

STUDY GUIDE



HFS²⁰²⁴ MUN

THE XIII SESSION



LON

League of Nations

#hfsmun2024



Table of Contents

Letter from the Executive Board	01
Introduction to the Committee.....	03
Organs of the League.....	09
Introduction to and History of the Agenda.....	10
A Timeline of Significant Events.....	11
The Report of the Commission of Enquiry (Lytton Report).....	16
Analyzing Bloc Positions within the League of Nations.....	21
Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date.....	27
Detailed Military Report of Nations as of February 24th, 1933.....	40
Sample Directive	65
Rules of Procedure	67
Chat GPT and WiFi Regulations	67





Letter from the Executive Board

Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to the League of Nations at HFS MUN.

We have envisioned this committee to be a productive simulation of the League of Nations. For this vision to be actualized, the impetus falls on your shoulders to work harder, think more critically, and adapt instantly.

The agenda for the committee has been fixed as "Examination and Ratification of the 1932 Lytton Report on the Manchurian Crisis". The Freeze Date for the council is going to be 24th February 1933. We would be looking forward to your analysis of the global situation, in light of these past circumstances and possible deviations.

Please note, you may only treat the guides as introductory documents, which build an insight into the concepts that the agenda deals with. Beyond this, you are required to dig deep and do your own research. We want you to take the information you've researched and sit down with it to analyze the core issues there, possibly forecast what the debate on this will entail, and then form logical arguments and efficient solutions.

Lastly, we would be following a derivative of the UNA-USA Rules of Procedure, which would be explained to the delegates before the committee starts. We hope to see some quality debate and paperwork from all of you over the course of these 3 days. We wish you all the best.

Best Regards,
The Executive Board,
League of Nations.

Gokul Gughan - Director
Marshaa Balani - Director
Sidharth Mohanty - Assistant Director

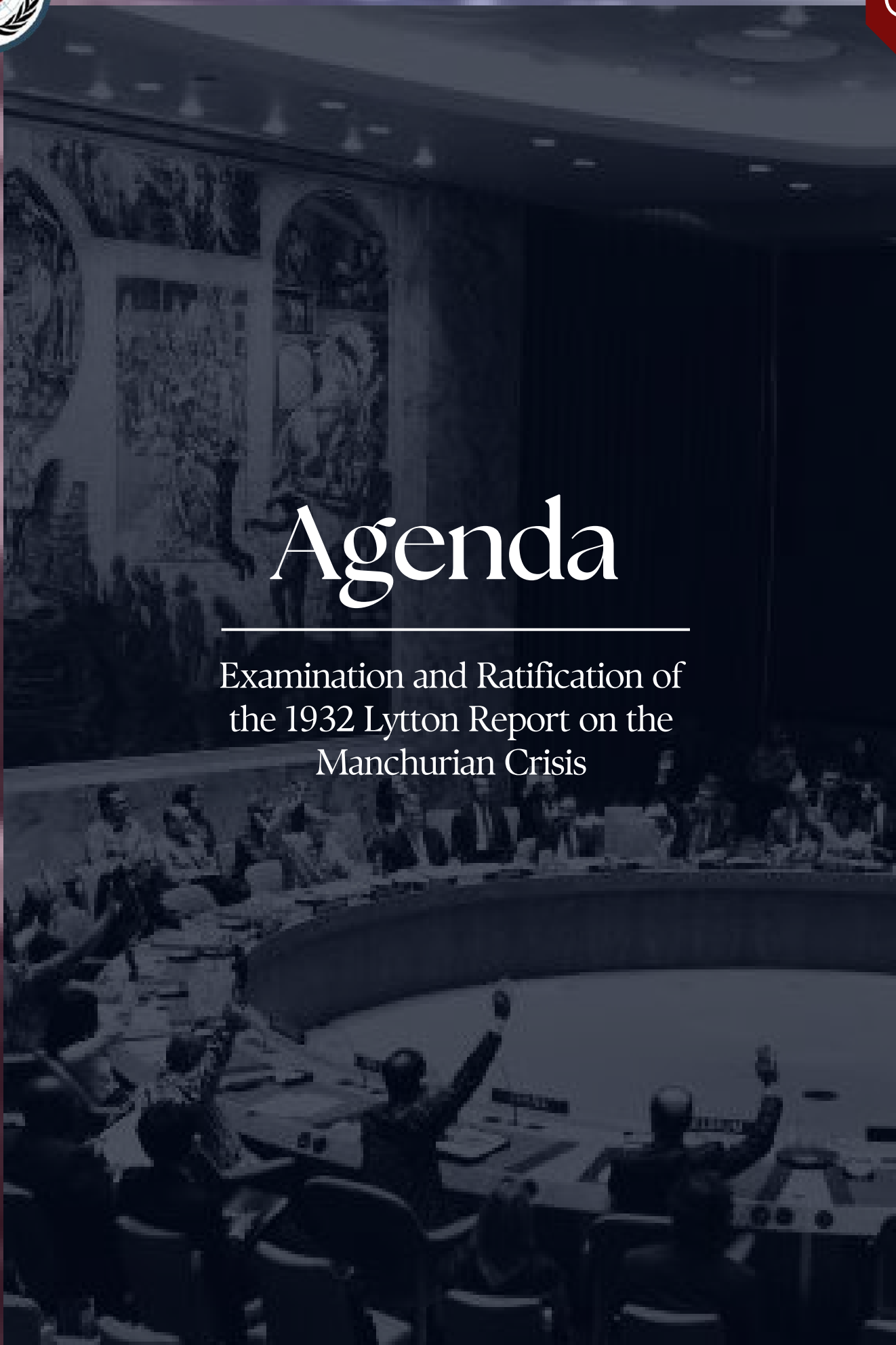
Email: lon.hfsmun24@gmail.com





Agenda

Examination and Ratification of
the 1932 Lytton Report on the
Manchurian Crisis





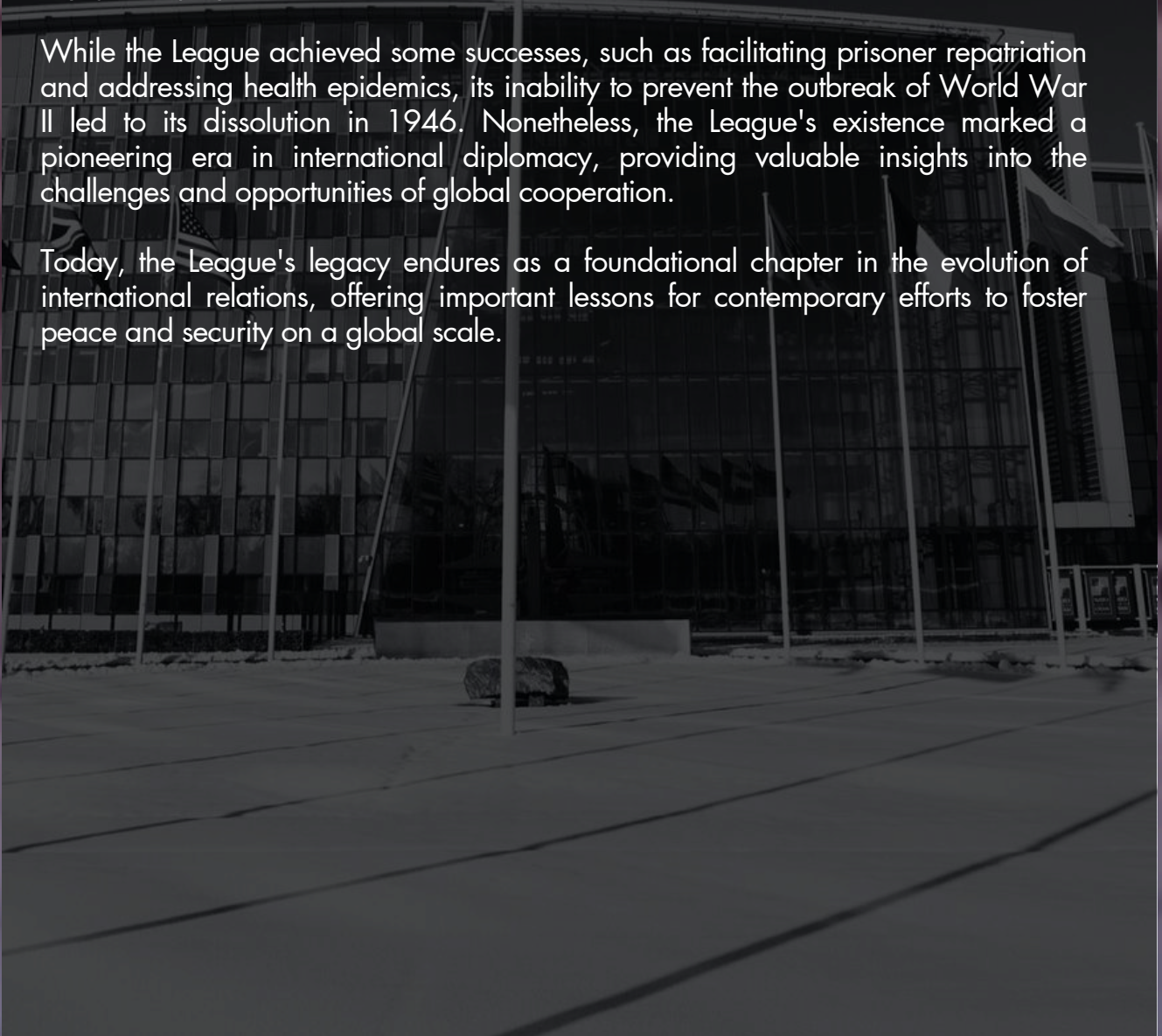
Introduction to the Committee

The League of Nations, founded in 1920 in response to the aftermath of World War I, was the first international organisation dedicated to maintaining global peace and security. Its establishment was enshrined in the Treaty of Versailles and aimed to prevent future conflicts through diplomatic means and cooperation among member states.

Structured with an Assembly, a Council, and specialized agencies, the League addressed a spectrum of global issues including territorial disputes, refugee crises, and public health concerns. Despite its efforts, the League grappled with notable limitations, such as a lack of effective enforcement mechanisms and the absence of key global players like the United States.

While the League achieved some successes, such as facilitating prisoner repatriation and addressing health epidemics, its inability to prevent the outbreak of World War II led to its dissolution in 1946. Nonetheless, the League's existence marked a pioneering era in international diplomacy, providing valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities of global cooperation.

Today, the League's legacy endures as a foundational chapter in the evolution of international relations, offering important lessons for contemporary efforts to foster peace and security on a global scale.





