



# **World War I JCC: Central Powers**

## **Background Guide**

***Start Date – March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1918***

March 24th-25th  
Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ

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# Letter from the Chair

Honorable Delegates,

My name is Victoria Blakey-Padilla. I am a junior studying chemistry and classical studies and a part of the University's Honors Program. I am a member of Greek life and the Student Alumni Association. Also, I am a tour guide and admissions processing assistant for Seton Hall University. I have been participating in Model United Nations for 5 years. I am currently the President of the competitive collegiate Model United Nations team here at Seton Hall University. I am beyond excited to be a part of your Model United Nations experience and I can't wait to see what you guys do with the given topics.

I hope you all come to committee with plenty of research of the many topics as well as the specific position we have given you all. At the 19th annual session of SHUMUN, our committee will be representing the Central Powers during World War I. Stabilizing the Ottoman Empire and Austria Hungary, occupying captured territories, and preparing for a final offensive in Western Europe are our main objectives and highest priorities. I expect creative and new directives to continue or change the outcome of the war from history. As you know, this committee is a joint crisis committee so keep in mind what the Allied Powers might have in response to what we accomplish. Please come prepared for war!

Sincerely,

Victoria Blakey-Padilla, Chair

— SHUMUN —

# Letter from the Crisis Director

Honorable Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the Central Powers side of our WWI Joint Crisis Committee at the 19<sup>th</sup> session of Seton Hall University Model United Nations. I look forward to the discussion of multiple issues which were critical to the Central Powers in March 1918. These include the stabilization of the Ottoman Empire and Austria Hungary, the occupation of captured territories, and perhaps the most important, preparing for a final offensive in Western Europe. The decisions you make may very well impact the outcome of the Great War.

I will be serving as the director of our committee. My name is Henry Steck, and I am currently a sophomore in the Business Leadership Development Honors Program at Seton Hall. I am originally from the Chicago area, and am studying Finance and International Business. On campus I am a Resident Assistant and help invest part of the university's endowment as a Portfolio Manager for our Student Managed Investment Fund. Beyond campus, I have interned in investment banking and corporate finance.

This will be my fifth year as a part of MUN, and I have competed at the international level in JCCs and in many other types of committees. I was the president of my high school's MUN club. This is where I first learned how valuable MUN can be as an opportunity to build a wide variety of competencies. I hope that you put in the time to make conferences like this one a valuable learning experience.

Sincerely,

Henry Steck, Crisis Director

# Committee Objectives

## Stabilizing Key Allies

### ***The Ottoman Empire***

The Ottoman Empire, once a strong and formidable force both militarily and politically, is on the brink of collapse. The empire's heavy debt burden and internal strife remain serious concerns. After numerous coups in the last decade, the Arab Revolt, which began in 1916, appears to be forcing the centuries-old empire into submission. Estimates received by German intelligence indicate that Central Power forces are outnumbered by the nationalist rebels. Led by Lawrence of Arabia, a British officer, these rebels have ambushed rail lines and stolen carts full of Ottoman gold. Furthermore, attacks led by Edmund Allenby, the British General, also continue to challenge the territorial integrity of our Ottoman Allies. The Ottomans will need comprehensive financial and political reform if the empire is to survive this war. Ottoman stability is crucial to the Central Powers' success in the Middle East.<sup>1</sup>

### ***The Austro-Hungarian Empire***

We have been very disappointed with the performance of the Austro-Hungarian high command. The Austro-Hungarian invasion of Serbia was a bloodbath, and the country's very vulnerable economic circumstances have accelerated nationalist movements within its borders. Austria-Hungary's dire economic conditions appear to be rooted in issues with agriculture, specifically connected to meat products. Inflation is also rampant. We must rejuvenate Austria-Hungary. It occupies 260,000 sq miles of territory located at the core of our geographical position. We cannot give the diverse peoples within the empire reason to become separatists. Civil authority must be maintained.

## Occupation of Captured Territories

The armies of the Central Powers have seen success across Europe, capturing swaths of allied land. In order to ensure that our forces on the frontlines have an excellent setting for the war moving forward, we must ensure that peace is kept behind the front lines. Intelligence has made us particularly concerned about conditions on the Eastern Front. Although the armed forces of the Russian Empire have disintegrated, trouble is brewing in the form of the "Red Army." This force is being scraped together by the Bolsheviks, and service is compulsory for any unemployed men. We have hundreds of thousands of men

tied up on the Eastern Front, spanning nearly 1,000 miles from north to south. Our gasp on this arena cannot be allowed to slip.

