

JCC 1

THE SIX-DAY
WAR: ISRAELI
ARMY

RENZO
UGARTE

NEWMUN



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Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

It is with immense pleasure that I welcome you to Newton College Model United Nations 2023. My name is Anika Sahoo, and as the acting Secretary-General, I am grateful for the opportunity to host such a large-scale conference in the grounds of our school after 3 years persevering in the virtual setting. Alongside the organisers of the conference, I look forward to being presented with our world's future leaders in this year's edition by witnessing what I am certain will be worthwhile debate and convincing resolutions.

To catch you up to speed, my MUN journey began back in 2018 when I joined the very first session of the club. Although I was a naive and inexperienced 10-year-old at the time, I was intrigued by how middle/high-schoolers would simulate the process used by the United Nations to deal with international conflicts. Hence, just a few weeks later, I became an usher for NewMUN 2018, where I found myself enthralled by the discussions that took place amongst the delegates. Soon enough, I was attending conferences as a delegate myself, directly involved amid all the fruitful and fierce debate. While I had the opportunity to explore my skills in various committee types, my interests aligned towards humanitarian topics, resulting in my curiosity for the UN WOMEN committee. Until now, I never let an opportunity pass where I can express my opinions regarding women's rights causes.

While I greatly value the skills and confidence I obtained from my participation in conferences, MUN has provided me with unforgettable experiences and everlasting friendships. During my first years, I was blessed with the opportunity to befriend ex-Secretariat members who shaped me into the person I am today. Nowadays, being in the position they once held has allowed me to feel the same pride they felt towards their mentees every time they overcame a new fear, unlocked a new skill, or were overjoyed with their performance in a conference. Being a Secretary-General is not a position I take lightly, as I strive to make every single session within our delegation memorable, just as I strive to make this conference for you, delegates and faculty members.

For some of you, NewMUN 2023 will be your first conference. For others, your last. Regardless of where you are in your MUN journey, I would like to remind you to continue challenging yourself. Overcome any obstacles you are currently facing. Set yourself goals no matter how far you might have come. Strive to become more self-assured while maintaining yourself kind and humble. On behalf of all NewMUN 2023 organisers, we look forward to seeing your participation in the conference!

Best of luck,

Anika Sahoo

Secretary-General of NewMUN 2023

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Letter from the Committee Director

Dear Delegates,

I am pleased to welcome you to the Crisis Committee! My name is Renzo Ugarte, and I can't wait to start this committee with you.

Currently, I am 18 years old and have just finished the second year of the IB Diploma. My hobbies usually include watching films, making short films, playing the guitar and playing video games. As I finished high school last year, I am applying to different universities with hopes to become an industrial engineer.

Regarding my MUN career, it started back in 2019, before the pandemic. The first conference I attended was actually our very own NewMUN. To be honest, I entered the MUN world having little idea of what it was about, and thinking it would eventually bore me. To my surprise, as soon as the first session of my first conference began, I saw how passionately delegates debated, which served as a hook for me to pay close attention for the rest of the sessions. At the end of the day, I still didn't know anything about MUN procedure and noticed I accomplished very little on my first committee, however, my only thought at that moment was "when is the next conference?"

As of right now, I have been part of Newton's MUN Club for 4 years, becoming part of Newton's Secretariat in 2021 in which I had the honour of working alongside incredible people. Through Newton's MUN Club I was able to meet spectacular mentees who, in this opportunity, will act as ADs in both this JCC and the opposing one.

In regards to this year's committee, I encourage everyone to engage as much as they can. Secret Actions, Directives, and even normal debate can be fun if you get creative and take risks. With this being a historical JCC, try your best to know everything about your characters and the history behind the Six Day War. With that said, if you, delegate, are new to the crisis world, or even if you are highly experienced, feel free to contact me at any time with any question, I will always be available.

Good luck!