World War I

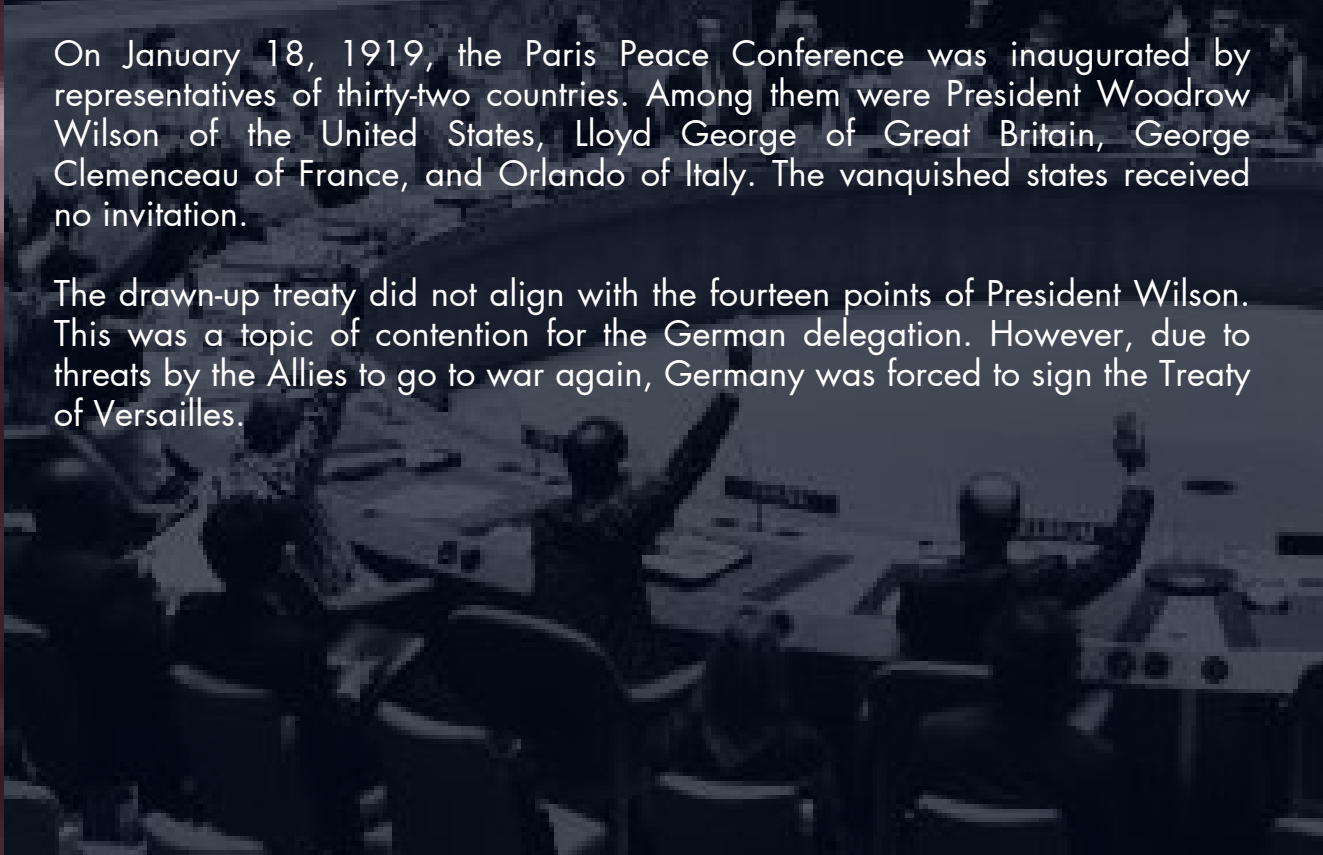
Following the unification of Germany, there was comparative peace in Europe. This was a period of technological advancement, industrial progress, and economic prosperity in many European countries. This newfound economic development was reflected in the general increase in the standard of life of the people, the increase in the military and naval might of the nations, and overseas expansion. However, these developments brought out competition, jealousy, and rivalry among the European nations, which led to conflicts culminating in World War I.

World War I was unique in the art of warfare. Its causes are varied and the consequences far far-reaching. It was a large-scale war more widespread than any other previous war. For the first time in the history of the world, many countries became involved in this war directly or indirectly and its impact was felt over a large part of the world. The knowledge of science and technology was applied to producing new and more destructive weapons like machine guns, explosive shells, armoured tanks, submarines, aeroplanes, and chemical and biological weapons. Unlike the previous wars, World War I was a multi-dimensional war. It was fought on the land and under it in trenches, on the sea and under the sea and in the air. For the first time, almost all countries of the world were directly or indirectly involved

Peace Settlement Post-War

On January 18, 1919, the Paris Peace Conference was inaugurated by representatives of thirty-two countries. Among them were President Woodrow Wilson of the United States, Lloyd George of Great Britain, George Clemenceau of France, and Orlando of Italy. The vanquished states received no invitation.

The drawn-up treaty did not align with the fourteen points of President Wilson. This was a topic of contention for the German delegation. However, due to threats by the Allies to go to war again, Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles.





Treaty of Versailles

1. The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, officially ending World War I between the Allied Powers and Germany.

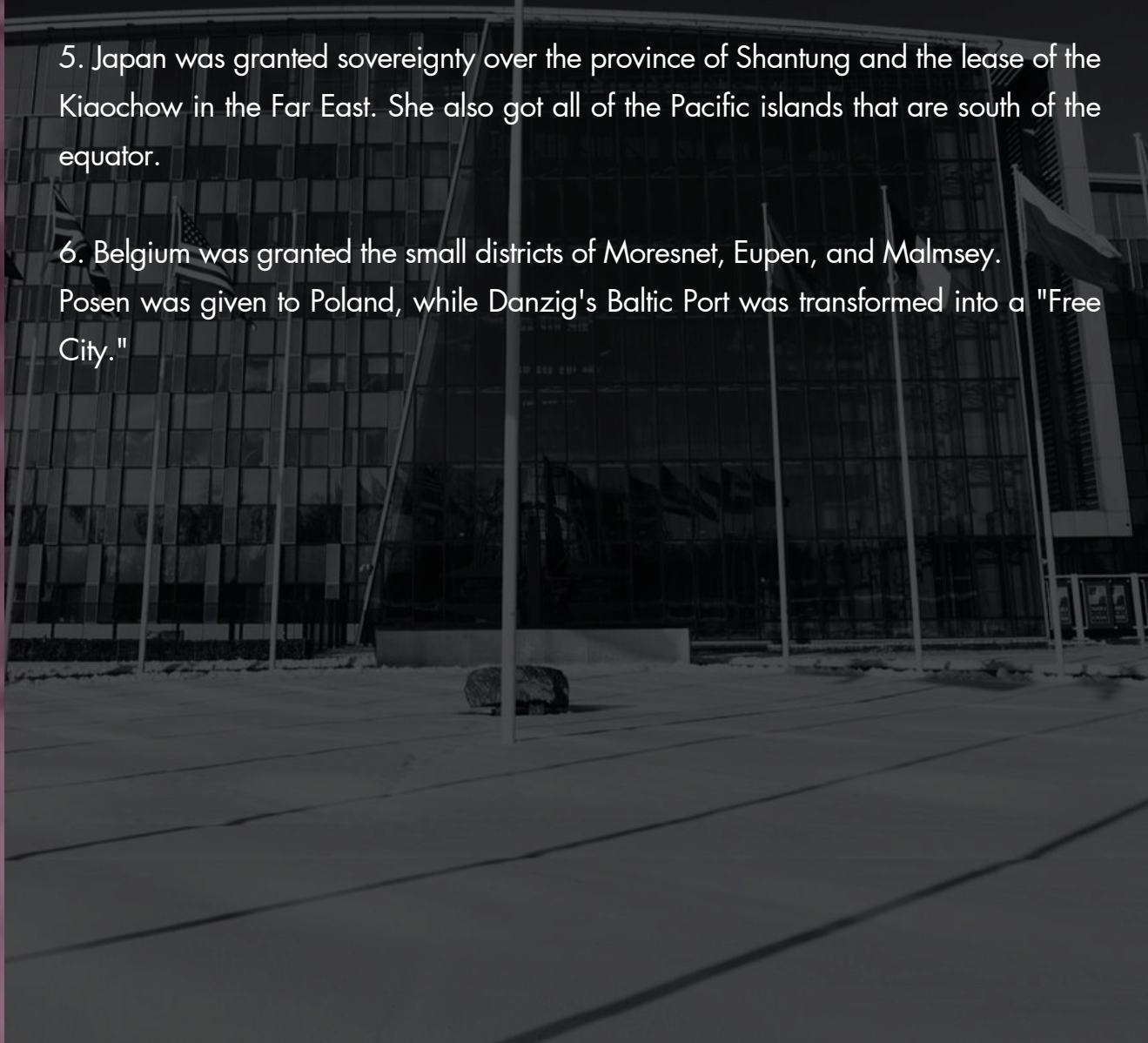
2. It was negotiated during the Paris Peace Conference, where representatives from over 30 nations convened to discuss the post-war settlement.

3. The treaty imposed significant territorial, military, and economic provisions on Germany, holding it responsible for the war.

4. Territorial: Germany lost significant territories, including Alsace-Lorraine to France and parts of West Prussia and Upper Silesia to Poland.

5. Japan was granted sovereignty over the province of Shantung and the lease of the Kiaochow in the Far East. She also got all of the Pacific islands that are south of the equator.

6. Belgium was granted the small districts of Moresnet, Eupen, and Malmsey. Posen was given to Poland, while Danzig's Baltic Port was transformed into a "Free City."



