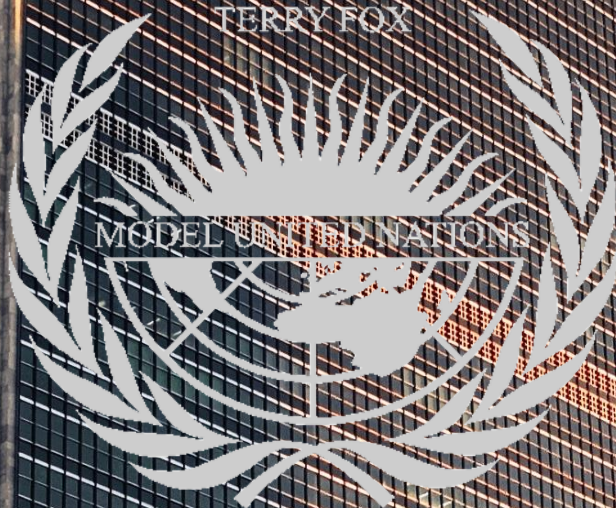


Historical Joint Crisis Committee

TERRY FOX



The Suez-Canal Crisis

Letter from the Director

Dear Delegates,

My name is Hanmin Kim and I am honored to serve as your Director for the Historical Joint Crisis Committee (HJCC) at TFMUN 2019. I am a third year at Port Moody Secondary School, and I have been interested in Model United Nations since I first heard about the Model United Nations club. Despite Port Moody Secondary School's disbandment of Model UN club and the lack of sponsor teachers wanting to sponsor the club, due to my love for Model United Nations, I have decided to go as an independent delegate whenever I can. After getting some experience, I found out about the upcoming conference TFMUN and could not be more glad to have received director position of this committee.

At the soon arriving session of TFMUN, I highly encourage delegates to tackle the problem within the debate, and work together with other delegates to solve the issue. Our committee topic is on the *Suez Canal Crisis*, a small but important part of World War II. I hope that this topic will give delegates a better understanding of world history, and the political power shift that occurred during World War II. Even if you have been attending Model UN conferences for years, or even if this is your first time, I hope that all delegates will try their best in progressing the debate and advancing into a resolution. As your director, it is in my best interest to make sure the committee runs smoothly, and hope that all delegates of TFMUN will have a memorable experience.

Should you have any further questions regarding the conference, please contact me or any other dais members at terryfoxmun2019@gmail.com. Grace, Andries, and I are excited beyond belief to run this committee and hope that it will be a great stepping stone in all of your Model UN careers.

Best Regards,

Hanmin Kim
HJCC Director
TFMUN 2019

Committee Description

The Historical Joint Crisis Committee stands out from other Model UN committees. Attempting to replicate important historical events, HJCC takes place in the past, where a certain crisis had to be resolved by world powers. With a unique set of Rules of Procedures, as well as the absence of moderated caucuses, HJCC will offer an engaging delegation experience. Delegates of TFMUN's HJCC committee will take on the position of significant figures during the Suez Canal Crisis, making decisions that may turn out very differently from the way we know it today. Because this committee is based on a historical event, it is advised that delegates

HJCC will have three separate committee blocs stationed in three separate rooms: NATO, the Warsaw Pact, and the Tripartite Alliance. The dais will be serving as moderators for the bloc, rather than active participants. Using directives, delegates will interact with the situation, perhaps mobilizing troops, for instance, which separate committee blocs will also be able to interact with. Delegates should keep in mind that HJCC is placed in an alternate timeline and may not follow events that have happened in history.

HJCC Rules of Procedure

The Historical Joint Crisis Committee, although it will incorporate many parts of the standard Model UN Crisis, will work under an altered version of the Model UN Rules of Procedures designed to fit this committee. We ask delegates to contact terryfoxmun2019@gmail.com if they have any questions regarding these changes.

Directives

In contrast to the theoretical discussions and arbitrary draft resolutions found in conventional Model UN committees, HJCC's engaging and interactive nature will be complemented in the form of directives. Put simply, directives are single-clause resolution papers that will directly impact the course of discussion. For instance, directives may range from troop mobilization to economic investments—all of which may produce substantial impacts on both blocs. For the sake of efficiency, it is quintessential that delegates write their directives with clarity by labelling key elements of the directive (ex. Private Overt, Public, Committee Press Release, etc.) and following the proper formatting as provided below.