## **Preparing for the Final Offensive**

### ***Western Europe***

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## **Background Information**

### **Treaty of Brest-Litvosk**

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed between Russia and Germany, which caused the Russia’s involvement in World War I. The outcome of the treaty led to Russia losing Ukraine, Finland, and Polish and Baltic territories. It later became a failure for Russia because it lost areas that were essential to food resources that caused Russia to spend three years in survival mode to feed its citizens. The treaty was beneficial to the Germans because it allowed them to deploy their force to the Western Front rather than continue to fight on all sides.<sup>2</sup>

### **The Western Front**

The Western front was a 400 mile stretch of land between France and Belgium. It was comprised of trenches, barbed wire entanglement, blockhouses and underground shelter where millions of soldiers fought during the war. This area played a key role in World War I since it was a determining factor of which side would win the war. If the central powers were able to control this area it would begin the tipping point of them winning. Obtaining this land was crucial because if the central power control this land it would mean they could start invading territory of the Allied Powers.

## Warfare in the Alps

The terrain in the Italian Alps is rocky and treacherous. Warfare here is very difficult, and many troops were killed while trying to climb to the top of mountains to get a better viewpoint. All machinery and weapons had to be trekked up and down the mountains since roads were few and far between, and the few that existed were unstable. Injuries on top of the mountain were especially difficult since there was no centralized medical tent to bring soldiers to.

## The Balkan Front

Fighting in the Balkans was located in Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, and Montenegro. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, by a Bosnian Serb in Sarajevo, Bosnia was the event which arguably was the catalyst that caused WWI. Conflict and tension between Serbia and Austria-Hungary had been growing for years and much of the early fighting took place between those two nations. Italy and Serbia both wanted to seize a region called Dalmatia from Austria-Hungary. Dalmatia is a belt of land along the Adriatic Sea and is mostly a mountainous area. It has uninterrupted access to the Adriatic Sea, making it an important region to control for defense purposes.<sup>3</sup>



## The Middle Eastern Front

The Middle-Eastern front covered the largest amount of land mass compared to all other fronts in the war. The Ottomans were the main central power in the region. Their main objective in the middle east was to recover territories which had been lost during the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War, and success on this front would force the diversion of Russian troops from the Polish and Galician fronts. The Germans' main goal in the region was to cut off Russian access to the hydrocarbon resources around the Caspian Sea. In the deserts of the Arabian Peninsula the British have begun using discontent by Arab nomads to rebel against the Ottoman Empire. A British Colonel T.E. Lawrence has been sent behind enemy lines and has been damaging rail lines and inciting revolt in Ottoman held territory.



# Breaking Point

## ***Shellshock and Morale in World War One***

Shellshock in WWI was a major issue, one that was often overlooked in favor of more “pressing” matters, such as the movement of troops. Despite this, millions of soldiers suffered from shellshock. It was characterized by physical and psychological manifestations of trauma caused by the horrors of war, such as inability to sleep,



confusion, impaired vision, tremors, paralysis, and a dazed stare. Some men who had bayoneted other soldiers in the face developed tics in their own facial muscles that were uncontrollable. Others had horrific dreams or visions of battle which could occur at any moment. In the early part of the war, shellshock was believed to be caused by injured nerves resulting from heavy bombardment. It was not known how to treat shellshock, and many treatments involved electroshock therapy and hypnosis. Soldiers’ masculinity was questioned

because of their inability to overcome shellshock, and eighty percent of soldiers who suffered from shellshock were unable to return to battle. Morale was extremely low because of the number of casualties and families torn apart by the war, not to mention the horrific conditions in which the soldiers had to live and fight.<sup>4</sup>

