

# Hitler's War Room



**WW2(JAN-MAY 8TH)  
1945**

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Committee | **Hitler's War Room**

Topic | **World War II (January 1st, 1945)**



**\*Disclaimer!\***

This committee may contain scenes with very strong content that can be disturbing, offending, and demeaning to some ethnicities and racial communities.

This committee has no other purpose than to replicate history and apply knowledge. Any comments made by the chair and secretariat are only meant to recreate the political situation happening at that time. It must be remembered that this committee is merely a fantasy. This committee was established on January 1st, 1945; any information beyond this date will not be accepted by this committee.

**I. Letter to Delegates**

Distinguished members of the 3rd German Reich High Command,

Welcome to SPISMUN 2024! It is a privilege and honor to appoint you to the Hitler's War Room committee as the committee's leaders, commanders, and generals. You will participate in debates over the following two days to strategize how to lead the Third German Reich to victory in World War II against the "Allies" and fulfill the regime's goals.

This committee will not only expand your knowledge but also refine your problem-solving abilities within a short time and give you an entirely new perspective on the historical events that formed our world.

I am delighted to introduce your director for this simulation, Rebeca Ramirez, on April 26 and 27.

As your chair, we are looking forward to guiding you throughout this Model United Nations conference and wish you the best of luck!

Warmest regards

Your moderator, Montserrat López

## II. Introduction

In this committee, you are tasked as a general of the German Wehrmacht on January 1st, 1945, to debate solutions in order to make the German Reich succeed in the current war. In order for any solution to be established, it must be made into a war plan (resolution paper) that collects the most realistic and effective tactics that make us succeed on the battlefield. Before the conference, generals will need a previous investigation of this topic and the current situation of the Reich. So, generals, you need to stop the Allied advance on both fronts, assure the safety of the industrial areas of German territory, and most of all, assure the survival of the Nazi party.

In the current situation, when the German population's morale is at its lowest, you are in charge of advising the Ministry of Propaganda to give a message to the German Reich population in general. This will be presented to the national press.

### Summary of the War

The official start of World War II was the invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany on September 1, 1939. The conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, distressing business-related environments, and the rise of authoritarian governments were all parts of what incited the Third Reich to start this war.

As the war continued, two meaningful agreements were made: the Allied Powers, which contained the US, UK, USSR, and China; and the Axis, which included Nazi Germany, Japan, and Italy.

The conclusion of World War II in Germany showed up in May 1945, meaning an important critical juncture in the conflict. The 3rd German Reich met a succession of trenchant defeats on the Eastern and Western fronts, accompanying the Soviet Red Army numbering into Berlin from the Orient and Allied forces aggressive in from the West. As the Soviet forces enclosed Berlin with a passionate place-to-disorder acceptance, from that time forward, the surrender of the 3rd German Reich Act on May 7, 1945, was in an official manner authorized on May 8. The fall of Berlin was completely due to Hitler's establishment and the judgment of the war in Europe. This occurrence was understood as one of the origins of the post-war profession and the Nuremberg Trials to hold Nazi heads accountable for their wartime charges.

### III. Main Enemies

Germany's enemies all along World War II were the Allied powers, a different association of countries containing the following:

- **The United Kingdom:** Big industrialized and economic capacity and Allied influences, has massive elasticity, guidance, and worldwide reach. And it has the planet's most powerful seagoing forces, ruling main surf routes, and the flow of equipment to the Allies.
- **the United States:** A large mechanical and military reserve for the war and a bigger producer of arms, supplies, and equipment for the Allies.
- **The Soviet Union:** Provides the Allies with accompanying volume production of armament, supplies, and equipment and further produces tanks, airplanes, and different military properties in abundant quantities.
- **France:** a good-grown country accompanying a sane range company that also has a traditional military and a network of strongholds. France again has a forceful technical base that supports the results of armaments and supplies for attacks.

### IV. Previous Operations

#### Phony War, September 1939 (win)

eight-month period characterized by a lack of direct military engagement between our regime and our adversaries, primarily Britain and France. This uneasy calm persisted until we launched a surprise invasion of Poland, which prompted a delayed declaration of war by our enemies, Britain and France, a few days later. Nevertheless, the conflict remained largely dormant until we launched military invasions into France, Luxembourg, Holland, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

During this phase, several critical developments set the stage for this war. The regime employed our blitzkrieg tactics in the initial months of this war, especially during the invasion of Poland. Simultaneously, our German U-boats commenced their participation in the Battle of the Atlantic, and German troops were strategically positioned along the French border in anticipation of future confrontations.



### **Fall Weiß (win)**

Operation Fall Weiss is the disguise of an arranged Polish encroachment attack, accompanying a few of our military, like 1.5 million marines, 2,000 tanks, and 1,900 aircraft, going into Poland without some kind of warning or announcement. To start, our forces penetrated Poland from the north, south, and west the morning after the Gleiwitz occurrence. Then, our associate, Slovakia, presented the order to Slovak military forces to advance alongside our military in northern Slovakia. As our Wehrmacht advanced, Polish forces withdrew from their forward bases of operation close to the Germany-Poland border to more established defense lines to the east.

