



# Borders Joint Crisis

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November 20-22, 2015  
Committee Background Guide



**SSICSIM** 2015  
SECONDARY SCHOOL  
INTERACTIVE CRISIS SIMULATION

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The Dais of the Border Joint Crisis Committee would like to welcome you, the delegates, to SSICsim's first joint crisis committee! You will experience a political/military simulation of a post-war situation, occurring after a fictional Third World War in the late 1980s/early '90s. Our goal with this committee was to provide a realistic simulation of war and the political drama that surrounds it.

The Dais, while not educated in military science, have done their best to examine simulations of conflict, taking real life case studies such as the on-going War in Donbass, the 2008 Russia-Georgia War, the Yom Kippur War, and other conflicts in the past, to present to you a simulation of a fictional conflict. This is designed to be a simulation of war as accurate as possible, as seen by the generals and the political leaders who manage conflict in the real world.

We only ask you to keep in mind that while this committee is meant to be as realistic as possible, it is still based off of information gained from simulations and historical examples and as such, it can only be as realistic as a simulation or an idea, not a real war. We urge you, the delegates to put yourself in the shoes of the idealists, realists, the moderates and the extremists who are so often shaped by conflict and its inhumanity, and examine the crimes that occur during war. Study whether such crimes are possible to prevent during war, or whether they are inevitable.

As the committee is designed to be as realistic as possible, it will also be complicated and often times difficult to understand how it is run. The Dais will however guide both the committees through the entire process, throughout all three days of the conference.

A major part of this committee will be the concept of Combined Arms, a doctrine used by most major militaries throughout the world. It is an approach to warfare where different types of military units (e.g. tanks and infantry) work together to complement each other in a battle, while minimising their weaknesses. This allows an army to be as adaptable as possible to the changing situation in the battlefield. The Dais will guide both committees through this doctrine, simplifying it as much as possible for your understanding.

While we hope this becomes an educational experience for you and your knowledge of war increases greatly, this joint crisis is still designed to be fun (albeit in a rather nerdy way for a very niche community). We have taken and will continue to take every step possible so that you enjoy your experience and learn from it.

Regards,

Abhinav Karmakar, Committee Director  
Alec King & Eric Bryce, Vice Committee Directors

## **Introduction**

### ***General Notes About the Committee & Background Guide***

We have created an optional-to-read wikia page ([www.ssicsim-borders.wikia.com](http://www.ssicsim-borders.wikia.com)). It is highly recommended that you read the wikia page as it includes other useful information that we were not able to fit into this guide.

The following background guide takes elements from real world Cold War history but also changes/retcons (changing historical events to fit the needs of a fictional work) to certain historical aspects. As such, the reader should treat this background guide as realistic fiction.

## **Background Information**

### ***The Nameless Organization***

In 1981, as the Cold War revamped, after the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan in the previous year, Solidarity, a Polish worker's union taking stride in increased Western support (both vocally and through backchannels), became increasingly aggressive in organizing illegal strikes throughout Communist Poland. The local government, caving under intense pressure to maintain stability in order to pay off its public debts to Western European governments, allowed Solidarity to become the first independent workers union within Poland. However, this had the unintended consequences of severely destabilizing the Polish Communist Party's hold over the country (Communism was meant to represent the workers, allowing in independent workers union challenging the Communist ideology). Eventually, the Soviet Union's politburo decided this was an undesirable precedent in Eastern Europe and as such, they had two options available to them<sup>1</sup>:

1. The USSR, with the assistance of the Warsaw Pact, would invade Poland and set up a friendlier regime by way of force; or,
2. Sponsor a coup d'état by the military to enforce the Brezhnev Doctrine (the doctrine in which the USSR assures to the world that it will take whatever steps necessary to protect Communism in Eastern Europe). Poland has a history of having benevolent military dictators, and as such the politburo felt this would sit well with the public<sup>2</sup>.

During the same time as the events going on in Poland, Western Intelligence agencies began to cooperate to form the most ambitious intelligence operation conducted since the end of the Second World War. The CIA, MI6, and even Israel's legendary Mossad (who had an interest in rescue and protecting discriminated Jewish people still within the Eastern Bloc) along with several other smaller intelligence agencies such as Greece's National Intelligence Service, collaborated to begin Operation GTAPRICITY (GT being the codename digraphic for sensitive Eastern Europe/USSR operations and the rest being an arbitrary dictionary word was the convention for naming intelligence operations).

Operation GTAPRICITY was designed to begin deep infiltration within Eastern European government to begin actively denying the USSR influence over the region. The idea was to infiltrate and identify and develop sympathetic or individuals who could be blackmailed within Eastern European governments. This was such that in the long term, these individuals could take over their

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<sup>1</sup> William R. Keylor, *A World of Nations: The International Order since 1945* (2008)

<sup>2</sup> Keylor, *A World of Nations*

governments and begin further clandestine actions or even outright revolution if the conditions were favourable.

Meanwhile in Poland, the Soviet Union opted to sponsor a coup d'état to topple the existing government and bring in martial law, as the Polish General Jaruzelski took over. Solidarity was forcefully disbanded, and a major civil order operation was carried out by the military to enforce martial law for over a year. The USSR did not want to be seen as invading another country so soon after invading Afghanistan the previous year. As such, the coup option was preferred and eventually chosen<sup>3</sup>.