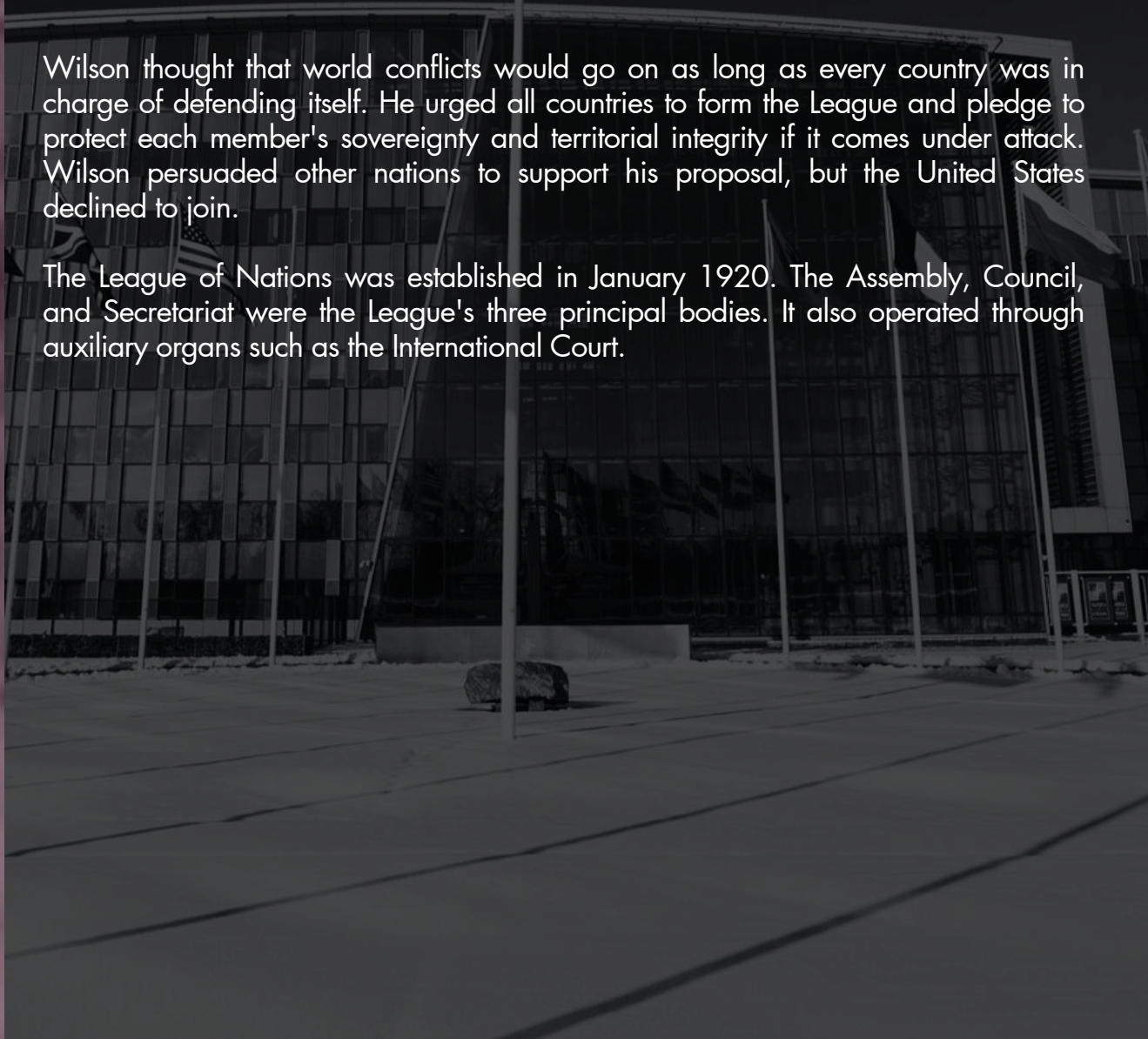


Establishment of the League of Nations

- Ten months before World War I came to an end, in January 1918, President Woodrow Wilson of the United States of America offered the Fourteen Points as a list of war objectives.
- Wilson dubbed this "peace without victory," and he thought the Fourteen Points would lead to a fair peace agreement.
- Wilson's Fourteen Points included eight points that addressed certain political and territorial agreements. The remaining ones proposed general principles meant to avert further conflicts.
- The final suggestion asked for the creation of an international organisation to uphold peace, which would eventually become known as the League of Nations.

Wilson thought that world conflicts would go on as long as every country was in charge of defending itself. He urged all countries to form the League and pledge to protect each member's sovereignty and territorial integrity if it comes under attack. Wilson persuaded other nations to support his proposal, but the United States declined to join.

The League of Nations was established in January 1920. The Assembly, Council, and Secretariat were the League's three principal bodies. It also operated through auxiliary organs such as the International Court.





Aims and Objectives

- The League's primary responsibilities were to: (a) prevent wars; (b) uphold peace; (c) fulfil special obligations outlined in peace treaties; and (d) foster international cooperation.
- To guarantee that conflict was avoided, the Covenant contained several articles;
 1. All members were urged in Article 10 "to respect and preserve the territorial integrity and existing political independence as against external aggression."
 2. The League was given authority by Article 11 to take appropriate measures to protect international peace.
 3. Members shall arbitrate their disagreements, according to Article 12.
 4. According to Article 15, the League's Council should be consulted in any dispute that cannot be resolved by arbitration.
 5. Agreements and treaties made in secret were prohibited.
 6. Any country that breached the law might face economic sanctions from the League.
 7. Thus, the maintenance of peace and the avoidance of war were guaranteed by Articles 10 to 16.

The beneficial role that the League had to play was noted in the other articles.

For instance, Article 23 discussed the advancement of fair and compassionate working conditions for men, women, and children. One more mentioned the necessity of achieving worldwide disarmament. Provisions for the establishment of an International Court of Justice were included in the Covenant.



Membership

Membership in the League of Nations was open to any state, dominion, or colony that could demonstrate its ability to uphold international peace and security and adhere to the principles outlined in the League's Covenant.

1. Initially, the League included 42 founding members when it was established in 1920, with membership peaking at 58 in the early 1930s.
2. However, membership fluctuated due to various political and diplomatic developments, such as countries withdrawing or being expelled.
3. Voting within the League of Nations operated under different rules depending on the organ in question

1. General Assembly:

- Each member state had one vote in the General Assembly.
- Decisions on procedural matters required a simple majority vote.
- Important issues, such as admitting new members, amending the Covenant, and matters affecting world peace, required a two-thirds majority.

2. Council:

- The Council had a mix of permanent and non-permanent members, with each member having one vote.
- Decisions generally required unanimous consent among all members present, with the idea being to promote consensus and prevent domination by any single power.
- This unanimity rule often led to deadlocks, especially on contentious issues, as any member could exercise a veto.

The unanimity requirement in the Council, while intended to foster collective agreement and cooperation, sometimes hampered the League's ability to act swiftly and effectively in crises. Despite these challenges, the League of Nations represented a significant early effort in international governance and collective security, laying the groundwork for its successor, the United Nations.

Organs of the League

The League of Nations had three main organs: **the General Assembly, the Council, and the Secretariat.**

The General Assembly

The General Assembly, which convened annually, comprised representatives from all member states and determined the organization's policies.

- The Council initially had four permanent members (Britain, France, Italy, and Japan) and four (later nine) additional members elected by the General Assembly every three years.
- The Secretariat was responsible for preparing the agenda and publishing meeting reports.

The Assembly

The Assembly served as the League's annual member-state conference.

- The proceedings from its first three sessions, starting with the inaugural session in Paris on January 16, 1920, were published separately.
- From 1921 to 1938, these were included as Special Supplements to the Official Journal, with resolutions from Plenary Sessions also published in these supplements, numbered consecutively over the years. Dates for Assemblies and links to lists of each country's delegation members were provided.

The Council

The Council's primary role was to resolve international disputes.

- Its membership varied between permanent and non-permanent members.
- The Council met in regular sessions four times a year and in extraordinary sessions as needed, holding 107 public sessions between 1920 and 1939.
- From 1922 onwards, the minutes were published in the Official Journal, while records of earlier meetings were published separately. Resolutions were documented only in the meeting minutes.



Introduction to and History of the Agenda

An Analysis of the Chinese-Japanese Tensions in the Early 20th Century:

The Japanese-Chinese tensions that led to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 were rooted in a complex web of historical, economic, and political factors. Following are some key events that contributed to the escalation of tensions, culminating in the invasion:

The Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895)

Japan's victory in the First Sino-Japanese War led to the signing of this treaty, which ceded Taiwan and the Pescadores Islands to Japan and granted Japan control over the Korean Peninsula.

The Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)

Japan's victory over Russia in this war led to Japan's emergence as a major power in East Asia. Japanese economic presence and political interest in Manchuria had been growing ever since the end of the war. The Treaty of Portsmouth that ended the war had granted Japan the lease of the South Manchuria Railway of the China Far East Railway. The Japanese government, however, claimed that this control included all the rights and privileges that China granted to Russia in the 1896 Li-Lobanov Treaty. The Japanese Kwantung Army, which was heavily involved in the invasion of Manchuria, was able to do so due to its convenient stationing in Manchuria. It was eager to expand Japan's influence in the region and saw the Mukden Incident as an opportunity to do so. The ongoing Chinese Civil War (1927-1937) between the Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) and the Communist Party of China (CPC), who were fighting with each other, created a power vacuum in China, allowing Japan to take advantage of the opportunity. From 1929 to 1932, Japan's economy was severely affected by the global economic crisis, leading to high unemployment, poverty, and social unrest. At the same time, China's economy was weak and fragmented. Japan sought to expand its economy by exploiting China's natural resources, particularly coal, iron, and oil. Critically, the rise of nationalist sentiments in both Japan and China was also a significant factor they were often accompanied by anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese sentiments respectively brewing within the public of the two nations. Many Japanese nationalists saw the invasion of Manchuria as a means to restore national honour and prestige, while Chinese nationalists saw it as a threat to their country's sovereignty.



A Timeline of Significant Events: (1931 - 1932)

1931

- Wanpaoshan Incident - a minor dispute between Chinese and Korean farmers in the village of Wanpaoshan.
- The Mukden Incident - a section of the railway at The South Manchuria Railway Zone near Mukden, was under the control of the Japanese empire
- The Invasion of Manchuria - the Japanese launched artillery fire on the nearby Chinese garrison in Shenyang, which contained approximately seven thousand Chinese soldiers.
- Japan expands its control in Manchuria

1932

- The Shanghai Incident - the Japanese government sent militant ultranationalist monks to Shanghai where they shouted anti-Chinese, pro-Japanese nationalist slogans.
- Japan continues to expand its control in Manchuria
- January - The League of Nations condemns Japan's actions in Manchuria
- February and March - The Lytton Commission investigated the situation in Manchuria.
- September - The Lytton Report released, but Manchuria maintained its control over the region



A Timeline of Significant Events in detail: (1931 - 1932)

Wanpaoshan Incident, 1931:

On 1st July 1932, a minor dispute broke out between Chinese and Korean farmers in the village of Wanpaoshan. Despite the nature of the incident, it was highly sensationalized in the Imperial Japanese and Korean press, which used the incident to great effect to spread propaganda and increase anti-Chinese sentiments in the Empire of Japan. This incident, alongside the Mukden incident, was later seen as the predecessor to the eventual Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

The Mukden Incident, 1931:

On September 18, the Mukden Incident occurred, where a section of the railway at The South Manchuria Railway Zone near Mukden, which had been under the control of the Japanese empire since the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 blown up by detonation of installed explosives placed along the tracks. Japanese officers Lieutenant Colonel Kanji Ishiwara and Major General Shiro Ishimoto of the Kwantung Army, stationed in Manchuria, blame Chinese forces for the attack. Although the explosion was minor as only a 1.5 metre section of the rail was damaged on one side, the Japanese launched an attack against the region of Manchuria of the Republic of China in response to the alleged Chinese attack on the railway.