Best regards,
Renzo Ugarte
Director of JCC 1
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Historical Background

Throughout history, Jewish people have been targeted as correspondents of infamous acts, such as the erroneous blaming of the spreading of the Black Plague or the assassination of Christian newborns back in the 14th Century. In the 1900s, there was a lot of hatred towards the Jewish communities, and this anti-semitic movement caused a variety of conflicts. The most notorious of all, the Holocaust, took place between 1939 to 1945. In this barbaric event, more than 50 million people died, including 6 million Jews. In the middle-east the anti-semitic movement had already developed, especially after World War II when Jewish immigrants searched for asylum, most of which took refuge in Palestine; Causing tensions between Arabs and Jews to grow exponentially.

In 1947, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly passed the “United Nations Resolution 181” which consisted of separating Israel from Palestine, the resolution passed with 33 votes in favour, 13 against, and 10 abstentions; and in 1948, the state of Israel was proclaimed.



Image 1.1: Partition of Palestine approved by the United Nations General Assembly

Quickly following the proclamation of the state of Israel, five Arab countries (Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon) invaded the region and gave start to the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

By early 1949, the Israeli managed to dominate practically the entire Negev, gaining control of the main road to Jerusalem through the Hills of Judaea, and successfully defended themselves from repeated Arab attacks.

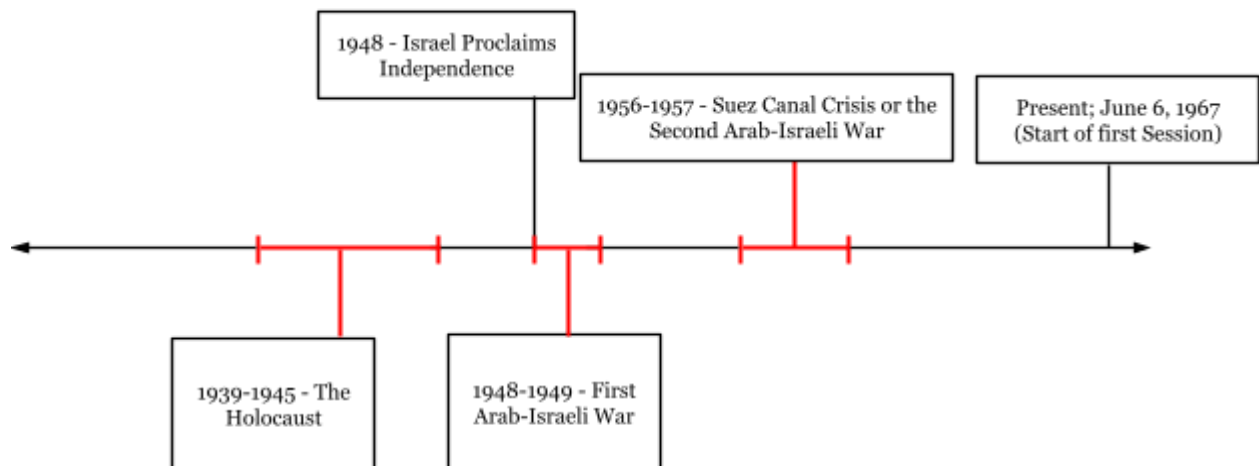
Once again, in 1956, tensions rose when Gamal Abdel Nasser became the President of Egypt. Since the very first day he was in power he took a hostile stance towards Israel; Shortly after Nasser made the aggressive action of nationalising the Suez Canal-- a canal which connected Europe and Asia. England and France, in conjunction with Israel, decided to create a stratagem. Israel would invade the Sinai Peninsula and gain control of the Suez Canal, with England and France acting as peacemakers, and taking control of the canal, which they successfully executed.

“Though Egyptian forces had been defeated on all fronts, the Suez Crisis, as it is sometimes known, was seen by Arabs as an Egyptian victory. Egypt dropped the blockade of Elat. A UN buffer force was placed in the Sinai Peninsula” (Britannica, 2019).



