

2023

JCC

Background Guide

INMUN



Letter From The Director



Delegates, welcome to the first ever Inventure Academy Joint Crisis Committee! Your Executive Board is beyond excited to bring you the mother of all wars, World War II (the Roman numeral is important)! To call this war consequential is an understatement and you would be hard-pressed to think of a 5-year span more crucial in shaping this past century than the early 1940s were.

If you are looking for a committee to cruise through on a lovely, bright weekend, sipping your Pina Coladas, engaging in well-mannered discussion with your hair neatly parted to one side, checking off Model United Nations for your college application and expecting to thrive, this committee will eat you alive. You will not survive.

If, on the other hand, you're willing to run into a barrage of metaphorical and literal weaponry that is the Second World War, to dictate millions of lives with the snap of your finger, to be put under the gun, to have nowhere to run, to tolerate the Executive Board making some terrible puns - you have come to the right place.

Welcome to World War II.



Introduction

Freeze Date: 20th April 1941

It has been 2 years since Germany rolled her tanks over Poland and a Second Great War began. What is yet to be seen is whether this one will end up like the last, or will circumstances favour the Germans this time.

From the annexation of European countries to the dreary cold wars in Russia, the second World War is arguably one of the most influential events in global history, the effects of which are still eminent today. As most people may be aware, Hitler was one of the leading causes to the outbreak of war. However, it was more due to Britain and France's leniency with Germany than just Hitler pushing his luck. These different political views are what makes this committee so real and lifelike, with every country having their own agenda on the side, since in a war every country just does what's best for themselves.



Background of the War

It is important to understand that the world was a completely different animal from how it is now. The political positions and views of all the major countries involved in the war becomes increasingly important here, since it's due to the states of different countries that the war happened in the first place.

Appeasement

Appeasement is the diplomatic policy of being passive in terms of materials, policy, and possessiveness over land. The policy was in effect in Britain, as Chamberlain was under the illusion that he would be able to maintain peace if he gave into Germany's demands, especially since to him they seemed reasonable at first. Britain held the opinion that the Treaty of Versailles was harsh and believed that if Germany was allowed to remilitarise and rearm, they would be content and not declare war. This non-response to Germany's aggression led to events such as the remilitarisation of the Rhineland, a territory that was sanctioned by Germany and given to France. Britain and France, obligated to respond to Germany's actions, did not do so due to financial, social, and political instability in the nations. The policy of appeasement was enacted to provide enough time to these nations to allow them to remilitarise and get their economies in order. Although this was the main belief of the British, the French held no love for Germany. It was merely the fact that France did not want to go into a war without Britain's support, that kept them from intervening.

Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact

Germany followed the policy of Lebensraum, a concept that encapsulated Hitler's need to expand the living space for the German-speaking population. This plan included the annexation of many of the surrounding nations such as Austria and Czechoslovakia. Due to Britain and France following the policy of appeasement, Hitler was able to annex Austria and Czechoslovakia with no repercussions. During the annexation of Czechoslovakia, the Munich Conference was held to discuss the German annexation of Sudetenland. The USSR, despite its willingness to assist with the crisis, was not extended an invitation to the conference. This lack of an invitation could be attributed to the fact that Britain and France did not trust the USSR due to its communist ideologies. On March 31, 1939, Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister of Britain, guaranteed British support to Poland, in the event of a German attack. France followed suit, leading to what is now known as the **Poland Guarantee**. The USSR was also prepared to commit to a full military alliance against Germany, however, as Poland was previously a part of the USSR, they feared that the Soviets would claim them again. As a result, they did not allow the Soviet troops to enter their borders. The policy of appeasement, which allowed Germany to annex Austria and Czechoslovakia, further confirmed Stalin's belief that in the event of a German invasion, Britain and France would not offer any assistance, leading to the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact.



Background of the War

The Molotov-Ribbentrop pact was negotiated and signed by German foreign minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop and Soviet foreign minister Vyacheslav Molotov. The pact, made between ideological enemies, allowed the two nations to grow their own spheres of influence in Eastern Europe without the threat of any resistance or offensive strikes from each other. The pact dictated which regions would be annexed by each of the powers, such as Estonia and Latvia being deemed within the Soviet region of influence. As such, it dictated the division of Poland and set clear boundaries for the division, along the lines of the Narev, Vistula, and San Rivers.

Soviet-Japanese Border clashes

Going on since 1932, the Soviets and Japanese had been in constant skirmishes against each other over the region of Manchuria. In 1938 and 1939, two decisive conflicts happened, on Lake Khasan and Khalkhin Gol, where the Soviets decisively won the skirmishes against the Japanese. Despite this, a faction of Japan still vies to continue the struggle against the Soviets. This not only secured Soviet control of the Amur Basin but also very firmly punctured Japan's ability to carry out Hokushin-ron, its battle plan to strike northward. With the Japanese Army firmly defeated by the Soviets, peace was restored along the Manchu-Soviet border. This shameful performance of the Japanese Army would help in the Nanshin-Ron, the Strike South Doctrine, gaining more favor, which stated that instead of fighting the Soviets, the Japanese should focus on the removal of all Western Imperial powers in Asia and the creation of the Dai Tōa Kyōeiken, Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.



The War Thus Far

Winter War

- Soviets expected a quick victory and barely any casualties
- Gained very little for the number of people they lost
- Showed how pathetic the Red Army was
- Led to Hitlers invasion of ussr as he realized how weak the red army was

Winter War, Talvisota, Soviet-Finnish War among many other names. Shortly after the partition of Poland, the Soviets tried to pressure the Finns into giving land in Finnish Gulf and Karelia to “provide a buffer to Leningrad” as stated by Moscow. When the Finns rejected this ultimatum, the Soviets declared war.

The Winter War is one of the greatest catastrophes and embarrassments of the Red Army, suffering a great ton of casualties to the outnumbered Finns. In the end, however, Finland did concede the territory the Soviets demanded, and the war ended. This war has not only shown the unreliability of the Red Army and shattered the prestige of the Russians, but it has also made Finland very antagonistic towards the Soviets. For the statesmen inside the Reich Chancellery, this war proved a very important point; that if the Soviets were ill-equipped to defeat a small country to their border, that unless some massive reshaping of the Red Army takes place, the Soviets are at a vulnerable position. The Germans have also used this as a greenlight to draft an invasion, however whether they go through with it is another debate.