# The “Sick Man of Europe”

## ***The Ottoman Empire***

After increasing tension with the Russians, the de facto leader of the Ottoman Empire, Enver Pasha, called for the Ottoman fleet to attack the Russians on October 25, 1914. The Russians responded by declaring war on the Ottoman Empire on November 2. France and Britain followed suit and declared war on November, thus bringing the Ottomans into WWI on the side of the Central Powers. The Ottoman Empire had been involved in three wars in the previous three years, and their economy and military showed it. They were in extreme debt and suffered 250,00 casualties in the First Balkan War, not to mention the weapons and machinery lost. The Balkan Wars also disrupted their railroad system which made it difficult for them to mobilize quickly.<sup>5</sup> The Ottomans also had the issue of the Armenians on their hands. For years, the Armenians had been the victims of systematic oppression and the Armenian Genocide in 1915 caused the Armenians residing in the Ottoman Empire to side with the Russians when war broke out.<sup>6</sup>



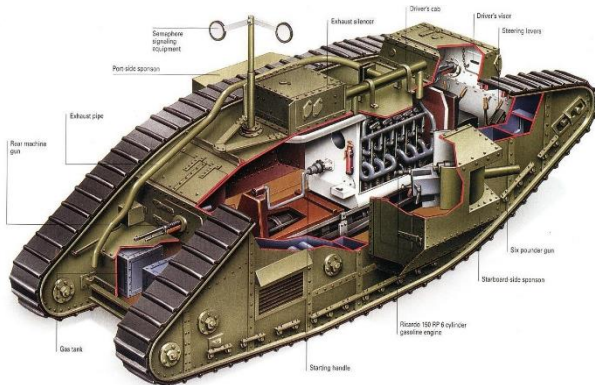
# Dealing with the Dual Monarchy

## *Austria-Hungary*

“We are Shackled to a Corpse” is a term used by the German military to describe its Alliance with Austria-Hungary. The Austria-Hungary had shown that it was incapable of handling itself during a modern war. Italians, Czechs, Serbs, Croats, Romanians, and many other minorities in the Empire are unhappy living under the Austrian rule and wish to form their own nations. Unable to deal with these multitudes of ethnicities and races the Empire has relied heavily on its allies to support its war effort and stabilize its economy. If the Central Powers lose the war odds are there will be no more Austria-Hungary.

## Technology and the Great War

World War One was the first Industrial War; weapons, equipment, artillery, and men were deployed on a scale never before seen. The Industrial Revolution had changed the way war was fought, new technologies once thought impossible fifty years ago had become



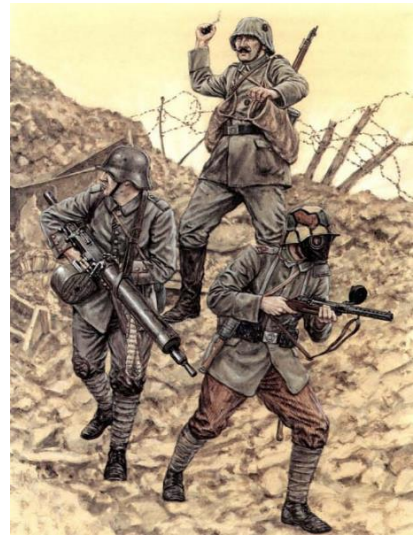
reality revealing the destructive power that mankind can unleash. The Machine gun allowed for a team of five men the ability to stall an enemy attack of hundreds. Airplanes allowed for advanced reconnaissance and bombing raids. Massive armored behemoths such as the British Mark V tank were deployed during War for the first time. At the seas submarines stalked vessels underwater, allowing for

surprise attacks and raids. The telegram and telephone made giving orders easier and allowed for a greater coordination of troops on a massive scale. The deadliest technological achievement was advanced artillery pieces. Modern artillery pieces positioned in the right place can destroy any fort and halt any advance. Artillery barrages carried shrapnel and dreaded new poisons like chlorine and mustard gas. These technologies changed the war and the world forever.