Image 1.2: Suez Canal and the Sinai Peninsula

Timeline of Events



1939-1945, The Holocaust

As mentioned before, the Holocaust took place from 1939 to 1945 and involved the anti-semitic movement widely spread amongst Germany by the Nazi leader Adolf Hitler. This all started with the creation of the National Socialist German Workers' Political Party, also known as Nazis, founded back in 1919 after WWI. This political party gained popularity during the 1920s due to an economical crisis provoked by the aftermath of WWI, where Germany was forced to pay to the Allied Powers. Because of the lack of jobs in the country, people started to support Nazis with the hope that they would have resources in order to provide for their families. Shortly after, in 1921, Adolf Hitler became the leader of the political party, bringing with him racist beliefs that claimed the Germans, or Aryans, to be the purest race amongst all of humanity, and therefore believed that Jews, Negroes and others races were inferior.

In 1933, after gaining the support of most of Germany, the Nazi party was invited to form a government which led them to have more power and control over Germany. This got worse when Hindenburg, German President, died and Hitler promoted himself to be the Supreme Leader of Germany, otherwise called the 'Führer'. As soon as this happened the Nazi leader started to impose his beliefs over Germany, especially the ones claiming that the Aryan race was the 'superior' and 'purest' race there was. The political party then implemented laws that dictated that inferior races, mainly Jews, weren't allowed to have the same rights as the rest of Germany, preventing them from accessing certain places and applying to specific Jobs. It was believed that any person who didn't agree to these laws was an 'enemy of the state'. Shortly after they started to persecute individuals, mainly Jews, that they thought weren't worthy members of society and took them to **Concentration Camps** in which they were imprisoned and forced to work. Due to these laws a massive migration started, involving mainly Jews moving to Palestine in order to seek for a better life, causing the creation of the State of

Israel. The Nazis were put to an end when in WWII Germany lost to the Allied Powers which after the war started to free the remaining camps that were left after the German Government tried to cover their actions by destroying them.

1948, Israel Proclaims Independence

After the creation of the State of Israel caused by the great migration of Jews from Europe to Palestine, the Jewish state proclaimed its independence through “the Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel” on May 14, 1948.

“We declare that, with effect from the moment of the termination of the Mandate being tonight, the eve of Sabbath, the 6th Iyar, 5708 (15th May, 1948), until the establishment of the elected, regular authorities of the State in accordance with the Constitution which shall be adopted by the Elected Constituent Assembly not later than the 1st October 1948, the People's Council shall act as a Provisional Council of State, and its executive organ, the People's Administration, shall be the Provisional Government of the Jewish State, to be called "Israel.”

The State of Israel will be open for Jewish immigration and for the Ingathering of the Exiles; it will foster the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; it will be based on freedom, justice and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel; it will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions; and it will be faithful to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.”

- The Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel

1948-1949, First Arab-Israeli War

Due to Israel Proclaiming its Independence in 1948, there were many conflicts and outbreaks between Arabs and Jews. Since at the time Palestine was under British control due to WWI, the UN intervened and proposed the ‘Partition Plan’ consisting of dividing the land into 2 states, Jewish-Israel and Arab-Palestinian and keeping Jerusalem and the International zone under the control of the UN. The Resolution was approved by 33 votes in favour, 13 against and 10 abstentions. However, even with the new initiative, the conflicts between these 2 sides were escalating, causing forces from Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq to move/march to Palestine, therefore forming the Arab-League. The attack got Israeli forces surrounded and would have been defeated completely. However, immediately after the attack the UN deployed forces causing a 4 week ceasefire, time in which Israel imported heavy armaments from Czechoslovakia, ignoring the UN arms embargo. Right after the 4 week ceasefire, Israel used a counter-offensive strategy, gaining control over 2 key Arab towns, Lydda and Ramia, which were allocated to Arab Palestine by the UN with the Partition Plan. This caused 70,000 Palestinians to flee and Israel continued to take control over areas that were allocated to Palestinians.

