

Historical Crisis Committee

WWII Allied Forces Conference



Olivia Moon and
Mike Kim

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Welcome, honorable delegates.

This is Olivia Moon from Korea International School Jeju (KISJ). I am currently a sophomore, and I will be serving as your director for this crisis committee. I have chaired other UN bodies like World Health Organization (WHO) before, but this is also my first time to direct a crisis. When I was a delegate, crisis committees were the most popular in almost any conferences. People were assassinated, exiled, imprisoned, or put on trials; the fact that nobody in the room knows what will happen next is the thrilling aspect about any crisis committee. In this GECMUN III WWII Allied Force Conference, I will be focusing on these unexpected turns of events as well. Delegates in this committee will be Generals from the powerful Allies force, cooperating and arguing about ways to end the inhuman attacks of the Axis forces. Talks, spies, battles- solutions are just endless. Before the conference, I will strongly recommend you to conduct an intense research on the course of WWII, and each country's strategies, military capabilities, historical relationships, and politics.

Please contact jwmoon19@kis.ac if you have any questions regarding this committee. Do not be afraid. Do not be shy. Make sure that the three days of conference will be something you can recall on, learn from, and smile upon.

Sincerely,

Olivia Moon

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear delegates,

Hi, I'm Mike, and I'll be acting as the chair for the WWII committee in GECMUN. I'm a current junior at KISJ and I've participated in about 5 conferences. I find MUN fascinating as it brings in the best minds together to devise a plan that will try and solve real life issues. Although general assemblies may be able to bring these qualities out of delegates, my heart is set that crisis is truly the place to test a seasoned delegate. In a crisis committee, you'll be challenged to solve a problem with no agenda, no help, and little time. You'll have to find the problem yourselves and although there might be a goal for this committee to try and achieve as a whole, you can choose to take matters into your own hands with separate agendas of your own (if someone asks, it wasn't me who suggested this). In crisis committees, you can do whatever you want to do as long as it's in your powers, so try and be creative. The best advice I can give you is that knowledge is power. The more information you have, the better chances that you'll have the resources to help counter crisis updates during committees. My goal for this committee is to bring an entertaining, interesting, and challenging committee to you all. If you need any help about research on the topic, ideas for committee, or just life in general just contact me in ysukim18@kis.ac. Hopefully, we'll be able to win this war and get the free world sorted back into shape. See you all in February.

Without Wax,

Mike Kim

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The WWII Allied Conference committee

This is crisis committee that would simulate the historical event of WWII.

Delegates' Positions: Unlike other committees, the crisis committee will have actual historical figures. In this Allied Conference, they will be the generals of 7 allied forces- America, Canada, Poland, Britain, France, Soviet Union (USSR), Dutch- and few other prominent figures of the war will be members of this committee.

Goal: The committee's ultimate goal is to destroy the Axis force and to end the war. However, it is important to remember that during the progress of war, there should be minimum casualties and sacrifices made. The delegates should consider how to gain political and military advantages over the Axis forces, and should consider the positions of victims and prisoners in different imprisonment camps.

Reminders: United Nations (UN) was an international organization built after the WWII in order to promote cooperation among nations and prevent further conflicts that resemble WWII. Therefore, in this conference, the delegates will not be a committee as a UN subsidiary body, but will pretend to be a separate group during the actual war. The committee starts from January 1st, 1942, after America has joined the war. What happened before that period has also happened within the context of this committee, but future events will be rewritten by the delegates.

The delegate may actively use his or her country's military capabilities or political influences, but the actions that are taken cannot be imaginary. It has to have a historical proof, and technologies or weapons of the contemporary world cannot be used. If the delegate wishes to incorporate something other than the options provided in the committee, the delegate must confer with the director, and it has to be appropriate to the time period.

This committee will operate by the standard parliamentary procedure, but will be altered and relaxed over the course of the committee. For example, if the historical figure that the delegate is representing dies during the course of the conference due to a crisis event, the delegate will have to substitute with a temporary character.