## New Year, Old Tactics

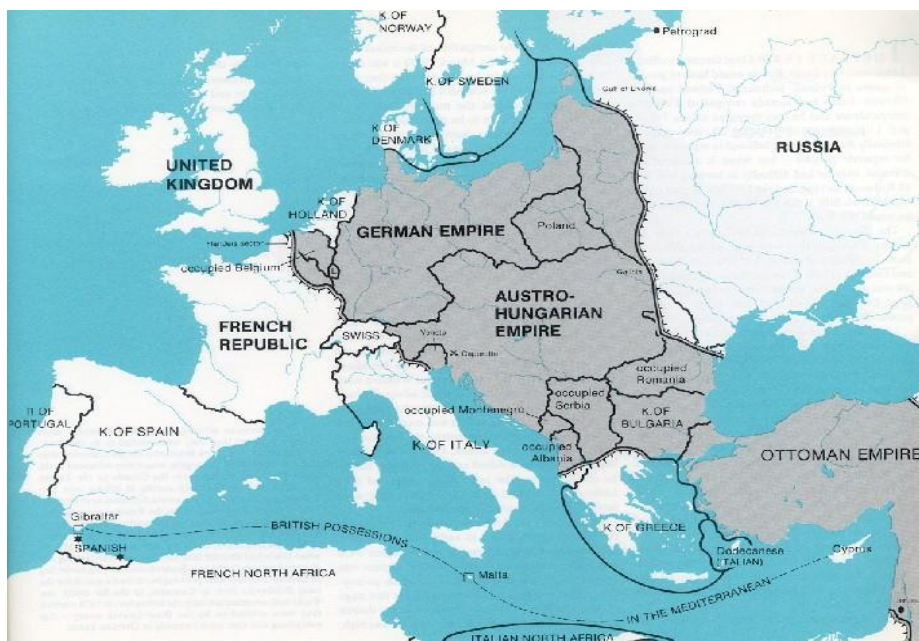
World War I transitioned the world into the modern age, it was the ultimate clash of traditions from the old world to the practicalities of today. There was no better example of this than the tactics used by military leaders during the opening months of the war. Tactics

such as line infantry and cavalry charges were made obsolete with the invention of the machine gun and modern artillery. It took generals years, and millions of lives, to finally recognize that war had changed and that strategies used in the 19th century had no place in a 20th century war. Helmets were not even introduced until 1916. In 1918 new tactics have been tested and both sides plan on using them on a massive scale. The Allies have begun using creeping barrages to protect their advancing forces with artillery support. Allied Artillery would follow the advance until mere seconds before Allied troops arrived at the enemy trenches, giving the enemy no time to come from cover and man the machine guns. Coupled this tactic with tanks and armored vehicles, it was very effective at advancing troops on a massive scale. The Central Powers had developed a different tactic to attack enemy trenches. They assembled elite companies of troops of and called them Stormtroopers. They were lightly equipped and would assault enemy lines armed with short rifles and grenades. These assaults were usually supported with light machine guns, flamethrowers, and mortars. The small size and mobility of these units caused havoc on allied line during 1918 and allowed them to pierce enemy lines.



