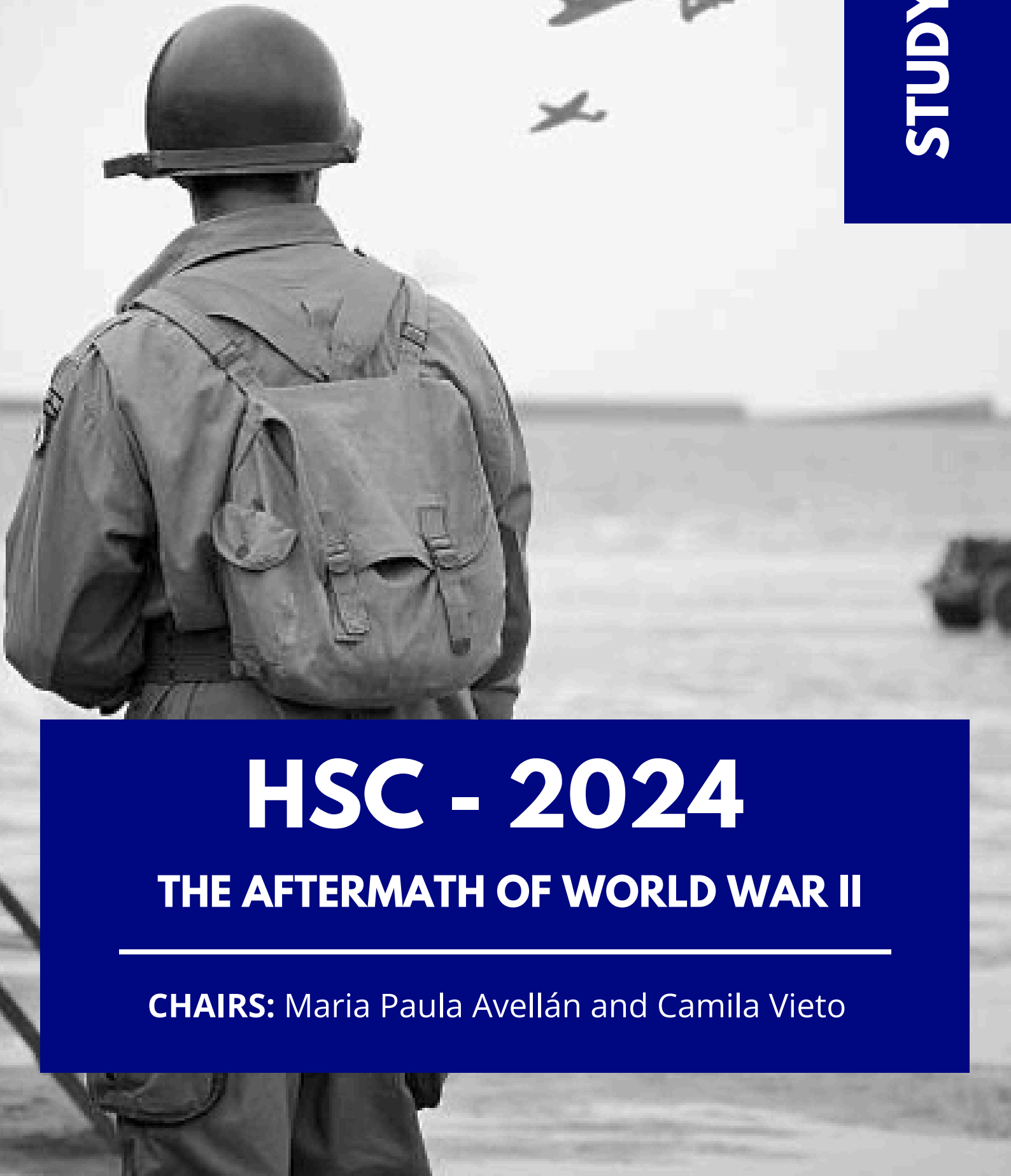




STUDY GUIDE



HSC - 2024

THE AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR II

CHAIRS: Maria Paula Avellán and Camila Vieto

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This Study Guide of the Historical Security Council on the topic of the Aftermath of WWII is merely a guide for your research, and shouldn't replace your additional investigation.

