



JCC Russian Civil War: White



Chair: Jack Reardon

Co-Chair: James Conley

Boston College High School Model UN



Welcome

Dear Delegates,

Thank you for your interest in the JCC Russian Civil War White committee. I am very excited to have the opportunity to chair this committee. My name is Jack Reardon and I have been a member of the BC High Model UN club since 7th grade. This will be my first year chairing but I have been lucky enough to participate in the conference itself and as a member of BC High's conference crisis committee. Besides participating in Model UN, I am also an active member of BC High's St. Louis Project, Environmental club, and Rugby team. I have included my email below so that you can send me your position papers. You must email me your position paper one week early to be considered for the Ben Maher best position paper award. I am excited to be able to lead this Joint Crisis Committee, and am looking forward to what I am sure will be an exciting and engaging experience for every delegate.

Sincerely,

Jack Reardon
Chair
jb.reardon24@students.bchigh.edu



Dear Delegates,

My name is James Conley and I have only been a member of BC High's Model UN Club since my sophomore year (I am a current junior). As I am newer to the Model UN scene and have not been to as many conferences in my career as my chair Jack has, I will be co-chairing this committee and I am looking forward very much to doing so. This will be my first conference in a chair/co-chair position so I am very eager to succeed with this committee and help things run smoothly. Aside from Model UN, I am also a member of BC High's business club, investment club and sports analytics club. Similar to Jack, my email will be left below so if you have any questions, please feel free to let me know. I am looking forward to this committee and am excited to see out how delegates work together.

Sincerely,

James Conley '24

Co-Chair

jf.conley24@students.bchigh.edu



A Joint-Crisis Committee

This is a Joint Crisis Committee. By the nature of this style of delegation, the committee will be fast-paced and will operate with directives rather than resolutions. Directives call for specific actions addressing a specific issue rather than solutions to a general problem. Like resolutions, they will involve the entire committee's attention and consideration. For example, in a warfare committee, one side of the JCC might pass a directive that calls for the preparation for war with a missile strike and 5,000 troops. They will require a 50% simple majority to pass. Furthermore, 2 sponsors and 3 signatories will be required to present the directive.

In addition to general committee directives, there will be personal directives. This means as a delegate representing a character, you can request specific actions within the character's power. These are accomplished through paper notes to the crisis staff. The crisis staff will make periodic visits to the committee. These actions must be approved by the crisis staff and will not be considered legitimate without their approval. These personal directives are kept confidential with the crisis staff and will not be shared with other delegates. If crisis staff approves, they will come into the room with "crisis updates" which will detail the effects of the personal directives and general committee directives.

Note that both the White and Red sides will not interact face to face. Rather, they will interact and respond to each other through their directives. Crisis updates will contain moves made from the Red side and the effects of any personal directives.



Introduction

During WW1 while Russians were fighting the Germans on the frontlines, anti-Russian Communists took the capital. They have seized control of the industrial heartland, and now they are moving to institute their anti-monarchist regime. You must unite your loyal forces fighting on the front, and the monarchists in the empire to retake control. Your Allies in the Great War will send help, but you must keep fighting in the war to keep it. It is up to you to decide the fate of Russia, and the course of history.

History of the Topic

In the early 1900s, Russia was a strong monarchical autocracy on the surface with a large underclass of impoverished industrial workers that had just been converted to city life by Russia's late adoption of industrialism. From 1890 to 1910, the populations of large cities, like Moscow and St. Petersburg, nearly doubled, and these new urban denizens suffered from overcrowding, horrible living conditions, and often poverty in these cities. In addition, Russia lost the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, and in addition to demoralizing the populace, they lost thousands of soldiers, myriad ships, and most importantly, international respect.

Prompted by the Bloody Sunday massacre, wherein the troops of Czar Nicholas II killed hundreds of unarmed protestors in St. Petersburg, thousands of workers deeply displeased with the monarchy went on strike in the Russian Revolution of 1905. In some areas, even soldiers and common farm workers banded together for the cause of anti-imperialism, and they created worker councils, known as soviets, that advocated for the common laborers, organized strikes, and served as the beginning for the collectivized labor movement in Russia. This led to Czar Nicholas II, in 1907, abolishing his authoritarian rule and instituting a constitutional monarchy



headed by the Russian parliament, the Duma, intended to appease revolutionaries and push towards reform policies.

