



EmpireMUNC X

General Crisis

Allied Spies of World War II

CRISIS DIRECTOR

Razeen Hossain

Allied Spies of World War II

Committee Background Guide

General Crisis Committee
Empire Model United Nations Conference X
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Table of Contents

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| Table of Contents | 1 |
| Welcome Letter | 3 |
| Statement of Diversity and Inclusion | 4 |
| Introduction | 5 |
| Committee Mechanics | 8 |
| Historical Context | 9 |
| National Interests | 12 |
| Current Issues | 17 |
| Questions to Consider | 18 |

Welcome Letter

Hello Delegates,

My name is Razeen Hossain (he/him) and I'm thrilled to be your crisis director for this conference. I'm from Long Island, NY, and I'm a senior studying biology and computer science at NYU's College of Arts and Science. In my free time, I'm an avid reader of fantasy and science fiction, as well as a fan of grand strategy games.

I've been participating in Model UN since high school and have previously been a crisis director for NYU's high school and collegiate conferences. MUN has grown to be an important part of my life because it has offered me a way to explore some of my non-academic interests.

I hope you all will enjoy the challenges of this committee and I am looking forward to seeing your creativity on display during this conference.

Sincerely,

Razeen Hossain, Crisis Director

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Statement of Diversity and Inclusion

Whilst EmpireMUNC is committed to maintaining an educationally and historically accurate experience, we recognize that any debate around historical events will incorporate sensitive issues. Delegates are expected to discuss these issues maturely and appropriately. EmpireMUNC is committed to promoting a culture of diversity and inclusion in line with NYU's values; in the spirit of this commitment, EmpireMUNC will not tolerate any bigoted symbols, statements, or attitudes. EmpireMUNC recognizes the sensitive nature of the committee topic, and would subsequently like to establish certain guidelines for committee conduct.

There will be no assisting, helping, or aiding the Axis Powers. There will be no defecting to the Axis Powers. Delegates will not engage in crimes against humanity, including but not limited to genocide, atomic bombings, war crimes, or other serious offenses. Xenophobic or anti-semitic statements, actions, or attitudes will not be tolerated. Delegates who violate these guidelines will face repercussions. If you have specific questions that you are not sure about regarding appropriate topics, please don't hesitate to email or ask.

Introduction

February, 1943. The cold, bitter winds of English winter sweep through the back alleys and doors of war-torn London. An ominous gray fog lies thick over the great city—a fog that has haunted London since the Luftwaffe initially devastated the city three years ago. The cobblestone pavements, usually rowdy, are largely mute, save for the occasional merchant yelling out his wares to nothing but the wind. Morale in the city is sapped; the citizens of Great Britain seem to have come to terms with the fact that Hitler’s war machine may thrive forever and that this constant gloom over Her Majesty’s Empire may be the new normal of their destitute lives. All, that is, except for members of the British Secret Service.

Ewen Montagu briskly struts to his office in MI6 with a light spring in his step, an aura of brazen confidence, and an all-foreseeing twinkle in his eyes. With each step, he grows more confident, more certain that the Nazis are nowhere near invincible as word has it. Hitler’s regime most definitely has vulnerabilities in its chain of command, and Montagu firmly believes that he has the brains to destroy the Nazi war machine from within. His companion, calmly walking several steps behind him, is a man of sharply contrasting character; Charles Cholmondeley, another senior MI6 intelligence officer whose thoughts closely echo those of his dear colleague. Cholmondeley walks with a measured step, his brows furrowed in careful thought. If one were to examine these two men walking down the street, casually exchanging banter and smiling as if the war was over, one would certainly think of them to be lunatics.

Yet together, these two men, alongside a plethora of secretaries, engineers, diplomats, and naval officers, comprise the driving force of Great Britain’s formidable intelligence agency, the Secret Intelligence Service. The SIS, known within covert circles as MI6, stands as the sole bulwark of democracy against Nazi fascism—with its vast, sprawling network of double agents, superb operatives, and superior signals intelligence. With the United States now joining its side in 1943, MI6 must learn to share its resources with a larger, up-and-coming superpower, the United States, if they wish to defeat the Axis Powers once and for all.