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LETTER FROM CHAIRS

MARIA PAULA AVELLÁN

Dear delegates,

It's an honor to participate in this year's MUN, as one of your chairs in the Historical Security Council. It is difficult to express how excited I am to experience my last MUN with one of my dearest friends, Camila, by my side. It has been a roller-coaster of emotions from the first moment I got involved in seventh grade, and from that moment on, it only got better.

My first time debating was during the pandemic through a zoom meeting. It went as awful as it sounds. I was very timid and wouldn't dare to speak up unless it was necessary or got called on. Those two days felt like an eternity for me and there were times where I truly regretted getting involved in MUN. Nonetheless, I was able to push through it and finish the debate. Even though it wasn't the best experience I had debating, I continue to participate in MUN as I didn't want to give up that easily. To my surprise, eighth grade's debate was much better. I could proudly say I had participated as twice as much than last year. The feeling of accomplishment was overbearing. And it only got better as the years went by.

Our purpose as chairs is to provide a comfortable and fun environment in which you can freely express yourself and enjoy your MUN. We are both here to assist you with any help and support you may require, so don't be afraid to come forward if you need anything. Being nervous or tense is common, but by letting yourself go, you will not only acquire more knowledge and experience, but confidence.

As you're in this committee, the responsibility will be greater and the topics to discuss harder, but we know you are capable of delivering an excellent and interesting debate. Thank you for being part of this wonderful experience with us!

With love,
María Paula



LETTER FROM CHAIRS

CAMILA VIETO

Dear delegates,

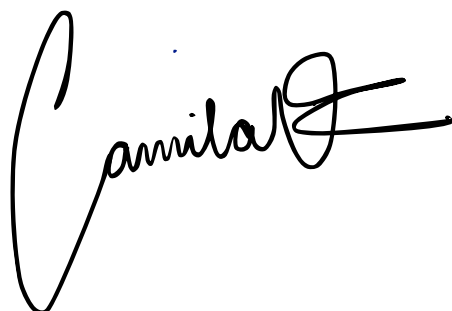
I feel so honored to be part of this year's MUN as your chair, alongside my dear friend and co-chair Maria Paula. This is my third year participating in Model United Nations, and to be honest the nerves and excitement still remain.

The first time I participated in MUN I was a really shy eight grader, scared to speak in English in front of all the seniors and thinking I wasn't capable of debating as well as them. That year I barely participated and to this day, I still regret it. I let that fear take over me to the point I didn't even sign up for MUN the next year. As you can see, I know how scary it can be to get out of your comfort zone and throw yourself out there, but I promise you it is 100% worth it. And now here I am, as the Historical Security Council chair three years later, and last year I was the master of ceremonies.

Clearly it is completely normal to be nervous, it's part of what you signed up for. Nonetheless, I encourage you to get really involved in the debate and take it seriously, if you're part of the HSC it must be because the secretariat and chairs have high expectations of your performance.

We will make sure this committee is a fun and safe place, don't hesitate to ask us any questions regarding the debate. Thank you for being part of my last MUN experience. I hope this experience can improve your communication skills, be open to meet new people and enrich your knowledge. I wish you the best of luck!

With love,
Camila





ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the UN, created in 1945 after World War II to maintain world peace. Some of its most essential functions are the following:

- Maintaining international peace and security
- Developing friendly relations among nations
- Solving global problems and promoting respect for human rights
- To be the center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

The Security Council's powers include establishing peacekeeping operations, the approval of international sanctions and the authorization of military action through resolutions to member states. Additionally, it is authorized to peacefully resolve a dispute, call upon other member nations to wholly or partially interrupt economic relations or to sever diplomatic ties, and enforce its military decisions, if necessary.

The UNSC consists of 15 members, five permanent (USA, China, France, UK and Russia) and 10 non-permanent, the permanent members have the power to approve or veto any substantive resolution.