In this committee, delegates must be prepared to respond to different crisis updates. There will be crisis updates on the progress of war, newly formed treaties between countries, and the ongoing evaluations of casualties. As this committee lacks specific agenda or topics to be discussed, the delegates must focus on the general flow and direction of the debate. The crisis updates will be hints for what the delegates should be seeking and aiming for with the committee as a whole.

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Allies/Axis: Allies and Axis forces are two military alliances during WWII. Allies forces included, France, USA, Canada, USSR, and more. Axis forces that fought against the Allies were Japan, Germany, and Italy.

The League of Nations: Found during the Paris Peace Conference of 1920, The League of Nations was an intergovernmental organization with the mission to keep global peace and prevent wars like WWI. It could not, however, exert influential power over countries.

Paris Peace Conference: Paris Peace Conference was the conference for Allied victors after the WWI. More than 32 countries were involved, and their major decisions were to create The League of Nation and peace treaties restricting the defeated countries such as The Treaty of Versailles.

The Treaty of Versailles: The Treaty of Versailles was a treaty between Germany and the Allied powers after World War I. The treaty forced Germany to disarm and give up substantial amount of territories, but it would be repudiated by Hitler before WWII.

Neutrality Acts: In the 1930s, the United States congress passed Neutrality Acts in response to the situation between Europe and Asia before WWII. The acts required the US government to treat both sides as “belligerents,” not providing any aids or intervening on any matters during conflicts. These acts were repealed in 1941 after Japanese attack of the Pearl Harbor.

Anti-Comintern Pact: Anti-Comintern pact was an agreement first between Germany and Japan in 1936, and later it also included Italy. The main agreement was to combat the Communist International (also known as the Comintern), which was a communist gathering established by Vladimir Lenin and other communist figures in the Soviet Union.

Nationalism: Nationalism is a feeling that people have to be proud of and loyal to their own country, often causing ethnocentrism or the belief that one’s country is more important than others. Nationalism was one of the main features of Nazism, and Adolf Hitler was the main German Nationalist before and during the WWII.

Isolationism: Isolationism is a policy of remaining apart from the affairs or interests of other countries’ political affairs. During the 1930s, the combination of the Great Depression and the memory of tragic losses in the First World War pushed the American public opinion and policy towards isolationism. Thus, the U.S has reluctantly committed to the League of Nations as the Republican-dominated Senate greatly objected for America to come to the defense of other nations. Nevertheless, isolationism doesn’t mean that the country would remain neutral, as it only objects to wars not related to direct territorial self-defense.

Nazism: Nazism was a doctrine practiced by Germans during 1933 to 1945. The ideologies established a totalitarian

state, where there is a single leader in a single party controlling the country. The belief was also highly discriminatory, and the anti-semitism (hostility against Jews) would later lead to the Holocaust, the massacre of Jews. While discriminating the Jews, Germans who followed Nazism created a racial hierarchy, putting Germans as the Aryans, or the “master race.”

Annexation: Annexation is the action of including a territory to a state, thus gaining complete sovereignty over it. The added territory becomes the state’s political and military domain. The most famous example of annexation is the German annexation of Austria in 1938, right before the start of WWII. Germany, calling themselves the “motherland,” sent military troops to Austria and took control.