## Maps

### Map of Current Situation



# Western Front 1918



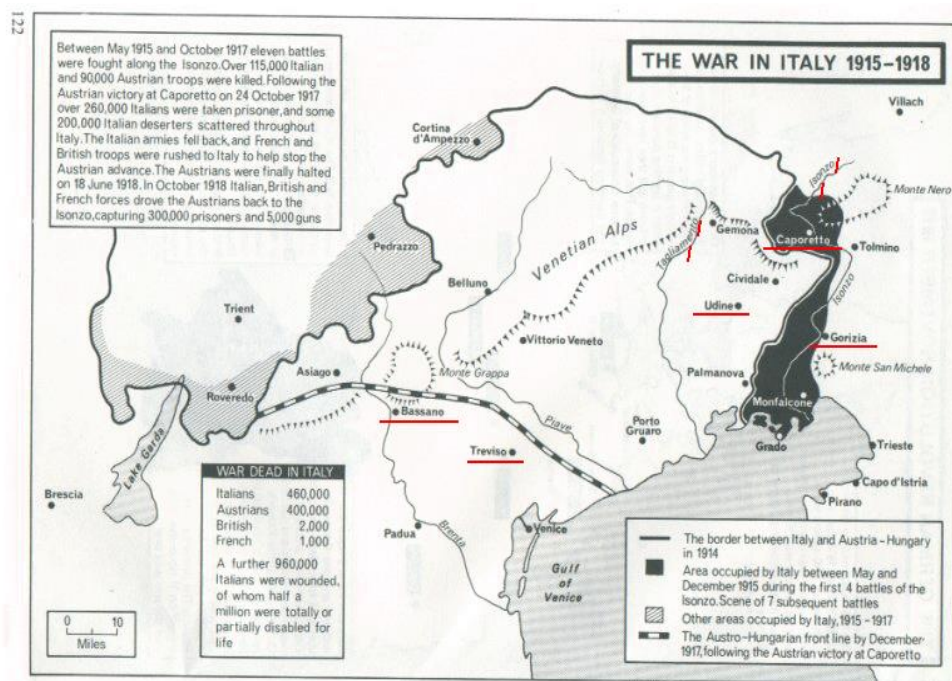
# Eastern Front 1918



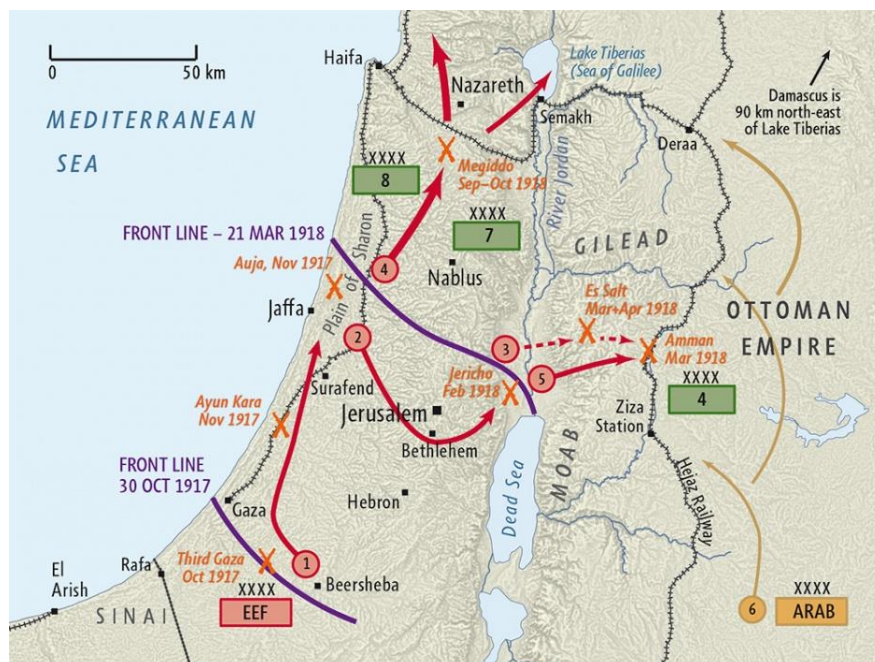
1918 – Map illustrating the land given up by Russian delegation in signing the Brest-Litovsk treaty.



# Italian Front 1918



# Middle East Front 1918



# The Great War: A Timeline

## 1914 A World War

**June 28<sup>th</sup>** — Archduke Franz Ferdinand is Assassinated in Sarajevo

**July 24<sup>th</sup>** — Russia begins partial mobilization

**July 28<sup>th</sup>** — Austria-Hungary Declares War on Serbia

**August 1<sup>st</sup>** — Germany Declares War on Russia

**August 3<sup>rd</sup>** — Germany Declares War on France

**August 4<sup>th</sup>** — Germany Invades Belgium, United Kingdom Declares War on Germany

**August 23<sup>rd</sup>** — Battle of Tannenberg. Japan joins the war.

**September 6<sup>th</sup>** — Battle of the Marne. Paris is saved and Germany is forced to retreat.

**October 23<sup>rd</sup>** — Ottoman Empire joins the war on the side of the Central Powers.

**December 25<sup>th</sup>** — Christmas Truce on the Western Front.

## 1915 The War Expands

**April 25<sup>th</sup>** — ANZAC (Australia New Zealand Army Corps) invades Gallipoli.

**May 23<sup>rd</sup>** — Italy joins the war, betraying Austria-Hungary and Germany.

**October 7<sup>th</sup> - December 4<sup>th</sup>** — Germany and Austria-Hungary invade Serbia for the 3rd time.

**October 14<sup>th</sup>** — Bulgaria joins the Central Powers, invades Serbia.

## 1916 The Year of Battles

**February 21<sup>st</sup>** — The Battle of Verdun Begins: In an effort to bleed the French army dry, the Germans launch an assault on the French Fort of Verdun.