This Security Council has a particular feature, it is the Historical Security Council, which means it will be taking place in the past years, specifically discussing events from the start of WWII to 1945 after the creation of the UN. For this reason, we want you to abstain from referencing events that happened after this timeline.

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GLOSSARY



UN: The United Nations is an international organization, its purpose is to keep pace with a rapidly changing world.

Totalitarianism: a form of government that prohibits opposition political parties, disregards and outlaws the political claims of individual and group opposition to the state, and controls the public sphere and the private sphere of society.

Fascism: a far-right form of government in which most of the country's power is held by one ruler or a small group, under a single party.

Nazism: totalitarian movement led by Adolf Hitler characterized by intense nationalism, mass appeal, and dictatorial rule.

Blockade: the isolation by a warring nation of an enemy area (such as a harbor) by troops or warships to prevent passage of persons or supplies.

Fleet: a group of ships sailing together, engaged in the same activity, or under the same ownership.

Nazi-Soviet Pact: a 10-year non-aggression pact between Germany and the Soviet Union

Western allies: the countries in Western Europe that formed alliances with each other, primarily led by the United States, against communism

Casualties: a person killed or injured in a war or accident.

Anti-semitic: hostile to or prejudiced against Jewish people



INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC

World War I resulted in significant demographic and material losses, which caused European countries to become heavily indebted to the United States. Several nations gathered in Paris to sign peace treaties, the most important being the Treaty of Versailles, which aimed to prevent another war from arising because of Germany; this generated resentment and a desire for revenge.

The Treaty of Versailles demanded that Germany pay for the damages caused in the war, but by 1920, Germany's economic situation was dire. To meet these demands, Germany printed money, causing severe inflation without solving the problem. Meanwhile, France and England were also struggling economically, expecting support from Germany and facing U.S. interest charges on war loans.

In contrast, the U.S. economy flourished in the 1920s as they perceived the war as a business opportunity, leading to a period of consumerism and industrial growth. The economic crisis in Europe, however, generated widespread disappointment with democracy and fear of communism, paving the way for totalitarian regimes in Italy and Germany.

INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC



In Italy, Benito Mussolini's fascist regime condemned communism and liberalism, rallying the population with nationalist and racist ideologies. In Germany, Adolf Hitler's Nazi regime focused on extreme nationalism, racial purity, and military expansion, blaming ethnic minorities for Germany's past failures.



Several pacts were signed leading up to WWII, including the Anti-Comintern Pact, the Pact of Steel, and the Nazi-Soviet Pact. Germany's invasion of Poland, ignoring the Treaty of Versailles, triggered WWII as France, England, and Poland had signed a pact to defend Poland.



The unresolved tensions and economic crises from WWI, along with the rise of fascism and Nazism, ultimately led to the most destructive conflict in history.

GENERAL INFORMATION

On September 1st, 1939, Germany executed their strategic plan to invade Poland and two days later the bloodiest and largest conflict of World War II began, ending in 1945. The principal combatants were the Axis powers – Germany, Italy and Japan – and the Allies – France, United Kingdom, United States and the Republic of China. As mentioned before, this war was a continuation of WWI, but one of the main differences is the immense number of deaths.

It's of utmost importance to highlight the principal historical events that had the greatest relevance during and after WWII.

September 3rd, 1939: Declaration of War to Germany

After WWI, the UK, France, and Poland signed a Mutual Assistance Agreement on August 25th, 1939, to respond to any German aggression. Less than two weeks later, Hitler invaded Poland, and Britain issued an ultimatum to the Germans: "Withdraw from Poland or a state of war will exist between Great Britain and Germany."





June 22nd, 1941: Operation Barbarossa

Operation Barbarossa, marked a crucial turning point in WWII when Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union failed. Despite the Nazi-Soviet Pact signed in 1939, Hitler had always planned to conquer the USSR. Germany attacked three cities, aiming to encircle Moscow, while also occupying other nations. The Soviet Union, realizing the attack, joined the Allies. By December 1941, German forces, unable to endure the harsh winter, retreated from Moscow.

