



JCC PACMUN 2017

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PACIFIC MODEL UNITED NATIONS

JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Joint Crisis Committee! This crisis is the product of months of hard work and as a dais we are delighted to finally unveil it to you. We've worked to create a fun and exciting scenario drawn from the realms of both fact and fiction. Though this committee may be a bit more challenging than others, all delegates who are willing to participate actively and think creatively will find great success in the JCC.

Our crisis will take you into a future Earth fraught with the potential for disaster as two political giants either clash or cooperate over their conflicting ideologies. The staff has worked incredibly hard to build a world with possibilities for peace, war, and everything in between. I'm extremely grateful to them for their hard work. Without their inventiveness and dedication, the JCC couldn't exist. However, it's your turn now. As delegates, we encourage you to jump in headfirst and think carefully about how you can use your position's jurisdiction to direct the course of the committee. Every position has been carefully designed so that each and every one of you holds the power to alter the nature of the crisis. With your minds added to the mix, anything can happen in the JCC. This fluid, free-form nature is what makes this committee so electrifying and we can't wait to see what you do with the world we give you.

Position papers are highly encouraged as the research that you are going to put into your paper will be invaluable in learning the role you play in this brand-new Earth. Please, don't hesitate to reach out to us with questions. You can always contact us at jcc@pacificmun.com, the same place you'll turn in your papers. We also recommend that you spend some time perusing the JCC Rules of Procedure, even if you're familiar with how a committee runs. Here in JCC, we have our own procedures, and you may encounter something new!

Above all, I hope you'll remember that Model United Nations is about fun and community as much as it's about becoming a better global citizen. This committee is for you, and I truly hope you get the same enjoyment from it that we got from creating it for you. On behalf of all the staff of the PACMUN 2017 JCC, welcome and good luck!

Sincerely,

Sam Dorsey

Crisis Director, JCC

INTRODUCTION

In 2058, the world emerged from the violent struggles of the largest conflict in world history. Every former superpower was brought to its knees, and two new powers rose from the chaos. Now, in 2109, these two powers are beginning to see each other as a major threat. Brazil, the only superpower in the Western Hemisphere, pushes to spread its system of required-participation democracy and swears to oppose dictatorships and the corruption they bring. The Lan Xang Dynasty, China's new ruling government and the only superpower in the Eastern Hemisphere, desires to expand its system of dictatorship by the elite and brushes off democracy as inefficient and laughable. If the two blocs collide, they will not be able to coexist. Their doctrines are too different, and each power denounces the other as an illegitimate system of government. Victory in this crisis will be determined by which bloc controls the most territory, whether it is controlled through spreading influence or by conquest. Who will reign supreme? That is up to you, the delegates, to decide.

HISTORY

On May 7, 2017, nationalist candidate Marine Le Pen claimed victory in France's presidential election. Pushing a France-First platform, Le Pen removed her nation from the European Union shortly after taking office. After it lost both France and the United Kingdom, two of its biggest supporters, the European Union collapsed. The free-market zone had been a staple of the Western economy since its inception in 1993, and as the EU fell, its remaining 26 members had no replacement for the easy international trade it had provided. Each nation was forced to retreat into itself and focus solely on its national economy. This resulted in disastrous consequences for the European economy and international cooperation. The manufacturing markets of East and Southeast Asia suffered as Europe began focusing on domestic trade, and as Asia entered financial dire straits, so did the United States and Canada. The Middle East suffered a tremendous blow to its economy as international trade failed and the nations of the world began producing domestic energy, rather than purchasing foreign oil. China began calling in payment for the debts it was owed, placing the U.S. at particular risk. One by one, the world's superpowers began building their national economies and placing protective tariffs around their economies. International trade disappeared almost entirely within a few years, and by 2022 cooperation between nations was practically nonexistent. The United Nations remained active, but since its member states refused to ratify resolutions or financially support it, the body held no real power.