On the contrary, the United States is attempting an unprecedented feat of its own; creating a working intelligence agency from scratch. Until 1941, Roosevelt had never especially relied on an agency to conduct espionage and counterintelligence; simply put, in 1943, there was no “Central Intelligence Agency,” nor a “National Security Agency.” The only investigative federal power had always been the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but under the conservative leadership of Director Jay Edgar Hoover, the FBI had always hesitated to overstep its domestic boundaries, refusing to do anything that seemed clandestine or extra-territorial. Its efforts were best spent on spying on pro-Nazi rallies in major American cities, rooting out German spies in New York, and monitoring passengers crossing the Atlantic.

Thus, there is tremendous work involved within the FDR administration, in creating an intelligence agency capable of cooperating with the British. The initial product? An infantile organization called the Office of Strategic Services, or the OSS. Led by a charismatic Irish-American Republican named William Donovan, the OSS was authorized to engage in covert operations, espionage, and counterintelligence by the Roosevelt administration. Its overseas branch, the X-2, specializes in coordinating backdoor espionage with MI6 operatives, as well as deciphering enemy military communications. Though the OSS is starting to become a formidable intelligence agency on its own, its institutional structure is still crude; the task at hand will be to work with the British, incorporate British tactics into a system of American government, and aid the Allies in winning the war effort.

5,000 miles away, the Soviet war machine grumbles and trudges through the Eastern Front. Facing heavy losses from singlehandedly shouldering the Nazis from Operation Barbarossa, Stalin's Red Army has expended more resources, both human and fiscal, on the war than any other nation. Its intelligence agency, the NKVD, is furtive and dark; not much is known about its activities, both to the Allies and to its enemies. Whereas the NKVD does receive occasional information from ULTRA, Britain's supercomputer capable of deciphering German military code, it nevertheless remains largely isolated from its Allies; the NKVD's efforts are mostly focused on winning the Eastern Front, and on keeping a wary eye on its Western allies. For some reason, the NKVD suspects that the British and the Americans are deliberately keeping *something* from them—something that could tip the balance of the world in their favor after the war. Caught between the fierce Eastern Front and a lingering sense of distrust with its allies, the NKVD silently battles everyone, allies and enemies alike.

Speaking of the Nazi threat, The Third Reich has remained drenched in cold sweat for two years, since Roosevelt first announced American involvement in the European War. Hitler had initially counted on the Americans to stay isolationist, even using the long arm of his foreign intelligence agency, the Abwehr, to plant anti-war propaganda in the United States and support Roosevelt's political opponents in his re-election. Yet, the Abwehr's efforts had been for naught—upon inevitably winning re-election, Roosevelt had roared into the aid of the British and the Russians, successfully dispatching the first US military and intelligence battalions to Europe in 1942.

To the Nazi intelligence community, the war has taken a disastrous turn. Though the Abwehr enjoys near uncontested supremacy in human intelligence over continental Europe, having dominated the entire region and dismantled French intelligence at the onset of the war, it still deeply fears the immense manpower and resources of the United States. Combined with the brainpower and tricks of MI6, the Allies now seem almost invincible to many in the Abwehr leadership. Thus, the first signs of leakage in the Nazi war machine are starting to show; several

officials in the Abwehr and the SD (the Nazis' version of their own FBI) have already defected to neutral countries, attempting to save their skin in the face of inevitable defeat. To make matters worse, Italy has fallen to Allied invasion, removing Germany's key ally in Europe. The spectacular and rapid collapse of Mussolini's government has created questions of what the Abwehr should do now. An invasion of France seems likely. Despair creeps in Abwehr's ranks.

Meanwhile, in the desert fields of Los Alamos, an unprecedented development in the field of nuclear physics is slowly becoming a reality; harnessed nuclear power. The British and the Americans, who initially authorized the Tube Alloys Project, and later the Manhattan Project, are desperate to keep all of this confidential, and to possess an absolute monopoly over nuclear power. Yet, as aforementioned, the NKVD suspects something...and has mobilized their network of American spies to infiltrate the Los Alamos project. It remains to be seen whether this sensitive subject of possible contention (and straining Allied tensions) will be brought up between each nation's intelligence agencies in this committee.