Fall of Denmark, France, and Norway

After the Polish surrender, the Germans invaded Denmark, capitulated it in 6 hours, and capitulated Norway to secure a safe passage of Neutral Swedish iron. In 1940, the Germans used the tactic Blitzkrieg, under the command of General Erich von Manstein, and in the field, the 6th Panzer Division led by Erwin Rommel, pushed through the thick Ardennes Forest and capitulated the Third French Republic in total 6 months. Northern France was occupied, and southern France resettled around a town called “Vichy” so the French State, better known as “Vichy France” was born as a German collaborator. This Vichy France was, by ratification of laws in the French Parliament, supposed to be the legitimate French government, and was so recognized by the entirety of the Axis, and even the United States of America. Officially this new French State would remain a neutral nation, which claimed de-jure ownership of all of Metropolitan France (except for Elsaß-Lothringen), and recognized the occupation of Northern France as just complying with the Second Armistice at Compiègne, and that this occupation would eventually end. France ended up losing Indochina to Japan too. Many Frenchmen refused this new peace and would form the Free French Resistance to throw off, in their eyes, a traitorous collaboration regime.



The War Thus Far

Battle of Britain

The Germans had actually wished that the British would surrender after the fall of France, but after the rise of Winston Churchill, that seemed like a rare possibility. So what the Germans instead focused on was to destroy British morale and even attempt a possible invasion of the islands, not seen since 1066. Codenamed “Operation Sea Lion”, the German plan was to first defeat the British in the air and then launch an amphibious landing on the shores. At first things went well for the Germans. The targeting of RAF bases was able to deal a crippling blow to the British ability to resist the Germans. However, after the Germans started focussing on bombing London, the RAF got a chance to rebuild. Them, along with exiled aces of Czechoslovakia and Poland, as well as the Canadian aces were able to successfully cripple the Luftwaffe. For the time being Britain is safe, but only time will tell how long that lasts.

Domination of Axis in the Balkans

Mussolini, losing popularity with his people, was inspired by Hitler and the way he took advantage of France and Britain's weakness at the time. Trying his best to deliver on the promises he made to the Italians, Mussolini invaded Abyssinia, starting a major global crisis. Following this, Italy entered into an alliance with Germany, leading to their official entry into the war. They tried to invade Greece and it went terribly. The Germans, to help the Italians in their advance, were able to arbitrate Transylvania in favour of Hungary, able to offer Romania protection against Communism after USSR pressured it to give Bessarabia, and even able to help Bulgaria expand after dismembering Yugoslavia, and finally invaded Greece and capitulated it. In the aftermath, the entire Balkan region was under Axis control. The collaborating powers, alongside German-controlled Slovakia and Croatia, joined the tripartite pact.



Political Positions of Each Nation

While there are some openly on the side of the Axis and some on the side of the Allies, every nation has a different nuanced outlook on the war and aims for being involved in it.

The Axis Powers

The German Reich

Under the banner of National Socialism, the German Reich has only a few major goals. They wish to undermine the Treaty of Versailles as well as take revenge against the Anglo-French hegemony for the humiliation after the Great War, which has already been completed for the most part, they wish to unite all German people's lands, which is why they were so insistent on annexing their neighbours with historically German majority ethnicities, they wish to eradicate what they call "Judeo-Bolshevism", in a war to destroy all "Untermenschen" or subhuman populations as much as they can, including Jews, Poles, Slavs, Romani, etc, and eradicate Communism in their country, as well as expand Germany's borders to include vast lands to Seattle and spread their "Aryan Population" in a project known as the *Lebensraum*. So far, the Reich has stuck to pragmatism, allying with the Soviets to avoid a two-front war instead of invading them, and besides Kristallnacht (1938) and the loss of Jewish Citizenship, Germany has not started industrial extermination of the Jewish population. It however, remains to be seen if the Germans would like to honour the 10-year peace with the Soviets, until 1949, how they will continue their "struggle" against the lesser races, and whether they will eventually avenge the humiliation dealt 20 years ago. The Germans are also seeing great success in the war, having capitulated Poland, Denmark, Norway, the Benelux Countries, and even France, routing the Allied armies at Dunkirk. The Germans have also deployed U-Boats across the vast Atlantic ocean in Wolfpack tactics to hunt down the Allied ships, and so far it has seen great success, partly due to the Enigma encryption, which they should keep safe. With capable Generals like Manstein which have taken down France within six weeks, fanatical ideologues like Heinrich Himmler, the Reischfuehrer of the SS, a capable foreign office headed by Ribbentrop, the mastermind behind the division of Eastern Europe and a non-aggression pact with the Soviets and Hermann Goring, President of the Reichstag and Head of the Luftwaffe among others, Germany has to ensure it is always on the front foot, as alienating either the Wehrmacht or the SS, especially in a losing war, might cost Germany its stability and its Fuhrer. However, should Germany win a war against the largest empires of the world, especially in taking down the Soviet friends (a fact made easier due to the many disparate White Movement remnants across Europe willing to aid Germany), reorganise the Eastern European lands into the Großgermanisches Reich, and taking forward the small tasks for the Wunderwaffe and making it a reality will be a major setback for the Allies and a massive military and morale boost for who the German nation considers, the worthy Aryan Übermensch.



Political Positions of Each Nation

Kingdom of Italy

The Kingdom of Italy emerged as a victor from the Great War, having won it, but lost the peace. In the face of rising political turmoil, a man named Benito Mussolini has taken office. Victor Emmanuel III is the King of Italy, but by the day Mussolini has consolidated the power around himself and the Italian Grand Council of Fascism, which, while in theory has checks and balances over the Duce, rarely exercise it due to Mussolini's power and popularity. He and Ciano, his nephew and foreign minister, have an Imperial goal for Italy, for they see themselves as the successors to the Roman Empire, and wish to unite the people of the Mediterranean in a New Rome. This ideology of Italian Fascism is such as domination and control of its people. They also wish to dominate and colonise Africa, having already annexed Ethiopia and British East Africa. The Italians intent on destroying the British Control over Egypt and the Middle East, as to secure the sea for themselves. They however, have shown that their military is not up to the mark, even being called "Europe's soft underbelly" by the British, barely being able to hold on to Albania after declaring war on Greece, only being sustained due to German aid. Should Italy find itself on the losing side, it is not unlikely for the table to be flipped against "Il Duce", in whatever form that may be. The Italians are currently engaging the British in Egypt. With the help of Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, the Italians, having already conquered British East Africa, are preparing to march towards Cairo, passing El Alamein. Should the Italians succeed they can effectively cut the British from using the Suez, which will be a great boon to the Axis powers, as well as open the oil-rich West Asian nations to exploitation.