A Timeline of Significant Events in detail: (1931 - 1932)

The Invasion of Manchuria, 1931:

The attack began immediately following the Mukden incident, as on the morning of September 19th, the Japanese launched artillery fire on the nearby Chinese garrison in Shenyang, which contained approximately seven thousand Chinese soldiers. The latter were no match for the Japanese as by the evening, the Japanese had occupied the city of Shenyang at the cost of hundreds of Chinese lives and merely only two Japanese casualties. This marked the start of the greater invasion of Manchuria.

The war culminated towards the end of February 1932 when the Japanese established the 'republic' of Manchukuo in the seized lands of Manchuria, with Henry Pu Yi, the last Qing dynasty emperor, being installed as its head and later, its emperor.

The Shanghai Incident, 1932:

Running simultaneously with the invasion of Manchuria was the January 28 Shanghai incident, wherein the Japanese government sent militant ultranationalist monks to Shanghai where they shouted anti-Chinese, pro-Japanese nationalist slogans. In response, a Chinese nationalist mob killed one monk and injured two others. This resulted in heavy fighting breaking out between the Japanese and the Chinese forces in Shanghai, resulting in violence and riots in the streets. It was also marked by the Japanese using an aircraft carrier to bomb Shanghai, marking the first major aircraft carrier action in the Far East. After an appeal by China to the League of Nations with little success, a truce was brokered between the Japanese and the Chinese, with the former withdrawing troops from Shanghai and the latter putting an end to the boycott of Japanese products. However, the damage had been done as the tensions between the Japanese and the Chinese were continually heightened.



A Timeline of Significant Events in detail: (1931 - 1932)

1931-1932

Japan continues to expand its control in Manchuria, leading to international outcry. The League of Nations, under the leadership of Secretary-General Eric Drummond, demands a withdrawal, which Japan refuses.

1932 (January):

The League of Nations, in a meeting presided over by President of the Assembly Rafael Grau, condemns Japan's actions in Manchuria, marking a significant moment in the organization's history.

1932 (February-March):

The Lytton Commission, a group of experts appointed by the League of Nations, including British diplomat Sir Victor Wellesley, American diplomat Frank Kellogg, and German politician Heinrich Schnee, investigated the situation in Manchuria.





A Timeline of Significant Events in detail: (1931 - 1932)

1932 (September):

The Lytton Report is released, finding that Japan acted unlawfully in Manchuria and was the aggressor in the conflict. It also expressed suspicion at the nature of the cause of the Mukden incident, suggesting it to be a result of internal conspiracies within Japan's military rather than Chinese forces. The report recommends that Japan withdraw and relinquish control of Manchuria. The Lytton Report was faced with heavy criticism by Japan, which took the Report as an unacceptable rebuke and continued with its occupation of Manchuria and maintained its control over the region, despite the Lytton Report's recommendations. Before the official announcement of the findings of the Lytton Report on October 2, 1932, the Japanese government extended official diplomatic recognition to the puppet government of Manchukuo, seen as a rejection of the report's findings. Domestic reactions in Japan were overwhelmingly negative, as the Lytton Report was met with widespread criticism and scepticism in Japan, with many Japanese citizens viewing the report as biased and unfair. The report's findings were seen as a threat to Japan's national interests and its reputation, and many Japanese politicians and military leaders rallied behind the government's decision to reject the report and maintain its control over Manchuria.



The Report of the Commission of Enquiry (Lytton Report)

'On September 21st, 1931, the representative of the Chinese Government at Geneva wrote to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations asking him to bring to the attention of the Council the dispute between China and Japan which had arisen from the events which took place at Mukden on the night of September 18th-19th, and appealed to the Council, under Article 11 of the Covenant, to "take immediate steps to prevent the further development of a situation endangering the peace of nations."'

~ Introductory Passage of The Lytton Report





A Timeline of Significant Events in detail: (1931 - 1932)

1932 (September):

The Lytton Report is released, finding that Japan acted unlawfully in Manchuria and was the aggressor in the conflict. It also expressed suspicion at the nature of the cause of the Mukden incident, suggesting it to be a result of internal conspiracies within Japan's military rather than Chinese forces. The report recommends that Japan withdraw and relinquish control of Manchuria. The Lytton Report was faced with heavy criticism by Japan, which took the Report as an unacceptable rebuke and continued with its occupation of Manchuria and maintained its control over the region, despite the Lytton Report's recommendations. Before the official announcement of the findings of the Lytton Report on October 2, 1932, the Japanese government extended official diplomatic recognition to the puppet government of Manchukuo, seen as a rejection of the report's findings. Domestic reactions in Japan were overwhelmingly negative, as the Lytton Report was met with widespread criticism and scepticism in Japan, with many Japanese citizens viewing the report as biased and unfair. The report's findings were seen as a threat to Japan's national interests and its reputation, and many Japanese politicians and military leaders rallied behind the government's decision to reject the report and maintain its control over Manchuria.



The Lytton Commission:

Following the Mukden incident carried out on September 18, 1931, by Japanese military personnel an investigation commission was entrusted by the League of Nations to evaluate the incident. British politician Victor Bulwer-Lytton led the eponymous commission, which consisted of four other members, one each from the US (Major General Frank Ross McCoy), Germany (Doctor Heinrich Schnee), Italy (Count Luigi Aldrovandi Marescotti), and France (General Henri Claudel). On January 14, 1932, Lytton and his colleagues disembarked at Shanghai to examine the situation. The group spent six weeks in Manchuria in the spring of 1932 (despite having been sent in December 1931) evaluating the truth behind the incident. The commission finally submitted their findings which were publicly released on 8th October, 1932.

Aftermath of the Mukden Incident:

In September 1932, even before the official announcement of the findings of the Lytton Report on October 2, 1932, was made public, the Japanese government extended official diplomatic recognition to the puppet government of Manchukuo. On January 7, 1932, United States Secretary of State Henry Stimson issued his Stimson Doctrine, that the United States would not recognize any government that was established as the result of Japanese actions in Manchuria. It was sent as a note to the Empire of Japan and the Republic of China of non-recognition of the territorial changes that were imposed by Japanese forces. However, this did not prevent Japan from issuing the state of Manchukuo in the seized lands of Manchuria with the emperor of China, Puyi, installed as the head of state.



The Lytton Report

The commission's findings were popularly referred to as the Lytton Report. Although the report found parties guilty, such as the Chinese of the anti-Japanese boycott and propaganda that furthered tensions and weakened relations, the report was largely seen as a vindication of the Chinese's side of the story, stating that the operations of the Imperial Japanese Army to seize the territory of Manchuria immediately following the Mukden incident was not a legitimate self-defense and that Japan had acted unlawfully in Manchuria. It stated that Japan was the aggressor, and had wrongfully invaded Manchuria, rejecting the Japanese claim that the Manchurian invasion and occupation was an act of self-defense. Through the report, the commission concluded that the state of Manchuko, which was ostensibly established as a 'republic' and 'sovereign' state approximately 6 months after the Japanese invasion of Manchuria on its seized lands, was a Japanese puppet state and should not be recognized as an independent state. It further recommended Manchurian authority under Chinese authority. Most significantly, the report suggested that the Mukden incident, the act purported by the Japanese to have been carried out by the Chinese dissidents and their subsequent pretext for invading Manchuria, was suggested to be the result of a conspiracy within the Japanese military itself, rather than a genuine attack by Chinese nationalists. However, it did not assert that the Japanese had perpetrated the initial bombing of the railroad. It also recognized Japan to have legitimate concerns in Manchuria due to its socio-economic ties there. The report insisted on the withdrawal of Japanese troops within the South Manchuria railway zone, and recommended the establishment of an organization under the sovereignty of China to deal with conditions in Manchuria, taking due account of the rights and interests of Japan, and the formation of a committee of negotiation for the application of these and the other above recommendations.



The Lytton Report

Contrary to the belief that the commission's report would defuse hostilities between Japan and China and help maintain peace and stability in the Far East, it only resulted in an escalation of tensions in East Asia, with Japan refusing to retreat from its initial position and continuing to occupy Manchuria. Despite the findings of the commission, it was not a stranger to criticism. It was seen by some to not have directly addressed one of its chief goals: the actual cause behind the Mukden incident. Instead, it simply stated the Japanese position (that the Chinese had been responsible for the incident), with no comment as to the truth or falsity of the Japanese claims in an attempt to preserve impartiality.

Most importantly, many criticized the length of time it took for the Lytton Commission to prepare its report on the Mukden incident, which was over a year since the incident itself, during which time Japan was able to firmly secure its control over Manchuria and was thus able to reject the condemnation of the League with impunity, thus eroding any chance of having preventing the invasion.

Freeze Date: February 24th, 1933

A League of Nations Assembly will be held on February 24th, 1933 to publicly discuss the findings of the Lytton Report and to address the issue of Japan's occupation of Manchuria, a region in northeastern China.



Analyzing Bloc Positions within the League of Nations

The League of Nations, established after World War I to promote peace and cooperation among countries, faced a critical test with Japan's occupation of Manchuria in 1931. This event prompted significant international concern and led to the commissioning of the Lytton Report to investigate the situation. As of February 24th, 1933, member nations of the League were preparing to discuss the findings of the Lytton Report and address the crisis. The bloc positions of each member nation reveal a complex web of diplomatic relations and historical perspectives that influenced their stances.

The United Kingdom and France, as key players in the League of Nations, approached the Manchurian crisis with a focus on upholding international law and maintaining global stability. The UK's stance was heavily influenced by its historical role as a global power and its interest in maintaining the balance of power. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902-1923) had once cemented cooperation between the UK and Japan, but post-World War I shifts, including Japan's increasingly aggressive policies, led to its termination. The UK had been a proponent of the Washington Naval Conference (1921-1922), which aimed to prevent an arms race by limiting naval construction, reflecting Britain's desire for stability. The UK's vast colonial empire, particularly in Asia, made it wary of any actions that could destabilize the region and disrupt trade routes.