The war is far from over. It is now January 1944. The world of intelligence, teeming with charismatic double agents, spies, and complex national interests, grips the progression of history in its clandestine hands. As talks of an Allied invasion into continental Europe manifest to reality, the United States, Great Britain, and the USSR must all balance their national interests with those of the combined Allies. As the Allies progressively move toward Central Europe, the next steps remain unclear. An invasion of continental Europe is coming soon, but the plans require much detail. General Eisenhower is counting on you.

Committee Mechanics

This Committee is structured in special ways that differ from conventional MUN procedures. For one, all delegates in this room have been given special codenames to maintain the secrecy of their true identities. It is up to each delegate whether or not they choose to reveal their identity to their fellow covert operatives...at the risk of being exploited, arrested, or even killed by some other agency within the room. The world of espionage is complex; MI6 and OSS struggled heavily with internal sabotage, double agents of their own, and conflicting national interests between the United States, Great Britain, and the USSR. Delegates face the challenging task of having to work together to win the war but also look after their own agency's national interests in the post-war world.

This committee has been called to order by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, to assist with the planning of Operation Overlord. As spies for the United States and Great Britain, it is your job to oversee the successful conclusion of the war in an effective and timely manner by providing military leadership with crucial intelligence and support. Though you may not be involved in combat directly, your role in the war is of the utmost importance — only you can gather the information necessary to defeat the Axis Powers and end the war. Using the information that you gather, Eisenhower has tasked this committee with drafting plans for the end of the war, including the various operations that may occur during this task.

Because of the urgency of ending the war, timed situations may occur in which a plan of action must be crafted and implemented. During a timed crisis, delegates will receive a crisis update which they must respond to, by way of writing a directive, within a certain time frame. The length of the timed crisis will always be announced before the crisis begins. For timed crises to function smoothly, it is imperative that delegates put forward their best efforts and abilities.

Spies are notoriously fickle and can be known to change their allegiance according to their convictions. In dire circumstances and with the correct planning, delegates may be able to alter allegiances to potentially rival Allied nations, double-crossing their homeland and going against their comrades. Spies suspected of betraying their nations may potentially be placed on trial by a jury of peers. A trial may be called for by a simple majority of delegates. Each delegate voting in favor of a “guilty” verdict must proclaim their national identity to the committee. The trial will be presided over by General Eisenhower.

Historical Context

OSS: The Office of Strategic Services, or the OSS, is the intelligence agency of the United States. Founded on June 13, 1942, the OSS is the newest of the war-era intelligence agencies. It was developed with the help of British intelligence forces. Headed by William Joseph Donovan (Director of Information) and John Magruder (Director of Intelligence), the agency saw its first real action in the North Africa campaign. The agency covers both theaters of the war, but they often work with the British. The X-2 Counter Espionage Branch of the OSS coordinates counter-intelligence operations with the British. X-2 and the OSS work with British intelligence to find and expose Nazi agents.

MI6: Officially known as the *Secret Intelligence Service*, MI6 is the United Kingdom's foreign intelligence agency. MI6 was formed in 1909 and has since become one of the world's foremost intelligence agencies. MI6 is currently (WW2-era) led by Stewart Menzies, who began running the organization in 1939. Under Menzies' direction, MI6 has taken control of codebreaking, counterinformation, and other important efforts to combat the German military and their intelligence agencies. MI6 actively works with its domestic counterpart, MI5, to disrupt German intelligence efforts. MI6 has had a tumultuous time so far, with many agents being captured. The Venlo Incident is arguably the most famous of these incidents, seeing two MI6 agents captured in the Netherlands.

MI5: Also known as the *Security Service*, MI5 is the United Kingdom's domestic intelligence agency. Like MI6, it was formed in 1909. During the beginning of the war, MI5 experienced many setbacks and failures. Ill-prepared for war, MI5 was largely unable to detect German agents in the United Kingdom. The organization began its improvement when David Petrie took over in 1941. MI5 has since worked to capture German spies and agents operating in the United Kingdom and is even known to offer rewards for becoming double agents. The service also seeks out potential sympathizers in the United Kingdom, gathering intelligence in the event of an invasion. During the Battle of Britain, MI5 was responsible for the mass detainment of citizens and immigrants from hostile nations in an attempt to quell a potential invasion. Now, MI5 seeks to continue to disrupt German efforts in the United Kingdom and provide the Germans with false information.