**June 1<sup>st</sup>** — The German and British surface fleets engage off the coast of Denmark. It is a draw.

**June 4<sup>th</sup>** — Brusilov Offensive begins. The Russian army steamrolls against Germany and Austria-Hungary causing them to retreat back.

**July 1<sup>st</sup>** — The Battle of the Somme Begins. British Troops attack on the Western Front.

**August 10<sup>th</sup>** — The Brusilov Offensive ends.

**November 18<sup>th</sup>** — The Battle of the Somme ends. The British take 420,000 casualties.

**December 18<sup>th</sup>** — The Battle of Verdun Ends. It is the bloodiest battle of the War.

**December** — The Turnip Winter begins in Germany. After 2 years of being blockaded the German people begin to starve. All that is available to eat are turnips. Moral in the Empire drops.

## 1917 War and Revolution

**February 1<sup>st</sup>** — German U-boats begin unrestricted submarine warfare.

**March 16<sup>th</sup>** — The February Revolution happens in Russia.

**April 6<sup>th</sup>** — The United States joins the war on the side of Allies.

**July 6<sup>th</sup>** — The Battle of Aqaba. Lawrence of Arabia is able to lead a successful raid on the Ottoman town with Arab rebel fighters.

**October 21<sup>st</sup>** — American units enter combat for the first time.

**October 24<sup>th</sup>** — The Italian Army is defeated at the Battle of Caporetto.

**November 7<sup>th</sup>** — The October Revolution occurs. Bolsheviks take control of Petrograd, Russia.

**December 5<sup>th</sup>** — Vladimir Lenin's government implements a ceasefire with the Central Powers.

## 1918 War Without Mercy

**March 3<sup>rd</sup>** — The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk is signed between Soviet Russia and the Central Powers. Russia is officially out of the war and the Central Powers take large swathes of land from the former Russian Empire.

**March 4<sup>th</sup>** — This committee meets to begin planning for the next assault on the Western Front.

# Positions

## Germany

### ***General Erich Ludendorff – Military***

You are the right-hand man to Supreme Commander Paul von Hindenburg you have been a part of the planning for nearly almost every battle for the German Army. Men under your leadership have attacked the Belgian Fort city of Liege, defeated the Russians at Tannenberg, and captured the Russian city of Riga. You are a brilliant strategist and are amazing with logistics and planning. In 1917 you were the genius who created the Hindenburg line on the western front. The Hindenburg line was a successful series of flexible defensive positions using bunkers and trenches to kill as many attackers are possible and has been an astounding success, save for a few breaches by the British government the Hindenburg line still holds. Despite all of your success you have decided to stay in the background from the public eye, letting General Hindenburg receive the praise. You are very power hungry and wish to micromanage anything you control. Currently you are in control of all German Forces on the Western Front and are planning your attack on the allies. It is recommended that you work together with you fellow delegates to plan your next moves, lest you choke on your own aspirations.

### ***Field Marshal August von Mackensen***

You are one of Germany's most experienced Field Marshals, while your peers have been bogged down in the trenches of the Western Front you have been moving your forces rapidly around the Eastern Front taking Warsaw in 1915, successfully invading Serbia later that year and counter invading Romania in 1916. Known as the Last Hussar you are a staunch conservative and a firm monarchist, believing that in the end Germany will find final victory. Your rapid success in occupying Romania has left you in virtual control of the country and this is where your army is Currently stationed. With the Eastern Front seeing more action it is up to you to decide where you wish to put your army. You do not expect Romania or Serbia to even exist after this war, since they are currently under occupation. You also dislike it when General Ludendorff and General Hindenburg take credit for what you deem as your success on the Eastern Front. You favor the idea that Germany should annex the Baltic states, but keep Poland out of the Empire. The massive amount of casualties that your army has taken makes you hope for peace to eventually come.



## ***General Erich von Falkenhayn***

“You were fired as Chief of Staff of the German army in late 1916 after your handling of Battle of Verdun, which was seen as a failure and a massive waste of German troops and resources. Since then you have served on multiple fronts, leading attacks into Russia and helping invade Romania in 1916. You were also in charge of the Palestine front, defending Jerusalem against the attacking British until you were transferred where to your current station in Belarus. The army you are leading is tasked with occupying land gained to Germany from the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. You are in charge of the region and control the distribution of resources there, which is mostly grain, a valuable resource to Germany which is currently starving from British blockade. Since your firing from Chief of Staff you have had a falling out with other members of the German government. You believe that Germany will not be able to win the war by one decisive battle, but would rather have to come to a compromise-based peace.

