

**Australian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom: Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce**  
**Britain WWII**  
**Wyoming High School**

After the armistice of the Great War in 1918, the countries of the world agreed to come together and prevent further mass destruction and devastation. As an attendee of several League of Nations conferences and a chair at Montreux, Stanley Bruce was an avid supporter of this international organization. However, now that the world is once again at war, this British cabinet must find a way to overcome the spreading wave of German fascism to return to a time of peace.

As Stanley Bruce, I had been in politics for many years before the convening of this cabinet in 1940. After serving as an Australian representative for the League for several years in the early 1920s, I moved on and up to become the Australian Prime minister in 1923. Although my term ended in 1929 after economic downturn, I furthered my country in many ways. I formed a coalition between the two major parties of Australia, the National and Country parties. I also focused heavily on the economic aspects of his country, especially during the time of the Great Depression, when he successfully lowered Australian interest rates. While I was replaced in 1929, my legacy and position in Australian policy remained, and I became the High Commissioner to the United Kingdom in 1933.

In this committee, my main interest lies in protecting my precious nation of Australia. The possibility of Japanese invasion from the north poses a prominent threat. To protect our citizens, Australia must fortify its borders, increase its military presence in the Pacific (at least in the waters around the mainland), and obtain support from other nations. Gaining support from the British alliance will be the first plan of action since I'm already on the British council. As a possible piece of negotiation, Australia can provide troops and resources to the Allies in exchange for more guaranteed protection. While some form of this arrangement already exists, focus on the European theater calls for additional provisions of protection against the Japanese. Another ally in the Pacific theater would be the United States, but as they declared neutrality in 1937, they may take some coaxing to provide aid or support.

I will also address the immense threat that the Nazis and their allies pose to both this committee and the world. By seeking and finding out weaknesses and tensions among the Axis powers, I hope to be able to strain the working relationships of the countries. Limiting supplies and support for the German cause will also be essential, which the committee could potentially accomplish through the use of propaganda, supply line sabotage, and a stronger naval blockade. The RAAF can possibly aid the RAF in this endeavor, and Australian troops can work for the remainder of our tactics. We could also enlist the help of developing nations who are at risk of either invasion from large Axis powers or a revolution of fascism or communism. As I believe in a system of returns where foreign investment helps both developing nations and the investors, we could offer investment as an incentive for troops, support, and resources from these countries.

Regardless of our methods, I am hopeful that this committee will bring a successful end to the war.