France's position was shaped by its historical experiences and current geopolitical concerns. Post-World War I, France was focused on securing its borders and preventing another German resurgence, leading to its support for various treaties like the Treaty of Versailles and the Locarno Treaties (1925). The French government faced internal political instability and economic challenges, which made it cautious about international engagements. France's colonial interests in Indochina also influenced its desire to maintain stability in Asia and avoid conflict that could affect its territories.



Analyzing Bloc Positions within the League of Nations

Japan's position was one of staunch defiance and justification of its actions in Manchuria. The Japanese government argued that its occupation was necessary for self-defence and economic security. Japan's rapid industrialization during the Meiji Restoration (1868-1912) created a need for resources, leading to its imperial expansion. The Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) established Japan as a major military power and secured its interests in Korea and Manchuria. The Great Depression exacerbated Japan's economic struggles, making the resource-rich region of Manchuria crucial for its industrial needs. The establishment of the puppet state of Manchukuo was presented as a move to ensure stability and development in the region. The military leaders in Japan viewed Manchuria as a buffer against potential threats from the Soviet Union and China. The occupation was framed as a protective measure to secure Japan's northern frontier. The Mukden Incident (1931), staged by Japanese military personnel, provided a pretext for the invasion, reflecting Japan's determination to expand its influence despite international norms.

China, the nation directly affected by the occupation, sought international support to reclaim sovereignty over Manchuria. China's historical experiences with foreign intervention and internal strife influenced its stance. The fall of the Qing Dynasty (1911) and the subsequent establishment of the Republic of China led to a period of fragmentation and warlordism. The Nationalist government, led by Chiang Kai-shek, aimed to unify China and restore its sovereignty. Japan's actions were seen as a direct threat to this goal, undermining China's territorial integrity and national dignity. China appealed to the League of Nations to uphold international law and prevent further aggression. The Nanjing Incident (1927), where foreign nationals were attacked, had already strained China's international relations. China sought to galvanize support from other nations within the League, highlighting the broader implications of allowing such acts of aggression to go unchallenged.



Analyzing Bloc Positions within the League of Nations

Smaller European nations, such as Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, generally favoured maintaining international law and order, advocating for a peaceful resolution through diplomatic channels. Smaller European countries, lacking the military power of the major nations, had a vested interest in upholding principles that protected their sovereignty. Many of these countries had been involved in the League's collective security agreements and supported initiatives like the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), which condemned war as a means of resolving disputes. These nations were concerned about the potential economic repercussions of instability in Asia, which could disrupt global trade networks. The Netherlands, for instance, had significant colonial interests in the Dutch East Indies, and any conflict in Asia posed a threat to its trade and economic stability.

Latin American members of the League, such as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, while geographically distant from the conflict, were vocal in their support for the principles of national sovereignty and non-intervention. Many Latin American countries had experienced interventions and territorial disputes themselves, making them sympathetic to China's plight. The Monroe Doctrine (1823) and the subsequent Roosevelt Corollary (1904) shaped their perspectives on foreign intervention, emphasizing the importance of national sovereignty. Latin American nations advocated for a strong League of Nations that could effectively mediate and resolve international disputes. The Pan-American Conference (1923) and other regional agreements emphasized mutual respect for sovereignty and peaceful dispute resolution.





Analyzing Bloc Positions within the League of Nations

Middle Eastern and Asian members, such as Iran, Afghanistan, and India (under British rule), influenced by their own experiences with colonialism and foreign intervention, supported the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention. Countries like Iran and Afghanistan, having dealt with the pressures of colonial powers, were naturally inclined to oppose any form of territorial aggression. Iran's historical resistance to Russian and British influence and Afghanistan's struggle for independence after the Third Anglo-Afghan War (1919) underscored their commitment to sovereignty. For India, under British rule, the position was aligned with the broader British strategy of maintaining stability and preventing the spread of conflict that could affect colonial holdings. The Indian independence movement, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, emphasized non-violent resistance and self-determination, which resonated with the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention.

The Soviet Union, although not a member of the League, had significant interest in the Manchurian crisis due to its proximity and the threat posed by Japanese expansion. The Soviet Union viewed Japan's actions with suspicion and concern, fearing further encroachment into areas close to its borders. The Soviet-Japanese rivalry had been evident since the Russo-Japanese War and was exacerbated by the Soviet Union's expansionist policies in Asia. The Soviet Union's support for the principles of anti-imperialism and national sovereignty was also a strategic move to align itself against imperialist aggression and to position itself as a defender of oppressed nations. The USSR's support for the Chinese Communist Party, in opposition to the Nationalists, further complicated its stance on the Manchurian issue.



Analyzing Bloc Positions within the League of Nations

The United States, although not a member of the League of Nations, played a crucial role as an observer and influential global power. The American stance was shaped by its historical policy of isolationism, yet it could not ignore the implications of Japan's actions on international stability and trade. The Open Door Policy, advocated by the US since the late 19th century, aimed to ensure equal trading rights for all nations in China and maintain China's territorial integrity. Japan's occupation of Manchuria was viewed as a direct challenge to this policy. The Stimson Doctrine, articulated by Secretary of State Henry Stimson in 1932, declared that the United States would not recognize any territorial changes brought about by force, reflecting America's commitment to international law and the principles of sovereignty.

The United States was also concerned about the broader implications of Japanese aggression on the Pacific region, where it had significant strategic and economic interests, including the Philippines and trade routes. The Great Depression further influenced America's stance, as economic instability heightened concerns over international trade disruptions. While maintaining its policy of non-intervention, the US supported diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict and prevent further escalation. America's influence was significant in shaping the League's response, as its economic power and moral authority lent weight to the principles of non-recognition and peaceful dispute resolution.





Analyzing Bloc Positions within the League of Nations

The League of Nations, tasked with addressing Japan's occupation of Manchuria, witnessed a diverse array of positions influenced by historical experiences, economic interests, and strategic considerations. The major powers, particularly the United Kingdom and France, emphasized the need for maintaining international law and stability, drawing on their historical roles and geopolitical interests. Japan justified its actions based on economic needs and strategic considerations rooted in its imperial history. China sought international support to restore its sovereignty, emphasizing the broader implications of unchecked aggression. Smaller European nations and Latin American countries advocated for diplomatic resolutions and respect for national boundaries, reflecting their own experiences and interests. The Soviet Union, though not a League member, watched closely, concerned about the implications for its security. The United States, through its observer role, reinforced the principles of non-recognition and international law, shaping the diplomatic landscape of the early 20th century.

These bloc positions highlight the complexities of international relations in the early 20th century, shaping the League of Nations' response to one of its most significant crises. The upcoming discussions on the Lytton Report were set against this backdrop of differing national interests and historical contexts, reflecting the intricate dynamics of global diplomacy during this period.



Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

Note:- The following treaties are indeed important for your understanding of the agenda and the geopolitical situation of the world at that time. However, only go through all of them if you have time; otherwise, shortlist those you think are most relevant.

1. Treaty of Versailles (1919)

- **Significance:** This treaty formally ended World War I and established the League of Nations. It imposed severe reparations and territorial losses on Germany, leading to significant political and economic instability in the country.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Disarmament of Germany, limiting its army to 100,000 men.
 - Prohibition of a German air force and navy restrictions.
 - War guilt clause holding Germany responsible for the war.
 - Territorial adjustments, including the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

2. Covenant of the League of Nations (1919)

- **Significance:** Established the League of Nations to promote international peace and cooperation.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Member nations agreed to respect and preserve territorial integrity and political independence.
 - Mechanisms for arbitration and judicial settlement of disputes.
 - Collective security measures to address threats to peace.



Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

3. Washington Naval Treaty (1922)

- **Significance:** This treaty aimed to prevent an arms race by limiting naval construction among the major powers.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Restrictions on the tonnage of capital ships (battleships and aircraft carriers) for signatory nations (United States, United Kingdom, Japan, France, and Italy).
 - A ten-year moratorium on new battleship construction.

4. Treaty of Saint-Germain (1919)

- **Significance:** Formally ended the war between the Allies and the Republic of Austria.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Recognition of the independence of various nations from the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
 - Prohibitions on union between Austria and Germany.
 - Austria's military was limited to a small, volunteer force.

Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

5. Treaty of Trianon (1920)

- **Significance:** Formally ended the war between the Allies and Hungary.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Significant territorial losses for Hungary, including Transylvania to Romania and Slovakia to Czechoslovakia.
 - Military restrictions on Hungary.

6. Treaty of Neuilly (1919)

- **Significance:** Formally ended the war between the Allies and Bulgaria.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Bulgaria ceded territories to Greece, Romania, and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugoslavia).
 - Military restrictions and reparations were imposed on Bulgaria.

7. Treaty of Sèvres (1920)

- **Significance:** Signed between the Allies and the Ottoman Empire, it dismantled the Ottoman Empire and distributed its territories.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Recognition of mandates in the Middle East under French and British control.
 - Establishment of the modern borders of Turkey after its subsequent renegotiation in the Treaty of Lausanne (1923).



Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

8. Locarno Treaties (1925)

- **Significance:** A series of agreements aimed at ensuring post-war borders and promoting reconciliation between Germany and its neighbours.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Germany, France, and Belgium agreed to respect their existing borders.
 - Demilitarization of the Rhineland reaffirmed.
 - Mutual defence pacts among several European nations.

9. Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)

- **Significance:** An international agreement in which signatory states promised not to use war to resolve disputes or conflicts.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.
 - Commitment to peaceful resolution of conflicts.

10. Treaty of Rapallo (1922)

- **Significance:** Agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union, renouncing all territorial and financial claims against each other.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Reestablishment of diplomatic and economic relations between the two nations.
 - Mutual renunciation of financial claims arising from World War I.



Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

11. Nine-Power Treaty (1922)

- **Significance:** This treaty aimed to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China and reaffirm the Open Door Policy.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Agreement among signatory nations (including the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, and China) to respect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
 - Commitment to equal opportunities for trade and investment in China.

12. Treaty of Lausanne (1923)

- **Significance:** Revised the earlier Treaty of Sèvres, establishing the boundaries of modern Turkey and ending the conflict between the Allies and Turkey.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Recognition of the sovereignty of the Republic of Turkey.
 - Establishment of new borders for Turkey, including the return of Eastern Thrace and Anatolia to Turkish control.
 - Abolition of the capitulations (privileges and immunities) previously granted to foreign nationals.

Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

13. Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902-1923)

- **Significance:** An alliance between the United Kingdom and Japan, primarily aimed at countering Russian expansionism.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Mutual defence agreement.
 - Cooperation in protecting interests in China and Korea.
 - Termination in 1923 due to changing geopolitical dynamics and the rise of Japanese militarism.