Around the same time, China, reeling from the death of Mao, had already begun experimenting with Special Economic Zones (SEZ's), where the Communist party allowed capitalist businesses to operate. China's trade with foreign countries (in particular with the United States) had increases by an exponential amount over the past 5 years. Its new leadership, under Deng Xiaoping, was economically liberal, open to using capitalism to achieve the goals of Communism (without any political liberalization whatsoever, thus keeping the PRC as a Single Party State). There were other reasons for this action. Aside from his economic pragmatism and liberal policy advocacies, Deng Xiaoping, like Mao, realized that the Soviet Union posed a greater threat to China than the United States did (the Sino-Soviet Conflict, although it had calmed down since 1969, there were still Soviet troops occupying some of what Chinese considered its own territory in the northern border with the USSR). Furthermore, China had a huge border with the Soviet Union, which had the world's largest stockpile of nuclear weapons, leading to the PRC to feel extremely insecure. As such, it pursued an alliance of convenience with the United States, despite being a fellow Communist state. In turn, the United States wanted to show the USSR that it could turn other Communist states against the USSR, in order to further de-legitimize it and its ideology<sup>4</sup>.

Operation GTAPRICITY (usually referred to as Apricity in short) had an un-intended consequence in Eastern Europe, particularly in Poland. Poland, for the last 300 years, had been divided up and conquered by Germany or Russia several times throughout its history. The goal of Operation Apricity was to create the conditions necessary for a wave of independent revolutions across Eastern Europe, to occur at some point in the distant future. Some of the candidates for leading and running this operation within Eastern Europe happened to be ultra-nationalists, whose hatred for both Communism and the Soviet Union made them ideal intelligence assets (spies) for Western intelligence. These candidates were given extensive training and access to resources and manpower by their handlers (Western intelligence officers operating undercover throughout the continent). Of course, some of these intelligence officers were German, or French (Napoleon had betrayed Poland during the Napoleonic Wars, which was not forgotten by Polish ultra-nationalists). Their ideology was one of putting Poland first, and making all foreigners, even democratic Westerners, suspect. Poland was to be freed no matter what the cost was. As such, Polish ultra-nationalists used the West to develop connections, influence, and power over the Soviet-installed Polish government, without necessarily informing their Western allies.

This eventually spawned a nameless organization which the Polish ultra-nationalists used to communicate and coordinate with one another. It was made up mostly of PVA (Polish Armed Forces) Commissioned Officers, Special Forces operators, Polish intelligence officers, mid-ranking and few high ranking military and government officials. They had two goals in order to achieve the independence of Poland, first to covertly take over Poland via infiltration (as was the purpose of Operation Apricity run by the West), and the second was the acquire a nuclear device. It should be mentioned that not all of the Western intelligence assets in Poland were ultra-nationalists.

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<sup>3</sup> Keylor, *A World of Nations*

<sup>4</sup> Keylor, *A World of Nations*

Operation Apricity did provide certain results. Through it, Western intelligence agencies were able to discover the existence of a secret, new Soviet military doctrine known as “Cold Start”.<sup>5</sup> Cold Start was designed to allow the large USSR military to manoeuvre quickly through Europe in the event of a war. This would allow it to use its large force to quickly surround an enemy, forcing them to surrender. This would thus render Western Europe’s military’s inoperable, creating an alternative to nuclear war. In essence, it was designed to regain the massive conventional military advantage that the USSR had before Khrushchev launched a partial demilitarisation during the 1960s<sup>6</sup> (which was one of the main reasons why the West feared the USSR so much during the 1950s).

When the BND (Bundesnachrichtendienst, German Intelligence) delivered this information to the West, a BND officer was captured by the East German secret police, the Stasi. The BND officer was handed over to the KGB, the world’s premier intelligence organisation. However, the captured intelligence official did not know about the existence of Operation Apricity, as only high ranking members of Western Intelligence agencies were aware of the operation, to prevent information from being leaked. Nevertheless, the KGB interrogation revealed an unprecedented network of defected Eastern Bloc individuals and Western agents operating in their sphere of influence. By running a thorough investigation, the Soviet Union began to realise (after confirming by capturing several other Western intelligence assets and officers in their territory) that there was a massive Western plot to wrest the Soviet Union’s control of Eastern Europe. This was unacceptable, as the USSR had lost millions of lives taking over Eastern Europe during the Great Patriotic War (what the Soviets call World War II). In case of a successful Western invasion, the USSR needed to trade land in Eastern Europe. This would allow them to buy time to prepare for a counter attack, as they had done during both World Wars.

The KGB began striking back, launching an operation in an attempt to capture all the infiltrated Western agents and sympathisers in Eastern Europe. Through effective surveillance, the Stasi had prevented Apricity’s success in East Germany. However, the same could not be said of the other Eastern Bloc states, particularly Poland, the East Europe’s largest state. By the late 1980s, Apricity had an astounding success rate in Poland, driven in part by the high motivation of the ultra-nationalist faction participating in the operation. By this point, intelligence assets recruited through Apricity had a few members within the Polish Politburo, several generals within the Polish military, and even a deputy director of Polish intelligence, whose position gave him extensive access to Polish intelligence documents. The ultra-nationalist factions (unwittingly cultivated by Western intelligence) began using their influence and power within the government to manufacture large amounts of highly destructive chemical and biological weapons. It was kept secret from the Soviet Union and the West, despite Poland being a part of the 1973 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)<sup>7</sup>.

Apricity was a fragile operation. It was easy for Western intelligence to infiltrate the Polish government and the governments of other Eastern Bloc countries (except for East Germany), but it was just as easy for the KGB to begin rooting them out. The Polish ultra-nationalist faction took note of this development. The KGB began to root out Polish ultra-nationalists within the country, thus prompting retaliation from ultra-nationalists in Poland and in other Eastern European countries. The Polish ultra-nationalists and other Eastern European ultra-nationalist factions began to liberate their countries by force.