Although delegates will be allotted considerable creativity in drafting responses, note that any unrealistic or unfeasible directives will be immediately neglected by the dais. This includes, but is not limited to, anachronism, global warfare, severe lack of logic, etc.

1. Public Directives

Requiring a minimum of three sponsors, public directives function similarly to conventional resolution papers, as both are actions taken by the substantive committee requiring an approval rate of Simple Majority ($\frac{1}{2}$). There are two denominations of this directive type:

- a) Cohesive Public Directive:
 - i. If passed, these directives are actions taken by the substantial bloc as a whole. For example, a cohesive public directive to construct a specific number of American fortresses would be an action pursued by the US Cabinet itself, rather than individual members or groups.
- b) Exclusive Public Directive:
 - i. These Public Directives are actions taken by the signatories of the directive and can be identified as either overt or covert (see below).

2. Private Directives

Private directives are the most popular form of directives issued in HJCC, being actions taken by individual delegates. Private directives can be written in the following two forms:

- a) Overt Private Directive:
 - i. Announced to the committee by the dais and made known to members of the opposing bloc.

Directives (Part II)

- b) Covert Private Directive:

- i. Kept hidden from the rest of the committee; will not be announced to other delegates.

3. Press Releases

- a) Public:

- i. Statements issued to the general public, in this case, French civilians, by respective blocs.

- b) Committee:

- i. Statements, such as specific statistics or intelligence, announced to all delegates in the bloc by the dais.

There are numerous means for the dais to collect directives, in which the norm will be intervalled collections by the committee page. The default interval period will be set to 5 minutes; however, please note that this is wholly subject to change—for instance, if the blocs were to enter a heated conflict, then directives would be processed at a more appropriate revised rate to match the discussion.

Writing Directives

The art of writing directives constitutes not only proper formatting and punctuation, but also brief outlines of intended outcomes for dais members' review. If said outcomes are carefully presented as both realistic and feasible, they would likely gain approval. However, should there be blatant absurdity or a lack of clarity in the directive, the dais will request its issuer to reconsider or rewrite the clauses. Delegates are highly recommended to simply follow common sense and uphold professionalism and maturity when it comes to the construction of directives.

Keep in mind that the quality of your directives' articulation directly correlates with its chances of being approved by the dais, as neater and properly-formatted directives will be prioritized to ensure efficiency.

Topic: Suez Canal Crisis

Overview

In the midst of the Cold War, tensions between various countries were still very much present. These tensions continued to affect the way countries would make decisions, de-escalating or escalating conflicts. The Suez Canal Crisis is one example of tensions from World War II and the Cold War influencing matters of international concern.

With the Suez Canal being a strategic point with significance to France, Britain, and Egypt, the original conflict grows more complex as other countries begin to join in. As Egypt, who claims to be neutral, begins to increase ties with the Soviet Union, Britain and the US withdraw funding for the Aswan Dam Project.

Egypt loses the funding for the crucial project and nationalizes the canal, in hopes that ship tolls will make up for the lack of financial aid. Britain and France are alarmed. The Suez Canal holds a significant role in reducing the price of transportation from the Middle East, especially oil, a valuable resource. As the situation escalates, various plans and schemes are put into action. The current date is July 28th, 1956, only two days after Egypt announced plans to nationalize the Suez Canal.



Timeline

March 16th, 1922 - Egypt achieves independence from Britain

August 26th, 1936 - Anglo-Egyptian Treaty is signed. Britain is able to have a garrison of 10,000 men in the Suez Canal Zone

September 23rd, 1945 - Egypt demands complete British withdrawal

May 24th, 1946 - Winston Churchill (British Premier) states that if the British leave Egypt the Suez Canal will be in danger

May 15th, 1948 - The first Arab-Israeli War begins

Oct 8th, 1951 - Egypt announces that they will remove Britain from the Suez Canal Zone

Feb 12th, 1953 - Egypt and Britain sign a new treaty.

May 11th, 1953 - Britain threatens to use force over the Suez Canal against Egypt

June 18th, 1953 - Egypt becomes a republic.