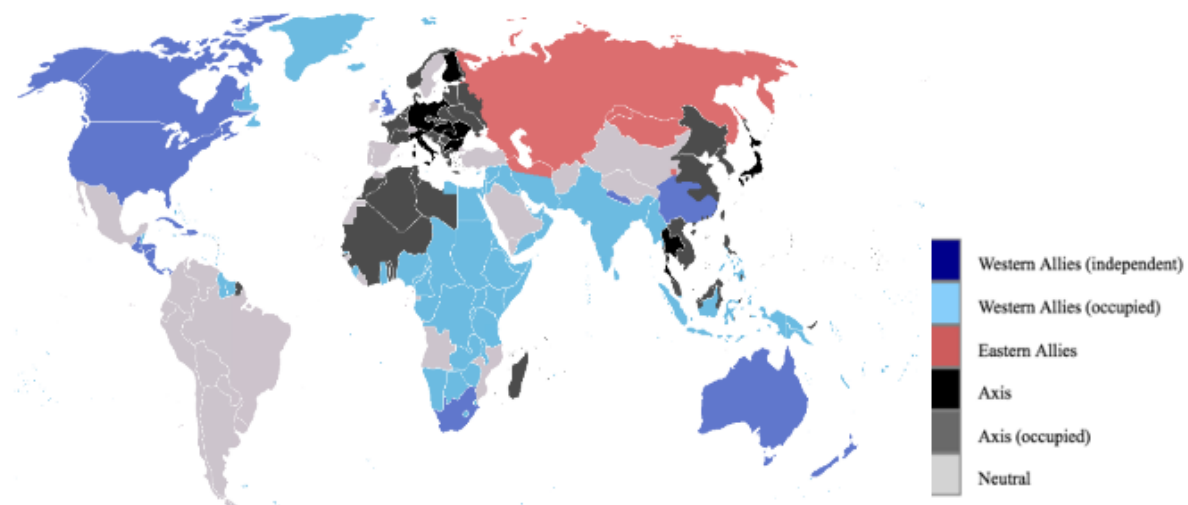
Munich Agreement (September 30,1938): The Munich Agreement was a settlement reached by Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and France that authorized the annexation of the Sudetenland in western Czechoslovakia.

British Commonwealth: The British Commonwealth is an intergovernmental association consisting nations which were former British colonies. Few examples are Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, and South Africa. These nations are sovereign states; however their loyalty still lies to to U.K..

Tripartite Pact: Also called the Berlin Pact, this pact was signed by Italy, Germany, and Japan. It formalized the military alliance between Axis forces, and eventually more countries like Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria would join.

British Expeditionary Force (BEF): The British Expeditionary Force was a group of british troops sent to northern France during WWI. In WWII, they held about 10% of the Allied defense force, and their main battle was the Battle of France on May 10, 1940.

INFORMATION ON THE TOPIC



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TIMELINE

I. Background

Western: After WWI, many political changes happened. The Allies (France, Russia, Britain) gained territories and power, whereas the Central forces that lost (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire) experienced collapse of their empire. The League of Nations was created during 1919 Paris Peace conference, trying to prevent further wars. Germany suffered from the loss of their territories and disarmament after The Treaty of Versailles. In Italy, angered by the fact that promises by Allies weren't fulfilled, Benito Mussolini seized power and created a new government founded on strong nationalism. Similarly, also influenced by nationalism, Adolf Hitler became the chancellor and repudiated The Treaty of Versailles, rearming Germany. Worried about Germany, the European countries began to form pacts and fronts. The Soviet Union promised mutual assistance to France, and Italy, France, and Britain formed the Stresa Front as an attempt to prevent further actions of Germany. Concerned with the situation in Europe, America passed the Neutrality Act. Despite these efforts, Hitler continued to defy the treaties and began to form new relations. Germany and Italy formed the Rome-Berlin Axis in October 1936, and a month later, Germany also signed the Anti-Comintern Pact with Japan which promised to provide assistance when attacked.

Asia: In Asia, Japan was also dissatisfied with their treatment after World War I. Having the ambition to control Asia, Japan pressed for harsher treatment of China. They launched an attack at Manchuria, China, in 1931; even though the League of Nations condemned this action, Japan continued to invade China in 1937. Later, Japan added onto the Rome-Tokyo-Berlin Axis.

II. Pre-War

After Nationalism has swept through Germany, Italy, and Japan, the three countries continued to try annexing and conquering other countries as to test the League of Nations.

1935 Second Italo-Abyssinian War (Italy's Invasion of Ethiopia):

This War was a colonial war in October 1935, where Italy launched an attack on Ethiopia. It resulted in military occupation of Italy over Ethiopia. The League of Nations, afraid that the prevention of this invasion might lead Benito Mussolini to ally with Adolf Hitler, did nothing to prevent or condemn this action. Few boycotts were all unsuccessful, showing incompetence of the league to keep peace.