ULTRA: The British supercomputer codebreaker program, designed by Alan Turing and MI6 to break the Abwehr's military code, Enigma. Once thought to be undecipherable, Enigma posed a perpetual challenge to Allied intelligence officials, who knew that the only way they could trump the Nazi war machine was by breaking into Enigma. Once Turing broke through

using ULTRA, MI6 was able to read into German military code, using this to their advantage whenever they deliberately spread disinformation through their double agents. ULTRA was used to verify whether or not MI6/OSS double agents were working for the Allies, as well as to plan military counter maneuvers against the Nazis, who began to fall two steps behind the Allies henceforth.

Abwehr: The Abwehr is the German military's intelligence service, working closely with the Wehrmacht. When the organization was formed in 1920, it was originally a foreign intelligence service but transformed slowly into a purely military organization. Headed currently by Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, the Abwehr often clashes with the Sicherheitsdienst (the domestic Nazi intelligence service). The Abwehr has been critical in providing information to the Wehrmacht as the Nazis expand, as well as aiding in espionage and sabotage. During the Phoney War, the Abwehr helped gather intelligence for the invasions of Denmark and Norway.

Sicherheitsdienst: The Sicherheitsdienst, or SD, is another Nazi intelligence service. Established in 1931 and led by Heinrich Himmler and Reinhard Heydrich, the SD worked closely with the Gestapo to ensure domestic security in the Reich. Heydrich has declared a desire to have "continuous supervision" of everyone in the Reich. The SD works to suppress dissent within the country and find anyone suspected of anti-Nazi activities, including Allied spies. The SD also takes part in the current genocide in Eastern Europe, providing information about the horrific Einsatzgruppen.

Wehrmacht: Nazi Germany's premier army; a formidable continental force consisting of Panzer tank units, infantry, and supply line soldiers. Perceived by many to be nearly undefeatable, the Wehrmacht made swift work of French and Polish forces...yet currently fights a war on two fronts, facing the Russians on the East and the Americans and the British on the West. Cracks in the German armor are starting to show, but will it be enough for the Allies to mount a successful breakthrough into continental Europe?

Luftwaffe: Nazi Germany's air force, responsible for bombing London into ruin during the Battle of Britain. The Luftwaffe remains a formidable air force for Allied planes flying over continental Europe, whether they be on bombing runs or reconnaissance missions.

NKVD: The Peoples' Commissariat for Internal Affairs, more commonly known as the NKVD, is the interior ministry of the USSR. Formed in 1917, the NKVD absorbed the secret police functions of the OGPU in 1934. Subsequently, the NKVD handled many forms of intelligence operations. Before the Nazi invasion of the USSR, the NKVD was willing to work with the Gestapo in occupied Poland. Following the invasion, the NKVD acted swiftly to purge German sympathizers and other anti-communist individuals. The NKVD targets potential

German agents in the USSR and also works to sabotage Nazi buildings and war efforts. The NKVD, much like the SD, is primarily an internal security organization.

Double Cross System: An ingenious network of Abwehr double agents created by MI6, designed to feed false information to Abwehr leadership and set up traps. MI6 would recruit agents who originally worked for the Nazis, then strike deals with them to have them ultimately work for Great Britain. The Double Cross System was used in tandem with ULTRA, providing MI6 a near-omniscient lens through which they could literally manipulate what the Abwehr could know and trust. Later, the Double Cross System was shared with OSS and X-2, offering a blueprint for American intelligence networks to copy.

Signals Intelligence: the code-breaking and deciphering aspect of intelligence work; specially compartmentalized MI6 and OSS branches for ENIGMA (Nazi military code) and JN-25 (Japanese military code). Suspicions arise that even the Allies are trying to break each other's code, but for now, Allied signals intelligence remains focused on deciphering Nazi code and staying a step ahead.