Unfortunately, as the countries of the world ceased cooperating, many international treaties and accords failed, their terms broken by all the nations that had supported them just years before. The black market arms trade flourished, warfare grew ever crueler, and climate change accords failed completely. Each nation stopped worrying about the effects its actions had on the environment and instead

focused on developing a strong enough domestic economy to survive without the easy international trade of the late 1900s and early 2000s. Carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, and other greenhouse gas levels increased exponentially in Earth's atmosphere and climate change accelerated rapidly. By 2033, Earth's polar ice caps had melted, leading to massive flooding in coastal regions and the extinction of the polar bear, the emperor penguin, the leopard seal, and nearly all other arctic and antarctic species. The shocking loss of biodiversity and human life from habitat destruction motivated the nations of the world to reopen dialogue with one another. Swearing with great conviction that they would never let such a calamity occur again, Earth's countries threw their support into the United Nations with fervor never seen before. As they realized the benefit of cooperation and coordination, member states granted more and more authority to the U.N. and its governing Security Council. The new government had its headquarters in Chicago, as New York City had flooded in the 2030s when the ice caps melted.

In 2040, the countries of the United Nations signed and ratified the Treaty of Chicago, officially establishing the U.N. as a one-Earth government with the Security Council presiding over the world's affairs. Each nation still selected itself an executive ruler, but these leaders now served as a regional governor, not as the ultimate authority of their nations. The countries of the world refused to disband their militaries, but did reluctantly agree to dismantle their nuclear weapons, successfully achieving global nuclear disarmament 95 years after the first nuclear bomb was deployed in combat. Humanity quickly entered a golden age. Poverty and unemployment rates plummeted, while global health and happiness skyrocketed. For seven years life seemed as if it could only improve for the human race. Unfortunately, the prosperity all of Earth enjoyed could not last.

According to the French constitution, elections for the Presidency of France occur every five years. 2047 was an election year for France, and dark-horse candidate Margeaux Amandine-Bonaparte took the world by surprise when she was victorious in the election. President Amandine-Bonaparte claimed to be the great-great-great-great-great-great-great granddaughter of Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte and campaigned by reminding France of its former colonial glory, back before the days of United Nations rule. Upon taking office, Amandine-Bonaparte's first action was to invade France's former colony of Vietnam. The unprovoked attack startled the Security Council, and it was hesitant to attack its own civilians and slow to take action against France. Meanwhile in Southeast Asia, the French military force dispatched to Vietnam saw immediate success in capturing territory and suppressing resistance. Global protest against France's actions swelled, but the Security Council still refused to instigate a large-scale suppression against France due to its large population of civilians. In a desperate attempt to recreate global stability, an American man named Curt Michael Walsh killed Margeaux Amandine-Bonaparte as she gave a speech rallying frenzied Parisians to the cause of French dominance over its former colonial holdings. Walsh rushed onto the stage and shot Amandine-Bonaparte several times in the stomach before being beaten to death by the patriotic mob. The President could not be saved, despite the efforts of Paris's

best doctors and surgeons. Instead of France calming as Walsh had hoped, Amandine-Bonaparte became a martyr and France redoubled its efforts to seize its former colonies.

French invasions into Morocco, Algeria, and Gambia met with the same success as the invasion into Vietnam. The Security Council finally began to act against France, but before it could finish sending United Nations peacekeeping troops into the nation, Portugal and Spain followed France's example and began reclaiming their old holdings.

In Portugal, a man named Afonso Cristovao rallied popular support for an invasion into the unexpected islands of Barbados. Initial skepticism from his countrymen vanished as Portugal seized full control of its old colony in a lightning war lasting less than two weeks. Portugal had launched a half-dozen invasions into its former territories before the month of March, 2048 was out.

Seeing Portugal's instant success in Barbados, King Charles IV of Spain and his wife Queen Maria Anne II forced an invasion plan through the Spanish parliament and sent troops to Cuba. Cuba had been expecting an invasion after France and Portugal began taking control of their colonies, but Spain attacked sooner than expected. The Cuban government was caught half-prepared and fell easily to the might of the Spanish onslaught. As the year 2048 came to a close, France, Portugal, and Spain had launched a combined total of over 15 invasions into foreign nations and the shocked Security Council had yet to take action.

