



Crisis: Germany

Hello fellow delegates! My name is Faroz Mirza and I'm going to be your head chair for this year's MVHS MUN Conference. I'm currently a senior at Mission and this is my second year of MUN. I played basketball at Mission for two years and play in the Advanced Orchestra as a Violaist. I really enjoy the outdoors and being able to adventure and hike with friends as well as go to the beach and try not to drown. Let's show the other countries in NUNO what Germany is capable of! Hope you have a great time at our conference this year and please write good reviews about us. Please feel free to email your position paper and ask me any questions at mvhsmuncrisis3@gmail.com.

Hi my name is Makenna Smith and I'm going to be your vice chair for the 35th annual MVHS MUN Conference. I'm a junior and I've been in MUN for all three of my years in high school. Outside of MUN, I take dance at school, enjoy going to the beach and going to tea/coffee shops with my friends. I'm going to do my best to make your time at the MVHS Conference a very educational, successful, and fun experience! I look forward to meeting you all!!

NOTE TO ALL NUNO DELEGATES: *This committee is one where you will be competing against three other committees of similar structure in order to gain money, resources, land and, ultimately, power. The four committees are divided into various countries. Committees will compete against each other to claim the most land on an interactive map. The winning committee is the one who claims the most land on the given map by the end of the second day of the conference. Land can be gained by spending resources to execute various actions. These actions can either aid your country in obtaining land, or sabotage other committees in their quest for land. Committees will find out their designated resources and land they start off with when they first enter committee on the first day of conference. The committee is very free flowing, with a lot of unmoderated caucuses and summit meetings involving delegates from the other NUNO committees. In committee, you will be role-playing a character from your designated country. You must represent your character's description unless otherwise told by your chairs. You can find your character description on the tab right below your country's link that you clicked to get to this synopsis. You will be graded on diplomacy, speeches, comments, and, most importantly, on your ability to cooperate with other delegates to make creative and constructive plans of actions. Also, note that NUNO committees have a different position paper format and grading rubric than all other MVHSMUN committees. This format and rubric can be found on our MVHSMUN website under the 'NUNO' tab of our advanced committees. Just like any other MUN committee, we expect professionalism among our delegates in NUNO but remember to have fun with this committee!! These are committees of a very different, more interactive style that we hope you enjoy! EVERYTHING YOU READ IN THIS TOPIC SYNOPSIS IS THE TRUTH, AND THE WHOLE TRUTH.*

I. Background of Topic:



It is 23 September 1918 in Europe and the first World War is drawing to an end. Though the Central Powers were undoubtedly winning the war during the former half of the conflict, everything seemed to change when the economic world power known as the United States joined the European conflict on 6 April 1917. While the Triple Entente saw the addition of the United States to their side as a sign of a possible end to the gruesome war, the Central Powers saw this addition to be infuriating. They viewed the new addition of the U.S. as “western democracies” trying to expand their sphere of influence overseas and spread democracy to Europe.

Not intimidated by the fresh addition of the U.S. to this three year old battle in Europe, the Central Powers began to mobilize to an even greater extent and continued on with their strategy of total war. Austria-Hungary and Germany even held multiple army drafts from the 1917 until now in order to sustain military personnel. To truly have a chance to win the war, the Central Powers began to utilize child soldiers and produce even more arms in order to have a chance against the Allies and their new ally. The Central Power that increased their arms the most was, undoubtedly, the Germans. With resources gifted to them by their fellow allies, Deutschland increased their production of U-Boats and other naval vessels by 25%, tanks and other land vehicles by 55%, Zeppelins and other aircrafts by 40% and weaponized chemical gases by almost 70%.

With very thorough mobilization of the Central Powers led by Germany, the Central Powers continued their success in the war because the United States provided only monetary funds and supplies for the first three years of their involvement, with very little troop support. However, after the devastating battles of Amiens and Strasbourg that took place in 1918, causing the death of over 565,000 Allies combined, Woodrow Wilson’s United States unified as a country, drafting and mobilizing upwards of 6,000,000 soldiers to cross the Atlantic and end the Central Power



(German) reign of terror in Europe. With United States troops now fully active and contributing to a newly revamped set of armed forces within the Entente, the United States and the Allies slowly, but surely, wore down the Central Powers. Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire surrendered and bowed out of the conflict in 1921, leaving Germany the lone actor for the Central Powers in 1922. Eventually, the Germans were forced to look for a peaceful end to the conflict as a direct result of the constant Allied bombardments and brutal offensive attacks on the German home front that killed many soldiers and innocent civilians.

But now here we are, with a feeble German nation that is in desperate need of the war to end and for reconstruction to begin immediately. As the United States try to discuss peace treaties to end the war and begin reconstruction of the decimated continent of Europe, France and Great Britain are furious with the Germans for the scope to which they brought the war and their barbaric use of chemical gas. These two countries believe that they should continue to conquer German territory in order to completely put down the nation of Germany, as well as extend their imperialistic territory in Europe. The United States, however, currently side with the Germans and hope to allow the German people to rebuild their nation and believe in respecting the German's sovereignty. The United States will fight for territory to prevent other nations from claiming land and gaining too much territory in the already volatile state of Europe. After the conflict, U.S. officials state they plan to hand all territory back over to Germany in their fight to keep Germany sovereign; however, they also see benefits in claiming land in Germany and imperializing some of Germany's territory. Will the conflict ever end?