1936-39 Spanish Civil War:

In Spain, a civil war broke out; Nationalists, led by General Francisco Franco, rebelled against the existing government. Germany and Italy supported the Nationalists, sending troops and other military aids.

On the other hand, Russia supported the existing government with the help of foreign volunteers called International Brigades. This civil war was used as an opportunity for the two opposing sides (Germany-Italy vs. Russia) to test each other's military tactics and weapons. Many refer to this as the mini WWII, or the proxy war. After the war in which Nationalists gained victory, however, Spain remained neutral and did not allow its territory during the actual WWII.

1937 Second Sino-Japanese War (Japan's Invasion of China):

In 1937, Japan started a full-scale war in China. The war was a result of Japan's ambition for imperialism, as Japan tried to seize China politically and militarily for various resources and strategies. Similar to when Italy seized control of Ethiopia, the League of Nations condemned Japan's action but did not put any effective sanctions to prevent Japan from continuing its actions. Japanese occupation of China resulted in mass murder of Chinese people. The Chinese government, however, continued to resist with military support from Russia. By helping the Chinese government, Russia stopped Germany and China's cooperation, and later created a Neutrality Pact with Japan to avoid fighting both Japan and Germany.

Germany and Italy's Occupation of Europe before WWII:

When the League of Nations did not inflict any form of penalties or consequences to Italy's invasion of Ethiopia or Japan's invasion of China, Germany and Italy got more aggressive with European nations. Germany began to demand territories of Czechoslovakia. France and Britain, wanting to avoid further conflicts, conceded part of the territory against the will of Czech; this was done by the Munich Agreement with the promise that no more territorial demands will be made by Germany. However, Hitler was furious by the fact that he was not allowed to gain Czech in a single attempt, and invaded Czech in March 1939. Similarly, Italy conquered Albania in 1939. When Germany began seeking territories in Poland additionally, the European states were deeply alarmed. Britain and France voiced their support to protect countries like Poland, Romania, and Greece.

Background Information on Major Countries

Allies: Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia

Britain: Britain was involved in the World War 2 since the beginning. When Germany invaded one of Britain's ally, Poland, on September 1, 1939, Britain declared war against Germany. When Britain declared war on Nazi Germany, the nations under the British Commonwealth would follow the same path. In 1939, the British Commonwealth was a powerful nation with political and economic control of 25% of the world's population, and 30% of its land mass. This meant that the contribution of the British Empire and the Commonwealth in terms of manpower and weapons was crucial to the Allied war effort.

U.S.A: The U.S. government initially declared its neutrality in the situation of European conflict in 1939 September 5; however, it soon revised its stance on November 4th to allow for the sales of military goods.

In the 1940s, President Franklin Roosevelt signed a \$1.3 billion dollar commitment to aid U.S. Navy fleet in preparation for possible war. U.S. continued to strengthen the support towards the Britain and went against the Axis by giving both humanitarian and economic aids. At the outset, the U.S. seemed to be out of the war as Churchill's attempt to convince President Franklin Roosevelt at the August 1941 Atlantic Conference failed. The Atlantic Conference was held to compose a charter for the post-war world, and it seemed unlikely that the U.S. would join the Great Britain. However, U.S. finally decided to get involved in the war after the bombing of the US Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor in December 1941, and after four days Hitler declared war on the US.

France: France also declares war against Germany on September 1, 1939, with Britain. On May 10, 1940, however, German began invasions of Belgium, the Netherlands, and France. Because France was taken aback by Germany's advance through Ardennes Forest, the core of French army was sent to Belgium. After resisting in Belgium and suffering from the Luftwaffe bombing of Paris, the final line of France's defense fell on June 12. In an immediate aftermath, French was shocked. The Nazi government had created a Vichy Government in France, and many French people were disappointed in their own government. On June 18th, 1940, Charles de Gaulle sparked people's resistant spirit against the Germans. Now called The French Resistance movement, it consisted of mostly anti-German, anti-communist groups, and some groups loyal to de Gaulle or fighting for independence. By 1941, the resistance was getting more organized; it began joining forces with Britain, later establishing Central Intelligence and Operations Agency. Throughout the war, they would continue to be vital forces in fighting back Germany.