After the mid-September Polish defeat in the Battle of the Bzura, we gained an undisputed advantage. Polish forces then withdrew to the southeast, where they prepared for a long defense of the Romanian Bridgehead and awaited support and relief from France and the United Kingdom.

This “surprise” attack by our regime and Slovakia neutralized the small Polish army and gained victory over the territory.

### **Operation Weserübung (win)**

Operation Weserübung is when this regime, France, and England fought for control of land in Norway to our war benefit to extend land and borders.

The Battle of Norway was the first large-scale military operation to use air, ground, naval, and airborne troops during the beginning of the war.

The principles of surprise and security were the most critical to this regime’s military success.

Operation Weserübung included both the invasion of Denmark and the invasion of Norway.

The first phase of the operation was the invasion of Denmark; its air bases were needed for the invasion of Norway, and our regime made them fall in a single day.

### **Fall Gelb (win)**

The operation "Fall Gelb" was when our forces launched a surprise attack through the Ardennes and along the Somme River, a brilliant tactical move. With this audacious maneuver, the Allied forces that had marched into Belgium to meet our regime’s forces to threaten us were successful and surrounded and isolated us. n the

Consequently, our persistent German troops pushed Belgian, French, and British soldiers back to the shore. The British and French vehicles conducted a daring rescue operation from the port of Dunkirk, evacuating Belgian and French troops together with the encircled parts of the British Expeditionary Force.

### **Battle of Britain (1940) (loss)**

The Battle of Britain was a major conflict that we fought in the skies over Britain between the Royal Air Force (RAF) and our German Luftwaffe. This battle is divided into four phases:

#### *Phase 1: Attacks on Channel Shipping*

At the start, our German Luftwaffe targeted ships in the English Channel, Channel ports, and radar stations along the southern coast of England.

There were many nighttime raids along the coast to get them off-shore.

#### *Phase 2: Attacks on Airfields and Radar Stations*

In this phase, the Luftwaffe aimed to destroy the English Fighter Command's planes on the ground or in the air. They focused on airfields and radar stations. These attacks damaged airfields and valuable planes. And small civilian airfields were used in emergencies.

#### *Phase 3: Bombings on England and Berlin*

The Luftwaffe continued to bomb towns, cities, and airfields on the south coast of England, the Midlands, and the northeast.

On August 24, a group of lost German bombers accidentally dropped bombs on London. In response, the RAF carried out its first bombing raid on Berlin on August 25.

#### *Phase 4: English-repelled attacks on Germany's air force*

In the final phase, there were massive bombing raids on London and other major British cities.

On September 15, the Luftwaffe conducted its heaviest bombing raids on London. However, Fighter Command successfully repelled the attackers, causing significant Luftwaffe losses.

### **D-Day (1944) (loss)**

D-Day was an Allied attack on Normandy, in northern France. The basic aim of the Allies concerning this movement is to search out and authorize a ledge on the Normandy coast and devise a Western Front in Europe.

Our German forces, led by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, faced the best marine attack in the war up until now, as British, American, Canadian, and different Allied military forces achieved on the beaches of Normandy, France. Our German defenders fiercely resisted the invasion with fortified positions and heavy artillery.

While they put up a determined defense, the Allied forces combined strategic deception and air superiority, ultimately leading to the successful establishment of beachheads on the Normandy coast and gaining the northern territory of France.

The whole operation of the Allies was to liberate France from our territory and to put pressure on our borders from the west and south.

### **Operation Dragoon (1944) (loss)**

This operation was made by the Allies, and the whole operation was to launch a surprise attack on the French Riviera.

The objective of Operation Dragoon by the Allies was to liberate the southern regions of France from our occupation and secure key ports, transportation routes, and infrastructure.

The loss of southern France and its strategic ports was a significant setback for our war setup, as it compromised supply lines and further fragmented our German-held territory. It also opened more borders through which the Allies would invade our nation.

### **War in the Atlantic (1939–now)**

The Battle of the Atlantic is a naval campaign led by the British Royal Navy and recently supported by the United States. Its main objective is to safeguard crucial sea routes from our German U-boats and surface raiders.

At the beginning of this attack, our U-boats, which were using wolfpack tactics, effectively targeted Allied merchant ships and sank numerous of them, causing severe disruptions to vital supply lines between

## V. Current Status

### **Battle of the Atlantic (1939–Now)**

As of January 1945, the tides concerning this long battle had started to turn in favor of the Allies, signifying an important shift in the war. They manage important attacks in neutralizing our U-boat dangers through persistent incidents of more dynamic anti-U-boat warfare tactics and progressive machinery, containing enhanced radio detection, and the establishment of air patrols. The introduction of Allied long-range aircraft and escort carriers played a role in tracking down our German U-boats, thus altering our dynamic in the Battle of the Atlantic.