The Arab League then stopped attacking Israel due to the lack of coordination between each member of the Arab league. After this, all of the members one by one signed a Bilateral agreement with Israel, who now occupied 78% of the entire territory, therefore, ending the war.

1956-1957, Suez Canal Crisis

The Suez Canal Crisis started when the Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser decided to nationalise the Suez Canal, which at the time was controlled jointly by Britain and France. Israel, Britain and France weren't satisfied with this decision and joined forces to attack the Sinai Peninsula on October 29, 1956. In just a couple of days, Anglo-french forces began to bomb Egyptian targets. Then on November 5, British and French paratroopers and marines moved toward strategic positions in the suez canal, taking control of those areas. Due to the escalation of the problem the UN approved a ceasefire. Shortly after, the US and the Soviet Union both pressured Israel, Britain and France to retrieve their forces, threatening them with sanctions if they didn't draw back. Finally in December of 1956 Britain and France took the decision to withdraw their troops followed by Israel in March 1957, leading to the reopening of the Suez Canal and the end of the Crisis.



Current Situation

Vocabulary

➤ Brigades

A brigade is a major tactical military formation that is typically composed of three to six battalions plus supporting elements. It is roughly equivalent to an enlarged or reinforced

regiment. Two or more brigades may constitute a division. Brigades formed into divisions are usually infantry or armoured.

➤ Armored

A military armoured car is a lightweight wheeled armoured fighting vehicle, historically employed for reconnaissance, internal security, armed escort, and other subordinate battlefield tasks. (Mostly used to refer to tanks).

➤ Infantry

Infantry is a military specialisation that engages in military combat on foot.

Throughout the last decade, the border between Israel and Palestine had rising tensions due to the constant attacks of the Palestinian guerillas backed by Syria. Mainly this conflict rose due to various border disputes between the two countries.

On May 13th 1967, an unknown source falsely informed Egypt about the concentration of brigades of the Israeli Defence forces with an intent to strike Syria. In response the Egyptian President, Gamal Abdel Nasser ordered to start concentrating forces along the border with Israel in Sinai and on May 16 demanded the UN peacekeeping forces to leave the peninsula. At the same time, Israel refused the request of the UN on deployment of the UNEF on their side of the border. In the next few days Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Sudan started mobilisation of their forces, Iraq sent expeditionary forces to Jordan and Saudi Arabia expressed its willingness to participate in military actions. But the turning point, which made the full scale confrontation inevitable was the decision of Egypt to block Israeli Ships from entering the Straits of Tiran on May 22-23.

On June 1st, Israel established a National Unity Government, which on June 4 decided to go to war. The Arab Coalition of Egypt, Jordan and Syria had an advantage over Israel in deployed troops with 240,000 against 100,000, in tanks with 2504 against 800 and in aircrafts with 957 against 300.

Israel planned to strike on June 5 with Operation Focus, which aimed to destroy the Egyptian air force. The Israeli media published false reports claiming Israeli soldiers were on vacation, while their pilots were carrying out training sorties as usual and their intelligence helped make these training as realistic as possible and damaged the tracking antenna of the US Embassy to prevent the Americans finding out about the operation before the strike took place. The Israeli pilots were informed about the start of the operation only 5 hours in advance. At the same time the Egyptian air defence system was effectively off on June 5th. Nearly 200 Israeli aircraft attacked 14 Egyptian airfields and caught them absolutely off guard. 338 Egyptian aircrafts were destroyed, 100 pilots were killed within 3 hours. Jordanian and Syrian Air Forces attacked Israel in retaliation at 11 am June 5. The response of the Israeli Air Force was to attack their airfields which led to the destruction of all 28 Jordanian, 53 Syrian and 10 Iraqi planes. The Operation Focus was a decisive success: Israel lost only 19 planes in this Operation and guaranteed its total air dominance for the rest of the war.