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<sup>5</sup> Walter C. Ladwig III, *A Cold Start for Hot Wars? The Indian Army’s New Limited War Doctrine* (2008), 158-190

<sup>6</sup> Kaylor, *A World of Nations*

<sup>7</sup> Kaylor, *A World of Nations*

In Poland, the Communist military dictator Jaruzelski was arrested by military forces loyal to the ultra-nationalists, who then staged a coup d'état, and taking over the Polish government. Their Western allies, whose training and resources had given them so much of their influence, had not been informed of the coup. The ultra-nationalists had to move fast, knowing that if they were unable to take over at that time, all their years of hard work would be undone by the KGB and the Soviet Union, and the Polish people would be left to suffer under the USSR. On November 11th 1989, the coup ended, Poland declared independence, and became the new Republic of Poland. The ultra-nationalist faction that opposed Communism and the Soviet Union first and foremost, had become a popular force within Poland. Tens of thousands of Poles enlisted in the new liberated, non-Communist military, which was now preparing for a Soviet response. Throughout the rest of Eastern Europe, similar popular coups and revolutions were taking place.

### ***The Nuclear Craze***

The Soviet Union, with the help of East Germany, Romania and Soviet loyalists within the Eastern Bloc, began to use the Warsaw Pact to legitimize the enforcement of the Brezhnev Doctrine. Operation Cold Start, initially designed for an invasion of Western Europe, was now being re-designed for an all-out invasion of Western Europe. In Eastern Europe, the USSR had 4 armies: the Group of Northern Forces in Poland, the Group of Southern Forces in Hungary, the Group of Central Forces in Czechoslovakia, and the Group of Western Forces in East Germany. These 4 armies began to subdue local rebellions (except in East Germany, where they fortified their position so as to deter Western intervention, and because there was no coups in East Germany). Behind the USSR's borders, the Soviet military prepared for a massive invasion of Eastern Europe, with well over a million troops mobilizing.

What made the situation in Poland extremely sensitive was that the Group of Northern Forces (the Soviet army deployed in Poland) was armed with nuclear weapons: approximately 250 Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBMs) and tactical nuclear missiles (launched via aircraft)<sup>8</sup>. The Poles knew the Soviets would not risk using a nuclear weapon on their own soil merely to quell a rebellion, as the United States would have responded with nuclear war. There were about 120,000 Soviet troops situated around the country protecting these weapons. The regular Polish Army only had 7 full strength divisions, insufficient to fight off Soviet troops. However, there were provisions to call up reserves and enlist almost half a million troops within a week<sup>9</sup>. This was all the Ultra-nationalist faction needed to counter the Soviet threat. They had already achieved one of the two goals, creating an independent Polish state. Their second goal was to arm it with nuclear weapons. The Polish Air Force, by virtue of formerly being in the Warsaw Pact, had access to aircraft that could mount the Soviet nuclear missiles, as well as a few short range ballistic missiles which could fire the IRBMs. However, Poland only had half a million troops, and their army was less equipped, lacking the manpower of the Soviet armies. The ultra-nationalists, who now controlled the government, did not need an army that could fight back the Soviets, they needed an army that could capture the Soviet weapons from the Soviet troops already stationed in Poland. Nuclear deterrence was the key to guaranteeing Poland's independence.

The situation caused chaos across Western governments and intelligence agencies - this situation had been neither envisioned nor prepared for. The previous goal had been to have a controlled rebellion of Eastern Europe, to keep the situation as stable as possible. The Ultra-nationalists had not informed the West of their coup, but it was evident that they would attempt to seize the nuclear weapons already stationed in Poland. This brought the Doomsday Clock to 11:56, just 4 minutes

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<sup>8</sup> Kaylor, *A World of Nations*

<sup>9</sup> Kaylor, *A World of Nations*

from midnight, and the closest it had been since the Cuban Missile Crisis. If the Ultra-nationalists captured a nuclear device, they could easily use it either against the Soviet Union or as a deterrent. That would result in a nuclear exchange, one that the West would likely become involved with no doubt. Noticing the Soviet Union's behaviour in Eastern Europe, China began making preparations for war, ramping up insecurity along the Asian border.

As the War for Eastern Europe was well underway, the USSR fought to maintain its control over what it considered its own half of the continent. As such, Poland faced a bigger Soviet military than initially expected. The Soviet Union had recently increased defence spending, creating large quantities of modern military equipment. Tanks with increased armour, firepower, accuracy and speed, steamrolled through Poland, with the support of new Soviet-made weapons. In the end, the Group of Northern Forces was able to hold the line, protecting the USSR's weapons. This narrowly averted nuclear war, providing some comfort to the West and the USSR. However, the Ultra-nationalist leadership in Poland was not yet ready to give up. Polish Commandos captured the nuclear base and smuggled out 17 Soviet air-launched tactical nuclear missiles, sending them to hidden locations across the country before Soviet forces could launch a counter-attack.

However, the plan was never to use them against the Soviet Union, or as a deterrent. Now a nuclear armed nation, the ultra-nationalists had other plans for the weapons.

Once the nuclear devices were captured, the USSR branded the Polish ultra-nationalist government as a terrorist organization, and refused to negotiate a settlement. The ultra-nationalist government, backed into a corner but afraid to use their nuclear weapons, the ultra-nationalists hinted to the West that they were considering using the nuclear weapons to survive. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the military alliance of Western states led by the USA, was told that Poland needed a military intervention to secure its independence, similar to how Israel demanded US support during the Yom Kippur War by threatening to go nuclear.<sup>10</sup> Essentially, the NATO was given a choice between a nuclear war and World War III. Both options were terrible, but at least one option was *not as* terrible.

### ***The Result of Blackmail***

On Christmas Day 1989, NATO forces in Germany began to roll through Eastern Europe. It was an emotional moment for Germany, as it was the third time they launched a major invasion of Eastern Europe in a single century. In Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, NATO was seen as their liberator from Soviet oppression, and was welcomed by local revolutionary governments. East Germany resisted, as its leadership had remained pro-Soviet throughout the crisis. However, its army barely put up a fight, and East Germany was liberated and re-unified with West Germany within weeks. This opened up another corridor for NATO forces into Poland. NATO's objective was clear: remove Soviet troops from Europe, secure the independence of Eastern European countries and prevent the Polish government from launching a nuclear war. This was easier said than done.