The Security Council was further restricted from taking action by the tensions within its ranks. The delegation from the United States treated the representatives of the United Kingdom with extreme skepticism and distrust, fearful that England would invade North America and try to seize its thirteen original colonies. In this atmosphere of suspicion, Germany too fell to the temptations of re-colonization. German Chancellor Volker Hamlin, a former squad leader of the Kommando Spezialkräfte (Special Forces Command), personally led a covert mission into Zanzibar, a former German holding. The elite force successfully toppled the government of the African nation, allowing for German regular infantry to take full control of the country in under four days. Germany's success reminded citizens of the United Kingdom of their rivalry against Germany in the 1900s. Faced with mounting public support for a reclamation effort, the United Kingdom bowed out of the Security Council.

Thanks to the increased levels of global cooperation and transparency that characterized humanity's brief golden age in the early 2040s, the United States had extensive knowledge of the United Kingdom's military capabilities. Fearful of a surprise invasion by one of its oldest allies, the U.S. launched a preemptive strike against the United Kingdom, made with the intent to utterly cripple it. American forces bombed and destroyed civilian targets, attempting to crush the English will to fight. The now battle-torn United Kingdom refused to yield, and responded with an even more disastrous attack on American population centers. Canada, with

close relations to both combatants, could not choose which side to aid. During this period of indecision France invaded with the intent to seize Quebec. By 2051, every powerful country on the planet was involved in numerous costly and deadly conflicts with other superpowers. This series of wars would come to be known as the Second War for Empire.

China in particular was devastated by the war. The nation was carved into various spheres of influence by European colonizing powers, and it took most of the country's strength to repel these invaders. A coalition of Southeast Asian countries made up of Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Malaysia saw China's weakness and took the opportunity to completely take over, in retribution for millennia of Chinese domination in Eastern Asia. Calling itself the Lan Xang Dynasty (pronounced Lan Zang), the coalition established itself as the ruling government in China. The Dynasty immediately adopted ancient Chinese ideals of Confucian government and took these beliefs to a greater extent than ever before, establishing the theory of Dynastic Meritocracy. This belief system uses the ideals of a government run by the most talented and intelligent members of a society, a system that was originally created by Confucius in ancient China. However, Dynastic Meritocracy also preaches that the untalented and unable should act as servants to the government. This form of rule is extremely efficient because resources are allocated exactly as needed and the central government runs everything. However, it restricts personal freedoms greatly. The most able citizens receive cabinet positions and form a ruling council that governs the people. Dynastic Meritocracy is a form of dictatorship, and the Lan Xang Dynasty believes that democracy has no place in an efficient society. The council elects an executive leader, who possesses the title Supreme Leader of the Middle Kingdom.

Most of the Americas were ravaged by the conflict. The United States and Canada entered into an alliance to repel the combined power of the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and Russia. Although the allied North American powers did eventually prevail, it came at a great and bloody cost to both sides that greatly reduced each combatant's power and global influence. An example of how devastating and personal the battles became is the Battle of Washington, D.C., when several flights of British bombers attempted to cripple the U.S. government through a sustained attack on the nation's capital. Washington, D.C. had survived the rising sea levels from the melted ice caps thanks to high-strength dikes built to keep the city from flooding. The United Kingdom attacked these critical dikes, causing massive flooding throughout the United States' capital city. The government of the U.S. survived the attack, but through the combination of floods and bombing, most of the nation's monuments and memorials were destroyed. The American military responded with targeted attacks on the United Kingdom's most cherished national treasures and the civilian populations that surrounded them. On the American side, the Lincoln Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Washington Monument, and the White House were destroyed. Furious at the affront to its culture, the United States responded by destroying Stonehenge, Westminster Abbey, the British Museum, Trafalgar Square, Buckingham Palace,

the Tower of London, and 10 Downing Street. In revenge, United Kingdom forces dropped napalm onto Chicago in an attempt to kill as many American civilians as possible. Called the Massacre of Chicago, it led the U.S. air force to launch a continuous attack against British shipping and crop fields, causing massive civilian famine in the United Kingdom. The two giants continued to trade horrible blows, and by the end of the conflict both had been brought to their knees. The U.S. claimed a pyrrhic victory, and the nations, both European and North American, involved in the conflict were mere shadows of themselves by the end of the strife in 2057.