Empire of Japan

Japan came into the 20th century only very recently industrialized and westernized, under the leadership of Emperor Meiji. The nation, which for a long time experienced self-isolationism, now suddenly found itself in a world filled with Imperialism. The Japanese avoided colonization by playing the Great Powers and accepting institutions like Constitutional Monarchism (Despite the emperor being Revered), massive industrialization, and newly caste-blind conscription. Over the years, to get natural resources, they annexed Korea, set up the puppet state of Manchukuo, and entered a second war with the Chinese Warlords, all united to counter the Japanese invasion in a "War of Resistance". So far having established the Wang Jingwei regime. While the Japanese have not entered the larger war with Europe, they have certainly drawn war plans and are ready.



Political Positions of Each Nation

Seeing themselves as the “liberators of Asia”, Hideki Tojo, along with his Admiral Yamamoto, wish to establish a “Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere”, having recently acquired French Indochina in order to further its reach into mainland South and Southeast Asia, currently bordering its ally Thailand. Generals like Sadao Araki also wished for the nation to, alongside the “Strike South Doctrine” called Nanshin-Ron, focus on attacking the Soviet Union, in a doctrine called “Hakushin-Ron”. While this idea has more or less lost popularity in the high command, especially ever since the decline of the Kodoha Faction, it always stands open to gain the massive tundras of Siberia under its influence. It is in collaboration with its allies like Ba Maw, Jose P Laurel, Sukarno, and Subhash Bose, who all wish to free their nations from Western Imperialism. While they are currently landless, the sooner the Japanese join the war against the Western Allies, the sooner they can change that. These leaders also have the political support to attempt to rile up their people with the help of radios. What is certain is, as their lands are taken by the Japanese, the Asian leaders will start making military decisions to take control of their homes.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Soviets did not join in favor of Germany out of genuine love or support for National Socialism. Instead, they saw a pragmatic venture in being collaborators with the Germans, against a mistrustful and unfriendly West to expand their own dominions. While not at war with the Western Powers, they are certainly a major nation that, as it stands, remains in solidarity with the Germans. This has been, in the short term, good for them. In the early 30s, after five-year-plans by Stalin, the Great Purge, by current estimates, purged 25% of the entire Red Army officer corps, and replaced them with young, inexperienced officers who do not know much about waging war, Finland being the latest example, due to Stalin’s paranoia. While the Soviets have their skilled Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov, and competent generals like Rokossovsky and Zhukov, the majority of the Red Army will need 2 more years before it returns to its former competency. What doesn’t help the fact is that generals like Andrey Vlasov, who have seen and detested Stalin’s purges and Communism as a whole, only support the Union out of loyalty to their motherland, and should the war reach into the Union itself, collaboration to “liberate” the Russian land might start appearing, on any side that might invade the Union. Though just a general, this view is shared by those who still believe in the White Movement in Europe and in Harbin, under Japanese control, and should the representatives of the Union wish to stand by Communism, it is essential that these movements do not cause a second Russian Civil War, since the Counter-Revolution can evolve to be a large threat, especially if given foreign assistance. This is essential, as with a dysfunctional army, any invasion on its soil can be detrimental. What the Soviets have to their advantage, is the Russian vigor, climate, and size. The Soviets for now do not wish to involve themselves in the World War, and hope they do not get dragged into it, using their soft power to influence the spread of Communism. It is also noteworthy that healing the wounds to the army dealt by Stalin’s purges is also of the utmost concern, as a professional army, beyond simply conscripts, will be needed to fight a battle-hardened enemy. It is yet to be seen if this interference will lead them to war with the Allies, or if the Germans will turn against their allies out of racial hatred.



Political Positions of Each Nation

Kingdom of Hungary

The Kingdom of Hungary came out of the Treaty of Trianon a broken nation, having lost 70% of its former land. Miklos Horthy, the regent of the Kingdom, has seen the opportunity for Hungary to rise again in collaboration with the German aggression, who have helped them get a small part of Slovakia, as well as Transylvania, which has been a very passionate topic for Hungarians. As a signatory of the tripartite pact, Hungary wishes to keep its borders safe and secure, as well as undo the Treaty of Trianon to whatever extent it can. As the war draws closer to its own borders, this Kingdom without a King will have to make many crucial decisions.

Kingdom of Romania

Romania, under the Fascist dictator Ion Antonescu, has Transylvania to Romania, Bessarabia to the Soviets as well as Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria, but has ironically sided with the Germans. This is because, for all of the arbitration against them, the Romanians feel that the biggest threat to their way of life is the encroaching Soviet Union and their ideology. This, and due to sympathetic ties with the Reich, is why Romania has very firmly sided with the German Reich.

Bulgaria

The Kingdom of Bulgaria had lost a few pieces of land in the Treaty of Neuilly, which it desperately wanted to get back. When the Axis reached its borders, they were told that should they join the Pact, they would get their desired chunks of territory in Yugoslavia and Greece. Despite this, Tsar Boris III, the King of Bulgaria, looks at this pact not out of loyalty to a National Socialist cause, but to a "Pro Bulgaria" cause, seeing the rise of Communism within Bulgaria as well as a safety in siding with the Germans. That being said Boris III is a man of "Nation first" feeling, and will without hesitation make any decision, including changing sides, if he thinks in the long term, Bulgaria wins.

Slovakia

The Republic of Slovakia has been created by the Germans as a puppet when Czechoslovakia was partitioned, and the Czech regions had become the Reichsprotektorat of Bohemia and Moravia. Under Jozef Tiso, a believer in Clerical Fascism, the State practices intense anti-Semitism, and currently prioritises maintaining the Slovakian national identity and being a loyal member of the Axis.



Political Positions of Each Nation

Empire of Manchukuo

The Empire of Manchukuo, formed in 1932 (as the State of Manchukuo) has been a close collaborator of Japan since its start. In 1934, the man who the Chinese once called the Xuantong Emperor prior to the Xinhai Revolution which ended the Qing dynasty, Aisin Gioro Puyi, arrived in Manchukuo, whom the Japanese had promised to help in getting back his throne of China and reestablishing Qing dynasty. He was thus made Emperor of Manchukuo. His foreign policy is simple: to win the war in China, return to Beijing, and not let Wang Jingwei's regime become the de-facto Chinese state.