National Interests

THE UNITED STATES

Prior to the War:

In 1940, President Roosevelt authorized the Destroyers for Bases Agreement, agreeing to give over 50 aging naval destroyers to Great Britain in exchange for 99-year leases to territories in Newfoundland and the Caribbean. Aside from these acts, the United States also secretly aided Great Britain in matters of espionage and intelligence cooperation, such as allowing the British to establish “channels” in large American cities for MI6 surveillance and covert operations. The focus of such Anglo-American cooperation was to establish a liberal internationalist order in the world, promoting the spread of democratic ideals, capitalist policies, and Anglo-American interests in the world at large. The conspicuous absence of France and Russia in this alliance wasn’t merely coincidental; Great Britain and the United States formed a near-iron bond at this time, sharing much of their intelligence and military resources with one another.

Just a few months prior to the United States’ official entry into the war, President Roosevelt also issued a joint statement with Great Britain. Known as the Atlantic Charter, the agreement indicated general post-World War II goals for both countries: the United States and Great Britain would have an equal role to play in any post-war international organization, in which no territorial gains for any one country were to be sought. The fundamental aim of the charter focused primarily on post-war peace, which most importantly involved the disarmament of aggressor nations and the establishment of economic cooperation among nations.

During the War:

The United States ultimately entered the fray after the bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 1941. Since the United States’ entry to the war and throughout the war, the primary goal for the Americans has been to defeat the Axis Powers, largely involving Germany, Italy, and Japan.

In the Arcadia Conference, both the United States and Great Britain initially proposed the “Germany First” plan, an agreement by both countries that defeating Germany would be the highest priority in the War effort. Yet, during the following Quebec Conference, Allied priorities quickly shifted; Italy was prioritized as an invasion target over Germany, and Japan was added to the list of enemy combatant nations. Most importantly, however, the Quebec Conference proposed joint plans for the top-secret development of an unprecedented military power; the nuclear bomb. The Quebec Agreement outlined the terms for the joint development of nuclear weapons; the United States and Great Britain would aid each other in developing nuclear weapons, and these weapons would never be used against each other or other countries without

mutual consent. Of course, this meant that Great Britain and the United States would solely possess nuclear power and its rights in the world. The Combined Policy Committee, which effectively outlined these claims in a legal treaty, also promised an equal share of nuclear power between the two countries.

Yet, towards the end of the war, the United States' interests started to diverge from those of Great Britain. In the Casablanca Conference, the United States announced its main goal in the war was the "unconditional surrender" of the Axis Powers. In response to this, Winston Churchill, the prime minister of Great Britain, produced a startled response; British secret intelligence had surmised that the Nazis would surrender before the Allies would have to decimate Berlin. The OSS, and FDR, had reached a different conclusion about fascists—one that would potentially drive a wedge between two brotherly nations.

GREAT BRITAIN

During the War:

After invading Poland, Nazi Germany's refusal to abide by Great Britain and France's ultimatum a bilateral declaration of war on Germany. This Anglo-French alliance ultimately marked the start of the Second World War. During the initial period of the War, Great Britain had ties with Australia, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand due to all of the nations' co-membership in the Independent Dominions of the British Commonwealth. This group of allies fought the Axis Powers and over time became the most extensive military apparatus in the world.

Britain's membership in the Big Three, alongside the United States and the Soviet Union, also posed a great military asset to Great Britain. In addition to their alliance, MI6 also established a counter-espionage system called the Double Cross System, or the XX System, which they used to deceive the Germans and launch deception operations with their American and Russian allies. Britain was also involved in the Tube Alloys Project, in which they participated with Canada and the United States to develop a working nuclear weapon.

After the War:

During post-war planning, a lot of strain was built up between the Allies, as Stalin wanted a part of Poland and for it to be a Communist regime—to which Great Britain and the United States protested strongly. Powerless to threaten Stalin, the two Allies conceded to Stalin's wishes, but imposed a condition that free elections would be held by the Polish people to decide their own system of governance. This effectively drove a wedge between the Great Three Allies, providing the groundwork for the early stages of the Cold War. And though Great Britain wished

to retain its position as a great world power, its severe economic, military, and civilian losses forced it to give up its Empire, setting the sun on the epoch of the British Empire.