In Asia, China launched a pre-emptive strike against the Soviet Union in an attempt to settle its border disputes, and quickly captured Vladivostok. But the People's Liberation Army (the official name of the Chinese army, PLA) was ill equipped, its only advantage in its large numbers. By the 1980s, war had come to embody strategy and technology more so than numbers. The PLA was unable to fight the Soviet Union, whose reserve forces (with outdated equipment and insufficient training) were still capable of holding off the PLA, liberating Vladivostok and even launching a

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<sup>10</sup> Seymour M. Hersh, *The Samson Option: Israel's Nuclear Option and American Foreign Policy* (1991)

counter-invasion despite being outnumbered. The Soviets, with their outdated troops, still managed to outgun the Chinese, an unexpected result.

This new development in Asia led to more Soviet troops being freed up for use in Europe, where the situation was dire. While Western forces managed to hold back the Soviets at the Battle of Warsaw (March, 1990), Soviet reinforcements were on their way, and NATO did not have enough time to send reinforcements from North America. The ultra-nationalists in Poland had had enough. If NATO could no longer guarantee Poland's independence and security, then there was something else that would.

***“There were still people living there.”***

On 4<sup>th</sup> April, 1990, 17 Polish Air Force squadrons launched tactical nuclear missiles, designed to destroy enemy armies rather than cities. These were the same weapons that were stolen from the Soviet Army in Poland, earlier on in the war.

Suddenly, this became the world's most extreme moment of urgency. Both NATO and USSR air force squadrons stopped fighting each other, so that they could shoot down as many Polish aircraft as possible. Both NATO and USSR had found out at the last possible moment what the ultra-nationalists were planning to do, and both sides began cooperating despite being at war. The plan was to destroy the entire Polish Air Force, as they were unsure which Polish aircraft were armed with nukes. But it was too late. Neither side had enough time to prepare for the grave situation. All 17 Polish tactical nuclear missiles were launched and hit their targets successfully, but these targets were not in the Soviet Union. The Polish ultra-nationalists launched 17 nuclear missiles into their own country, to kill as many Soviet troops as possible without starting a global thermonuclear war. Several small towns and cities were completely wiped off the map, and millions of Polish citizens were killed by their own country (with millions more suffering the after-effects), to protect Poland's survival in the future. At least, that's how the ultra-nationalists saw it. In the days since the nuclear blasts began decimating many parts of rural Poland, the United Nations and several other NGO's/IGOs began calling it the world's first “self-genocide”, and “Poland's Holocaust.”

A Polish Air Force Colonel recalled the day he first saw the locations where the nuclear bombs were used. It was a few days after the nuclear event, and his aircraft had malfunctioned while flying, injuring him during the process. He saw the location where the nuclear bombs were dropped on his own country, by his own country, and said: “I should've died that day, but I didn't. I dragged my wounded body and reached ground zero of the nuclear detonations, a barren, empty land. I felt an unbearable sadness when I witnessed the landscape”<sup>11</sup>. Astoundingly, he also noticed that, “there were still people living there”<sup>12</sup>.

Almost immediately, a ceasefire was called by the United States and the Soviet Union, as neither wanted the war to escalate into a nuclear war. By this point, the Soviet Union had heard the message. The remaining Soviet troops were quickly leaving Poland, unwilling to risk further escalation. Eastern Europe was finally free, but it came at the cost of the lives of 10 million soldiers and civilians in less than a single day.

Poland was not destroyed, and there were still many tens of millions of citizens left, but what had happened was nonetheless a small-scale genocide. The ruling ultra-nationalists were quickly removed from power, in another coup led by liberal and moderate forces within the Polish military.

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<sup>11</sup> Project Aces, *Ace Combat Zero: The Belkan War* (2006)

<sup>12</sup> Project Aces, *Ace Combat Zero: The Belkan War* (2006)

NATO, who also lost a significant number of troops in the nuclear blasts, became militarily weak in Europe, as did the Soviet Union. In Asia, Chinese and Soviet troops had pulled back to pre-war lines.

The Communist Party in the Soviet Union was seen as a failure, and Boris Yeltsin launched a coup to remove the CPSU from power. Subsequently the Soviet Union broke up, with each of its 15 republics declaring independence. Russia became its successor state, taking the USSR's place in the United Nations Security Council.<sup>13</sup> The mass upheaval of the nuclear detonations in Poland led to civil wars breaking out across the former Soviet Union countries, particularly in Central Asia, where there were still millions of Russian citizens in countries that were no longer their own.

NATO began to re-organize its political and military structure. Its member states were now pushing for a proto-federation to speed up a process of eventual unification between all NATO member states, to ensure the security and economic vital to rebuilding Eastern Europe. Military unification was the first goal, to provide security across Europe. As such, NATO began looking more like a single, unified state, but its members were still independent states with their own militaries. Nevertheless, NATO was given more power, particularly in foreign and defense policy.

The "Polish Holocaust" led NATO to pull together its nuclear HAZMAT and other emergency services, creating a unified emergency services branch. They cooperated heavily with the new Polish, Belorussian and Ukrainian governments, in containing the radiation outbreaks along the borders of the Eastern Poland. The death toll ranged well into the millions, the majority of which had occurred during the nuclear blasts.

It took almost a year to finalize the negotiations and content of the Treaty of Berlin, officially ending the Third World War on April 5th 1991. The delay was due to confusion after the breakup of the Soviet Union, some of which had no clear government and subsequent small-scale genocides. Furthermore, the NATO states were deciding whether to have each member state sign the treaty, or to have NATO sign it on their behalf, to solidify its legitimacy and help it rise in the world stage. Eventually, they decided to have the Treaty signed under NATO. However, this was overshadowed by a developing insurgency in Europe.