In the Western Theater of the war in North America, Russia stealthily sent an expeditionary force to begin an invasion of Alaska. Though this plan saw some initial success, the United States responded immediately with overwhelming magnitude. Already strained by its war on the Eastern Seaboard with the United Kingdom, the U.S. adopted a scorched-Earth policy for dealing with Russia. Bombers dropped napalm on Russian cities and American troops slaughtered both civilians and surrendering troops. The U.S. committed a vast number of evil acts in its invasion of Russia, but the attack was ultimately successful. In under two years, Russia had received a staggering number of civilian and military casualties, leading to its unconditional surrender in 2055.

A great of number of additional conflicts took place during the Second War for Empire. They include:

The Anglo-Oz War (2052-2054): Between United Kingdom and Australia. Resulted in a British victory and occupation with an Australian resistance force causing problems for the occupational government.

The Anglo-Indian War (2051-2057): Between United Kingdom and India. Resulted in an Indian victory, but with incredible casualty rates for Indian forces that greatly weakened the country.

The Deutsche-African Wars (2050-2056): A series of four wars between Germany and its four former African colonies (Tanzania, Cameroon, Namibia, and Togo). No conclusive victory. All parties greatly weakened in conflict.

The Spanish-Gran Colombian Wars (2048-2057): A series of wars between Spain and its former colonies that united into the Gran Colombian alliance to resist Spain. These countries were Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Clear Spanish victory in Panama and seizure of the Panama Canal, however Gran Colombian victory in all other theaters. Spain weakened by conflict.

One of the most important conflicts of the war took place in South America. Portugal, fresh from its victories in its smaller, island colonies, launched a vigorous invasion into Brazil. Though Brazil was initially taken aback by the invasion, it turned out to be a much-needed catalyst for change. Brazilian Field Marshal João Francisco da Cunha, one of the nation's top military commanders, took emergency command

of the country. While he coordinated the defense of Brazil, Field Marshal da Cunha also swept corruption out of Brazil's government and prosecuted many top politicians and officials. He reorganized society into groups of people with similar political interests, called Syndicates. Each Syndicate was a group that elected its own President, who then represented the group's interests in da Cunha's governmental cabinet. Syndicates were commonly made of cultural groups or trade unions. The Field Marshal's system of government led the common people to feel a level of representation and involvement in government that they had never possessed before and was widely applauded by Brazilians. Da Cunha was seen as the savior of Brazil by the common people, and his government protected them from Portuguese aggression while also resolving many of the issues that had plagued their home for decades. The Field Marshal was incredibly successful in his military operations as well thanks to his practice of leading military strikes personally, This allowed him to respond much faster to changes in combat. In the last battle of the war for Brazil, Field Marshal da Cunha and his men were turning the tide of the battle and driving the Portuguese from the nation, but a stray artillery shell hit da Cunha's and he was killed instantly. Though his government and reform could have easily collapsed, it did not. Da Cunha was martyred and became almost a saint among the common people of Brazil. The new democratic government installed after the war swore to uphold the Marshal's commitment to just, transparent, and fair government for the good of Brazil. Furthermore, the new ruling body pledged to extend his system of Syndicates to further serve the needs of the people. Called Marshal's Collectivism, the philosophy calls for the Presidents of the nation's Syndicates to create a ruling parliament and elect a Grand Duke who is the executive leader of Brazil. However, the ideology also stresses that the success of the Syndicates is necessary to stave off the corruption that characterized early 21st Century Brazil, and as such participation in a Syndicate is required by law. All who resist the Syndicates are executed as traitors to the nation. Marshal's Collectivism is a form of participation-required democracy, and Brazil believes that dictatorship has no place in a corruption-free society.