Oct 19th, 1954 - In new treaty with Egypt, Britain surrenders the Suez Canal, with a two year period set for withdrawal

May 21st, 1955 - It is announced that USSR will sell arms to Egypt

Aug 29th, 1955 - Over Gaza, Israeli and Egyptian jets engage in a fight

June 13th, 1956 - Ending 72 years of British occupation, Britain gives up the Suez Canal

July 18th, 1956 - US withdraws financial aid for the Aswan Dam project, due to strengthening ties between Egypt and the USSR

July 26th, 1956 - A plan to nationalize the Suez Canal is announced by President Nasser

Historical Analysis

The Suez Canal Crisis

The Suez Canal Crisis was one of many surrogate wars that occurred during the Cold War, perhaps being one with the largest political effect. In response to Egypt's growing ties with communist Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, America and Britain ruled a decision to not financially aid Egypt's Aswan High Dam as previously promised. In an attempt to pull funds, President Nasser of Egypt nationalized the canal, introducing tolls for passing ships, hoping that the dam could be paid for within five years. Unfortunately, this new policy challenged Europe's high dependence on the Suez Canal for inexpensive shipment of oil from the Middle East, causing Britain and France to act.

Industrial Britain and France disliked the idea of added costs on their petroleum from the Persian Gulf, leading to their invasion plan. The idea was to take over the canal, and perhaps to remove Nasser from power along the way. Britain and France, along with Israel, aggravated by Egypt's control over the Straits of Tiran, joined forces to attack the canal.

The invasion of the canal by Israel in late October was followed by Britain and France in early November, which due to pressures from the U.S. and the Soviet Union, ended up with Britain and France exiting in December, with Israel following in March. This crisis may have not been as violent as other surrogate wars taking place during the Cold War, but it had a large impact on world politics. The Suez Canal Crisis essentially showed that Britain was no longer in charge of the world's politics and have been pushed away by the two superpowers that are the United States and the Soviet Union.

Current Situation

President Nasser announced a plan to nationalize the Suez Canal on July 26th, 1956. The Suez Canal offers a route from the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea and was built by the French in 1869. Europe was heavily dependent on this strategically placed canal to provide an inexpensive and convenient shipping route, especially for oil from the Middle East. Nasser hoped to charge tolls, attempting to make up for the loss of financial aid from both the US and Britain.

Britain and the US had both pledged nearly \$70 million for the Aswan Dam Project. The Aswan Dam Project aimed to prevent the annual cycle of floods and droughts along the Nile River. No prevention methods had been put in place before this project. Britain had previously pulled out from the deal and the US followed suit on July 19th, citing the increasing ties between Egypt and the USSR as the main reason.

During the time of the Cold War, Egypt claimed to be a neutral party. However, the sale of arms to Egypt from the USSR prompted Britain to pull out of the deal. USSR had offered Egypt a \$1.1 billion loan at 2 percent interest, in order to finance a separate long term venture. A month later, the US withdrew financial aid for the Aswan Dam project, with the nationalization of the canal following a week later. The current date is July 28th, 1956.

Bloc Positions

NATO: The NATO Bloc mainly consists of various figures from the US and Canadian governments. Those in NATO are opposed to military intervention and wish to avoid violent confrontations.

Warsaw Pact: This bloc is composed of individuals from the Soviet Union (USSR) and Egypt. While various individuals have different priorities, a common goal is to maintain dominance over the Suez Canal.

Tripartite Alliance: The Tripartite Alliance constitutes of prominent figures from Britain, France, and Israel. This alliance wishes to regain dominance and occupy the canal but has unique motivations.

Guiding Questions

1. What significance does the Suez Canal hold for your role?
2. What resources does your role have access too?
3. How might your role achieve their goals?
4. Are there any drawbacks or advantages to achieving your goals?
5. What alliances are available that can change the position of your role?
6. Which delegates influence your role?

Further Research

The Canadian Encyclopedia on the Suez Crisis

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/suez-crisis>

Encyclopaedia Britannica on the Suez Crisis

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Suez-Crisis>

Timeline of Preceding and Antecedent Events

<https://www.thoughtco.com/timeline-the-suez-crisis-4070809>

Overview of Suez Canal Crisis

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/egypt-nationalizes-the-suez-canal>

Aswan Dam Project

<https://www.politico.com/story/2018/07/19/this-day-in-politics-july-19-1956-719884>