Russia: Russia, also called Soviet Union or USSR during that period, was in the opposite position as Germany during the Spanish Civil War. Therefore, it surprised the surrounding nations when it signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact with Germany on August 29, 1939, secretly promising the arrangements of Eastern Europe within their "sphere of influence." When Germany began WWII by attacking Poland on September 17th, 1939, the Soviets initially started on the side of Germany. It signed a peace treaty with Japan, not wishing to continue more fights within Siberia. Also between 1939 to 1940, the "Winter War" between Russia and Finland caused Russia to be banned from The League of nations. Then, on June 22, 1941, Germany launched Operation Barbarossa against Russia, invading its cities and major fronts. In July, the encirclement of Russia by Germany was complete, thus really beginning the long, cold fights of the Eastern Front. The warfare's scale was vast, and both sides suffered from immense losses.

IV. Course of War (until 1942)

The chairs highly recommend delegates to research events after 1942 too.

1939

September 1- Germany invaded Poland under the false excuse that Poland attacked Germany's border. Germany ignored the British ultimatum to withdraw the military expansion.

September 3 - Britain and France declared war against Germany. Dominions of the British Commonwealth- Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa- also followed suit.

September 5 - With all the ongoing fights in Europe, America declared their neutrality in the European War.

September 10 - Canada declares war against Germany.

September 17 - Soviet Union also invades Poland from the east.

September 29 - After the surrender of Warsaw (Poland's Capital), Soviet Union and Germany divide up Poland. Polish military was evacuated to Romania, and Polish resistance was starting to form.

November 30 - Also called the Winter War, Soviet Union invaded Finland when Finland refused to provide territorial concession. Later, Soviet Union is expelled from the League of Nations because of its aggression and similar actions with Germany.

1940

April 9 - Germany invades Norway and Denmark through their first airborne attacks.

May 10 - Germany invades Belgium and the Netherlands to gain advantage when trying to conquer France in the future. In Britain, the prime minister changes from Neville Chamberlain to Winston Churchill.

June 10 - Italy entered war as an ally of Germany. It declared war against France and Britain.

June 14 - Paris falls to Germany.

September 27 - Japan, Italy, and Germany were united by the Tripartite Pact (also called the Berlin Pact), creating a concrete Axis force.

October 28 - Italy invades Greece. Later, the resistance in Greece would cease after the help from Germany and Bulgaria.

1941

March 1 - Bulgaria joins the Axis forces.

April 13 - Japan and Soviet Union sign a neutrality pact. Despite these pacts, Germany continued its preparation to invade Soviet Union. They believed that to eliminate U.S and Soviet Union before they entered the war on Britain's side was safer.

June 22 - Germany, supported by the Axis forces and Finland, invades the Soviet Union (Operation Barbarossa).

December 7 - This is a major turning point of the war. Japanese warplanes bomb Pearl Harbor, leaving major losses in American vessels and warcrafts. It also kills more than 2,400 Americans.

December 8 - The U.S declares war against Japan.

December 11 - Germany and Italy declare war against the U.S.

It might be helpful for the delegates to research events after 1941 until the end of the war at 1945. The delegates may gain insights on what possible actions they could take against events like continuing invasion of the Soviet Union, or Japan's invasion of the Pacific.

DELEGATE'S POSITIONS

(All of the information below are before 1942, thus we recommend you to also research what each character did after 1942 for the better understanding of each character. However, the delegates may not use the actions each character did after 1942 as their evidence. It should simply be used to understand the personality and main aim of each character.)

Dwight Eisenhower (U.S): President Eisenhower was a general before he got elected in 1953. During WWI, he was appointed to Camp Colt in Pennsylvania, and he continued to rise in his ranks until he was promoted to major. He was a five star general during the World War II and also served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe. After Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941 December, U.S. army Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall called Eisenhower to Washington D.C. to work as a planning officer. He was known to be capable of dealing with difficult personalities like Winston Churchill's.