The ground war was taking place at three fronts: the Sinai front, the Jordanian front and the Syrian front. At the Sinai front the Egyptian forces consisted of seven divisions: four armoured, two infantry and one mechanised infantry. Egypt had 100,000 troops and 900-950 tanks in the Sinai. So Israel concentrated three divisions consisting of six armoured, one infantry, one mechanised infantry and three paratrooper brigades for a total of 70,000 men and 700 tanks along this front. Israel's plan was to catch the Egyptians off guard by attacking simultaneously with air strikes, and attacking through the northern and Central routes in the Sinai Peninsula instead of the Central and the Southern Routes used during the Sinai War.

On 5 June, at 7:50 a.m., the northernmost Israeli division, consisting of three brigades and commanded by Major General Israel Tal started its advance towards Arish through Gaza with an aim to encircle Khan Yunis, while the paratroopers were ordered to take Rafah. Initially, Egyptians offered little resistance, since their intelligence concluded that this was a diversion rather than a main attack. However soon resistance against the 60th armoured brigade ramped up. This did not stop the Israeli forces from reaching Khan Yunis Railway junction in 4 hours. Afterwards the IDF advanced on Sheikh Zuweid and defeated fierce Egyptian resistance thanks to air domination. The road to Arish was open and by 8 am of June 6th, elements of the 79th Armored Battalion and the 7th brigade entered the suspiciously quiet city. Suddenly the Egyptians started firing from the balconies, windows and there was a heavy battle going on for control of the city. The IDF was only able to take full control of the city after reinforcements were sent.

The northernmost division then split into two parts. One of them continued the advance on the Suez channel, while the second group turned south and captured Bir Lahfan and Jabal Libni. Further south on the 6th of June, the 14,000 men and 150 tank strong Israeli 38th Armored Division under Major-General Ariel Sharon was confronted by the Egyptian 2nd infantry Division under Major-General Sa'adi Nagib, consisting of 16,000 troops and 90 tanks. Israel successfully advanced towards Abu Ageila. The paratroopers landed behind Egyptian positions and sowed enough confusion to weaken the artillery of the Egyptian defence, which opened the way for the IDF to capture Um Katef. It was followed by a fierce close tank battle which ended in an Israeli victory with 40 Egyptian and 19 Israeli tanks destroyed. This brings us to the present, the most urgent question now is what actions will Egypt take regarding the sudden Israeli invasions inside their territories and how will the Jordan and Iraqi forces react to this same event.

Letter of the CIA Intelligence Department

Central Intelligence Agency



United States of America

17 May 1967

Office of Director General
Intelligence Division
Prime Minister's Department
Israel

His excellency Levi Eshkol
Director (Designate)
Helms

Esteemed Prime Minister, Levi Eshkol,

1. The United Nations and other nearby sources around the Sinai Peninsula have informed us that Egyptian military forces have gone rogue and have occupied the area with brute force and have removed the United Nations Emergency Force from the Peninsula on May 16th. Additionally The Israeli Government damaged the tracking antenna of the US Embassy to prevent the USA from finding out about "Operation Focus" (the operation responsible for the destruction of the Egyptian Air Force).
2. We have decided to contact you to inform you of the current situation. We also expect another future offensive move from the Egypt army. We will be suggesting the White House to contribute to the cause, as this event can potentially lead to a massive conflict.
3. We expect the State of Israel to act as a collaborative partner with the USA, as well this letter has already been sent to the US President Lyndon B. Johnson and the White House. We have already started investigations, and will send any information.