### ***A World With No Borders***

A secret operation was carried out by the United States Air Force (USAF) in the months prior to the signing of the Treaty of Berlin. With the consent of the French and German governments, the USAF sent in stealth bombers to drop bombs, wiping out the Franco-German Brigade that had revolted against both France and Germany, and had attacked NATO troops in Germany. It was a brigade under the Euro Corps, a multinational army formation of five European countries. After the bombing, the incident was classified by the CIA, which went to great lengths to cover up the operation under the pretence that a chemical weapon stash exploded, killing every member of the Franco-German Brigade. But the cover up did not work. Most soldiers in Europe at this point, regardless of their nationality, knew what was happening. NATO forces bombing their own troops and subsequently covering it up was the worst possible thing for their morale. Furthermore, the entire Franco-German Brigade had rebelled against their governments and against NATO, and taking up the cause of Internationalism.

A Manifesto was published by its commanding officer, blaming violent ultra-nationalism as the cause of all the world wars during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and as the cause of the Polish Holocaust. It went on to blame politicians for throwing away the lives of soldiers and civilians fighting each country's

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<sup>13</sup> Keylor, *A World of Nations*

total wars. They blamed politicians for de-valuing the lives of soldiers and civilians alike. The manifesto was vague but the ideology was clear: "Rising above countries and armies, our world with no boundaries will become one, for the ideal and for those who were lost"<sup>14</sup>.

The CIA and other intelligence agencies coordinated with one another to control this manifesto, to prevent its publication and spread. However, the ideology struck a tone with certain intelligence officers, who felt that they could put their skills in intelligence to serve the world, and not just their countries. As such, the manifesto was released by rogue CIA officers, who then proceeded to defect to an unknown organization. The most unprecedented rebellion had begun.

Several different editions of the manifesto began to spread across European towns, cities and most importantly, military bases. With most of the fighting forces in both NATO and the former Warsaw Pact gone, most of the remaining troops in Europe were war veterans, who had experienced first-hand the nuclear detonations and its aftermath. A captured Franco-German Brigade insurgent explained under interrogation from DGSE (French Intelligence), "the manifesto helped us understand that despite all the destruction, there was still something we could fight for, an ideal. And that gave us hope, because it was more meaningful than just one country".

But the manifesto was more dangerous than just an ideology. It specifically targeted veterans of the Third World War and members of armed forces worldwide. It didn't just call for abandoning, deserting or betraying your country, but it outlined how.

Generals who had been exposed to the manifesto began deserting their positions. NATO's military staff attempted to control its spread throughout its military units, but this was largely unsuccessful as many NATO troops had become disillusioned by the Third World War.

A few days before the signing of the Treaty of Berlin, rogue CIA, NSA and KGB officers leaked the classified reports on the bombing of the Franco-German Brigade to global newspapers and media companies. A major scandal occurred within the armed forces of all the NATO countries. During the war, incidents of friendly fire were common mistakes. This one was different because it was an act of deliberate friendly fire, governments condemning their troops to die without a trial or charge of treason or terrorism. In the following days, entire regiments and brigades began to desert their positions. NATO realized that such a coordinated operation, first to disseminate the Franco-German Brigade's manifesto and then to release evidence of the USAF's bombing of the aforementioned brigade, was definitely being controlled by a higher leadership.

NATO was not the only force fearing the spread of this new ideology. During a special raid conducted by Russian Spetsnaz's Alfa Group (the premier Russian counter – terrorist special forces unit), a rebel defector soldier jumped on a grenade to save the lives of his squad soldiers. The grenade turned out to be faulty, which then allowed him to continue fighting. It took another grenade to properly kill the martyr, after he had taken down 5 Russian Alfa group commandos, one of whom was their commanding officer. Even though Alfa group had accomplished its objective and successfully raided the internationalist rebel's safe house, the story soon broke, first amongst Russian Army troops, and eventually to NATO army troops. To make matters worse, the Alfa team sent in for the raid never reported back to base after reporting the mission's success. Their final act of defiance had been to defect to the very organization they were sent to destroy.

With entire brigades going missing and heroic stories of soldiers and spies fighting against their governments for a higher cause (confirmed by independent journalists), protests began showing up

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<sup>14</sup> Project Aces, *Ace Combat Zero*

across the world. Political parties in several countries began registering themselves in upcoming elections in several western democratic countries, espousing the ideology of internationalism. And finally, as the Manifesto showed, it did not just contain the ideology, but the means by which it would become successful.

Insurgents across Europe began wearing arm patches identifying themselves as “IRAF” – International Republican Armed Forces. Its leadership presented itself to the public eye to show that this was a revolution capable of success. In many ways, its leadership used the same methods that early 20<sup>th</sup> century Communists used: organizing political parties, coordinating with parties in other countries, and forming an armed wing. IRAF revealed itself as a multinational military force, with former enemies fighting alongside each other for revenge that they blamed on untrustworthy politicians, all in the name of a better, unified world.

Nonetheless, IRAF was an extremist organization, conducting a continental wide insurgency. It was labeled a “Paramilitary Terrorist Organization” by the U.S. State Department and several Foreign Ministries across Europe to de-legitimize the movement. This move failed. As entire battalions and even brigades defected almost entirely IRAF, it began looking less like a terrorist organization or an insurgency, but increasingly like a well-oiled conventional army with excellent logistics, and access to sophisticated radar systems used by the US Air Force. By this point, NATO concluded that IRAF had become the world’s most effective and dangerously excellently armed non-state actor. It was a self-sufficient armed force with significant political clout and influence, with access to some of the most advanced weapons systems on the planet. Led by ideological fervor and discipline, it was designated initially as a terrorist organization and insurgency, but within a few months had developed into an armed force with a chain of command, with prominent generals and political leaders defecting to the organization and taking up leadership positions. It became the greatest hazard to the concept of state sovereignty for the first time in history. And to make matters worse, many of the generals and political leaders leading the organization held extremist views.

