



World War II

Topic: The new world order: The alliance of Germany and the Soviet Union



Committee: World War II (WWII)

Topic: The new world order: The alliance of Germany and the Soviet Union

Quartermaster General: Ana Sofía Peña Cantú

War Strategist: Fernando Abdiel Bravo Luna

I. Committee Background

After extensive negotiations, Germany and the Soviet Union signed a non-aggression pact, known as the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact, on the night of August 23–24, 1939. Following the invasion of Poland, the two powers found mutual benefit in collaborating, realizing that their combined strength could amplify their ambitions of global dominance, despite their ideological differences. This pragmatic alliance was seen as the most effective path to achieving their objectives.

On September 10, 1939, a significant and unexpected union emerged—the German–Soviet Empire (GSE). This alliance rapidly expanded its influence, alarming other nations. The military strength of Germany and the Soviet Union, combined with their ability to deploy chemical weapons across regions, posed a grave threat to the world. In only a few months, their combined forces pushed boundaries that were previously unthinkable.

The international community was united in its opposition to the GSE. While most nations sought peace, the destructive actions of this alliance forced a response. As a result, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom spearheaded the creation of an international coalition, unofficially named WWII. This organization brought together over seven nations, pooling their military resources to confront and dismantle the German–Soviet Empire, recognizing that inaction could result in a prolonged and devastating conflict.

The GSE's aggression devastated entire nations, with some even disappearing under the strain of its expansion. The alliance's swift and



overwhelming advance reached Paris, causing widespread panic. While the establishment of the WWII coalition helped mitigate some of the destruction, Germany and the Soviet Union inflicted symbolic and material damage, including the demolition of the Eiffel Tower. This act was not only a blow to French morale but also a clear demonstration of their dominance in the battle. The collapse of such an iconic symbol underscored the severity of the conflict and the far-reaching consequences of the GSE's actions.

NOTE: This issue should be approached as if we were in 1939. Remember, all the information you need will come from the provided background. However, you may complement the position paper with real information to enhance it. Think like a representative of your country and showcase your debate and teamwork skills!

II. Topic Information

The colonization of Poland was one of the bloodiest in history. The German-Soviet Empire (GSE) army took full advantage of this situation, employing brutal violence against Polish citizens, committing acts of sexual abuse, and murdering innocent people with explosive weapons. This was a calculated war strategy, as starting the conflict exclusively with Poland had significant consequences for its bordering countries, which also faced destabilization. By using their resources effectively and continuing their strategic attacks, the GSE positioned itself to ruin and conquer the powers of Europe.

The world was paralyzed upon hearing these horrific events. Germany and the Soviet Union began targeting weaker countries to expand their influence and power, deploying military convoys to these vulnerable regions. Many of these nations were already experiencing severe crises caused by political instability and the consequences of war, which enabled the GSE to seize more



land. This aggressive expansion resulted in the deaths of over 3 million people, all in pursuit of building a stronger empire.

On December 20, 1939, the Soviet Union and Germany began searching for a weapon that could decisively end the war. At the same time, the Winter War had just begun (with Germany remaining uninvolved), which created interference with their shared goals. They sought a weapon that could crown them as the most powerful empire in history. On December 25, 1939, with combined resources from the USSR and Germany, Werner Heisenberg began his research into developing a destructive weapon. Following several meetings on the matter, Germany and the Soviet Union agreed that this project could lead to global domination. Thus, they initiated the secretive “Uranverein” project. This development reached the ears of the U.S. government through scientists who had escaped Germany. Alarmed, the U.S. recognized the need to develop a weapon of equal power to counter the GSE. However, limited resources and the need to recover from earlier conflicts in the year hampered their progress.

The first country to be colonized was Poland on September 1, 1939. Despite showing resistance and opposition, Poland’s economic and military crises led to its defeat. The situation deteriorated further as the GSE took Polish soldiers hostage, while Polish civilians were subjected to physical, verbal, and sexual violence by GSE soldiers, violating war agreements.