NAZI GERMANY

Prior to the War:

Germany's defeat in World War I caused major setbacks in the state's economy, partially due to the reparations payments as part of the Treaty of Versailles (1919). When Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party took control of the government, Germany's interests became two major goals: to regain its past military might and to recover its territorial losses imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. To this end, the Nazis were bent on military domination and total war from the onset of World War II, taking over neighboring lands with ethnic German populations.

Interestingly enough, Germany had an interest in nuclear weapons even prior to the start of the War. Called the German Nuclear Program, some scientists were recruited to think of the feasibility of such a project; however, once Adolf Hitler began his campaign of Jewish persecution, many of the scientists, who were ironically of Jewish descent, either abandoned the project or were fired from their positions.

During the War:

The Nazis dreamed of a continental European Empire: the "Greater German Reich", comprised of the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, parts of Northeastern France, Austria, Poland, and all of Soviet territory west of the Arkhangelsk-Astrakhan line. This "Greater German Reich" would be economically independent, militarily invincible, and last for a thousand years. Such thinking was based heavily on the idea of "Lebensraum" (living room), which advocated the idea of a superior German race needing a living room apart from what they perceived as lower, inferior species of humans.

In September 1940, Nazi Germany signed a military alliance known as the Tripartite Pact (also known as the Berlin Pact), with Italy and Japan. This agreement highlighted the common interests of the Axis Powers, such as territorial expansion, imperialism, and the overthrow of the post-World War I international order, largely led by Western Europe. The Axis Powers also resolved to destroy Soviet Communism. In the following year, when the United States announced its entry into the war, Japan pressed Germany to declare war against the United States. As a result, all three main nations of the Axis Powers declared war against the United States and created the "No Separate Peace" agreement. The document indicated that the Axis Powers would not sign either an armistice or a peace treaty with either the United States or with

Great Britain until all three signatories of the pact agreed. This agreement also outlined the details of a collaborative post-war order in the world, led by the Axis Powers.

Nazi Germany largely fought on two opposing fronts: the Eastern Front and the Western Front. Each front had different military strategies due to their different priorities. In particular, there was an emphasis on ethnic cleansing and domination of the Soviets on the Eastern Front. The military apparatus of Nazi Germany was dangerously effective; they had one of the world's premier intelligence agencies the Abwehr, an agency that rivaled MI6 in terms of its network of human intelligence and sheer capacity of resources. Using the Abwehr to establish a vast spy network in all of continental Europe, the Nazis virtually had eyes everywhere, even in neutral countries such as Spain and Switzerland.

In 1943, at the time of this Committee, Hitler's military campaigns in North Africa catastrophically failed with a military defeat at El Alamein. This was particularly devastating, as North Africa was strategically crucial to both the Allies and the Axis Powers; the area provided access to Middle Eastern oil, as well as a point for entry into Europe through the Mediterranean Sea. Naturally, the Axis Powers' interests in North Africa had been to sever the Allied Powers' access to Middle Eastern oil and to isolate Great Britain from gaining potential support from Asia and Africa. Nazi Germany's focus on North Africa was made particularly evident by the man they set in charge of their military operations there— General Erwin Rommel - nicknamed the Desert Fox. Yet, on the eve of 1943, the Desert Fox had fallen; North Africa belonged to the Allies.

THE SOVIET UNION:

During the War:

In 1941, the Soviet Union initially entered the Second World War as allies of Nazi Germany. Not only did they provide Germany with a plethora of raw materials, but they also gave Germany access to the Far East so they could obtain products such as rubber. Later that year, however, Germany attacked the Soviet Union in Operation Barbarossa. During this war, the Soviet Union quickly switched its stance, becoming allies with Great Britain and receiving military aid from the United States. In 1942, Stalin signed the United Nations Declaration to abolish the Axis Powers, formally cementing himself as one of the Big Three: Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin.

The Soviet Union was also heavily invested in a project called the Soviet Atomic Bomb Project. Suspecting that the United States and Britain were working towards the creation of a nuclear weapon by themselves, the Soviet Union rapidly started its development project,

ordering its spies inside the Manhattan Project to provide them with blueprints of the American atomic bomb. Ted Hall, a Harvard physicist working in Los Alamos, provided the Soviet Union with much of the earliest blueprints for the atomic bomb—effectively allowing the Soviets to complete their own bomb not long after the Americans used theirs against Imperial Japan (1949).

