisis committees too. Every directive you write, as long as it is accepted by the crisis team and the USG, will have a consequence in the timeline. Another important thing to mention is that not all consequences will be announced to you. Sometimes, the consequences can only be seen in the long term or the consequence doesn't make a significant change. In these situations, please do not keep asking the crisis team members or the USG about an update, just remind them that you have taken action. The crisis team will either apologize and give you the update or will explain to you the reason why you are not getting an update on that action.

Our expectation from this committee is, to put it simply, a good debate. Please do not focus only on military actions, wars are not only won with firearms and soldiers. We expect good political decisions, international cooperation with UNSC, good logistic planning and ensuring that your citizens are happy and well. Good luck delegates.

## **9.2. Character Guide**

### Arab Cabinet:

Presidents and King: If your role is the President or the King of your country, your responsibility is more on the diplomatic side. We expect you to be the link between other countries for your country. That means you will be talking to representatives from other countries to make agreements, allies etc. Also, you will be responsible for your internal affairs like the protection of your citizens. You can influence military actions as well; however, it is not your main responsibility.

Chiefs of Staff: If your role is the Chief of Staff of your country, your responsibility is more on the military side. We expect you to plan offensive and defensive actions, the logistics of your army, to discuss what type of operations to be made against Israel. Since you are the Chief of Staff, you have power over every branch of the army. Your plans can include aerial and naval aspects. You can influence diplomatic actions as well; however, it is not your main responsibility.

Both roles can play a part in every directive. However, we expect both representatives from a country to agree on the actions that they take.

### Israeli Cabinet

Meir Amit - Director of Institute for Intelligence and Special Operations (Mossad)

You are responsible for all the intelligence affairs like recruiting new agents, training and assigning them.

Haim-Moshe Shapira - Minister of Internal Affairs

You are responsible for any internal affairs that can happen during the committee. If your citizens need something or if they revolt, it is your responsibility. You can move police forces to ensure your citizens' safety or your government's stability. Also, we expect you to be the

number one propaganda-maker to make sure your citizens are in favor of your government's decisions.

Abba Eban - Minister of Foreign Affairs

Your responsibility is being the representative for Israel during talks with other countries. You can ask for meetings, alliances, resources etc.

Moshe Dayan - Minister of Defense

Your responsibility is the safety of your country. You will be working with the military; however, your focus will be on the more diplomatic side of the military. You can send letters to other countries for military related issues etc. You will be the face of this war's political side.

Yitzhak Rabin - Chief of the General Staff of the Israel Defense Forces

As the Chief of Staff, your responsibility is the military actions your army will be taking. However, we expect your focus to be more on land warfare. You are also responsible for the logistics and the welfare of your soldiers.

Shlomo Erell - Commander of the Israeli Navy

Your responsibility is naval military actions. You are also responsible for the logistics and the welfare of your soldiers.

Mordechai Hod - Commander of the Israel Air Force

Your responsibility is aerial military actions. You are also responsible for the logistics and the welfare of your soldiers.

Pinchas Sapir - Minister of Finance

Your responsibility is to control the country's money and spendings. Requesting money from other countries or any financial decision has to be approved by you.

Ze'ev Sherf - Minister of Trade and Industry

Your responsibility is to control the trade and the industry of the country. Opening a new factory of any sorts and making a new economic ally has to be approved by you.

Yisrael Barzilai - Minister of Health

Your responsibility is the health of your citizens. Even though this war was a very short one in real life, there is no guarantee that it will be short in the committee. In case of any civilian injury or casualty, we expect you to take action by opening new hospitals, assigning doctors to the affected area etc.

Mordechai Bentov - Minister of Housing

Your responsibility is to repair any demolition caused by the war and make decisions about the newly occupied lands about the constructions, logistics and settlements.

All delegates can influence each other's directives. However, you cannot write a personal directive that is not under your jurisdiction like you cannot move troops if you are the minister of health. If you have such a plan, you have to write the directive with the person with jurisdiction as a joint directive.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out to me via [ipek.sen1@std.bogazici.com](mailto:ipek.sen1@std.bogazici.com) .