In World War I, Russia suffered great losses against the German army, even with help from Western Europe, and while the nation did not fall, their victory came at the cost of the already weak supply chains, leaving even more Russian citizens, especially common laborers, impoverished and angered. As Russia's involvement in World War I became more and more unpopular, the Russian parliament, headed by individuals such as Alexander Kerensky, doubled down on the war effort. This culminated in two revolutions in 1917—first the February Revolution, wherein a large group of factory workers began strikes in Petrograd with hundreds of thousands of participants, upending the fragile balance of power in pre-communist Russia and eventually leading to the final downfall of the Romanov Dynasty. A new government was formed with the Duma at its head, but after numerous coup attempts and a temporary absence of authority in St. Petersburg, the October Revolution in October 1917 led the Bolsheviks to power, collapsing the Provisional Government that had been established earlier that year.

The White Army's Perspective

During the Russian Revolution, the White Army was focused on restoring order in Russia and preventing the rise of any and all Soviet/communist threats. Before and after the war, they wanted to eliminate any communist ideas in Russia, aiming to preserve nationalistic ideas as well as keeping Russia one whole nation opposed to a separation of nation states. Some of the strengths of the White Movement were political stability in wartime and their alliances with other major nations. During the war, the White Army was able to establish a wartime government in Omsk. The White Army never officially recognized certain policies or ideologies,



as all they wanted to was to unite Russia under one government which could later determine said ideologies. In terms of alliances, the White Army consistently had major western nations, such as Great Britain, Japan, the United States, Poland, and others on their side in their fight against communism. Although, many of these foreign and geographically distant allies would not begin to help them until later in their fight which proved fatal during the Civil War.

The White Army was constantly battling Soviet Nations, such as the Soviet Union and Soviet Ukraine. And despite their many alliances, they were often too weak in battle to defeat the Red Army of the Bolshevik regime and struggled to restore the order of the Tsar. Along with that, because there were so many causes being fought for by the White Army, there was less unity among them. The only commonality between the many soldiers and groups within the White Army was the fight against communism.

This committee is being held in August 1918. This is several months after the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which ended the fighting between Russia and Germany, but before the end of WWI. In designing the positions we tried our best to find leaders of the war during August of 1918. In general, you may assume that any leadership position your character holds around the time of August 1918 (give or take a year) your character will hold in the committee. For example, if your character only achieves a significant leadership position in January 1919, they will have it for the purposes of the committee. If your character dies soon after the beginning of the committee, assume they survive unless the committee proceeds otherwise.



Positions

Russian State :

- Anton Denikin (Caucasus)
- Aleksandr Kolchak
- Viktor Pepelyayev (Espionage)
- Roman von Ungern-Sternberg (Far East Army)
- Pavel Bermond-Avalov (Western Army)
- Grigory Mikhailovich Semyonov (Far East Army)
- Lavr Kornilov (Don region)

Anti-Bolsheviks:

- Black Army (Kronstadt) - Stepan Petrichenko
- Czechoslovakian Legion - Radola Gajda
- Green Army - Nestor Makhno

Foreign Nations:

- Japan- Otani Kikuzo
- Britain - Edmund Ironside
- U.S.- William S. Graves
- France - Maurice Janin
- Ottoman Empire/Turkey - Nuri Killigil (Caucasus)
- Freikorps (Germany) - Major Josef Bischoff
- Baltische Landeswehr (Germany) - Major Alfred Fletcher
- Bogd Khanate - Bogd Khan
- Austria-Hungary - Sergei Wojciechowski
- Sweden - Carl August Ehrensward
- Azerbaijan - Mahammad Amin Rasulzade

Separatists:

- Poland - Józef Piłsudski
- Latvia - Jānis Čakste
- Belarusian Front - Ivan Sierada
- Estonia - Konstantin Päts
- Ukraine -Mykhailo Hrushevsky
- Finland - Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim



- Kuban Republic - Mykola Riabovil
- Khiva - Junaid Khan
- Don Republic - Pyotr Krasnov

*Please make sure to thoroughly research your position and submit a position paper prior to the conference in order to ensure a thoughtful and robust debate.

Questions to consider

1. How will you keep the Germans away from Russia during this war?
2. How will you create an international coalition to unify the Whites and oust the Reds?
3. How will you design your offensive against the Bolsheviks?
4. What will provisional White Army governments look like?
5. What will the political and economic future of Russia be?



Works Cited

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