## ***Admiral Reinhard Scheer***

As Commander of the High Seas fleet you are in charge of one of the largest navies in the world, second only to the British. The pride of your fleet is the world-famous Dreadnought-class battleships, which are stacked with revolving turrets containing 12-inch guns and heavy armor plating. You proudly led this fleet at the Battle of Jutland, and while you failed to end the British blockade you were able to destroy some of their battlecruisers. Besides a few battles the German navy has mostly been kept at port, in fear of having the expensive ships be sunk by the larger British fleet. For almost four years the German homeland has suffered from this blockade, while it seems as if your navy has not done enough to stop it. One advantage your navy has over the British is your extensive U-boat fleet. Since 1917 your submarines have been committing unrestricted warfare on British merchant shipping, sinking hundreds of ships monthly. Continuing on this path may allow you to starve the British like they are currently starving your nation. You are an intense disciplinarian and have been dubbed “the man with the iron mask” because of his severe looks. You are critical of caution and have berated other naval leaders for being too cautious.

## ***Gustav Krupp***

For generations the Krupp family has armed the Kaiser’s army in times of war. It was your artillery guns that shelled Paris during the Franco-Prussian War, your steel that

currently is plated on Germany's battleships, and your industrial factories that have helped create the massive German economy. As heir to the Krupp fortune you control the company's factories, wealth and influence. Years of military contracts has made your family very influential in the German Government, at times even the Kaiser himself has asked for your presence. Your factories, located in the the German province of Essen produced many goods including U-boats, trains, battleships, machine guns and tanks for the German military. The Krupp company basically has a monopoly over the heavy arms manufacturing business. You are a monarchist but are loyal to whoever is able to make you a profit, which is currently the German army. Use your massive industrial company to research, develop, and produce to new weapons for the war machine.

### ***Foreign Minister Richard von Kühlmann***

Having been appointed Foreign minister in mid-1917 you have been responsible for crafting the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which has now ceded massive amounts of land under German control. Currently you are also planning a separate treaty with Romania, which is currently under occupation by General Falkenhayn. You are big proponent of using subversion to undermine political unity of Germany's enemies, you believe that the Allies need to be divided before conquered. This worked well in Russia, sending the Bolshevik revolutionary Vladimir Lenin to Russia helped end the Eastern Front. Perhaps the same thing can be done to other enemy nations. You also believe that battles alone can end this war, and that diplomacy must be used in order to make peace. Since you are Foreign Secretary you have connections to neutral nations and they can be useful to Germany's cause.

## **Austria-Hungary**

### ***Field Marshal Svetozar Boroević***

Born in the Croatian town of Umetić you identify as a Croat, but you proudly serve for the Austro-Hungarian Empire. You are the only Southern Slav in Austro-Hungarian History to reach the rank of Field Marshal. Despite being a Southern Slav, you are one of the most highly respected officers in the Austro-Hungarian Army, and this is for good reason. Under your leadership you successful defended against 11 Italian assaults against your position on the Isonzo river despite being under equipped and undermanned. You have been given control of an army group on the Italian Front and now you plan your next moves against the Entente.

## ***Field Marshal Franz Conrad von Hötzendorf***

Once the Chief of Staff of the Austro-Hungarian army you have been dismissed by Emperor Karl the 1st who has assumed operational control of all combat units in the army and navy. In the years prior to the war you had constantly had urged Austria-Hungary to go to war, in one year alone you had pleaded with Emperor Franz Joseph to declare over 30 times. Now you have finally have gotten your war and it has been nothing but disaster. Your initial assaults into Russia in 1914 were a complete disaster causing your army to be destroyed. Your subsequent attacks in the winter of 1914 were also a failure, forcing the German military to help prop up your depleted forces. In your opinion Germany has taken too much control and they fail to treat Austria-Hungary with the proper respect. You openly dislike the German general staff, especially General Ludendorff who has compared your great empire to a corpse. Currently you are leading an army on the Italian front. When Austria-Hungary wins you wish for your nation to conquer land and for there to be harsh penalties against enemy nations, especially Italy, who you consider a backstabber for betraying the triple Alliance in 1915.