Kingdom of Thailand

The Kingdom of Thailand has been an anomaly in Asian Politics. Being the only non-major nation that survived Colonial efforts from both the British and the French, it is now allied with the Japanese. This alliance is more or less coercion. The Japanese would have invaded the nation had they disagreed with the order. However, they still wish to be loyal allies and use the turn of events to their advantage.

Free India

India, currently under the British Raj, is undergoing a movement for independence from the crown. With German collaboration, Subhas Chandra Bose started a movement to liberate India through violent means and hence is in exile in the German Reich. Having escaped from the Raj and from house arrest, he is spending his time convincing the Axis Powers to recognize his government as the sole government of the Indian Subcontinent. While the people of India are extremely supportive of Bose's cause, the INC, under Gandhi, has condemned his wish for using a violent method to give India independence. At this moment, he has one division within the German Army as the Indian Legion at his disposal, but should the fronts of war start encroaching on the Raj's borders, his approach to freedom is going to be more direct. Bose and Free India wish to liberate themselves through their own means, and hence it is essential for the Indians siding with the Axis to use propaganda as much as they can, for it is a fact that the British Raj depends on the British Indian Army to maintain control, and the aim of Subhash Bose is to convince as many Indian Soldiers as he can, to fight against the exploitative British Raj in collaboration with the major Axis nations. As the war progresses, it will become more and more clear how important this new Free India will be to destabilize Britain's Crown Jewel.



Political Positions of Each Nation

Indonesia

Currently under colonial rule by the Dutch East Indies, Since the Indonesian National Awakening of 1929, Sukarno has seen an opportunity to liberate Indonesia from Dutch rule with a Japanese intervention. Constantly on the run with the authorities, he, while showing respect to the Japanese, only wants to use them as a means to gain freedom.

Burma

A province of the British Raj until 1937 and its own Crown Colony until 1941, there is a renewed fervor to end British rule. Ba Maw, currently under arrest by the British Authorities, has started to advocate for the independence of Burma. Should the Japanese successfully invade Burma, there is little stopping the man from being the ruler of the State of Burma.

Reorganized Government of China

Colloquially the Wang Jingwei regime, this nation has been recently formed as a Japanese puppet state to replace the current Chinese warlords and the Republic. However, it must also deal with the desires of Emperor Puyi to reinstate the Qing Dynasty. Time will tell if Japanese ambitions are realized in China, and which of the two warlords are the ones who get their way.

The Allied Powers

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The UK exited the First World War carrying trucks and trucks of bodies back home, and even only the ones they could find, those which hadn't already been buried in the shallow graves in Flanders Fields. As a result, the British found themselves in an immense shock following the war. Not just among the common people, the war had also eroded a good chunk of the British Nobility. As a result, they were one of the powers that went out of their way to avoid a second equally destructive war. This population, both antiwar and even sympathetic to the plight of Germany, is the reason Stanley Baldwin was succeeded by Neville Chamberlain.



Political Positions of Each Nation

It is often thought that Chamberlain started a time of Appeasement, as during his tenure, the Germans conducted the Anschluss of Austria, integrating it into the Reich, and summoned the Munich Conference over the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia. Chamberlain and the French sat with Hitler, even excluding the Czechoslovaks themselves, and reached what would be referred to as the “Munich Diktat” in Czechoslovakia, where he made Hitler promise to not go any further. He returned home declaring “peace in our time” shortly before Hitler broke his promise and established Slovakia as a puppet state along with Reichsprotektorat Böhmen und Mähren, the Reich Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. However, Chamberlain did use this time, along with the French, to remilitarise their respective countries. Finally, the British declared war when Germany invaded Poland, alongside the French. Chamberlain tried leading the war effort, but after the embarrassing defeat of the British during the German takeover of Denmark and Norway, Chamberlain resigned and was succeeded by Winston Churchill. Churchill has been leading the British War effort ever since, overseeing the “Never Surrender” motto ever since France has fallen and in a very close call, thwarted the German operation Sea Lion, an invasion on British soil, by winning the Air Battle of Britain. Currently, the British have suffered defeat in East Africa, where the Italians have taken over British Somaliland, faces the risk of losing Egypt to an incoming Italian invasion. Not just that, Germany has been trying relentlessly to starve the British out, since Britain is relying on American and Colonial supplies to stay afloat, with German U-Boats sinking Allied shipping in Wolfpack Submarine attacks, with ferocity and with great success. The British agenda is simple as it stands: They must protect their colony and home island, and when the time is right, they wish to cross the English Channel and defeat their old rival, the Germans. The British will also need to ensure their own population back home does not lose morale, as the entire war effort lies on the bet that the people will keep feeling enthusiastic. However, should the British slip and lose further, a disgruntled population might force the cabinet out of war. However, at Churchill’s side is the competent Montgomery and his Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, and as it stands for now, Britain has vowed to fight on the beaches and on the streets, but never surrender.



Political Positions of Each Nation

The United States of America

No nation truly flourished after the Great War as much as the United States, indeed it would not do the States justice to forget the roaring Twenties and the economic boom. However, the United States did see prohibition, an era that caused an extreme amount of Gang violence, which only ended after repealing the ban on the sale of alcohol. Other than the prohibition era, the US was also the location where the Great Depression started, and the Wall Street Crash in 1929 did not help the situation. All this culminated in the election of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the election of 1932, indicating a landslide victory for the Democratic Party. Roosevelt introduced the New Deal as a way to end the Great Depression, which was popular enough that it won him the election of 1936 as well as the election of 1940. The United States has been practicing isolationism from the rest of the world ever since the end of the Great War, in which the US outright refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles and signed a separate peace with Germany since both the people and Congress wanted nothing to do with the League of Nations. This belief is the reason The United States has been reluctant to fully commit to the Allied struggle against the Reich. The United States at the moment is concerned with the affairs in Asia. Due to Japan's invasion of China, Roosevelt issued an oil embargo on the Empire of the Sun, which caused tensions to flare between the countries, and the USS Panay incident has not eased the situation. Many in the nation fear that war with Japan and the States might become a reality, and the Japanese are all too aware of this situation, and themselves are planning an attack. The Americans might pacify the Japanese by lifting the Oil Embargo, but doing so will send the message that the US is not concerned with the Second Sino-Japanese War. Still, the United States, in its neutrality, has still resolved to supply the British Empire with many supplies to ensure the British do not surrender. Roosevelt declared the United States to be the "Arsenal of Democracy" and as long as that sentiment remains strong, it is likely the course of the US won't change. Roosevelt can also rely on MacArthur and Patton to lead the military effort. The US should however remain vigilant, as anything which might harm the country or scare it, can lead to both popular unrest as well as being stonewalled by Congress in many crucial hours. Still, the United States stands ready to defend what it considers, the bastions against totalitarianism.