### **Ardennes Offensive (1944–Now)**

Even though this operation started last month, we are in desperate need of regaining French land. Our generals wanted to use the tactics previously used on the French front by attacking through the deep forest of the Ardennes. Although we are still trying to make a breakthrough, we desperately need to break the Allies' defenses to take some resources and regain the wealthy region of Northern France. This is cutting off supplies for the enemy.

### **Operation Hannibal (Jan 1945-Now)**

After retreating from the Polish-occupied zone, some forces were encircled in Polish and eastern Prussian coastal cities. Although this operation has a high risk, we desperately need manpower to defend our native land. So we have begun an evacuation to rescue our comrades in eastern Prussia by now (January). We are also attempting to evacuate as many people as possible from the zone. Those who remain will battle till the last man stands. We pray for the safety of our brave soldiers and their successful evacuation, but we still don't know if any of the Allies know about any of our "under development" operations.

## VI. Key Generals

### **Hermann Göring**

After being in the German embryonic air force, Hermann Göring changed into the aviation's squadron commander in World War I. Hermann later joined the National Socialist German Workers Party and became the Nazi German Air Force High Commander position for the war. He became the right hand and successor as Führer of all Germany of our Regime's leader, Hitler.



Hermann coordinated the attack and invasion of Poland.

### **Gerd von Rundstedt**

The Battle of France and the Battle of the Bulge were some of the major battles led by Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt during World War II. Aside from his organizational chops, he was known for his battle plans. Away from his stoicism, he was known for his adaptability. In the end, the Germans surrendered, so he was forced out.

### **Erwin Rommel**

Rommel, known as the desert fox, played a pivotal role in the North African attacks and became one of the war's top generals. His military strategies were characterized by speed and surprise, and he was known for overreaching and outslinking his opponents. As well as his courage and adaptability, his colors respected him.

### **Heinrich Himmler**

He was a high-ranking functionary in Nazi Germany, serving as the leader of the Schutzstaffel( SS) and overseeing the Gestapo. He played a vital role in enforcing the Holocaust, overseeing attention and decimation camps, and promoting Nazi ethical chastity and testament.

### **Wilhelm Keitel**

Chief of the German High Command (OKW) and Adolf Hitler's close counsel, Wilhelm Keitel, played an important part in the planning and prosecution of multitudinous Nazi military operations and strategies. The German irruption of Poland and Operation Barbarossa, the irruption of the Soviet Union, were under his command. The attention camps and the Holocaust were also under his watch.

### **Erich von Manstein**

Field Marshal Erich von Manstein was known for his strategic brilliance and leadership on the Eastern Front. He is credited with some of the most successful German offensives during the war.

### **Alfred Jodl**

Alfred Jodl served as a general in the Wehrmacht and held the position of Chief of the Operations Staff of the Armed Forces High Command. He developed Germany's war strategy and the planning and execution of various attacks on the war, like Operation Barbarossa, as well as the Battle of the Bulge.

## VII. German High Command

**Chief of Staff:** The chief of staff is the advisor of the chief of operations, plus he or she supervises the war room. Through this committee, he or she will have the normal responsibilities of a director.

**The Chief of Operations:** Is technically the one who passes or dismisses the war plans. However, in the late war, Hitler started to also decide whether to pass or dismiss the war plan. For the purposes of this committee, the Chief of Operations will have the responsibilities of a moderator.

**Chief of Armed Forces:** (Better known as “the Führer”) Hitler is the current leader of the German Reich. When the war room establishes a war plan, Hitler will enter the room to examine the plan and will decide, along with both the Chief of Operations and Chief of Staff, if it passes or not.

**Ministry of Propaganda:** When an unmoderated debate begins, the committee will not only have the task of creating a war plan but also a message for the German propaganda ministry. That message will be for the German people to lift morale during these hard times (it will be sent to the Press Corps).

## VII. Recommendations

1. Who is your general?
2. What operations has he been part of? Did they succeed? If so, could it help us again?
3. Which position did he hold at the time of this committee?
4. What's the current situation of all branches of the German army? (frontline and supplies)
5. What territories does the axis still hold?
6. Which German formation could help us regain our previous territories?
7. How can we defeat the Allies?
8. What is the current situation of other axis powers?
9. Which generals could help us control future operations?

Esteemed High German Commanders, I hope this background paper gave you the confidence and knowledge needed to make powerful operations to prevent the defeat of the regime and to have a big future for Germany ahead. We, as the Nazi high commission, consisted of an experienced and knowledgeable team of military personnel, strategists, and powerful generals to help you with your operations ideas, and we believe that with your skill and leadership, our efforts can triumph over our opponents and secure the future of the German people and our party.

I am very excited to see you this April 26th and 27th, generals, commanders, and leaders.

Please, don't hesitate to ask any questions you may have about the topic or committee. I, Montse, will be more than happy to help you since I want to make sure that you have the best possible experience at this SPISMUN 2024 Conference.

As your chair, we remind you that this MUN simulation is designed to expand your knowledge and short-term problem-solving skills, so make sure to take advantage of every opportunity you see at the conference.

And finally, good luck dear generals, and may success follow you in your endeavors!

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