### ***“Militaires San Frontières”***

By 5<sup>th</sup> April, 1991, the day of the signing of the Treaty of Berlin, IRAF launched Operation Bastion, turning the conflict from an unconventional insurgency into a conventional war. Armed with the most modern weapons and a large selection of well trained, motivated and experienced troops, a surprise attack was launched, capturing several cities throughout northern Europe. The goal remained unclear and known only to the IRAF leadership, but NATO knew to act with extreme prejudice as IRAF held nothing but ill-will.

### **Outline of Topics/Committee Objectives**

Each committee’s list of objectives that they must complete throughout the conference will be given at the beginning of the conference. This is to prevent the other committee in this joint crisis from discovering your organization’s objectives.

## Character Roles & Responsibilities

Shown below are the different characters and positions available for both NATO and IRAF factions. While all IRAF characters are fictional, some NATO characters are actual historical figures (but not all). Biographies will be included for these characters in the Borders wikia page (<http://ssicsim-borders.wikia.com/>). While we will include biographies for the different characters, these biographies will reveal only a little about their personalities. How you choose to shape the personality and views of your character is up to you, even if you receive a historical character.

### NATO Faction

**NATO** is different from real life in this committee. Following the Third World War, member states began to take action to increase the political, economic and military integration of NATO member states. This would further ensure their security and prosperity, by helping Eastern Europe rebuild with easier access to Western economic capital and financing. In other words, it is a proto-federation, an increasingly integrated loose union of states in Europe and North America.

#### ***Secretary General of NATO (SecGen)– Margaret Thatcher, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom***

This character acts as the leading political officer within NATO, and coordinates all NATO policies and actions between different ministries, departments, directorates and military commands. They are required to: sign off on all military operations (troop movements/orders); and, set the agenda for debate, and make sure committee is on track to completing all objectives. Also, they may create new objectives for the committee to complete in order to help them win the war/finish the crisis. Notably, this character can be removed through a committee vote with a 60% majority.

#### ***Deputy Secretary General of NATO (Deputy SecGen) – Francois Mitterrand (Former President of France)***

The Deputy Sec Gen acts as the 2<sup>nd</sup> in command of NATO, and shall replace SecGen if they are no longer able to perform his/her duties (unless the committee appoints an alternate replacement which way be done through a vote with a 60% majority). This character must assist the SecGen in any way possible.

#### ***Chief of Staff of Public Affairs/Relations – Marlin Fitzwater (Former White House Press Secretary)***

This Chief of Staff of Public Affairs/Relation handles all propaganda for NATO, and should work to make NATO look like a positive force to the public and other countries. Moreover, they must portray NATO's enemy's as a negative force for local and global politics.

#### ***Permanent Representative to National Delegations – Jeanne Kirkpatrick (Former American Ambassador to the United Nations)***

NATO's political structure is more similar to the UN than to a state government, as such NATO has a General Assembly that determines many of its internal policies. The PRND acts as an "internal Foreign Minister" for all NATO member states, making sure their voice is heard within the committee, and that their concerns are addressed. This character will also ensure that member

states have similar foreign and NATO policies. Notably, they have the ability to meet NATO member state delegations/ambassadors at their request.

***Foreign Secretary of NATO – Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Former Foreign Minister of West Germany***

The Foreign Secretary of NATO acts as the “external Foreign Minister” and handled all of the organizations foreign policy decisions, negotiations and other diplomatic actions between NATO and non-NATO countries. They are able to: designate groups/organizations as “terrorist organizations” or “terrorist sponsors”, allowing NATO member states to take legal action against individuals or groups associated with the blacklisted organizations; remove “terrorist organization/sponsor” designation; initiate unofficial negotiations through backchannels and with the approval of the committee, handle negotiations on an official basis as well; and, meet ambassadors of non-NATO countries at their request. However, they may not negotiate with groups labeled as “terrorist organization/sponsors” unless that designation is removed.

***Director of Emergency Operations – General (Retired) Romeo Dallaire, Former Canadian General (now retired), WWII veteran, humanitarian***

The Director of Emergency Operation is in charge of handling and coordinating all NATO emergency response services. They leads all Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) clean-up operations (cleaning up radiation, biological or chemical weapons), as well as all non-military humanitarian operations.

***Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) – General Colin Powell, Former U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chief of Staff, WWII veteran)***

This character acts as the leading military officer within NATO. Along with the SecGen and branch commanders, they are able to issue troops movement orders.

***Allied Land Commander (LANDCOM) – General/Sir John Waters, NATO/UK Army General***

Along with SecGen and SACEUR approval, this character may issue land troops movement orders with troops under his/her command as detailed in the order of battle (ORBAT).

***Allied Maritime Commander (MARCOM) – Admiral Mark Richardson (American WWII Veteran)***

Along with SecGen and SACEUR approval, this character may issue naval forces movement orders with naval forces under his/her command as detailed in the ORBAT.

***Allied Air Commander (AIRCOM) – General d’armee Aerienn Armand Tessier***

Along with SecGen and SACEUR approval, this character may issue air forces movement orders with air forces forces under his/her command as detailed in the ORBAT.

***Representative of Observer Status States (OSS) – General Tadeusz Trzetrzelewska, Polish General, veteran of WWII & WWII***

This character has command over Observer Status States as specified by the ORBAT (primarily Polish Armed Forces). They are also a General and an Ambassador from Observer Status States (Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary & Bulgaria). Notably, since they are an observer, and not an

official member of NATO, this character may not vote in committee unless committee votes to give him/her voting powers. Despite this, they may coordinate military and political actions with NATO and report back to home countries.