By 2057, all conflicts in the Second War for Empire had drawn to a close with surrenders, treaties, and peace agreements that re-established a tentative global peace. However, the United Nations officially disbanded in the wake of the conflict. It was recognized globally that the Security Council had failed to act with any sort of speed and before any sort of action could be agreed upon its own members turned traitor and left the Council. These members included the permanent members of France, the United Kingdom, the United States, Russia, and China. Without its most powerful members states, the Security Council fell apart before doing anything to resolve the war. The global community lost all trust in the ability of the United Nations to keep peace as it was meant to and member states rapidly pulled support from the U.N., leaving it crippled by the end of the conflict. On August 19th, 2057 the remaining member states of the United Nations officially voted to disband, and the 111-year-old organization ended for good.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

YEAR	EVENT
MAY 7TH, 2017	Marine Le Pen wins France's presidential election. Le Pen removes France from EU.
JULY 2017	By summer of 2017, after losing both France and the United Kingdom, the EU collapses.
NOVEMBER 2017	Former EU nations turn towards domestic trade. Asian markets begin to plummet. Economic disasters in North America as well.
2022	Due to national protective tariffs, international trade as well as cooperation drops to almost non-existent level. United Nations essentially powerless
2033	Due to collapse of international treaties, countries cease environmental protection. Polar ice caps all melted, massive flooding. Arctic species go extinct. Destruction of biodiversity gives new motivation for cooperation
2033	New support for United Nations. Headquarters moved to Chicago due to flooding in New York.
2040	Treaty of Chicago ratified. United Nations established as one-Earth government. Countries agree on complete nuclear disarmament. Earth enters a period of prosperity.
2047	Margeaux Amandine-Bonaparte wins France presidential election
OCTOBER 2047	Amandine-Bonaparte invades Vietnam and captures territory. Security Council reluctant to make moves against France, despite global protests against France's actions. Amandine Bonaparte assassinated, France furious.
NOVEMBER 2048	France, Portugal and Spain begin series of successful invasions into former colony countries, leaving them in positions of power after more than 15 invasions into foreign territory
DECEMBER 2048	Tensions in Security Council prevent it from acting.
2051	All major nations involved in conflicts.
2052	Taking advantage of China's situation, coalition of southeast Asian countries conquers China and forms new ruling government, the Lan Xang Dynasty under a Dynastic Meritocracy.
2053	Massacre of Chicago.
2055	Portugal invades Brazil. João Francisco da Cunha of Brazil takes charge and successfully defends Brazil. Establishes new form of government, Marshall's Collectivism, which prevails even after he is killed.
2057	All conflicts in Second War for Empire closed. Security Council falls apart.
AUGUST 2057	United Nations disbanded.
2058	Two new superpowers, Brazil and the Lan Xang Dynasty emerge after close of the Second War for Empire.

CURRENT SITUATION

In 2058, Brazil and the Lan Xang Dynasty rose as superpowers from the ashes of the modern world. Brazil advocated for Marshall's Collectivism, a form of participation-required democracy with a free-market economy. The Dynasty pushed for Dynastic Meritocracy, a dictatorship by the elite with a highly state-managed economy. Now, the year is 2109. Both superpowers are firmly entrenched in their ways. Brazil has publicly announced that it sees no place for dictatorship in the world because dictators bring nothing but corruption. The Lan Xang Dynasty has made it extremely clear that it sees democracy as an inefficient, ridiculous form of government that makes humanity weak and keeps the world from reaching its true potential. Each bloc controls approximately 3.5 million square miles of territory and desires to spread its influence over as much of the globe as possible. However, the two philosophies of Meritocracy and Collectivism seem to be unable to coexist. It remains to be seen whether a peaceful solution to these superpower' differences exists, or if the two powers can only resolve their differences with blood, pain, and death.

SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

Brazil: Marshall's Collectivism

In the early 2000s, Brazil experienced massive corruption in its government, followed by widespread anger and frustration among the people of Brazil. After Field Marshal da Cunha rose to power, he decided to put an end to the problems affecting Brazil. He believed that the underlying problem with his nation was disenfranchisement of the people. An average Brazilian felt that he or she could make no difference in the government, and so held no interest in fixing anything. Da Cunha fixed this problem by sweeping out the old government and installing a system of Syndicates meant to better represent the populace.