George S. Patton (U.S.): General S. Patton was a senior officer of the U.S. Army who commanded the U.S. Seventh Army created during WWII. They served in North Africa and Italy in the Mediterranean Theater and France and Germany in the European theater between 1942 and 1945. He began his career by leading cavalry forces and thereafter became the first officer assigned to the new U.S. Army Tank Corps during WWI. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in December 1941, Patton began commanding the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions; he also organized a training center in a desert in California. He was a very hard-driving commander, and gained attention through controversial or vulgar speeches; he emphasized rapid and aggressive attacks, often being regarded high by the Axis powers, not Allies.

General Zhukov (Russia): General Zhukov served as an officer in the Russian Imperial Army during WWI. His military career continued throughout the Russian Civil War, and he joined the Red Army (a communist army created in the Soviet Union). His major battle was in 1941, when Moscow was in danger because of Germany's invasion (Battle of Moscow). Moscow, being the capital and the biggest city of the Soviet Union, was one of the primary aim for Axis forces. However, Zhukov successfully protected Moscow from the invasion by organizing the defense lines and counter-attacking with the order of Stalin. He was known as the very few people who understood Stalin's personality. He was a man of strong will and decisiveness, persistent in his battles.

Ivan Konev (Russia): General Ivan Konev was drafted into the Tsar's army in 1916 and for two years he fought in the WWI; then, he rose to the rank of a junior officer. After the October Revolution, which destroyed the Tsarist autocracy, Ivan Konev joined the Communist Party.

At the beginning of WWII, Ivan Konev served as the general-lieutenant of the 19th Army. When the Germans invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, Konev was led one of the first counter-attacks after defense. His army took part in battles protecting Moscow from the enemy. For his successful operations, Konev later received the rank of a general-cologne. In September 1941 Ivan Konev was appointed to command the Western Front, defending the approaches to Moscow. However, he soon suffered a disastrous defeat, getting his armies surrounded by Germany. Angered, Stalin tries to execute Konev; however, General Zhukov intervened to help him. After this, the two commanders continued to encounter each other in other battles, thus causing people consider them as rival commanders

Alan Brooke (Britain) : Alan Brooke was a Field Marshal and a senior commander in the British Army. During WWI, he served as the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Brooke was the closest and most trustworthy military adviser to Winston Churchill, Britain's Prime Minister; this was surprising to many of those around them, because the two constantly disagreed with each other's strategies. In August, 1939, Brooke went to France as a part of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF). Furthermore, in June, 1940, Brooke played a major role in evacuating British troops from the French port, Dunkirk. He had a high reputation about his strategic abilities, as his fellow colonels described him "the best soldier that any nation had produced for very many years."

Bernard Montgomery (Britain): Bernard Montgomery was one of the most prominent British Army officer. A veteran of the first world war, he joined the second world war as commander of the British Eighth Army. Between the first and second world war, he acted as commander of many other brigades and rose among ranks with experience. Montgomery was a man who believed in simplicity, directness, self-awareness, all qualities that would serve him well as a commander in battle. Although this caused him to make many political enemies in Westminster, he was loyal to his troops and his troops would trust their life with him. He was also one of the fellow colonels of Alan Brooke.

Wladyslaw Eugeniusz Sikorski (Poland): Wladyslaw Eugeniusz Sikorski was a political and military leader of Poland before and during the Second World War. Educated in the Austrian army system, he rose to prominence during the First World War, and would become the commander of the Polish Legion of the Austrian

Gordon Bennett (Australia): Gordon Bennett an Australian Army Officer, fought both in WWI and WWII. He had relatively less number of battles he participated in, being the youngest general in Australia during WWI. He was also one of the most controversial generals, some judging him to be ill-natured and immoral, some describing him as a courageous and strong leader. He was known for his jealousy towards another commander who achieved a higher rank than him.