***Director of Allied Intelligence Directorate (NATO-AID) – Sir Christopher Keith Curwen, Former Director of MI6/SIS, Spymaster***

This Director has access to all the human intelligence resources from external intelligence agencies across NATO member states (e.g. controls CIA, MI-6/SIS, CSIS, DGSE, BND etc.). They are able to: deploy intelligence officers to search for specified intelligence, which can develop intelligence assets (spies) and continue collecting intelligence on the requested information; and, be used for surveillance of enemy troops, infiltration, and etcetera.

***Director of Military Intelligence Directorate (NATO-MID) – General Francois Mermet, Former Director of DGSE (French Intelligence)***

Unlike AID (see above), MID focuses more on analysis of satellite imagery, enemy troops (and enemy troop movements), ascertaining of enemy objectives, electronic intelligence (ELINT, hacking), and signals intelligence (decrypting enemy communications etc.). They have access to the resources of agencies like the NSA, and UK GCHQ.

***Director of Special Operation Command (NATO-SOC) – General Harald Sunde, Former Commander of Norwegian FSK Special Operations Force, WWII veteran)***

This Director has access to military units such as UK SAS/SBS, Navy SEALs, Delta Force, Danish Marinejaegerkommandos etc. (full list to be provided). They are in charge of all special operation e.g. unconventional warfare operations. Within the committee they may launch assassinations, direct action, special reconnaissance or highly creative ideas.

***Attorney General (NATO-POL) – Wolfgang Vogel, Former German Lawyer, facilitated exchanges of captured spies between NATO and USSR during the Cold War and after WWII)***

This character has command over all police departments within NATO jurisdiction. It is important to note that these are not conventional police forces, and that they act similar to INTERPOL in that they help coordinate multinational police investigations. This character may deploy Reserve Battalions trained in policing to restore law and order to captured/recaptured towns/cities (request briefing from crisis), and may launch counterintelligence operations and root out enemy spies within NATO territory, or may also turn enemy spies to make them double agents.

***IRAF/Unification Faction***

***IRAF/Unification Organisation:*** The Internationalist Republican Armed Forces is an organization dedicated to unifying the world under one central state so that they can eliminate war between states forever, destroy the ideology of nationalism and seeking revenge against the politicians who started the Third World War which led to the Polish Holocaust in which not only Poles but soldiers from dozens of different countries were killed in large numbers. It has a political wing called the Unification Organization (UO) and an armed wing (IRAF). In recent weeks its armed wing has expanded to the point where it is a regular army and no longer an insurgency. Furthermore, it is led by experienced WWII generals and many other political leaders, thus making it a highly organized group, essentially organizing itself like a state.

***Commander in Chief (CINC) – General Mordecai Brzenczyszczykiewicz, Former Polish General, WWII Veteran, Defector***

Please review the NATO SecGen and SACEUR descriptions. This is the most influential figure within the IRAF.

***Chief Political Officer – Helmut Bauer (Political Activist, formed first Internationalist Party in Germany before defecting to IRAF/UO)***

Please review the NATO Deputy SecGen description. This character can coordinate all worldwide internationalist political parties elected into parliaments across the globe, helping them set agendas, winning more election victories, and etcetera. For internationalist parties that operate illegally in single-party states or dictatorships, they can set agendas and devise methods to help them grow (preferably with the help of DGIO, see below/later in character list).

***Secretary of Propaganda & Recruitment (SPR) – Jacques Chevalier, Former French Intelligence Officer, Experienced Spymaster Turned Propagandist, Defector***

Please review the NATO Director of Public Relations description. This character must also encourage further defection by enemy forces through propaganda campaigns in order to increase the size of the IRAF's armed forces.

***Military Government Administrator (MGA) – Daniela Riccardi, Former Italian World Bank Official, Civilian Administrator of Military Government, Defector***

This character serves as a Governor for captured towns/regions handles all political and economic affairs in captured population centres (towns/cities). They must represent the interests of the population living in captured population centres in the committee, and make sure population centres are well fed, institute programs to create jobs etc., maintain law and order with the help of DPCI.

***Diplomatic Secretary (DS) – Rebekke Ostergaard, Former Chief Of NATO Ceasefire Negotiations Team, Danish Citizen, Internationalist Party Member (Danish Branch), Defector***

This character is similar to NATO Director of Foreign Office, but with certain key differences. These differences includes: the inability to label any organization as a “terrorist organization/sponsor”; the inability to initiate unofficial backchannel negotiations with any country or with NATO; and, the inability to initiate diplomatic relations with any country, unless the other country or NATO approaches them first.

***Commander of Ground Forces (CGF) – General Lukas Declerq, Former Belgian Army, WWII veteran, defector***

Along with CINC approval, this character may issue land troops movement orders with troops under his/her command as detailed in the order of battle (ORBAT).

***Commander of Air Forces (CAF) – General Jack Novak, Former Czechoslovak Air Force Commander, WWII Veteran, Defector***

Along with CINC approval, this character may issue air force movement orders with fighters/bombers under his/her command as detailed in the order of battle (ORBAT). They also have access to ASAT systems (Anti – Satellite) (request brief from crisis).

***Commander of Naval Forces (CNF) – Admiral Thompson Breckenridge, Former Royal Navy Submarine Commander, WWII Veteran, Defector***

Along with CINC approval, this character may issue naval force movement orders with ships/assets under his/her command as detailed in the order of battle (ORBAT).

***Commander of Strategic Weaponry (CSW) – General Rodney Arranmore, Former U.S. General in Charge of American WMD's in Germany, Defector***

This character may deploy chemical, biological, bio-technological, or radiological weapons. With CINC's approval, or with committee approval, this committee may deploy nuclear weapons. Also, this character has command over all ballistic missiles, and may have access to certain units through ORBAT (request briefing from crisis).