Political Positions of Each Nation

Free France

On the 22nd of June 1940, the Third French Republic signed an armistice with the German Reich in the train carriage at Compiegne, the exact same place the November Armistice of 1918 had taken place over 2 decades prior, in order to take revenge and humiliate the French. Effective the 25th onwards, this “Second Armistice at Compiegne” signaled peace between France and Germany, with the former falling in just six weeks after the brilliant planning on the German side and even more brilliant execution. The terms of the armistice dictated that three-fifths of Metropolitan France, which is a formal way of addressing “European France”. The Germans also annexed Alsace-Lorraine once again and allowed this regime to be free in Southern France, around the town of Vichy, and they would be recognized as the legitimate French Government in all of European France, barring Alsace-Lorraine. In theory, they were allowed to keep their African Colonies too, but not all went as planned. While the European French did not have much of a choice in accepting the new French Government, and there were sympathies to Petain, the “Lion of Verdun”, the Equatorial African French did not accept this Armistice. A certain general by the name of Charles de Gaulle was able to rally support from the African Colonies (except North Africa) and made a radio broadcast urging resistance to German Rule. In doing so, de Gaulle had formed a Government in Exile which would be hosted in England but would continue the struggle for freedom from Germans within Metropolitan France, and with the help of the African Colonies still loyal to the Allied cause. Choosing the Cross of Lorraine to adorn the French Republic’s flag in the center. De Gaulle indicated a symbol of rejecting the annexation of Alsace Lorraine and continuing the fight. At the moment, he, and one of his generals, Felix Eboué, are continuing the resistance both outside and inside the borders of occupied France. It is yet to be seen whether these fighters will be remembered as liberators or as traitors.

The Polish Government in Exile/Polish Underground State

On the 28th of April, 1939, the Republic of Poland was no longer able to fend off a two-front war from the German and Soviet governments and was forced to capitulate. However, there is a difference in the surrender of a government body, and the people. Almost immediately, resistance movements sprung up to sabotage the invading armies, mostly targeted toward the Germans. The United Kingdom also hosts the Polish Government in exile. This government, headed by Władysław Raczkiewicz, has pledged to continue the struggle against Germany till the bitter end.



Political Positions of Each Nation

The Germans for their part established the General government to administer the new lands. Simultaneously, within Poland, the Polish Underground State was formed, which answers to the Government in Exile, running its own underground education, courts, and military. It is safe to say that the Government in Exile will have to run both diplomacy with the foreign world as well as take decisions to help grow and strengthen the resistance, so that they may one day reclaim their home from occupation. It should be noted that the Allied Powers are not at war with the Soviet Union, despite Eastern Polish lands being in Soviet SSRs. The fate of these territories is yet to be determined, and it depends on the actions of the Polish government, which also need to ensure that their hosts, the UK, do not lose faith in the war effort, as doing so will mean that they are effectively left stranded. They have even been a major contributor to the victory in the Battle of Britain. In the end, the Polish must fight hard for their freedom, otherwise, Poland might be lost, maybe this time forever.

The Dominion of Canada

It is often said that Canada entered World War I as a colony and left as a nation, indeed having much more autonomy. That being said, it entered the war seven days after the United Kingdom. Canada does not have many ambitions from this war. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, both out of choice and out of a royal order from George VI in the UK, joined the war on the side of the Allies. As one of Britain's most loyal, if not the most loyal Dominion, the Canadians are ready to struggle to take down the German Reich. However, the problems which plague other countries are not foreign to Canada. While currently, the Canadians as a whole have not got a chance to do much, other than play a major role in the Battle of Britain, things may change, being the most reliable British Dominion and the closest one at that by distance. The Canadians also must ensure that their significant French minority in Quebec does not gain anti-war and anti-Canadian sympathies. In World War 1, a French-Canadian Conscription Crisis caused riots in Quebec. The Government must be wary of this, and in the end, ensure that it meets its war goal- to subdue a threat to Western Civilization, as the Canadians have themselves put it.



Political Positions of Each Nation

The British Raj

Formed in the dust of gunpowder in 1858, the Raj was the British Colonial Government in India. However, a lot has changed since that time. Ever since the end of the First World War, the British Government has had strenuous relations with the people of India at best, and outright hostile relations at worst. The Rowlatt Act, the massacre at Jallianwallan Bagh, the Simon Commission, and most recently the Declaration of War on Germany have been mixed with overall negative responses. The British Indian Army had contributed over a million men in the First World War, and equal, if not more involvement is required in this one. On top of that, India's resources and geography are vital for Britain to keep, so any threat of breaking India away from the Crown is an extremely scary proposition for anybody in the High Command. The Governor General, Lord Linlithgow, and Admiral Louis Mountbatten have the enormous task of ensuring India is a continuous asset to the British War effort. There is also the case of the Indian Independence Movement, spearheaded by the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League. While the AIML is cooperative with Raj authorities, the INC has pledged support, however, refuses to fight another war for Britain at least until Independence is guaranteed. The Raj has the serious problem of the fact that most of the country doesn't want them to exist. The British Indian Armed forces are perhaps the only major force capable, and so far responsible, for keeping this Colony afloat. In fact, the Raj authorities have been taking initiatives, like expanding the officer corps to Indians to ensure that a second Sepoy Mutiny does not happen. Remember: The entire balance of power in India lies in the British Indian army. The Axis counterpart for India, headed by Subhash Chandra Bose, understands this and is one of the biggest threats to the Army's loyalty to Britain. It is important for the Raj to do what it must to ensure that the United Kingdom wins this war, as well as ensure the governed populace is held at bay for long enough for this war to end, and most importantly, that the Army is willing to be loyal to Britain as long as possible, and ensures that none rob His Majesty's Crown jewels.

Union of South Africa

South Africa serves an important position geographically. Within Africa, it serves to be a massive bastion for the British to fall back to in case the Germans and Italians overrun Northern and Equatorial Africa. It is also important as it bastions the Cape of Good Hope, the pin which can single-handedly control sea travel between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Prime Minister Jan Smuts, avidly pro-war against Germany, must ensure that South Africa's commitment is absolute and so is the Allied Victory over Germany.