December 7th 1941: Pacific War

Japan's war plan targeted American, British, and Dutch fleets and possessions in the Pacific, driven by tensions with the U.S. over fuel blockades. To provoke conflict with the U.S., Japan seized their controlled Pacific islands, forcing a naval response since the U.S. wasn't involved in the war by then. A surprise attack on Pearl Harbor caused significant losses, but the U.S. recovered quickly and prioritized the war against Germany while maintaining a lower-intensity conflict with Japan until 1945.



December 8th 1941: Japan's Declaration of War

Japan declared war on the United States and the United Kingdom on December 7th, 1941, shortly after attacking Pearl Harbor. The declaration, printed in Japanese newspapers on December 8th, marked the U.S.'s entry into World War II. In the statement, Japan emphasized that its military would focus on battle efforts, while the government would fulfill its duties.

September 1943: Italy surrenders

By the summer of 1943, Italy was in a dire situation, facing bombings, lost territories, and low morale. In September, as Allied forces continued to strike and invade, the Italian government agreed to the Short Armistice, ceasing hostilities against the Allies and ending its alliance with Germany. The Allies also pledged to help Italy expel German forces from its territory.

June 6th, 1944: D-DAY in Normandy

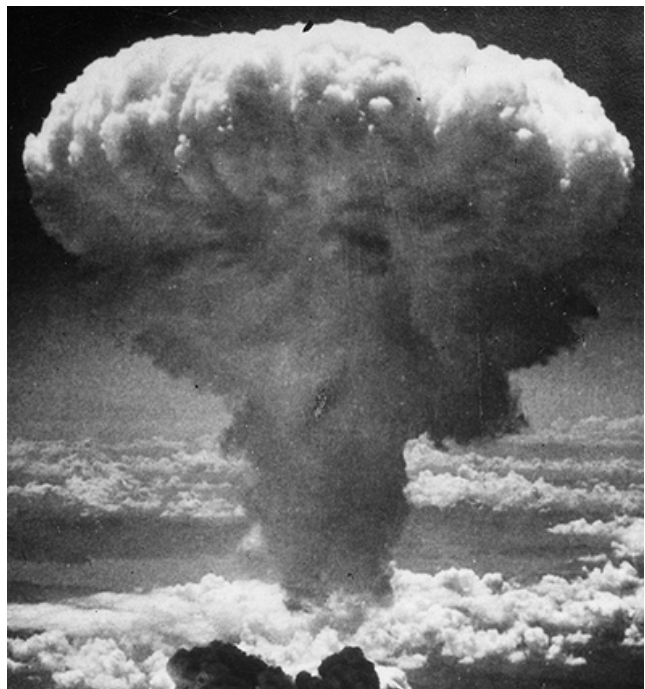
During WWII, Italy failed to conquer Greece and needed Germany's help to recover. The Allies invaded Italy to advance toward Germany, while the Soviet Union supported Poland in fighting against German forces. To deceive Hitler, the Allies pretended to plan a landing in Calais but actually landed in Normandy. Hitler diverted 10% of his troops to Calais, while most were on the Polish front. The Allies landed in Normandy with 2 million troops, quickly taking control of much of Europe and pressuring Germany from multiple fronts.

April 16th, 1945: The battle of Berlin

The Battle of Berlin was one of the final battles of WWII, with Soviet forces encircling the city in a pincer movement from the northeast and south. Within a week, the Soviets captured the entire city. Facing inevitable defeat, Hitler committed suicide in a bunker on April 30th. Germany formally surrendered to the Allies on May 8th and 9th, 1945.

August 6th - 9th, 1945: Atomic bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

On August 6th, 1945, the U.S. dropped the first atomic bomb, Little Boy, on Hiroshima, a city chosen for its military significance. After Japan ignored an ultimatum to surrender, the bomb was launched, killing around 70,000 people and destroying much of the city. On August 9th, a second bomb, Fat Man, was dropped on Nagasaki, killing approximately 40,000 due to prior evacuations. The devastating impact of both bombings led Japan to announce their surrender the day after the Nagasaki attack, ending World War II.