Andrew McNaughton(Canada): When WWII began, Andrew McNaughton commanded the Canadian Corps. He was later the commanding officer for British troops, but established several political rivals in the process. He was, however, a poor military tactician, having studied science most of his life career. His power, therefore, was very dependent on what achievement he brought to the Allies- if he lose, he would almost immediately lose his power.

Henri Giraud (France): When the World War II began, Giraud was a member of the Superior War Council. He soon became the commander of the 7th Army when it was sent to the Netherlands on 10 May 1940 and was able to at least temporarily delay Germany. He was, however, soon captured by the Axis (the committee will simply assume that he has escaped earlier than his actual date of escape, April 17th, 1942). He was the target of many German assassinations, as he escaped after almost perfectly learning the German language and the landscape around where he was captured- the Königstein Fortress.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

Questions for the committee:

1. What are the possible strategies that Allied forces could take against the Axis? What would be more effective- military confrontations or peace talks? What are the losses and gains of each method?
2. Currently, Axis forces are actively groping for new territories. Not only physically taking control of the land, but they are also making treaties and promises between countries to gain advantage. Then, what are the prominent regions that Allied forces should focus on? What are the nations that give the best militaristic and economical advantage?
3. Nuclear weapon is a double edged sword. Its destructiveness can both bring the axis forces down, but leave a terrible scar in history. Should the force consider the use of nuclear weapons?
4. Apart from militaristic problems during the war, there are countless problems regarding humanities too. Especially during the WWII, the development of holocaust and the inhuman treatment of prisoners (e.g. comfort women) have been the major issues. Is there anything that the generals can do about this while fighting for the strategic battles? If yes, what would they be? If no, should this be a responsibility taken by another organization or taken after the war is over?

Questions for each delegates:

1. What is the delegate's main purpose during the war? Is it your own country's glory, or the world's peace?
2. How will the delegates overcome each nation's differences to cooperate together? What should be done to prevent militaristic or economic dominance of one country?
3. In what ways could the delegates effectively utilize their own nation's military power and political power to influence the war?

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

Before reading the possible solutions, it is important to note that there is no right answer as to what outcome is produced at the end of committee. The chairs would recommend a peaceful solution, however, delegates are free to not cooperate with the whole committee and try to achieve personal agendas.

Global Peace

The best case scenario for the end of the committee would be a world like today. Where people cooperate under the United Nations and diplomatic missions are carried out in replacement of wars. However, this outcome the possibilities of this outcome happening is slim as many countries has agendas of their own and it may be hard for delegates to give up their personal agendas for the greater good.

A Fractured World

This is a very likely scenario that would have been reality in today's world if not for the total surrender of the axis powers. Many of the nations during this time were annexed and under foreign control. The start of the second world war could provide a chance for many of the exiled government of annexed countries to try their luck for independence (this is actually what happened in history) and could create more countries by the end of the war. It may be wise to utilize ousted local governments to help with the delegates agenda and bringing the axis power down. However, local governments may be quick to turn to despotism once they are in power again. If the allied powers does not do anything to stop despotism during the war, it is very likely that the world will be fractured and we may see another world war by the end of the 20th century.

One Sided Peace

The goal of many military and political leader is world domination. This would mean the whole globe would be under one political state or splitting into an oligarchy between few powerful countries that control part of the globe for their own. This may be a 'peaceful' solution to the war, as a united globe will provide the world with no opportunities of conflict between foreign nations. However, the question to consider for this solution is if the 'peace' is worth it. Hundreds of different nations and their respective culture will be oppressed under the facade of peace and although war may not happen in the future, small conflicts may happen between nations with a history of fighting and discord. It is up to ambitious delegates to try their luck with this solution and the method of how to maintain their global empire.

Fallout

One of the most feared outcomes of this committee, this outcome would mean the end of humanity as we know it. The fear behind total war has little to do with the mass killings of civilians, but more to do with the degradation of human morals and dignity. Many fear that another world war may bring about the end of humanity as people kill each other increasingly. Furthermore, technology has allowed people to be able to kill others with relative ease, which is a concern for many.

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