***Director of Policing & Counter-Intelligence (DPCI) – Erich Stoltenberg, Former East German Stasi Intelligence Officer***

This character was officially granted pardon by West German government, and then proceeded to defect to the IRAF. They have access to reserve battalions trained in implemented martial law in captured towns/cities. Also, they run counter intelligence operations (see NATO Attorney General description for more details).

***Director of Military/Signals Intelligence (DMSI) – General Edward Harper, Former U.S. General Directing Army Military Intelligence, Whistle-Blower, Defector***

Please see NATO-MID description for more details.

***Director of Global Intelligence Operations (DGIO) – Alexandra Vandersluis, Former CIA Intelligence Officer, Whistle-Blower, Defector***

Please see NATO-MID description for more details.

***Commander of Special Operations Forces (CSOF) – Colonel Jonathan Worricker, Former British S.A.S. Commander, legendary war hero (WWII), Defector***

Notably, this character successfully assassinated Queen Elizabeth II. Please see NATO-SOC description for more details.

***Commander of the Russian 1<sup>st</sup> Unified Corps – General Aleksandr Konstantinovich Ozerov, Former Soviet/Russian General, War Hero/veteran, Defector***

This character is known for attempting to stop this Polish Holocaust and ordering Soviet troops to cease firing on NATO troops first. As Russian troops in the Kaliningrad region refused to defect unless it was under the command of a General they trusted, the rebels agreed to create a position within the committee specifically for these troops, the ground, air and naval forces specified along with them. Please see ORBAT for details as to which troops under this characters command. Notably, this character does not need CINC approval to move troops and may vote in committee directives.

***Codename GREGORY***

This character is a high ranking UN official who secretly defected to this organization after WWII, and still maintains their cover. They have the ability to greatly influence UN and International Law (but must do so secretly), and has extensive contacts within the United Nations, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. Their identity is officially unknown. This character may not vote in the committee unless granted voting powers by committee.

### **Character Relations Matrix**

This document is available on the extended background guide at: [www.ssicsim-borders.wikia.com](http://www.ssicsim-borders.wikia.com). Hard copies will also be given out at the beginning of the first committee session.

### **Combined Arms Doctrine**

The following videos explain combined arms warfare and guerrilla warfare. While these videos have nothing to do with the Borders storyline, they have everything to do with the committee mechanics. Watching these videos will be able to help you better understand how battles will be conducted in this committee, and it will be able to give you analysis skills you need before making battlefield decisions e.g. attacking the enemy.

The videos may be slightly complicated. Nevertheless, the Dais will be able to help you with all Combined Arms related matters during the conference so if you still have trouble understanding, do not worry.

The videos were shot using a video game/simulator series known as ArmA, which has been used by the United States military for several years now to train their troops as it is the most realistic simulator available. We used simulators like ArmA for research purposes, in designing the committee mechanics and the realism that this joint crisis will have. The links for the videos are below.

***Introductory Video on Combined Arms Warfare:***

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yfaJKpL56Qg&index=6&list=PLQEd6zRLOafWtrQ4EAYKl6z23hvCLYgW6>

***Introductory Video on Guerrilla Warfare:***

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NUZy9LwMPxU&index=3&list=PLQEd6zRLOafWtrQ4EAYKl6z23hvCLYgW6>

### **Intelligence Gathering**

The following videos explain how real world spying works. We encourage you to watch the following documentaries to gain a better understanding of intelligence gathering.

BBC Documentary “Modern Spies” Part 1 (60 minute video): <https://vimeo.com/40454335>

### Committee Mechanics

- Satellite coverage will be available at all times for both committees showing where Brigade/Regiments are stationed so as to allow the committee or individuals with appropriate powers to move their military assets
- Troop movements will occur on a brigade level basis. Directives stating “Send 5,000 troops and 100 tanks to so-and-so location” will not be entertained. Instead, state which Brigade/Regiment/Division you would like to send to which city or general area location
- Each Brigade/Regiment will have a detailed explanation of their size and assets.
- Divisions will be made up of a few brigades or regiments. If an order to move a division comes up, then all the brigades associated with a division will move and operate together. However, the committee or individual with relevant powers can give orders to certain brigades/regiments within a division so that they operate independently of the division.
- A military advisor from the Crisis Staff will be present to brief all military movements and their chances of success and reasons why or why not so that the committee can make appropriate military engagement decisions. Requesting a review of certain military actions before the committee makes its decision is allowed and very encouraged.
- This is a political and military committee, financial, logistics, resources and/or other economic matters will not be relevant and/or will be left to the discretion of the Crisis team.
- The primary and secondary objectives are a guideline for the committee to help you make your decisions and pursue your course. Acting to achieve your primary objectives is paramount. Secondary objectives are more of a suggestion. Committee can make its own secondary objectives and or change existing ones, but primary objectives must be pursued at all times.
- Cyber warfare will be included to an extent, although it will be a very fluid process based around hacking enemy satellite coverage or communications with troops (or any other creative hacks the delegates come up with, if the Dias deems it a realistic possibility, e.g. hacking enemy nukes will not be entertained, but jamming enemy communications might).
- Time in the committee will be arbitrary, not fixed. However, the events of the committee are expected to last around 3 weeks – 1 month just to give you an idea.
- The NATO in this committee is different from NATO in real life. WWII reformed NATO to adopt a more cabinet-like structure similar to the cabinets of the U.S.
- Eastern European countries are in the process of joining NATO although they have not yet been formally invited. They will have an observer on the NATO council who will not have the right to vote but will have access to Eastern European resources and military assets. A similar provision will be available for the IRAF committee.
- In most cases, it is expected that each committee’s political staff handle political affairs while their military staff handle military movements.

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