After the War:

After imposing steep demands for reparations and territorial gains that the United States and Britain reluctantly accepted, the Big Three Alliance split ways on thorny terms. The Soviet Union went on to expand Soviet influence in Eastern Europe and rapidly sought to establish a Communist Empire of its own, largely antagonizing the liberal internationalist order of the United States and Western Europe. During this time, the Soviet Union also spread its influence in Asia, making the outer parts of Mongolia the first Communist regime to exist outside the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union would become a formidable military and ideological might well into the 60's, escalating the Cold War to an all time high.

Current Issues

Plan an invasion of France:

General Eisenhower has entrusted the intelligence officers gathered here to help create the invasion plans for France. Though the invasion of Italy progressed easily, it was aided by the spectacular collapse of the Mussolini regime. Germany promised a stiffer resistance against the invasion. The successful implementation of an invasion plan in France will rely on the gathering of accurate information on German positions and strength, among other key areas.

Where do your loyalties lie?

A unique aspect of this committee involves the question of national identity and personal loyalties. It is no secret that not all who serve do so honestly or honorably, and many have their own personal interests and values. Who do you trust?

Heavy Water:

Like nearly every aspect of life, the rapid development of scientific knowledge in the early 20th Century has been commandeered by the war. Science has long served as a force for good, but dangerous new technologies loom on the horizon. Among these, the threat of nuclear weapons reigns supreme. Every nation in the war has set their eyes on the possibility of dominating the world through these means, but ruling a wasteland is no great achievement.

Questions to Consider

- 1. How will the war progress?**
 - a. What is the course of the war in both your character's opinion and in your character's nation's goals?
- 2. What is the future of post-war Europe according to your vision?**
 - a. How will you bring your personal goals to fruition whilst maintaining your identity?
 - b. What does success look like for your character?
- 3. What is the future of post-war Europe according to your national interests?**
 - a. Does your character care about their nation's plans? Do they care more about other nations' plans?
 - b. What does success look like for your country?
 - c. Who will control various sectors of Europe? What does control mean?

Resources for Individual Research

A brief history of the OSS:

<https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/wwii-secret-agents-the-oss>

This article details the history of the OSS, particularly during the Second World War.

Regarding MI5:

<https://www.mi5.gov.uk/world-war-ii>

This article tells the story of the United Kingdom's MI5 service.

On the Abwehr:

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-abwehr>

This article goes in-depth about the Nazi Abwehr organization and how they interacted with the Jewish community in Europe.

FDR & U.S. Interests:

Destroyers for Bases Agreement (Lend-lease):

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/lend-lease>

Atlantic Charter:

<https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-hccc-worldhistory2/chapter/the-atlantic-charter/>

Quebec Agreement (Combined Policy Committee):

<https://www.atomicarchive.com/resources/documents/manhattan-project/quebec-agreement.html>

Quebec Conference: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/10503356>

Arcadia Conference:

<https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/first-washington-conference-arcadia>

Casablanca Conference:

<https://fdr.blogs.archives.gov/2017/01/10/the-casablanca-conference-unconditional-surrender>

German Interests:

Axis Powers:

<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/axis-alliance-in-world-war-ii>

German Foreign Policy (Lebensraum):

<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/german-foreign-policy-1933-1945#:~:text=To%20prepare%20for%20the%20war,German%20populations%20into%20the%20Reich.&text=During%20the%20war%2C%20German%20foreign,murdering%20the%20Jews%20in%20Europe.>

Greater German Reich:

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Third-Reich/Peaceful-annexations>

Tripartite Pact: https://ww2db.com/battle_spec.php?battle_id=84

No separate peace: <https://avalon.law.yale.edu/wwii/tripart.asp>

Eastern Front: <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/eastern-front>

German Nuclear Power: <http://large.stanford.edu/courses/2014/ph241/wendorff2/>

North African Invasion:

https://dailyhistory.org/Why_was_Rommel_defeated_at_El_Alamein#:~:text=The%20Axis%20defeat%20at%20El,lines%2C%20and%20Allied%20air%20superiority.