An economic and political crisis gripped the countries surrounding Poland, particularly along its borders. Poland’s population plunged into chaos, with many suffering from mental and physical health issues due to the ongoing conflict. Desperation forced people to commit serious crimes just to access basic necessities like food and water, leading to the deaths of over 500,000 people and triggering a global economic warning.



a. History of the Topic

This conflict began during the early stages of the Second World War when France and the United Kingdom became aware of the harm caused by Hitler's government following the invasion of Poland. As allies of Poland, both countries decided to declare war on Germany. However, their actions were limited, as they did not anticipate that Germany's aggression would escalate into a full-scale war. Adolf Hitler, on the other hand, believed that a direct conflict with France and the United Kingdom would not be advantageous for Germany's plans.

To avoid a prolonged two-front war and to ensure that France and the United Kingdom would not pose a significant threat, Hitler recognized the need for a strategic shift. He realized that an alliance with the Soviet Union, led by Joseph Stalin, could secure Germany's eastern front, allowing it to focus its efforts on threats from the West. Besides France and the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union was potentially the only force that could stand in the way of Hitler's ambitions for global domination. The Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact had already been established, providing a strong foundation for this alliance.

After extensive negotiations, the birth of one of the most powerful alliances in history—the German-Soviet Empire (GSE)—occurred on September 10, 1939. In response to the Franco-British threat, the GSE army advanced to the borders of France and the United Kingdom, officially starting the Second World War. This swift and aggressive action also led to the rapid disappearance of Denmark as a sovereign state.

b. Current Issues

The unexpected alliance between Germany and the Soviet Union has undoubtedly led to devastating consequences, resulting in a massive loss of life. Civilians, soldiers, and political figures alike have suffered as the brutal conflict unleashes widespread destruction and chaos. The inability to maintain



control over the Polish population has rendered much of Poland nearly uninhabitable for its citizens.

Even more concerning is the alliance's growing demonstration of power, epitomized by the Eiffel Tower crisis, which sent shockwaves around the globe and underscored the escalating threat posed by these two nations. If this issue continues unchecked, what will become of Europe's major powers? Will they collapse under the weight of this formidable empire? Furthermore, what will be the broader global consequences if this alliance continues to expand without resistance?

Given the gravity of the situation, it is crucial to focus on solutions and foster global cooperation to achieve and maintain peace. One positive outcome amidst the turmoil is the newfound unity among some European nations, which have begun setting aside their differences to restore political order. This collaboration could lay the foundation for stronger alliances in the future. Meanwhile, the United States is making strides in developing a powerful weapon to counter the German-Soviet Empire's growing dominance.

Poland's dire circumstances demand immediate attention. A possible course of action involves the covert evacuation of the population to safer countries. For those unable to leave, providing protective equipment, such as radiation-resistant masks, along with food, water, and rapidly constructed shelters, could help ensure their survival. These measures will require time, global coordination, and urgency, especially as tensions escalate in Europe and the threat of the alliance continues to grow.

c. Bloc Positions

Three countries are most heavily involved in this issue. The first is France, which has mobilized its army to support Poland and counter Germany's aggression. However, the ongoing destruction of vital infrastructure, caused by the constant attacks from the German-Soviet Empire (GSE), has severely



hindered communication routes and exacerbated an already difficult economic situation.

The second country is the United States, which is working diligently to develop a weapon capable of bringing an end to the war and preventing the GSE from expanding its power further.

Lastly, the United Kingdom, home to one of the world's most powerful armies, initially intended to support France and Poland. However, when the GSE began invading British soil, the British military found itself fully occupied with defending its own territory.