14. Geneva Protocol (1924)

- **Significance:** Proposed to strengthen the League of Nations and promote collective security.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Outlawing the use of chemical and biological weapons.
 - Proposal for mandatory arbitration of international disputes (not fully adopted).

15. Franco-Polish Alliance (1921)

- **Significance:** A military alliance between France and Poland aimed at providing mutual assistance in case of an attack by Germany or the Soviet Union.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Military cooperation and mutual defence pact.
 - Commitment to support each other in the event of an external attack.

Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

16. Little Entente (1920-1921)

- **Significance:** An alliance between Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia aimed at countering Hungarian revisionism and ensuring mutual defence.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Mutual defence agreement.
 - Cooperation in diplomatic and military matters to maintain regional stability.

17. German-Soviet Trade Agreement (1921)

- **Significance:** Agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union to resume trade and economic relations.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Resumption of trade relations.
 - Economic cooperation and exchange of goods.

18. London Naval Treaty (1930)

- **Significance:** A follow-up to the Washington Naval Treaty, further limiting naval armaments.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Extension of limitations on battleship construction.
 - New limits on submarine warfare and rules for their operation.
 - Inclusion of Italy and France in naval limitations.



Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

19. Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895)

- **Significance:** Ended the First Sino-Japanese War between the Qing Dynasty of China and the Empire of Japan.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - China recognized the independence of Korea.
 - China ceded Taiwan, the Pescadores Islands, and the Liaodong Peninsula to Japan.
 - China paid a large indemnity to Japan and opened several ports to Japanese trade.

20. Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902-1923)

- **Significance:** An alliance between the United Kingdom and Japan, primarily aimed at countering Russian expansionism in East Asia.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Mutual defence agreement in case either nation was attacked by a third party.
 - Cooperation in protecting each other's interests in China and Korea.
 - Termination in 1923 as global alliances shifted and Japan's militarism grew.

Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

21. Treaty of Portsmouth (1905)

- **Significance:** Ended the Russo-Japanese War, mediated by U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Russia recognized Japan's paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea.
 - Russia ceded the southern half of Sakhalin Island to Japan.
 - Russia transferred its lease of Port Arthur and the Liaodong Peninsula to Japan.
 - Recognition of Japanese control over the South Manchurian Railway.

22. Lansing-Ishii Agreement (1917)

- **Significance:** An agreement between the United States and Japan regarding their respective interests in China.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - The United States recognized Japan's special interests in China, particularly in Manchuria.
 - Both nations reaffirmed their commitment to the Open Door Policy and China's territorial integrity.

23. Nine-Power Treaty (1922)

- **Significance:** Part of the Washington Naval Conference, aimed at ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China and reaffirming the Open Door Policy.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Agreement among signatory nations (including the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, and China) to respect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
 - Commitment to equal opportunities for trade and investment in China.

Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

24. Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)

- **Significance:** Though a global treaty, it had significant implications for Asia as it included major Asian powers such as Japan and China.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.
 - Commitment to peaceful resolution of conflicts.

25. Treaty of Tientsin (Tianjin) (1858)

- **Significance:** A series of treaties signed between Qing China and various Western powers, including the United States, United Kingdom, France, and Russia, during the Second Opium War.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Opening of additional Chinese ports to foreign trade and residence.
 - Allowance for foreign legations in Beijing.
 - Legalization of the opium trade.
 - Granting of extraterritorial rights to foreigners in China.

26. Treaty of Nanking (Nanjing) (1842)

- **Significance:** Ended the First Opium War between the United Kingdom and the Qing Dynasty of China.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Cession of Hong Kong Island to the United Kingdom.
 - Opening of five Chinese ports to British trade (Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai).
 - Abolition of the Canton System and the establishment of fixed tariffs.



Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

27. Treaty of Kanagawa (1854)

- **Significance:** Signed between the United States and Japan, marking the end of Japan's isolationist policy (sakoku).
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Opening of the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate to American vessels.
 - Establishment of a U.S. consulate in Japan.
 - Assurance of fair treatment to shipwrecked American sailors.

28. Treaty of Aigun (1858)

- **Significance:** The treaty between the Russian Empire and Qing Dynasty China redrew the boundary between the two empires.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Russia gained control of territories on the left bank of the Amur River.
 - China retained the territory on the right bank of the Amur River.

29. Treaty of Peking (1860)

- **Significance:** Series of agreements between the Qing Dynasty and Western powers, concluding the Second Opium War.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Cession of the Kowloon Peninsula to Britain.
 - Opening of more Chinese ports to foreign trade.
 - Legalization of the opium trade.
 - Granting of additional concessions to Russia.

Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

30. Treaty of Bangkok (1909)

- **Significance:** Treaty between the United Kingdom and Siam (Thailand) that resolved territorial disputes.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Siam ceded the provinces of Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, and Terengganu to British Malaya.
 - The United Kingdom recognized the sovereignty of Siam over other parts of its territory.

31. Shimonoseki Conference (1921-1922)

- **Significance:** Follow-up conference to the Treaty of Versailles focused on resolving issues in the Far East.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Addressed territorial disputes and the status of former German colonies in the Pacific.
 - Reinforced the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty.

32. Convention of Peking (1860)

- **Significance:** Concluded the Second Opium War, involving China and the UK, France, and Russia.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - China ceded part of the Kowloon Peninsula to Britain.
 - Additional ports were opened to foreign trade.
 - Legalization of the opium trade.



Important Treaties signed before the Freeze Date

33. Taft-Katsura Agreement (1905)

- **Significance:** An informal agreement between the United States and Japan regarding the status of Korea and the Philippines.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - The United States recognized Japan's interests in Korea.
 - Japan recognized U.S. control over the Philippines.

34. Treaty of Nerchinsk (1689)

- **Significance:** The first treaty between Russia and China, established the border between the two empires.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Established borders along the Amur River.
 - Granted both empires traded rights in the other's territory.

35. Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

- **Significance:** Though not directly related to Asia, it influenced European colonial ambitions in the region by dividing the world into Spanish and Portuguese spheres of influence.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Division of newly discovered lands outside Europe between Spain and Portugal.
 - Impacted later colonial claims and conflicts in Asia.



Detailed Military Report of Nations as of February 24th, 1933

Refer to these when writing your directives, but also do more detailed research concerning your country's military prowess.

1. United Kingdom

- **Army: Approximately 198,000 active personnel.**

- Standard issue rifle: Lee-Enfield SMLE, introduced in 1907. Around 1,200,000 in service.
- Tanks:
 - Vickers Medium Mark II was introduced in 1925. About 100 in service.

- **Navy: The largest navy in the world.**

- Battleships:
 - HMS Hood, was launched in 1920.
 - HMS Nelson, was launched in 1927.
 - HMS Rodney, was launched in 1927.
- Aircraft carriers:
 - HMS Courageous, was converted in 1928.
 - HMS Furious, was converted in 1925.
 - HMS Hermes, was launched in 1924.
- Cruisers:
 - HMS Exeter, was launched in 1929.
 - HMS York, was launched in 1928.
 - HMS London, was launched in 1929.



1. United Kingdom

- Destroyers:
 - HMS Daring, was launched in 1932.
 - HMS Duncan, was launched in 1932.
 - HMS Duchess, was launched in 1932.
- **Air Force: Royal Air Force (RAF) with around 33,000 personnel and 500 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Hawker Fury, was introduced in 1931. Around 150 in service.
 - Bristol Bulldog, was introduced in 1929. Around 100 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - Handley Page Heyford, was introduced in 1930. About 125 in service.
 - Vickers Virginia, introduced in 1924. About 60 in service.

2. France

- **Army: Approximately 600,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: MAS-36, introduced in 1936 (replaced Lebel 1886, widespread in 1933).
 - Tanks:
 - Renault FT, was introduced in 1917. Around 1,600 are in service.
 - Char B1, was introduced in 1933 (initial deployment).
- **Navy: Fourth largest navy.**
 - Battleships:
 - Richelieu, under construction in 1933.
 - Dunkerque, under construction in 1933.
 - Aircraft carriers:
 - Béarn, was launched in 1920 (converted to carrier in 1927).
 - Cruisers:
 - Suffren, was launched in 1927.
 - Duquesne, launched in 1928.

2. France



- Destroyers:
 - Jaguar, was launched in 1923.
 - Chacal, was launched in 1924.
- **Air Force: Armée de l'Air with around 100,000 personnel and 1,200 aircraft.**
- Fighters:
 - Dewoitine D.500, introduced in 1933. Around 60 are in service.
- Bombers:
 - Farman F.221, introduced in 1933. Around 10 in service.

3. Japan



- **Army: Approximately 400,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Arisaka Type 38, introduced in 1905. About 2,000,000 in service.
 - Tanks:
 - Type 89 I-Go, was introduced in 1929. Around 150 in service.
- **Navy: Third largest navy.**
 - Battleships:
 - Nagato, was launched in 1919.
 - Mutsu, was launched in 1920.
 - Aircraft carriers:
 - Akagi, was launched in 1925 (completed as carrier in 1927).
 - Kaga, was launched in 1921 (completed as carrier in 1928).
 - Cruisers:
 - Myoko, was launched in 1927.
 - Takao, was launched in 1930.

3. Japan



- Destroyers:
 - Fubuki-class, was introduced in 1928. About 24 in service.
- **Air Force: Imperial Japanese Army Air Service and Navy Air Service with around 2,000 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Mitsubishi A5M, was introduced in 1936 (predecessor types in service in 1933).
 - Bombers:
 - Mitsubishi G3M, was introduced in 1936 (predecessor types in service in 1933).

4. Italy



- **Army: Approximately 450,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Carcano M91, introduced in 1891. About 2,000,000 in service.
 - Tanks:
 - Fiat 3000, was introduced in 1921. About 100 in service.
- **Navy: Fifth largest navy.**
 - Battleships:
 - Giulio Cesare, launched in 1911 (modernized in 1920s).
 - Conte di Cavour, was launched in 1911 (modernized in the 1920s).
 - Aircraft carriers: None in service.
 - Cruisers:
 - Trento, was launched in 1927.
 - Zara, was launched in 1930.
 - Destroyers:
 - Navigatori-class, was introduced in 1928. About 12 in service.

4. Italy



- **Air Force: Regia Aeronautica with around 1,800 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Fiat CR.32, was introduced in 1933. Around 300 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - Savoia-Marchetti SM.81, introduced in 1935 (predecessor types in service in 1933).

