



Crisis: United States of America

Chair Backgrounds

Hello delegates! My name is Alexis Triepke and I will be your Head Chair is year for the United States Crisis committee. I am a senior this year in International Relations and I'm very excited to chair for Nuno. Last year I got to travel to Berkeley for their MUN conference and be apart of other very exciting conferences as well. At Mission Viejo I am on Varsity Pep Squad and enjoy cheering for our school. I have been involved with CSF, ASB, and drama over these past 4 years. I am looking forward to the conference weekend and learning from you all. It will be a fun, informative weekend as long as each delegate is respectful and on topic. Looking forward to meeting you all and debating with the other crisis committees! If you have any questions for me, feel free to email me at mvhsmuncrisis4@gmail.com.

Welcome, delegates, to MVHSMUN! My name is Julia Mabuni and I'm super excited to be your vice chair for this upcoming conference. As a sophomore at Mission I have been happily involved in CSF, volleyball, and choir. I also enjoy playing guitar, piano, and soccer in my free time. In last year's conference I was apart of crisis as well, so I am anticipating a fun weekend for us all. I cannot wait to meet all of you and I hope you will all be able to take something away from this committee! I'm curious to see solutions regarding this topic. See you all in committee!

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 1922 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 1918, leaving Germany the lone actor for the Central Powers in 1919. 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

From the beginning of the war, President Woodrow Wilson decided that the United States would remain neutral. The Germans threatened the United States in 1915 when they practiced unrestricted submarine warfare, attacking the Lusitania and killing 120 US citizens. Even though many were outraged at this offense, the U.S. still remained neutral. Early in 1917, the Germans continued to threaten the sovereignty of America when they sent the Zimmermann Telegram to Mexico, promising land to Mexico in North America if they engage in armed conflict with the United States. This threat was much too close to home for the liking of Woodrow Wilson and the citizens of the US. Many United States citizens were hesitant on entering the war, but when American citizens were threatened and the Triple Entente needed assistance, the United States of America joined the war in April of 1917.

Within months, thousands of men were being sent to intensive training and to the war fronts of Europe. United States soldiers endured a war like no other, in the trenches new weapons like poisonous gas, tanks and machine guns changed the way war was fought. The Allies heavily relied on the US' economic strength and supplies, and confided in the fact that they now had extra manpower. The new troops especially boosted morale for soldiers. Millions of American troops were stationed over France within trenches and helped defeat Germany in the Second Battle of Marne. This time was also very important for women because they took jobs in factories and went out into the war field as part of the Red Cross. At the end of the war, Woodrow Wilson wanted his



influence to ensure peace in the future and took his hand in acting as “peacemaker” enacting the eventually-failed League of Nations.

Sources:

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/progress/wwone/>

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/world-war-one/america-and-world-war-one/>

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1914-1920/wwi>

<https://history.delaware.gov/exhibits/online/WWI/US-involvement-ww1.shtml>

III. Possible Country Actions

The United States is aiming to help all countries get back to stability. This will start with a complete armistice, and ratified peace treaties thereafter. We are supportive of our allies through our economic strength, but American citizens tend to have varying views. Some would like to side with Germany and support them as they rebuild their country, some would like to see the destruction of Germany while some citizens are opposed to engaging in foreign affairs entirely. So far, the United States have begun to side with protecting territories in the areas surrounding Germany so that no other countries can take any more land which would, consequently, upset the balance of power in Europe and only spark more conflict.

When the United States first entered the war, their manpower was an essential asset to allies France and Britain. Now, as the war concludes, many American citizens are thrilled with the idea their men are coming home. If more conflict arises, then soldiers will need to continue fighting in Europe, which means more deaths of our people. Many have argued that we do not need to lose



our soldiers to a cause that we should not have involved ourselves in in the first place. Others believe if we do not work with Germany to rebuild Europe, then war will be in the near future. Not to mention, that the United States could possibly use their interventionist policy during reconstruction to claim some territory in Germany, colonize there, and use the territory to expand into European markets.

The main question of whose responsibility it is to control the outcome and possible treaties has been argued by US citizens. We could go back to only offering monetary funds and supplies with very little armed troop support, or continue to have United States troops fully active and contributing to a new revamped set of armed forces within the Entente. The expected results of both situations differ based on a person's stance of the war. As of right now, the United States wants to control the territory disputes in Europe. After the conflict, U.S. officials have stated they plan to hand all territory back over to Germany in their fight to keep Germany, but news reporters have also stated there are talks in the United States Congress about imperializing some German Territory.

So what will you do now? Will you accept the German request for armistice, or annihilate the tyrannical hierarchy once and for all? Will you align with France and Great Britain to possibly take down Germany, or will you fight alongside the Germans to maintain their sovereignty and try to keep a lasting balance of power in Europe? If the Germans lose land will you fight to get the Germans land back, or will you keep it for the United States' own selfish reasons? The choice is yours.