September 2nd, 1945: The end of WWII

Japan's formal surrender took place on September 2nd, 1945, when Japanese representatives signed the Instrument of Surrender, declaring the unconditional surrender of all Japanese forces. The announcement of Japan's surrender was made public on August 14th, sparking global celebrations and marking Victory over Japan Day, the official end of World War II.

Japan's signing of the Instrument of Surrender marked the official end of World War II, bringing global celebrations as soldiers returned home and citizens anticipated the end of suffering. However, the harsh consequences of the conflict soon overshadowed the initial joy.



World War II, the largest humanitarian disaster in history, resulted in over 50 million casualties, including both military and civilian. The conflict caused widespread destruction, with bombings destroying cities and forcing millions to evacuate, migrate, or be deported. Some civilians were forced to spend long periods of time in air raid shelters. Notably, around 13 million Germans were exiled from Allied nations, leaving them without homes.



After World War II, there was notable progress in civil rights and feminist movements. Propaganda played a significant role in shaping public opinion across Europe and the U.S. Nazi Germany used anti-Semitic imagery to vilify enemies, while the U.S. used the Rosie the Riveter campaign to encourage women to join the workforce. Similarly, the Soviet Union called on women to serve in combat roles alongside men.

On account of the necessities the war demanded, the economy of belligerent nations would suffer a major transformation; war economy. This means that the government takes control of the production and the economic system. The productivity was focused on self-sufficiency and the production of war materials and machinery. The agricultural and industrial sectors were guided to the soldiers. The cost that the war had on the economy was enormous.

A major economic crisis was expected after the war, and the Russians wanted to see the capitalist system collapse. Roosevelt (U.S.), Stalin (USSR), and Churchill (UK) organized conferences to propose a new world order.

After World War II, several nations saw territorial changes. The Soviet Union expanded into parts of Poland, the Baltic States, Finland, and Romania, while Poland itself absorbed former German territories. Yugoslavia became the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, incorporating Montenegro and Istria. Countries liberated by the Soviets, such as East Germany and Poland, came under communist influence. Korea was split into communist North Korea and U.S.-backed South Korea.



War crimes of WWII

In October 30, 1943, Allied leaders Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin signed the Declaration of Atrocities, which established Nuremberg, Germany as the site for war crime trials. Chosen for its symbolic value as the center of Nazi propaganda, Nuremberg's Palace of Justice was repurposed to accommodate the tribunal. The International Military Tribunal (IMT) defined crimes against humanity as severe acts such as murder, extermination, enslavement, and persecution based on political, racial, or religious grounds. Between November 20, 1945, and October 1, 1946, the IMT tried 24 major Nazi leaders, presenting overwhelming evidence of Nazi war crimes through films and testimonies of atrocities, including the Holocaust and the Final Solution. The tribunal convicted 19 defendants, with 12 sentenced to death, while others received prison terms. The trials marked a historic moment in international law by establishing the legal concept of crimes against humanity.

Following the main tribunal, a series of additional military tribunals were held from December 1946 to April 1949 to address further war crimes. These trials, conducted by the United States in Nuremberg, prosecuted 177 individuals, including high-ranking Nazi officials, physicians, judges, and industrialists. The proceedings led to 24 death sentences, 20 life imprisonments, and numerous other prison terms. The post-war trials not only prosecuted war criminals but also solidified the concept of crimes against humanity, marking a significant development in international law aimed at protecting civilian populations. This era of justice underscored the severe consequences of Axis war crimes, including the Holocaust and other atrocities that resulted in the deaths of millions, and contributed to the ongoing legal framework against such crimes.