Political Positions of Each Nation

Kingdom of Greece

Greece fought valiantly against the Italian Forces, making them a public humiliation. Not only did the invasion fail, but Greece took to the offensive to occupy half of Italian Albania. However, as Germany went south getting Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania into the Axis, and destroying Yugoslavia, it became clear that Greece cannot hold out against both German and Italian forces. Mere weeks before the Freeze Date, on 9th April 1941, Greece surrendered. Now the King, George II, waits in exile, as it is his responsibility to ensure the Greek resistance liberates itself, as His Majesty brings the Greek perspective into the World Community.

Kingdom of the Netherlands

Similarly to the French, the Netherlands fell to the Germans in 1940. Also similar to the French, the Netherlands held colonies of its own in the form of the Dutch East Indies. Queen Wilhelmina considered collaboration with the Germans, but it became clear after French Indochina was handed over to the Japanese that the East Indies would also fall to them. Thus, the Dutch Government in Exile, headed by Her Majesty, resides in Britain, hoping for the day their country might be free again.

Kingdom of Yugoslavia

Following the German invasion of the Former Kingdom after its overall refusal to join the Axis Powers, the Kingdom was partitioned into many zones. Macedonia going to Bulgaria, Slovenia, and Serbia being occupied by Germany, the Dalmatian Coast going to Italy and finally, the remaining lands, virtually all of Croatia and Bosnia, were formed under the Independent State of Croatia, a German puppet state run by the Ustase. However, the resistance in Yugoslavia is one of the firmest and strongest. There are two main factions leading this movement. Draza Mihailovich, a staunch Monarchist and the leader of the Chetniks, who wish for the restoration of the Yugoslav Monarchy before the invasion, and are generally supported by the Western Allies, and on the other side are the Communist Partisans headed by Josip Broz Tito, who want the Marxist revolution to engulf Yugoslavia. At the moment, the two factions realize that they need to cooperate, and the factions are not in an open state of rivalry. However, due to the tense nature of such an agreement, it is never certain how long this will last. Ironically for Tito, the side he needs help from the most, the Soviet Union, is currently in collaboration with the German Reich. It is yet to be determined which aisle of the political spectrum Yugoslavia will fall, but it is certain that whatever happens will be unforeseen by everyone involved.



Political Positions of Each Nation

Kingdom of Norway

Under Operation Weserubung, Norway quickly collapsed under German occupation. Currently, both collaboration and resistance are at an all-time high, with Germans going on propaganda drives to convince the Norwegians that they are “True Aryans” and must stand with Germany. Resistance too is high, trying to sabotage Germany as much as they can. King Haakon VII is residing in the UK, and it is his responsibility to ensure the Norwegians are free once more.

Republic and the People's Republic of China

Ever since the collapse of the Qing Dynasty, many different warlords have been vying for control over China or their own respective cliques. The most influential of these are Chiang Kai Shek’s Republic of China and Mao Zedong’s People’s Republic of China. While these two countries have been at each other’s throats for years, Japan’s invasion changed everything. The two powers have formed a Second United Front, owing their common allegiance to the Nationalist Republic of China and Sun Yat Sen’s Three Principles of the People. Right now, for both of them, their goal is to ensure that the Japanese invaders are out of their homes. However, it is safe to assume that this alliance will not last, especially with a Japanese defeat. Mao is keen on Soviet support and Shek is a staunch supporter of the United States, and should these two find themselves at odds with each other, an interesting dynamic can play out.

Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia ceased to be a sovereign nation even before the war officially started, being split by Hungary, Clerical Fascist Slovakians, the Germans (in Sudetenland), and finally into the Reichsprotektorats Böhmen und Mähren. However, the spirit of resistance has never died, and the Czechoslovak Government in Exile, headed by Edvard Beneš, vow to fight, having proven themselves in the Battle for Britain, they proved that they are still worthy.

Singapore

The Lion City of Asia, Singapore, headed by Shenton Thomas, is one of the most important British pins on the map. It is essential for the British Crown to ensure the safety of Singapore, or else the pathway westward lies open for taking.



Political Positions of Each Nation

Kingdom of Belgium

Like the Netherlands, Belgium too has capitulated under the German war machine. They too have their own Colony in the Congo. Leopold III, the King of Belgium heads the government in exile, and pledges to ensure Belgium returns to the world of freedom.

Albanian Resistance

Albania was officially made into a protectorate of Italy as early as 1939, and resistance has been growing ever since. With King Zog I in exile, Enver Hoxha, the leader of the Communist Resistance in Albania, is fighting a guerilla war with the Italians. It is yet to be seen what comes of this little nation in the Adriatic Sea.

The Dutch East Indies

The East Indies is the last sovereign foothold of The Netherlands headed by the Governor General. With the fall of the Netherlands, it stands as a massive supplier of raw materials to the Allied Powers. However, the colony must be wary, for Japan is eyeing Asia, and it might not be long before the brief safety of the East Indies is taken away too.



Leadup to the War

Rise of Hitler and the German Rearmament

In 1933, Adolf Hitler became the chancellor of Germany. Barely months later, his enabling act passed, which ensured Hitler became the sole dictator of Germany. Hitler has promised much to the German people. Ending Judeo-Bolshevism, reclaiming lost land from the Great War and uniting all German-speaking territories as well as avenging the humiliation at Versailles. Since then, the Reich covertly yet on a massive scale, started a rearmament program. With the help of MEFO bills and corporations like Krupp, Siemens, Gutehoffnungshütte, and Rheinmetall, they placed orders for weapons and technologies forbidden by Versailles. The Luftwaffe became the Air Force, and Submarines and Destroyers were built. Other than that, conscription was reintroduced and the budget was poured into making the Reichswehr, now the Wehrmacht. Despite the very prospect of rearming Germany was forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles, the Germans continued regardless, trying to cover up their efforts. The Allied powers did understand, however, in what would start to become the appeasement policy, they turned a blind eye to the rising Central European hegemon.

Second Abyssinian Conflict

While Germany was rearming itself, Italy did not choose to sit out either. The Empire of Ethiopia had humiliated the Italians in the First Italo-Ethiopian war, in the battle of Adwa, and refuted Italy's attempt to colonise the nation. Mussolini decided to try his hand again at the East African nation and launched his invasion in 1935. Despite protests from the League of Nations, the invasion continued, with the British and French focussing more on compromise than actually reprimanding Italy. Still, the Ethiopians held the ground until 1936, when the Italian government authorised the use of internationally banned armaments, at which point the Ethiopians fell, Emperor Haile Selassie fled to exile and Victor Emmanuel was declared the Emperor of Ethiopia.