## ***Karl Renner***

You are a current member of Austria-Hungary's National Council. This means you have the ability to propose new legislation in the Empire that helps the nation deal with the war, be it controlling the economy, boosting propaganda, or making sure the Empire does not fall into chaos. Since Austria-Hungary is nation of multiple ethnicities and cultures it may be difficult to implement this legislation and make everyone in the Empire happy. You are a proud member of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Austria (SDAP) and a leader in the Austro-Marxism movement. You believe in workers rights, that all ethnicities in the nation should be treated equally, and that government should control the means of production. You are also a pacifist and believe that the war should end as soon as possible. You also believe that the peace agreement should not include any harsh punishment and that the people of the world should get along.

## ***Foreign Minister Ottokar Czernin***

You were appointed as Austria-Hungary's Foreign Minister in 1916 by the Karl the 1st because of your belief that a rapid conclusion of peace was necessary to avoid the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In your efforts for peace you have suggested that Germany should abandon Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium in return for large territorial gains in Poland, while Austria-Hungary would be compensated with Romanian territory. After the Bolshevik revolution in Russia you helped negotiate the the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Now currently working on a peace treaty with Romania and are opening up

relations with the newly formed Ukrainian People's Republic. As Foreign Minister you are allowed to communicate with other neutral nations and you are allowed to search for new allies or friends for Austria-Hungary.

## **Ottoman Empire**

### ***General Mustafa Kemal***

The tales of your heroic defense at the battle of Gallipoli have spread throughout the Ottoman Empire. After your victory at Gallipoli you have risen through the ranks of the army and have led campaigns in the Caucasus and Syria. Now you are in charge of an Ottoman Army tasked with defending Syria from further British attacks. Your well charmed manner and politics have landed you with good favor in the government and you have made many connections with key figures throughout the Central Power nations. You have even spoke directly with the Kaiser of Germany. You have the workings to become a great politician. Since you were a young man you have been a member of the Young Turks and you hope that after this war is won you can properly modernize the Ottoman government and help prevent it from further decline.

### ***Minister of War Enver Pasha***

As Minister of War you have basically cemented yourself as the dictator of the Ottoman Empire, with Sultan Mehmed V as a figure head. It was your actions in 1914 that led the Empire to align itself with the Central Powers and enter the war. The Armenian genocide was organized and carried out under your leadership as well. Before the war you were a leading member of the revolutionary group called the Young Turks. The Young Turks believed in creating a constitutional government for the Ottoman Empire and making the Empire more Western. As Minister of War you have influence of the Ottoman Economy, making sure it runs at peak efficiency and is able to supply your troops with weapons and equipment. You are also in charge of propaganda and foreign relations with other nations neutral to the Ottoman Empire. You hope that an Ottoman victory will allow you to stabilize the Ottoman Empire and stop its full collapse.

## **Bulgaria**

### ***General Vladimir Vazov***

Having gained experience in the two Balkan wars, you have become a master in understanding modern warfare. In 1915 you successfully invaded Serbia with your army,

greatly expanding Bulgaria's territory. You have been put in command of the Bulgarian Army on the Macedonian front, bordering Greece. It is your job to defend this front from any possible Allied assault. You have successfully done so in 1917 and you plan to do so again in 1918. You must be careful, however, for if you fail then the Bulgarian homeland is open to direct invasion. You are an avid patriot and you hope to see Bulgaria's land holdings increase once the fighting is over.

### ***Prime Minister Vasil Radoslavov***

You are a member Radoslav Liberal Party, a liberal right-wing party in the Bulgarian government. After the humiliating defeat of Bulgaria in the 2nd Balkan War you look for revenge and for land to be returned to your nation that was stolen by Serbia, Greece, and Romania. With the occupation of Romania in 1916 you were able to gain back land in southern Dobruja. As Prime Minister it is your job to make sure that the Bulgarian Economy is prepared for the war and is able to supply your troops with guns and equipment. It is also your job to create propaganda in favor for the war. If Bulgaria and the Central powers are victorious you wish to reverse the treaties imposed on Bulgaria after the 2nd Balkan War and you wish to see all lands where Bulgarians live be put under your nation.

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