- Republic of Austria: After Germany formed an alliance with the Soviet Union, it abandoned its plans for annexing Austria, which had been negotiated and prepared since 1938. The shift in priorities stemmed from a lack of interest in Austrian support.
- Kingdom of Belgium: Belgium remained neutral until May 13, 1939, when the German-Soviet Empire (GSE) attacked, making it impossible for Belgium to remain uninvolved. Belgium's main objective is now to assist in restoring peace and protecting its citizens.
- Kingdom of Bulgaria: Maintaining a neutral stance, Bulgaria continued balancing diplomatic relations with both Germany and the Allies on June 20, 1939. The country's goal is to strengthen its position in the Balkans while avoiding direct armed conflict.
- Dominion of Canada: As a member of the British Commonwealth, Canada began preparing for potential war by increasing military readiness and preparing resources for a global conflict, even though it had not yet been directly involved by June 20, 1939.
- Republic of China: By June 20, 1939, the Republic of China was deeply engaged in the Second Sino-Japanese War, which had started in 1937. To protect its territorial integrity, China sought foreign assistance in facing Japanese aggression.
- Kingdom of Denmark: Denmark, attempting to stay neutral, worked to maintain peace through treaties and diplomatic agreements. However,



the mounting threat from Nazi Germany put its citizens at risk, and its efforts to remain uninvolved were increasingly difficult.

- Republic of Finland: Finland, despite sharing a border with the GSE and aligning with them, was not an Axis member. It remained vigilant, maintaining its borders and forming alliances with countries like Norway to avoid direct conflict, but was prepared to defend itself if necessary.
- French Republic: One of the most militarily powerful countries, France frequently faced attacks from the GSE after declaring war on Germany in 1939. France is prepared to launch a full-scale offensive as soon as possible, in collaboration with China and the United States.
- Spanish State: Spain, having conducted numerous tactical experiments, made the decision to directly attack the GSE, despite suffering significant military casualties.
- Kingdom of Greece: Greece, relatively distant from the conflict, initially showed limited interest in the situation. However, it is willing to offer assistance if needed.
- Kingdom of Hungary: Although a new law established in 1939 prevented Jewish people from joining the Hungarian army, Hungary strengthened its military power. The country's main goal is to reclaim lost land and ensure the survival of its people, aiming to bring an end to the war.
- Kingdom of Italy: The Kingdom of Italy is firmly opposed to attacking the GSE, as it seeks to remain allied with Germany, much like Japan, sharing common interests in territorial expansion.
- Empire of Japan: Although Japan had past clashes with the Soviet Union, such as the Battle of Khalkhin Gol in 1939, it did not see it as practical to initiate another conflict with the Soviets. Japan shares similar goals with Germany, especially in terms of territorial expansion, but Germany and the Soviet Union have not shown interest in allying with Japan. As a result, Japan considers non-allied nations as potential threats and believes it must act before these countries become a problem.
- Kingdom of the Netherlands: The Netherlands, which has been neutral until now, is known for prioritizing the psychological well-being of its military. Its



strategic location has made it a threat to the GSE, and after the GSE ignored the nation, a dispute began.

- Kingdom of Norway: Since May 1939, the GSE army has stationed itself along Norway's northern and southern borders, raising alarms within the Norwegian military.
- Czechoslovakia: Although Czechoslovakia had fought for its sovereignty in 1918 and is still recovering economically, it began sending military troops to fight the GSE.
- United Kingdom of Great Britain: The United Kingdom, with a stable economy and strong military since the arrival of George IV in 1936, declared war on the GSE with the support of France.
- United States of America: Despite its ongoing economic struggles due to the Great Depression, the United States is staunchly opposed to the GSE and is working to support the most affected countries, though this effort faces many challenges.
- Kingdom of Yugoslavia: Yugoslavia has adopted a pacifist approach due to internal issues stemming from the separation of its states since 1937 but remains strong and vigilant amid the ongoing conflict.
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia has maintained a neutral position, closing its borders and constantly monitoring its coasts since 1939. The Kingdom's priority is to keep its population safe.

III. Conclusion

The unexpected and powerful alliance between Germany and the Soviet Union is having profound consequences for all European countries, especially for citizens in Poland and the United Kingdom. The GSE army is violating a crucial war agreement, which prohibits direct attacks on civilian populations. As a result, civilians are suffering both mentally and physically. From an economic, political, and social perspective, there is a global crisis affecting most European nations, but some states are attempting to exploit this situation



to pursue their own interests, much like Czechoslovakia did in 1918 when it sought independence.