Leadup to the War

The Remilitarisation of the Rhineland

As stipulated in the Treaty of Versailles, the Rhineland, a rich industrial region of Germany that bordered France, Belgium, and the Netherlands was ordered to be demilitarized to prevent Germany from being able to defend itself. After the massive rearmament program, Hitler's wish was to slowly but surely undo all of the clauses of the treaty. While this was his dream, Hitler understood he could never be able to match the French and British with their combined, or even the French singular strength should any of them rise in objection. He took a gamble. He knew both British and French public opinions are very anti-war due to the memories of the Great War, despite them being the proclaimed "victors". He thought that should he make the move, the British and French would not risk going to war. On 7th March 1936, he ordered the Wehrmacht to cross the border and enter the Rhineland, stopping at Germany's international borders, however with strong orders to withdraw if the British and French objected to the move. Hitler's calculation, however, proved correct. Despite the Allies vowing to not let Germany go free, with the French even attempting an occupation of the Ruhr back in 1923, this time the governments let it pass. Rhineland was militarized and Germany was ready to expand outwards and as Hitler saw fit, reclaim the German Homeland. He has started the gamble for Europe, and it looks like the first round ended in his favor.

The Spanish Civil War

Back in 1932, the Spanish Monarchy had been abolished in a violent revolution, which resulted in the creation of the Second Spanish Republic. While it was plagued by political instability and dictatorships, finally a massive, turbulent and decisive election was held in 1936. This saw a series of Left coalition— the Popular Front, win. Not long after, political violence had increased, with Communists and other Leftist factions targeting clergy, nobles and right wing politicians, and vice versa. The military too was unhappy with the Popular Front's victory. Under Francisco Franco, along with his Army of Africa, a skilled group of Moroccan soldiers, openly supported a rebellion. Soon the nation had been split more or less around equal territory, with most of the army siding with the Nationalist rebels and the navy siding with the Republican government. However, due to the incompetence of the Republicans, the constant infighting, and the lack of a real professional army for the most part, the Nationalists found themselves having the initiative, arriving at the gates of Madrid as early as 1936, the same year the war began.



Leadup to the War

While the war was brutal, a massive contribution to the brutality of the war could be attributed to the international response to the Spanish Civil War. The German Wehrmacht had sent the Condor Legion, along with other units to help the Nationalists. These units helped the Army of Africa bypass a Republican Naval blockade, as well conduct strategic bombings across the nation. The Italians too sent the Corpo Truppe Voluntarie to assist the Spanish, and the Portuguese too sent aid to stop the Republicans. The Republicans had a better reputation in the world, hence along with the Soviet sold many weapons and equipment to help the Republicans, while in payment, taking the age old Spanish gold. Spain got much support from the world in the form of International Brigades, where many volunteers from across the globe joined the Republican cause, in the form of Stalinists as well as P.O.U.M and anarchist militia. A main impact this civil war had was in the form of how the world used it. The Spanish Civil War was treated as a playground to test new methods of warfare, new weapons, equipment and vehicles. It was a way to see which tactics would hold and which would not. The Wehrmacht was very keen to do this. The German army would rigorously study the civil war, and how their weapons and tactics would affect the war. This would play a massive role in helping German war theorists in attempting to create a perfect battle plan. Eventually, the Nationalists, with their military superiority and the unification of all their factions, succeeded in defeating the Republican forces, and the Spanish civil war had ended in a Nationalist victory.

Anschluss

The concept of Austria and Germany being the same nation is not a new one. Sharing the same language, culture, and faith as Southern Germany, it was obvious that talks for unification would play center stage in Central European politics. In Fact, this was exactly what the Austrians and Germans had wished for on the eve of the Twenties, even naming the country the “Republic of German Austria”, making it abundantly clear that they wished for a union with Germany from the start. However, a very particular clause in the Treaty of Versailles had forbidden any union between the nations. This was seen as incredibly hypocritical, the new Balkan and Eastern European countries were given a right to self-determination, but none was given to the Austrians and Germans. This feeling continued until Hitler was elected and Austria itself had a Fascist takeover. Now while this may look like a good thing for Germans, since Fascists and Fascists would get along well, what happened was otherwise. Firstly, the talks of unification were dampened due to the fact that many did want to be a part of Germany, just not Germany.



Leadup to the War

Moreover, the chancellor, Kurt Schuschnigg, was keen on maintaining the Fatherland Front's power and an independent Austria. In fact, the Germans had attempted a coup d'etat against this regime, which failed. The Austrofascists were also more keen to follow the Italian model of Fascism and in improving relations with Italy, rather than adopt German National Socialism in their corporatist state. Schuschnigg was so desperate to stop the Anschluss that he banned opposition parties if they would vie against the unification. Hitler would not have this, and between the 12th and 13th of March, the German army crossed the border into Austria to incorporate it into the state. After a "plebiscite" was called by the Germans, the Austrians were formally incorporated into the German Reich.

Germany's eye, Czechoslovakia

The next area the Germans wanted to take was the Sudetenland. A German-dominated region in the middle of Czechoslovakia and Germany. Sudetenland was not just an important German area, but also strategically important too. The Czechoslovaks realised what was happening and had spent a lot of time developing a series of fortifications along the German-Czech border. The purpose was to deter a German invasion and mobilise the Czech army incase of an invasion. Taking it would effectively seal the fate of the minor Central European country. Hitler argued for the lands being German. The United Kingdom and the French Republic met with Hitler in Munich to discuss his demands. In the end, the Allies agreed to give Sudetenland to Hitler, as long as he did not invade anything else. They did not even invite the Czechoslovaks, hence the appropriate name for the Munich agreement, the "Munich Diktat", with the Anglo-French alliance making the decision for the Czechoslovakian nation, in an effort of Appeasement. Hitler however, as it turned out, did nothing to honour his agreement. While Chamberlain waved the papers in the UK claiming "peace in our time", Hitler secretly divided the nation between themselves, the Hungarians and the Slovaks. In the end, Czechoslovakia was split, with Eastern Slovakia being ceded to Hungary, a client-state of Slovakia being established. The remaining Czech region was turned into the Reichsprotektorat Böhmen und Mähren, the Reich Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Peace would not last long on the continent after this.