Richard Helms
Deputy Director (Plans)

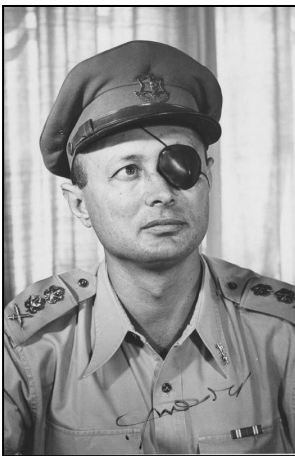
Characters

Levi Eshkol - Israel's Prime Minister



Levi Shkolnik (Levi Eshkol) was born on October 25, 1895 in Ukraine, Russian Empire. Eshkol became involved in the Zionist movement when he was only a student. In 1914 he moved to Palestine where he fought from within Jewish Legion. Eshkol, after the declaration of independence of the State of Israel, became actively involved in politics and held several government positions; such as in 1952, where he became Minister of Finance. He rose to power in 1963 when David Ben-Gurion (the then Prime Minister of the State of Israel) announced his retirement. In 1964, he was the first Prime Minister invited on an official state visit to the United States when B. Johnson was president of the United States.

Moshe Dayan - Israel's Minister of Defense



Moshe Dayan was born on May 20, 1915 in Degania, Palestine. When he was 22, in 1937, he joined the special night squadrons, which fought Arab rebel bands in Palestine and were the nucleus of the Jewish Army. Dayan later joined the Haganah, which was Jewish defence force that operated illegally, and for this reason, in 1939-1941, he was imprisoned by British authorities. After his release he lost his eye leading Palestinian Jewish forces against the Vichy French in Syria. He became commander of the Jerusalem area during 1948, in Israel's war of independence, and in 1949 he participated in armistice negotiations between Jordan and the State of Israel. Dayan planned and led the invasion of the Sinai Peninsula in 1956.

Yitzhak Rabin - Chief of Staff of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF)



Born on March 1, 1922, in Jerusalem. Rabin joined the "Palmach" in 1941 after graduating agricultural school, the commando unit of the Zionist military organisation "Haganah". The main responsibility of the Haganah was to defend from guerilla attacks the Arabs were constantly sending. Rabin participated in the previous two Arab-Israeli conflicts, and directed military operations around Jerusalem. In January 1964 he became Chief of Staff of the Israel Defense Forces.

Uzi Narkiss | Division Commander of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF)



Narkiss started his military career at the age of 16 when he joined the “Palmach”. In April 1948, he led the assault on Katamon and the Monastery of San Simon, which was considered a key strategic point. Following the assault, the State of Israel was declared independent. Shortly after the declaration, Narkiss left Israel and studied in the “Ecole de Guerre”, a French military academy. He was awarded the “Legion d’Honneur” by the French government, the highest French order of merit for military accomplishments). In 1965 Narkiss became the first director of the Israel National Defense College.

Motta Gur | Commander of the 55th Para - Troop Reserve Brigade



Mordechai (Motta) Gur was born on May 6, 1930, and died on July 16, 1995. Gur, started his military career in the IDF where in 1948 enlisted to join the army, during the proclamation of the State of Israel, He mainly served in operational and policy-making positions. Through 1951 and 1954 he attended the Hebrew University, where he studied Middle Eastern Studies. Through 1959 and 1960, Gur attended “Ecole de Guerre” and “Ecole Militaire”, French military academies.

Israel Tal | Chief of Armored Corps



Israel Tal was born in 1924. Tal began his military career with the British Army's Jewish Brigade, fighting in Italy during World War II. In 1946 he joined “Haganah”, a Zionist military organisation whose primary mission was to defend from Arab guerilla attacks. During the proclamation of the State of Israel he commanded a platoon in the Givati Brigade. In 1954 he attended the “Senior Officers School” in Britain. During the Sinai War, Tal served as an infantry brigade commander. Throughout 1956 and 1959 Tal served as deputy armoured corps commander. He started serving in 1964 as Chief of the Armored Corps.