The development of a destructive weapon with catastrophic potential could radically alter the course of the war. Any nation capable of creating such a weapon would gain unprecedented power and influence, changing the global balance in ways never seen before.

The world is at a critical juncture; a solution or peaceful agreement is urgently needed to halt the devastating conflict. If this war continues unchecked, the consequences for history could be catastrophic, reshaping the future in ways no one can predict.

IV. Essential Questions

1. What are the main crises, and how can we counter them?
2. How can we help the Polish people, who are struggling mentally and are out of control?
3. How can your delegation contribute to addressing this issue, given the current situation in your country?
4. What preparations has your country made to address this global crisis?
5. How could an agreement with the GSE be reached?
6. How will the Second World War affect your country's economy and those of others around the world? What problems do you foresee?
7. What can your country offer to help solve this global issue?
8. Can your country help maintain global order? Yes or No? If so, how?

V. References

Army University Press. (n.d.). ¿Cómo se llegó a la Segunda Guerra Mundial? Army University Press.

<https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Edicion->



[Hispanoamericana/Archivos/Cuarto-Trimestre-2019/Como-se-llego-a-la-Segunda-Guerra-Mundial/#:~:text=La%20Segunda%20Guerra%20Mundial%20fue,6%20a%C3%Blos%20de%20duraci%C3%B3n1.](#)

Belgian Neutrality and its Reinterpretation ahead of the First World War – Munitions of the Mind. (2018, December 17).

[https://blogs.kent.ac.uk/munitions-of-the-mind/2018/12/17/belgian-neutrality-and-its-reinterpretation-ahead-of-the-first-world-war/](#)

Casals, J. M. (2023, December 27). La URSS, el país que desapareció en Navidad. Historia National Geographic.

[https://historia.nationalgeographic.com.es/edicion-impresa/articulos/urss-pais-que-desaparecio-navidad_17406#:~:text=Despu%C3%A9s%20de%20un%20fallido%20intento,a%20finales%20de%20ese%20a%C3%Blo.](#)

El 28 de octubre – Día de la constitución de la Checoslovaquia independiente | Radio Prague International. (n.d.). Radio Prague International. [https://archiv.radio.cz/es/static/28_octubre](#)

Germany and the Soviet Union sign a non-aggression pact | Anne Frank House. (n.d.). Anne Frank Website.

[https://www.annefrank.org/en/timeline/60/germany-and-the-soviet-union-sign-a-non-aggression-pact/#:~:text=In%20the%20night%20of%2023,as%20the%20Molotov%2DRibbentrop%20Pact.](#)

Gayubas, A. (2024, October 24). Segunda Guerra Mundial – Resumen, causas, consecuencias, países. Concepto. [https://concepto.de/segunda-guerra-mundial/](#)

Kirby, G. H., Wagnleitner, R. F., Holzner, L., Stadler, K. R., Zöllner, E., Leichter, O., Roider, K. A., & Fellner, F. (2025, January 22). Austria | Facts, People, and Points of Interest. Encyclopedia Britannica.

[https://www.britannica.com/place/Austria/Anschluss-and-World-War-II](#)

La Segunda Guerra Mundial en Europa (versión abreviada). (n.d.). [https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/es/article/world-war-ii-in-europe-abridged-](#)



[article#:~:text=Alemania%20invadi%C3%B3%20Polonia%20el%201,a%20la%20Segunda%20Guerra%20Mundial.](#)

Ministerie van Algemene Zaken. (2024, December 18). Government working to boost resilience to military and hybrid threats. News Item | Government.nl.

<https://www.government.nl/latest/news/2024/12/17/government-working-to-boost-resilience-to-military-and-hybrid-threats>

Romer, C. D., & Pells, R. H. (2025, January 13). Great Depression | Definition, history, dates, causes, effects, & facts. Encyclopedia Britannica.

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Great-Depression>

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (2024, December 16). Second Sino-Japanese War | Summary, combatants, facts, & Map. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Second-Sino-Japanese-War>