II. Country Involvement in WWI:



Following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, Germany's alliance with Austria-Hungary forced the prideful nation of Germany to tag along as a main actor in the Central Powers Alliance with Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria in the Great War. The Germans saw the war as a mechanism to allow the nation of Germany to get "its place in the sunshine" and gain respect from the international community. Though they had the resources to effectively fight and be a factor in the success of the Central Powers alliance, the only problem was that they had to fight a two front war, with the French on their left, and the Russians on their right. Addressing this dilemma, Germany designed a western front war with France through the Schlieffen Plan, which was an organized attack to invade France and capture Paris by overpowering and marching through the feeble nation of Belgium. Their ideal goal was that they would go through the entire process within 6 weeks, but to their surprise Belgian troops heavily resisted. The western front manifested itself into a four year stalemate of trench warfare; furthermore, the western front battles led to some of the most devastating casualties the world had ever seen. Overall, the western front was a total failure for Germany and the Schlieffen Plan utterly failed; however, this was not the case on the eastern front.

The Germans expected Russia to mobilize and begin to attack Germany's right flank in 6 months, but to their surprise they had arrived much sooner than that. Even with their unexpected surprise, Germany's more modern machine guns ousted Russia's single shot guns. With the help of Bulgaria and the rise of the Bolsheviks within Russia, Germany was able to force Russia to pull out of the war in 1917 and sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk early in 1918, and thus Germany and the Central Powers had a major victory on the eastern front.



In the end, however, the entrance of the United States proved to be the downfall of the German nation. After such events as the Zimmerman telegram and the sinking of the Lusitania, the United States gained strong anti-German sentiments and joined the Triple Entente in this conflict in 1917. As a direct result of the United States addition, the German nation was demoralized as their enemies were receiving reinvigorated forces as well as useful supplies that the Germans had run out of and had now way of replenishing.

In the end, it is unknown how many German soldiers died, but it has been estimated that around 2 million of 11 million mobilized German soldiers perished during the first World War, causing this war to be the most influential and important war in the history of the German's. That is, until 1939.

Sources:

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III. Possible Course of Action:

Acquiring much of the eastern portion of Europe after Russia pulled out from the war gave Germany a vast amount of territorial power. With all this land obtained, Germany possesses more



land than the three other countries involved in the war at this point: United States, Great Britain, and France. Germany yields the second greatest army and navy, and their army was considered the best trained by the best commander in WWI, Helmuth von Moltke. Germany is not only militarily dominating, their economy is off the charts as well. Their railway system has drastically helped the German army transport ammunition, gun supplies, and technology such as mustard gas. Speaking of technology, Germany has a top class team of scientists that have helped with engineering and putting together chemical technological advancements in the German army's arsenal. Germany has so many advancements, but because the rest of the Central Powers have collapsed, Germany stands to fight on their own feet as of right now.

Even though Germany currently holds the most amount of land of the four countries, they want to keep on fighting to protect their territory and conquer even more land. They tend to expand their interests more towards the western front, as the Schlieffen Plan had failed and Germany would still like to claim the city of Paris.

Kaiser Wilhelm wants the best for Germany, even if that means Germany continues to elongate their participation in the war. Germany's current tactic is to try to divert Great Britain's forces and focus on capturing Paris once again. Because Britain has such a powerful navy, the German navy will send a false attack around the ocean towards the Strait of Dover to distract Great Britain's attention, then mobilize German troops through the German-French border. Although the Allies see Germany as the evil villain behind the cause of the WWI, it's well recognized that France and Great Britain contributed to much bloodshed and casualties simply for the reason of maintaining "balance of power" even though France and Great Britain oftentimes had many wars in the past for imperialism purposes. The idea of Germany being in any way "evil" is a flat out lie



and an excuse for Great Britain and France to use so those two countries don't have to worry about any other countries being more powerful than themselves.

Although Germany deeply despises Great Britain and France, Germany feels that it wouldn't be a terrible idea allying with the United States. Germany believes the US understands their situation and should share equal hatred towards Great Britain especially due to their history with Great Britain hosting the US as colonies back in the 1700s. With this in mind, Germany plans on having United States as an ally and hopes the United States were to share secret intel on Great Britain and France's future plans. Germany promises to divide the land the United States helps Germany capture if the US were to form an alliance with Germany in the war.

So what will you do now? Will you try to diplomatically resolve the issue by promoting the German armistice, or will you choose to continue in fighting? Will you align with any countries during the continuation of the war? Will you attempt to fracture the Entente alliance for Germany's own benefit? Will you try to fight for Germany's border, or try to expand even further into central Europe? The choice is yours.