Mordechai Hod | Commander in Chief of the Israeli Air Force

Mordechai Hod was born in 1926. At 18, he joined the British army, leading him to serve in the 178th Transport Company, operating alongside the Jewish Brigade. In 1946, he assisted Aliyah Bet in the illegal immigration of Holocaust survivors, mainly Jewish refugees, into Palestine. After this, he took pilot lessons in Rome, arranged by Aliyah Bet, leading him to join the first group that left Israel for flight training in the Czech Republic. After years of learning, he completed flight school in Israel in 1949. He was then appointed head of the Hatzor Airbase and a couple of years later, Hod was transferred to IAF headquarters, as the head of the Air branch. From 1962-1966, he was entitled head of the Air Department, and finally in April of 1966 he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Israeli Air Force.

Shlomo Ereli | Commander in Chief of the Israeli Navy

Shlomo Ereli was born in 1920 in Lodz, Poland. He, in conjunction with his parents, moved to British Mandatory Palestine. Ereli was raised by a lone mother in Tel Aviv as his father died in a car crash. In 1936 he attended a naval academy in Italy and in World War II (WWII) he served with the British navy in the Atlantic Ocean. In 1944, Ereli became the director of naval cargo for a Dead Sea potash firm. He joined the Israeli Navy during Israel's Proclamation. Shortly after, Ereli commanded the "Palmach" ship that sank a yacht at the port of Beirut (Which had previously belonged to Adolf Hitler). In 1956 Ereli attended a British military school. Due to his skill and respect he gained the nickname of "Commander of a fleet of destroyers."

Yeshayahu Gavish | OC Southern Command

Yeshayahu Gavish, born on 25 August 1925, took the position of OC Southern Command when former Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser kicked the UN out of Sinai and blocked the Strait of Tiran which allowed Israel access to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Gavish was known because of its strategic proposal that was applied on the first day of the war, which made Israel achieve Air force superiority against the Arab league.

David Elazar | OC Northern Command



Born in Sarajevo in 1925, Elazar showed his courage and personality from a young age when he got into the Youth Aliyah Programme. He joined the Palmach and served in the War of Independence. He was later made the commander of the HaPortzim Battalion of the Harel Brigade. In 1964, he was appointed Chief of the Northern Command.

Ariel Sharon | Major general of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF)

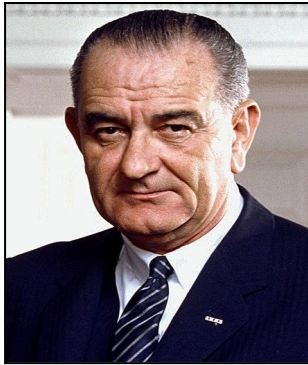


Ariel Sharon (Ariel Scheinerman) (born February 26, 1928-died January 11, 2014) was an Israeli military general and politician, became a soldier at an early age joining socialist Labour Zionist movement and in the Haganah, the underground Zionist militia. He studied middle eastern history at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. In 1952 while he was head of Unit 101 he was involved in a scandal of mass murder but was defended by the country's combative first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, who described him as original and visionary. Sharon commanded one of three armoured divisions operating against Egypt in the Six-Day War.

Ezer Weizman | Head of the Operations Branch in General Headquarters (IDF)



Born in Tel-Aviv 1924, died 2005. Learned to fly at the early age of 16 and later became a fighter pilot during WWII, joining the Royal Air Force in 1942 at 18. He was one of the founders of the "Air Service" of the Haganah. He was named head of operations in 1950 of the Israeli Air Force (IAF). The following year he became commander of the IAF in 1958, serving in that position until 1966. One of his remembered innovations was his introduction of the electronic warfare systems in an aircraft.

Lyndon B. Johnson | US President

Considered a moderate democrat, his political career started when he was selected in the House of Representatives of Texas as a member of the Democrat Party. In 1949, he was elected Senator and in 1953, he became Leader of the Democrat block in the senate, a position he occupied until his election as vice president in the mandate JFK. He assumed the presidency after the JFK murder in 1963 until 1969. During his mandate, the law of civil rights was approved and the USA was involved in the Vietnam War.