February 4 - 11th, 1945: Yalta Conference

This conference aimed to decide on the future of the war and the postwar world. The Allied leaders, confident in their victory, discussed the following agreements:

- Germany would be demilitarized and divided among France, the UK, Russia, and the U.S.
- Berlin would be split into capitalist and Soviet sides, leading to the Berlin Wall.
- An international tribunal was set up to judge Nazi war crimes.
- Poland gained territory from Germany, with its eastern part under Soviet control.
- The United Nations was created to prevent future wars.
- A declaration for a liberated Europe was made, promoting democratic governments and reconstruction.

July 17-Aug 2, 1945: Potsdam Conference

The Allies met after Germany's surrender to decide postwar European borders. The Potsdam Conference concluded with the demilitarization and division of Germany, the elimination of the Nazi regime and fascism, promotion of democratic governments in Germany and trials for German war criminals.

1949: Formal division of Germany

Germany would be divided into Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and Democratic Republic of Germany (East Germany). Under their occupying governments, the two Germanys followed very different paths. West Germany was allied with the U.S., the U.K. and France and became a western capitalist country with a market economy. In contrast, East Germany was allied by the Soviet Union and fell under highly centralized communist rule.

ROLE OF EACH DELEGATION

ALLIES

United States

Initially, the U.S. supported the Allies in World War II with resources and military equipment, while isolationism limited direct involvement. However, after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8th, 1941, Congress declared war. Despite the enormous cost of the war, the U.S. emerged in better economic shape than other nations. The postwar period saw increased civilian employment, including more women and minorities, which led to greater demands for civil rights from African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and women. By 1948, the Cold War had begun, marking a new era of international tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

United Kingdom

During WWII, the United Kingdom played a major role as a key opponent of Germany, facing severe hardships such as city evacuations, bombing raids, rationing, and gas attacks, particularly during the Blitz. After the war, the Labour government took over amidst severe economic problems, including bankruptcy and depleted foreign financial resources. The government nationalized key industries and the Bank of England to regain control. Additionally, the UK began the process of decolonization, starting with India in 1947, reflecting a shift towards granting independence to its colonies.



Republic of China

The Republic of China had an important but forgotten role during WWII. The Second Sino-Japanese War took place in 1937, in which China was divided into three regions — Nationalist China, Communist China, and the areas occupied by Japan. Following this, China joined the western Allies in their war against Japan. Although the country had far fewer resources than the other Allies, this doesn't undermine the fact that China's contributions were very crucial to the war effort. World War II was so devastating for China that the Nationalist government fell shortly after, which led to the rise of a radical communist regime that took control. On October 1st, 1949, Mao Zedong proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China. Within days the USSR and the communist bloc recognized it as the legitimate government of China.

Soviet Union

The Soviet Union initially entered WWII as an ally of Nazi Germany after signing the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in 1939, which divided Poland between the two powers. However, in 1941, Germany launched Operation Barbarossa, a massive invasion of the Soviet Union. This betrayal forced the Soviets to switch sides and join the Allies against Germany. By the end of the war, the USSR had suffered immense devastation, with nearly 25 million casualties and extensive damage to its infrastructure. Additionally, the war led to the re-annexation and integration of several territories into the Soviet Union. By 1948, the geopolitical landscape had shifted with the onset of the Cold War, creating a new context for Soviet foreign and domestic policies.



France

Alongside the United Kingdom, France entered the war as one of the Allies. But as the Battle of France took over, the country would fall. Subsequent to taking Luxembourg and Belgium, the German Army would move quickly to strike Paris, which they did successfully as they defeated both French and British troops. France, forced to sign an Armistice, became almost a puppet satellite to Germany until their liberation in June, 1944. Immediately following the war, the entirety of France was in ruins and devastated as they had to rebuild cities and the government itself. The U.S. rushed to French aid with Marshall Plan aid. Although the country was in shambles, France was able to gain a new democratic government after the war. However, its politics were unstable and its colonies started conflicts of independence against it.

Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia's involvement in WWII began with the 1938 Munich Agreement, when Germany annexed the Sudetenland. In 1939, Hitler broke the agreement, occupying the nation and creating the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, while Slovakia became a German puppet state. Resistance movements arose, notably assassinating Nazi official Reinhard Heydrich in 1942, prompting brutal retaliation, including the destruction of Lidice. In 1945, the Prague Uprising led to Soviet troops liberating Czechoslovakia. Meanwhile, the government-in-exile, led by Edvard Beneš, gained Allied recognition and worked to restore the pre-war republic.



Poland

After Germany's 1939 invasion of Poland, the country fell under Nazi occupation, sparking resistance movements like the Home Army. Polish forces fought alongside the Western Allies in France, Britain, and later with the Soviet Union in the East. Poland uniquely created Żegota, an organization to help Jews despite harsh Nazi reprisals. As the war progressed, the Soviet Union aimed to establish a communist regime, sidelining the Polish Government-in-Exile. Post-war negotiations led to Poland losing eastern territories to the USSR while gaining German lands in the west, with its future shaped by Soviet control.



Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia joined the Axis on March 25, 1941, but a coup by Serb officers soon overthrew the pro-Axis government. In response, Hitler invaded on April 6, leading to Yugoslavia's quick dismemberment by Axis forces. Ethnic tensions were exploited, and puppet regimes were installed. Two major resistance groups emerged: the communist-led Partisans, promoting unity and socialism, and the royalist Chetniks, initially backed by the Western Allies. The conflict turned into both a fight against the Axis and a civil war. Ultimately, the Soviet-backed Partisans became the dominant resistance force.



ROLE OF EACH DELEGATION

AXIS POWERS

West Germany

After World War II, West Germany was formed from the American, British, and French occupation zones, covering the western two-thirds of Germany. The relationship with the Nazi past was complex; while many former Nazis returned to positions of influence in business, education, and professions, West German intellectuals critically engaged with the burdens of this history. Economically, West Germany adopted a capitalist system, leading to significant post-war recovery. The "economic miracle" was driven by currency reform in 1948, free market policies, and substantial support from the Marshall Plan. As a result, West Germany developed a strong economy, experienced a higher standard of living, and saw an increase in population. Politically, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) was established in 1949, solidifying its position as a democratic and capitalist state.

East Germany

The Soviet zone comprised the eastern third of Germany after World War II. In this zone, the Soviets quickly removed former Nazis from positions of power, and antifascism became a central component of East Germany's ideological identity. However, the East German regime denied any connection to Nazi-era Germany, which discouraged critical examination of Nazism's role in German history. Under Soviet occupation, a communist government and socialist economy were established. Unlike West Germany, East Germany struggled economically, resulting in a weaker economy, a lower standard of living, and a declining population. In response to these challenges, the Soviets formally established the German Democratic Republic (GDR) as a socialist state.

Italy

Italy joined World War II as part of the Axis powers with Germany's support. Despite this, Italy faced numerous military defeats due to low morale, poor leadership, and ineffective propaganda. By July 1943, the Allies had invaded Sicily, quickly toppling Mussolini. After the war, anti-Fascist parties gained prominence, leading to a new parliamentary system. Italy then struggled with industrial and agricultural destruction, rising inflation, and unemployment, and faced war crimes issues, though less severe than Germany's.

Japan

Japan entered World War II by invading China in 1937 and officially joined the Axis in 1940. The 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor drew the U.S. into the war, leading to Japan's rapid expansion across Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Despite early victories, Japan's resources were strained, and the defeat at Midway in 1942 marked the start of its decline. The war ended with the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Soviet intervention in August 1945. Japan surrendered on September 2, facing devastation, economic turmoil, and U.S. occupation, while the Hibakusha, atomic bomb survivors, endured long-term discrimination.



Finland

Finland's involvement in World War II began with the Soviet invasion during the Winter War (1939–1940), leading to the loss of 10% of its territory. In 1941, Finland allied with Nazi Germany to regain its land but avoided full Axis membership and protected its Jewish community. As the war turned against them, Finland sought peace with the Soviets in 1944 and fought the Lapland War (1944–1945) to expel German troops. Post-war, Finland faced territorial losses and reparations under the Paris Peace Treaty (1947) but remained a democratic and independent nation, avoiding Soviet control.