5. United States



- **Army: Approximately 136,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: M1903 Springfield, introduced in 1903. About 1,200,000 in service.
 - Tanks:
 - M2 Light Tank, under development (none in service in 1933).
- **Navy: Second largest navy.**
 - Battleships:
 - USS Arizona, was launched in 1915.
 - USS Pennsylvania, was launched in 1915.
 - Aircraft carriers:
 - USS Lexington, was launched in 1925.
 - USS Saratoga, was launched in 1925.
 - Cruisers:
 - USS Houston, was launched in 1929.
 - USS Chicago, was launched in 1930.
 - Destroyers:
 - Farragut-class, introduced in 1934 (predecessor types in service in 1933).
- **Air Force: United States Army Air Corps with around 1,500 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Boeing P-12, was introduced in 1929. Around 366 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - Martin B-10, introduced in 1934 (predecessor types in service in 1933).

6. Germany



- **Army: Restricted to 100,000 active personnel by Treaty of Versailles.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Karabiner 98k, introduced in 1935 (Gewehr 98 in service in 1933).
 - Tanks: Prohibited (secret rearmament underway).
 - Prototypes under development (no operational units in 1933).
- **Navy: Restricted navy, small fleet.**
 - Battleships:
 - Deutschland-class (pocket battleships), Deutschland launched in 1931.
 - Cruisers:
 - Emden, launched in 1925.
 - Destroyers: None (building secretly).
- **Air Force: The Luftwaffe prohibited (secretly building up the air force).**
 - Fighters:
 - Heinkel He 51, introduced in 1935 (no operational units in 1933).
 - Bombers:
 - Junkers Ju 52 (civilian version used for military purposes).

7. Soviet Union



- **Army: Approximately 1,300,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mosin-Nagant, introduced in 1891. About 3,000,000 in service.
 - Tanks:
 - T-26, introduced in 1931. About 1,200 in service.
 - BT-2, introduced in 1932. About 400 in service.
- **Navy: Rapidly expanding.**
 - Battleships:
 - Marat, was launched in 1911.
 - Parizhskaya Kommuna, was launched in 1911.
 - Cruisers:
 - Krasnyi Kavkaz, launched in 1913.
 - Destroyers:
 - Gnevny-class, introduced in 1936 (earlier classes in service in 1933).

7. Soviet Union



- **Air Force: Soviet Air Force with around 5,000 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Polikarpov I-15, was introduced in 1933. Around 60 are in service.
 - Bombers:
 - Tupolev TB-3, was introduced in 1932. Around 800 are in service.

8. China



- **Army: Approximately 2,200,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Chiang Kai-shek Rifle, introduced in 1935 (Mauser 98k and Hanyang 88 in service in 1933).
 - Tanks: Various models, limited numbers (no significant tank force in 1933).
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Light cruisers:
 - Ning Hai, was launched in 1931.
 - Destroyers:
 - Anshan-class, limited numbers.
- **Air Force: Limited capabilities, around 300 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Curtiss Hawk II, was introduced in 1932. Around 30 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - Various types, limited numbers.

9. Brazil



- **Army: Approximately 25,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1908, introduced in 1908. About 200,000 in service.
 - Tanks: Limited numbers, mostly obsolete models (Renault FT).
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Battleships:
 - Minas Geraes, was launched in 1908.
 - São Paulo, launched in 1909.



9. Brazil



- Cruisers:
 - Bahia, was launched in 1909.
- Destroyers:
 - Pará-class, introduced in 1909. About 10 in service.
- **Air Force: No separate air force, aviation under army and navy control.**
 - Fighters:
 - Gloster Gladiator, was acquired later.
 - Bombers:
 - Various types, limited numbers.

10. Canada



- **Army: Approximately 4,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Lee-Enfield SMLE, introduced in 1907. About 100,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small navy.**
 - Destroyers:
 - HMCS Saguenay, launched in 1931.
 - HMCS Skeena, was launched in 1931.
- **Air Force: Royal Canadian Air Force with around 100 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Armstrong Whitworth Siskin, was introduced in 1928. About 30 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

11. India (British Raj)



- **Army: Approximately 300,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Lee-Enfield SMLE, introduced in 1907. About 1,000,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: No separate navy, part of the Royal Navy.**
- **Air Force: No separate air force, part of RAF.**
 - Fighters: Same as RAF.
 - Bombers: Same as RAF.



12. Argentina



- **Army: Approximately 80,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1909, introduced in 1909. About 200,000 in service.
 - Tanks: Limited numbers, mostly obsolete models (Renault FT).
- **Navy: Medium-sized navy.**
 - Battleships:
 - ARA Rivadavia, was launched in 1911.
 - ARA Moreno, was launched in 1911.
 - Cruisers:
 - ARA Veinticinco de Mayo, was launched in 1929.
 - Destroyers:
 - Cervantes-class, introduced in 1929. About 2 in service.
- **Air Force: Limited capabilities, around 200 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - FMA I.Ae. 22 DL, acquired later.
 - Bombers:
 - Various types, limited numbers.

13. Australia



- **Army: Approximately 35,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Lee-Enfield SMLE, introduced in 1907. About 300,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Cruisers:
 - HMAS Australia, was launched in 1927.
 - HMAS Canberra, was launched in 1928.
 - Destroyers:
 - V and W-class, introduced in 1917. About 6 in service.
- **Air Force: Royal Australian Air Force with around 200 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Hawker Demon, was introduced in 1933. About 50 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.



14. Belgium



- **Army: Approximately 120,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1889, introduced in 1889. About 200,000 in service.
 - Tanks: Renault FT, introduced in 1917. Limited numbers in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Patrol boats and mine layers.
- **Air Force: Belgian Air Force with around 300 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Fairey Fox, was introduced in 1931. About 50 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

15. Netherlands



- **Army: Approximately 50,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: M95, introduced in 1895. About 200,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Medium-sized navy.**
 - Light cruisers:
 - HNLMS Java, was launched in 1921.
 - HNLMS Sumatra, launched in 1926.
 - Destroyers:
 - Admiralen-class, introduced in 1926. About 8 in service.
- **Air Force: Limited capabilities, around 200 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Fokker D.XXI, introduced later. Limited numbers in 1933.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

16. Sweden



- **Army: Approximately 100,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser m/96, introduced in 1896. About 500,000 in service.
 - Tanks: Landsverk L-60, prototype stage in 1933. None operational.



16. Sweden



- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Coastal defence ships:
 - HSwMS Gustav V, was launched in 1918.
 - HSwMS Drottning Victoria, launched in 1917.
 - Destroyers:
 - Visby-class, was introduced in 1926. About 4 in service.
- **Air Force: Swedish Air Force with around 300 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Gloster Gladiator, was acquired later.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

17. Switzerland



- **Army: Approximately 200,000 active personnel (militia system).**
 - Standard issue rifle: Schmidt-Rubin K31, introduced in 1931. About 200,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Landlocked, no navy.**
- **Air Force: The Swiss Air Force with around 150 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Dewoitine D.27, introduced in 1931. About 20 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

18. Norway



- **Army: Approximately 55,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Krag-Jørgensen, introduced in 1894. About 100,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.



18. Norway



- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Coastal defence ships:
 - HNoMS Norge, was launched in 1900.
 - HNoMS Eidsvold, launched in 1900.
 - Destroyers:
 - Sleipner-class, introduced in 1936 (predecessor types in service in 1933).
- **Air Force: Norwegian Army Air Service with around 100 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Gloster Gladiator, was acquired later.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

19. Denmark



- **Army: Approximately 14,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Krag-Jørgensen, introduced in 1889. About 50,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Coastal defence ships:
 - HDMS Niels Juel, was launched in 1923.
 - Destroyers: None in service.
- **Air Force: Danish Army Air Corps with around 100 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

20. Spain



- **Army: Approximately 120,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1893, introduced in 1893. About 300,000 in service.
 - Tanks: Renault FT, introduced in 1917. Limited numbers in service.

20. Spain



- **Navy: Medium-sized navy.**
 - Battleships:
 - España-class, launched in 1913.
 - Cruisers:
 - Méndez Núñez, launched in 1923.
 - Destroyers:
 - Churruca-class, was introduced in 1927. About 5 in service.
- **Air Force: Spanish Air Force with around 300 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Nieuport-Delage NiD 52, introduced in 1930. About 30 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

21. Mexico



- **Army: Approximately 75,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1910, introduced in 1910. About 150,000 in service.
 - Tanks: Limited numbers, mostly obsolete models (Renault FT).
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Gunboats and patrol vessels.
- **Air Force: The Mexican Air Force with around 100 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Bristol F.2 Fighter, introduced in 1916. About 10 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

22. Chile



- **Army: Approximately 50,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1895, introduced in 1895. About 100,000 in service.
 - Tanks: Limited numbers, mostly obsolete models (Renault FT).

22. Chile



- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Battleships:
 - Almirante Latorre, was launched in 1913.
 - Cruisers:
 - Almirante Cochrane, was launched in 1928.
 - Destroyers:
 - Serrano-class, introduced in 1928. About 6 in service.
- **Air Force: Chilean Air Force with around 100 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Curtiss Hawk II, was introduced in 1932. About 20 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

23. Poland



- **Army: Approximately 300,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Karabiner 98k, introduced in 1935 (Gewehr 98 in service in 1933).
 - Tanks:
 - 7TP, under development in 1933. None operational.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Destroyers:
 - ORP Wicher, was launched in 1928.
 - Submarines:
 - ORP Orzeł, under construction in 1933.
- **Air Force: Polish Air Force with around 700 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - PZL P.11, introduced in 1933. About 175 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - PZL.37 łódź, introduced later.

24. Austria



- **Army: Approximately 30,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Steyr-Mannlicher M1895, introduced in 1895. About 300,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.

24. Austria



- **Navy: Landlocked, no navy.**
- **Air Force: Limited capabilities, around 150 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

25. Hungary



- **Army: Approximately 35,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mannlicher M1895, introduced in 1895. About 150,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Landlocked, no navy.**
- **Air Force: Hungarian Air Force with around 100 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Fiat CR.32, was introduced in 1933. About 20 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

26. Greece



- **Army: Approximately 100,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mannlicher-Schönauer, introduced in 1903. About 80,000 in service.
 - Tanks: Limited numbers, mostly obsolete models (Renault FT).
- **Navy: Medium-sized navy.**
 - Battleships:
 - Kilkis, was launched in 1905.
 - Lemnos, was launched in 1905.
 - Cruisers:
 - Elli, was launched in 1912.
 - Destroyers:
 - Thyella-class, was introduced in 1906. About 4 in service.