Robert McNamara | Secretary of Defense

He was born in San Francisco, California, graduated from UC Berkeley and Harvard Business School and served in the United States Army Air Forces during World War II. After the war, Henry Ford II hired McNamara and a group of other Army Air Force veterans to work for Ford Motor Company. These "Whiz Kids" helped reform Ford with modern planning, organisation, and management control systems. After briefly serving as Ford's president, McNamara accepted appointment as Secretary of Defense.

Arthur Goldberg | US Ambassador to the UN

Arthur Goldberg was born on the 8th of August, 1908, in Chicago, Illinois. Goldberg started his career in law at the age of 20, when he passed the bar examination. In 1948 he moved to Washington D.C (The Capital State of the United States), where he began working as General Counsel for the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). In 1962, John f. Kennedy (the then President) appointed Goldberg to the Supreme Court. On July 20, 1965, Goldberg became the US Ambassador to the UN.

Guidelines for Position Papers

A position paper is a document that outlines your character's position regarding the topic, as well as possible secret actions or overall plans you might have to address the issue at hand. The most common way to structure your position paper is in three paragraphs:

- **Paragraph 1:** Introduction to your character's portfolio with regards to the topic, and should not be confused with an introduction to the topic. Try to omit unnecessary details (marriage, children, family, hobbies, etc.).
- **Paragraph 2:** Point of view towards the crisis. You might want to include past actions that your character has participated in that evidence their point of view.
- **Paragraph 3:** Any plans or secret actions you expect to execute throughout the committee. This could include both short and long-term proposals that you may have in mind.
- **Bibliography:** A bibliography in MLA 9 citation format is required. Any position paper that does not include a bibliography will be instantly considered as plagiarised work and will be ruled out, meaning that the delegate will not be eligible for an award.

Furthermore, this document has a specific format. We strongly request delegates to follow the specifications below as any documents that fail to do so will not be accepted.

- **Font:** Times New Roman 11 pts.
- **Line Spacing:** 1.15.
- **Margins:** 1 inch (2.54 cm) from all extremities (standard margins)
- **Pages:** 1-page max. (excluding bibliography)
- **Bibliography format:** MLA9
- If a citation machine is used, please cite it.

Lastly, all position papers are to be delivered by **April 14th at 11.59 pm** in PDF format to the following email address: 2010031@newton.edu.pe (Renzo Ugarte), 2011256@newton.pe (Bianca Patroni) and 2010253@newton.pe (Marcelo Namisato). For ease and to make sure no position papers are lost in spam, please send all of them with the subject "Position Paper - *Your Character*".

Closing Remarks

If you are reading this, that means you've reached the end of the background guide.

In this final section of the Background Guide, I would like to point out the importance of research. With this being a historical JCC, knowing the history surrounding the war, as well as the events of the war itself might give you an edge on the committee. Similarly, even if the events that transpire in this

committee don't resemble those of the real Six Day War (which they probably won't), having general knowledge of the war and the strength and weaknesses of each side might give you ideas on what directives draft what secret actions to put in motion.

Similarly, it is really important that you know your character's portfolio, as well as their policy. I suggest that you deeply research your character and make sure you have an accurate idea of what your goals and intentions are within the committee. If done correctly, every secret action, directive, or motion you propose will have a clear end goal and objective that satisfies your character's needs, either explicitly or implicitly, hence giving you immense advantage. You should also keep this in mind when forming allies, or enemies.

With that being said, remember to have fun. Specialised committees such as JCCs are always thrilling, immersive, and unpredictable, meaning that you will face unexpected challenges constantly. In my experience, this means that every delegate, from the most to the least experienced, can learn a lot just by attending a specialised committee, so please try your best to succeed, try crazy ideas, and of course, have some laughs.

Best of luck!

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