Bulgaria



During WWII, Bulgaria, under Tsar Boris III, joined the Axis in 1941 but avoided war with the USSR and protected its native Jews, though over 11,000 Jews from occupied territories were deported to their deaths. Protests led by figures like Dimitur Pešev and the Bulgarian Orthodox Church halted further deportations. In 1944, as the Soviets advanced, Bulgaria switched sides, declaring war on Germany. After the war, Bulgaria lost its occupied territories and became a Communist state.

Hungary

During World War II, Hungary increasingly fell under Nazi Germany's influence, regaining territory with German and Italian support. The Hungarian government modeled its racial laws on Germany's Nuremberg Laws and forced Jewish men into labor service. After heavy losses in the Battle of Stalingrad, Hungarian leaders recognized Germany's likely defeat and attempted to negotiate an armistice with the Allies. In response, Germany occupied Hungary in 1944, installing a pro-German government that continued the war effort and cooperated in the deportation of Hungarian Jews. Hungary signed an armistice in January 1945 as Soviet forces advanced, liberating Budapest in February after one of WWII's longest and most destructive sieges, which left the city severely damaged.



ROLE OF EACH DELEGATION

NEUTRAL POSITIONS

Egypt

During World War II, Egypt remained officially neutral but, under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, provided logistical support to British forces protecting the Suez Canal, while its anti-aircraft defenses shielded Cairo and Alexandria from Axis bombings. Egyptian troops did not play a major frontline role, and Egypt formally declared war on Germany and Japan only in February 1945. After the war, the country faced political instability, with growing nationalist demands for the removal of British troops and the rise of radical movements like the Muslim Brotherhood. Egypt also became increasingly committed to the Arab cause in Palestine.



Sweden

During World War II, Sweden maintained a policy of neutrality, rejecting a nonaggression pact with Nazi Germany and offering refuge to around 3,000 Jewish refugees. Efforts to form a Nordic defense union failed due to Soviet opposition. After the war, Sweden joined the United Nations without abandoning its neutral stance. The postwar years saw significant social reforms, including laws on pensions, child allowances, health insurance, and education, though plans to nationalize industry were dropped in favor of tax reforms aimed at wealth redistribution.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS



After the most lethal and bloodiest conflict ever witnessed, the world is in an enormous necessity to be reconstructed and transformed. The urgent intention of formulating a solution is to prevent another catastrophic war and to maintain peace amongst nations. The following solutions would promote a democratic and human rights-focused postwar order.

1. Empower the UN as a global peacekeeping body, which can establish regular dialogues between nations to mediate disputes, prevent future wars, and promote cooperation on global issues.
2. Promote peaceful resolutions for international conflicts through negotiation, mediation, and nonviolent means. Regional treaties and pacts could be created to ensure mutual security, emphasizing dialogue over military action.
3. Support the development and enforcement of international human rights standards to prevent atrocities. Countries should adopt democratic principles and laws that safeguard human rights.
4. Implement global economic recovery programs, to rebuild war-torn regions. International aid should focus on promoting industrial development, poverty reduction, and education to foster long-term stability.
5. Encourage demilitarization and disarmament through international agreements, focus on diplomacy over military power, and prevent another nuclear bomb attack.
6. Establish international courts, like the International Court of Justice and tribunals, to handle war crimes and human rights violations, ensuring accountability and justice on a global scale.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

It's important to bear in mind that the solutions mentioned were actually implemented to put an end to the war in the best way possible. In sight of any other solution that the delegates may come up with, it's crucial to keep in mind that it should guarantee long-term stability in the nations and take in account human rights. If such new solutions show any signs that it would led to negative and catastrophic outcomes, they should be discarded.

As a reminder to the delegates, the focus of this debate is in regards to the aftermath of World War II. This means that the topics that will be discussed will have an emphasis on the events that occurred after the war ended. Nonetheless, the arguments that the delegates use may include some of the incidents or conflicts that took place during the war itself.



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We wish you the best of luck!