26. Greece



- **Air Force: Hellenic Air Force with around 150 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Gloster Gladiator, was acquired later.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

27. Turkey



- **Army: Approximately 150,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1903, introduced in 1903. About 200,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Battleships:
 - TCG Yavuz, was launched in 1911.
 - Cruisers: None in service.
 - Destroyers:
 - Samsun-class, was introduced in 1932. About 4 in service.
- **Air Force: The Turkish Air Force with around 300 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Gloster Gladiator, was acquired later.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

28. Czechoslovakia



- **Army: Approximately 150,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Vz. 24, introduced in 1924. About 500,000 in service.
 - Tanks:
 - LT vz. 35, under development in 1933. None operational.
- **Navy: Landlocked, no navy.**
- **Air Force: Czechoslovak Air Force with around 500 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Avia B-534, was introduced in 1933. About 100 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - Aero A.100, was introduced in 1934. Limited numbers in 1933.



29. Yugoslavia



- **Army: Approximately 200,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser M1924, introduced in 1924. About 500,000 in service.
 - Tanks: Renault FT, introduced in 1917. Limited numbers in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Light cruisers:
 - Dalmacija, launched in 1917.
 - Destroyers:
 - Dubrovnik, launched in 1931.
- **Air Force: Royal Yugoslav Air Force with around 300 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Hawker Fury, was introduced in 1931. About 30 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

30. Romania



- **Army: Approximately 250,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mannlicher M1893, introduced in 1893. About 300,000 in service.
 - Tanks: Renault FT, introduced in 1917. Limited numbers in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Destroyers:
 - Regele Ferdinand class, introduced in 1930. About 2 in service.
 - Submarines:
 - Delfinul, launched in 1930.
- **Air Force: The Romanian Air Force with around 300 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - PZL P.11, introduced in 1933. About 20 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

31. Finland



- **Army: Approximately 30,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mosin-Nagant M39, introduced in 1939 (Mosin-Nagant M91 in service in 1933). About 100,000 in service.
 - Tanks: Vickers 6-Ton, introduced in 1933. Limited numbers in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Coastal defence ships:
 - Väinämöinen, launched in 1930.
 - Ilmarinen, was launched in 1930.
- **Air Force: The Finnish Air Force with around 150 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Bristol Bulldog, was introduced in 1931. About 20 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

32. Portugal



- **Army: Approximately 40,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser-Vergueiro, introduced in 1904. About 100,000 in service.
 - Tanks: Renault FT, introduced in 1917. Limited numbers in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Cruisers:
 - Vasco da Gama, was launched in 1876 (modernized in 1935).
 - Destroyers:
 - Douro-class, introduced in 1934. None operational in 1933.
- **Air Force: The Portuguese Air Force with around 100 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Vickers Vildebeest, was introduced in 1932. Limited numbers in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

33. Persia (Iran)



- **Army: Approximately 40,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 98, introduced in 1904. About 100,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Gunboats on the Caspian Sea.
- **Air Force: Imperial Iranian Air Force with around 50 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

34. Afghanistan



- **Army: Approximately 80,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Lee-Enfield SMLE, introduced in 1907. About 100,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Landlocked, no navy.**
- **Air Force: The Afghan Air Force with around 20 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

35. Egypt



- **Army: Approximately 40,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Lee-Enfield SMLE, introduced in 1907. About 100,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.

35. Egypt



- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Patrol boats.
- **Air Force: The Egyptian Air Force with around 50 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers
 - None in service.

36. South Africa



- **Army: Approximately 12,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Lee-Enfield SMLE, introduced in 1907. About 100,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Patrol boats.
- **Air Force: South African Air Force with around 100 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Hawker Hart, was introduced in 1930. About 20 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

37. Iraq



- **Army: Approximately 6,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Lee-Enfield SMLE, introduced in 1907. About 50,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Patrol boats.

37. Iraq



- **Air Force: Royal Iraqi Air Force with around 50 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

38. New Zealand



- **Army: Approximately 5,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Lee-Enfield SMLE, introduced in 1907. About 50,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Cruisers:
 - HMNZS Achilles, was launched in 1932.
 - HMNZS Leander, was launched in 1931.
- **Air Force: New Zealand Permanent Air Force with around 50 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Hawker Hind, was introduced in 1935. None operational in 1933.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

39. Colombia



- **Army: Approximately 20,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1895, introduced in 1895. About 50,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Gunboats.
- **Air Force: The Colombian Air Force with around 30 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.



40. Bolivia



- **Army: Approximately 30,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1895, introduced in 1895. About 50,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Landlocked, no navy.**
- **Air Force: Bolivian Air Force with around 30 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

41. Peru



- **Army: Approximately 40,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1895, introduced in 1895. About 100,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Cruisers:
 - Almirante Grau, was launched in 1906.
 - Destroyers:
 - Villar-class, introduced in 1929. About 3 in service.
- **Air Force: The Peruvian Air Force with around 50 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - Curtiss P-1 Hawk, was introduced in 1925. About 10 in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

42. Ecuador



- **Army: Approximately 10,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1895, introduced in 1895. About 20,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.



42. Ecuador



- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Gunboats.
- **Air Force: The Ecuadorian Air Force with around 20 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

43. Paraguay



- **Army: Approximately 10,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1895, introduced in 1895. About 20,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Gunboats.
- **Air Force: The Paraguayan Air Force with around 20 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

44. Venezuela



- **Army: Approximately 15,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1895, introduced in 1895. About 30,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Gunboats.
- **Air Force: The Venezuelan Air Force with around 30 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.



45. Thailand (Siam)

- **Army: Approximately 50,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1895, introduced in 1895. About 100,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Coastal defence ships.
- **Air Force: Royal Thai Air Force with around 100 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

46. Haiti

- **Army: Approximately 5,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Springfield M1903, introduced in 1903. About 10,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Patrol boats.
- **Air Force: Haitian Air Force with around 10 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

47. Liberia

- **Army: Approximately 5,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Springfield M1903, introduced in 1903. About 10,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.



47. Liberia



- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Patrol boats.
- **Air Force: None in service.**

49. Honduras



- **Army: Approximately 2,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1895, introduced in 1895. About 5,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Patrol boats.
- **Air Force: Honduran Air Force with around 10 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.

50. El Salvador



- **Army: Approximately 2,000 active personnel.**
 - Standard issue rifle: Mauser 1895, introduced in 1895. About 5,000 in service.
 - Tanks: None in service.
- **Navy: Small Navy.**
 - Patrol boats.
- **Air Force: Salvadoran Air Force with around 10 aircraft.**
 - Fighters:
 - None in service.
 - Bombers:
 - None in service.



Sample Directive

From: Prime Minister of India

- 1.25 Dassault Mirage-2000s equipped with MATRA Magic Close Combat Missiles and 500/1000 lb laser-guided bombs with a GBU-12 mounted on each aircraft will take off from the Trivandrum air base and will conduct an airstrike on the Russian Military Camps in Visakhapatnam. With the help of the GBU-12, the aircraft can target the military camps with high precision. The aircrafts will also be fitted with Israeli lighting targeting pods. The pods assist in acquiring the target and guiding the laser-guided bombs to target precise locations.
2. The Samyukta Electronic Warfare System using offensive ECM will be placed in Visakhapatnam for 10 days immediately after the air strike thereby disconnecting communications between the Russian Army in Visakhapatnam and the Headquarters back in Russia.
3. The Central Command will send an army to the Vizag Border where they will set up Military camps and await further orders, the army will comprise of the following:
 - 150,000 central ground troops equipped with AK-103 Assault Rifles, NSV Heavy Machine Guns, SAF Carbine 9mm 2A1 Sub Machine Guns, Dragunov SVD 59 and the INSAS Assault rifles
 - 500 BMP-II infantry fighting vehicles, 300 Tarmour AFV Armoured Personnel Carriers and 300 T-90S/ Bhishma Main Battle Tanks
 - 100 Indian Gun Field, 150 D-50, 10 K9 Vajra-T
- 4.2 destroyers will depart from the Kochi naval base and will go into the Bay of Bengal through the Indian Ocean. These 4 destroyers will be supported by 5 submarines and 10 corvettes. This fleet will perform a naval blockade on the Visakhapatnam port thereby blocking any form of Naval aid that can be provided to the Russian troops in Visakhapatnam. Out of the fleet, 3 Submarines and 4 Corvettes will push the troops inwards.



Sample Directive

From: Prime Minister of India

5. 25 Dassault Mirage-2000s equipped with MATRA Magic Close Combat Missiles and 500/1000 lb laser-guided bombs with a GBU-12 mounted on each aircraft will take off from the Trivandrum air base and will conduct an airstrike on the Russian Military Camps in Visakhapatnam. With the help of the GBU-12, the aircrafts can target the military camps with high precision. The aircrafts will also be fitted with Israeli litening targeting pods. The pods assist in acquiring the target and guiding the laser-guided bombs to target precise locations. This will be the 2nd round of Airstrikes. The bombing will happen immediately after the Samyukta Electronic Warfare System is lifted to facilitate easy communication between the aircrafts and headquarters.
6. Immediately after the airstrike, the army battalion on the Vizag border will be commanded to infiltrate the State and take over Visakhapatnam thereby getting it back under Indian Control.





Rules of Procedure

We will be following standard UNA-USA rules of procedure and switch to its crisis variant upon the introduction of the crisis. The RoP will be discussed in committee so no need to worry about it. The only paperwork the League Of Nations will accept are Directives and possibly a Draft Resolution depending on the situation of the committee on Day 2.

Chat GPT and WiFi Regulations

- 1. Use of Chat GPT is permitted although only GPT 3.5 is going to be allowed for paperwork and not GPT 4. This is so that all delegates get a fair chance since many do not have access to GPT 4.*
- 2. You can use GPT 4 for your research. We recommend the use of GPT 4 for the same.*
- 3. If caught using GPT 4 in paperwork you will face immediate disbarment and 20 point deduction from your overall score. (that is 15% of your delegate marking scheme)*
- 4. If you report someone using GPT 4 you will gain an additional 5 points to your overall score (We are turning you into narcs).*
- 5. You will not be provided with wifi at the venue but you are free to use your data in committee with no restrictions being placed on that.*



Further Assistance

Contact us

If you have any queries or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Email: hfsmun@hfspowai.in

Neev Ramani,
Secretary-General.
+91 93726 08500

Tanisha Chadha,
Director-General.
+91 98200 44519

Find more Resources

If you need any more resources like the:

- Rules of Procedure
- Beginner's Handbook
- Formatting Guide
- Study Guides
- Portfolio Matrices
- Terms & Conditions

visit hfsmun.org





Aim. Believe. Achieve.

#hfsmun2024