Leadup to the War

The International Peace finally collapses

Almost simultaneously with these events, another set of events had been happening. Germany and Italy, once rivals over Austria, had started to get on good terms with each other. Starting from aiding the Spanish Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War, and growing closer to Germany due to the West's isolation of Italy. Eventually Mussolini would depose Zog I of Albania and annex the country. Even before the War in Europe had begun, the Japanese Army staged the Marco Polo Bridge Incident. Using it as a justification for war, the Japanese Army had been advancing into the Chinese mainland, sweeping through Beijing, Shanghai and Nanking absolutely unstopped. In response the US placed an oil embargo on the Empire of the Sun. Back in Europe, the Germans and Italians finally made their alliance official with the signing of the Pact of Friendship and Alliance, dubbed by Mussolini the "Pact of Steel", forming the "Rome-Berlin Axis". Mussolini openly proclaimed that the era of the Western Allies was over and henceforth the world would revolve around the "Rome-Berlin Axis". Japan would soon join this too. The Germans and Soviets, both alienated by the Western Powers, would also sign the Molotov Ribbentrop Pact to guarantee non-aggression for ten years and secretly divide Eastern Europe among themselves. A few years back, the German Reich had signed the Anti-Comintern Pact to contain Communism within the Soviet Union, Mongolia, and the partially recognized Tannu Tuva. The Germans had essentially heeded the advice of pragmatism and made a pact with the Soviets, at least temporarily. This was not supposed to be the case. The Germans had actually hoped for the Polish to join the Germans as allies and stand united against the common Soviet menace. When Czechoslovakia was dismantled, the Poles had taken part in the partition. The Germans had wished for a more of a "Ribbentrop-Beck Pact", and attempted to warm up to the Poles. However the talks eventually stalled, and Britain and France guaranteed Polish sovereignty. The Germans hence signed the treaty with the Soviets and gave an ultimatum to Danzig, the most famous demand being the handover of Danzig to the German Reich. The negotiations stalled, and thus, Hitler ordered the die to be cast. On September 1st, 1939, the Germans crossed the border into Poland, beginning the German-Polish war over Danzig. 3 days later, this War over Danzig would become the war over the world order.

Committee

This is no ordinary committee. The decisions made in one room will influence the other and will change the course of history as we know it. These decisions will either lead you down paths of peace and reconciliation or lead you to the inevitable human demise through war and death. Walk into this expecting civil diplomacy, and you will be the first to die.



Paperwork

Below, 2 directives which are completely unrelated to the agenda have been attached. One of them is an assassination directive, the other is a detective outlining some preparations a certain delegate made pertaining to their agenda. What we want you to take away from these is not the content, but rather the detail in the directives and their format. Especially in the context of assassinations, which tend to be very popular in crisis committees, we want you to know the directors are going to assess your documents with extreme scrutiny. We expect immense detail and a clearly outlined purpose for your directive - only then will it even be considered.

Directives can be of two types - covert and open.

Open directives are those that the delegate deems fit to be discussed in committee. These can be personal directives, but this type of directive is more appropriate for those documents with multiple stakeholders which may need committee-wide discussion.

Covert Directives are those which will not be exposed to the rest of the committee. If they are successful, the EB will relay the outcomes of the directives in a crisis update.

Note that your directives will culminate in some sort of outcome in a crisis update, but this outcome may not be exactly what you intended. This depends not only on the details of your directive once it has been sent, but also on the chair's discretion. We may alter the directive's outcomes to better serve the committee's crisis arc if we deem it necessary. We allow flexibility with the directive's style, but a few aspects are non-negotiable:

- A clear purpose/aim
- An address to relevant individuals
- Detailing whether the directive is covert or open
- Your personna must actually possess the rights to enact what your directive details. For example, the Secretary of Defense cannot directly relay orders to the South Vietnamese troops, as his personna does not possess control over these forces



Paperwork

We will have personal, joint, and committee-wide directives in this committee. Directives are forms of paperwork that denote actions taken by your country.

Example Directive:

To: The Executive Board

From: The Confederate Chamber

Committee-wide Directive (Should be known to the Confederacy only)

Primary Objective: Prepare for war; Defence

Mission Briefing: Mobilizing troops around the Confederate States to prepare for an attack from the Union, which might include a possible Union Blockade.

Plan of Action:

1. Transport of men to the regions of Memphis and Nashville, under the command of General Thomas Jonathon Jackson

a. Secure sections of the Mississippi River

i. These would be any and all sections, accessible between the regions of Nashville and Memphis

ii. These men would be supplied mainly from the southern states of the Confederacy, which are not direct border states, between the Union and Confederacy. This would include the states of Florida, Texas, Louisiana.

iii. Moving 10 10- pounder Parrott rifled cannons, 10 6-pounders, 5 3-inch ordnance, 2 12-pounder cannon.

iv. Mobilizing them at 23:00 taking advantage of darkness in underground rail routes.

v. Using the high terrain to advantage and use high range tactics (using high forts to cover and shooting at open uncovered union soldiers)

b. 3,500 troops will be stationed at both locations.



Paperwork

2. The Mobilization of soldiers to the state of Virginia

a. **15,000** troops stationed in the state of Virginia under the command of General Robert E Lee

i. State Militia of Virginia will be posted on the war frontier, for defense purposes - 3,000 men

ii. Confederate army forces posted on the war frontier as well - 7,000 men.

iii. Hide 3000 troops in underground rails in Fredericksburg and on any form aggression from the Union will use the flank manoeuvre to surprise

1. These troops will be provided by the Confederate army

b. Moving 10 10- pounder Parrott rifled cannons, 10 6-pounders, 5 3-inch ordnance, 2 12-pounder cannon.

3. Moving canons to the Southern ports

a. This would be implemented across the ports of

i. Ft Monroe

1. Moving 4 12-pounders to attack union ironclads/battleships on sight

ii. New Bern

1. Moving 4 12-pounders to attack union ironclads/battleships on sight

iii. Port Royal

1. Moving 3 12-pounders to attack union ironclads/battleships on sight

iv. St. Augustine

1. Moving 3 12-pounders to attack union ironclads/battleships on sight

v. Pensacola

1. Moving 3 12 pounders to attack union ironclads/battleships on sight

vi. Port of New Orleans

1. Moving 7 12 pounders to attack union ironclads/battleships on sight

b. This would be done as a precautionary measure, for a possible Union Blockade that might occur along the Atlantic coast and the Mexican Gulf.



Links

<https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-II>

<https://spartacus-educational.com/2WW.htm>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/>

https://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/wwii.asp

<https://www.ushmm.org/>

<https://www.nationalww2museum.org/students-teachers/student-resources>