Each Syndicate is a political party meant to represent a certain group. Many ethnic groups and professions have their own Syndicate, which help them have better representation in the government. It is mandatory for any Brazilian citizen age eighteen or over to be a registered and voting member of a Syndicate, but people can change their Syndicate registration at any time. For example, a person could change their membership from the Roman Catholic Syndicate to the Machinists' Syndicate if they felt the Machinists could better represent them in an upcoming election and then change back to the Roman Catholics at some point in the future. However, any adult who is old enough to vote but is not a member of a Syndicate is considered to be a threat to democracy and is quickly put to death. The modern government of Brazil sees a lack of citizen participation in politics to be the biggest threat to a corruption-free nation and thus punishes harshly any person who is not a member of a Syndicate.

Each Syndicate elects itself a leader, called the President. These Presidents compose a parliament, which then elects its members to hold executive positions over different departments of the government. The heads of the departments are the members of a High Council, which then elects the executive leader of the nation, called the Grand Duke. In short, the political system is as follows: Citizens join Syndicates. Syndicates elect Presidents. Presidents appoint a High Council. The High Council appoints the Grand Duke.

Above all else, the citizens of Brazil value the freedom and involvement they feel thanks to Marshal's Collectivism. As a nation, they have no tolerance for infringement on personal liberties and human rights and will not stand for dictatorship.

The Lan Xang Dynasty: Dynastic Meritocracy

The concept of a merit-based bureaucracy first appeared in Ancient China and was based on the ideas of Confucius. Civil service examinations were administered to young men and those who performed well were given government jobs. Successful test-takers usually began as clerks or attendants, but there was potential for advancement. In that time period, there were very clear social and political barriers that divided much of society into distinct groups. Because of these obstacles to social climbing, good performance on civil service examinations was often the best way for middle-class young men to advance their status.

Although the Lan Xang Dynasty's examination program is based on that of Ancient China, there are marked differences. The original civil service exams, administered in the Han Dynasty, were tests on classic Confucian texts with little other content. Now, the Lan Xang Dynasty gives an exam that extensively tests knowledge in every major subject area, including economics, physics, engineering, mathematics, art, and more. Applicants are funneled into those areas in which they can serve best. For example, a student could entirely fail the economics section of the test but still receive a prestigious position designing weapons for the government thanks to his or her performance on the engineering portion. Additionally, in ancient times only young men could take the civil service exams. Today all youth are tested on the day of their eighteenth birthday and no one is ineligible.

After taking the exam, a person's life is entirely dictated by their results. The government assigns them a career that will suit them, and the most promising candidates are brought into government positions. Citizens are assigned housing and are essentially employees of the state because the economy is entirely state-run. The government is run by a cabinet composed of the heads of each governmental department. These men and women are the most qualified in the nation for their position, and if a more promising candidate should arise, the current head is expected to step aside and yield their position, although they remain highly placed within their department. Any resistance by a citizen to the examination system is treated with extreme gravity, and the offending person is summarily executed.

Overall, citizens of the Lan Xang Dynasty are happy. They are provided for by the state and given a career for which they have talent and potential for advancement. Since very few of them have ever known personal freedoms, no one minds lack of liberty. The populace remains especially happy thanks to the fact that anyone who resists the system is killed, which leaves behind only those who are satisfied.

BLOC IDEOLOGIES

Brazil

An engaged, politically active citizenry is the only way to stave off corruption in government. Dictatorships, such as the governing oligarchy of the Lan Xang Dynasty, are a threat to the liberties of all people and hold great potential for corruption. Undemocratic governments should be replaced with democratic ones, whether through diplomacy or coercion.

Lan Xang Dynasty

It is the duty of the intellectual elite to guide humanity towards its fullest potential. The only practical way to achieve this is a dictatorship of the elite. Democracies, such as the governing parliament of Brazil, are inefficient and prevent the ascension of humanity. Inefficacy is intolerable and must be eliminated, by negotiation or by force.

POSITION PROFILES

Brazil's Chiefs and Lan Xang Dynasty's Ministers

Chief of Propaganda/Minister of Propaganda: The role of this position is to spread a bloc's influence both domestically and internationally. Propaganda operations can make it easier to conquer or maintain control of foreign territory. Alternatively, propaganda can be used to ensure populations resist the opposing bloc.

Chief of Espionage/Minister of Espionage: The role of this position is primarily to steal information from the opposing bloc. Espionage operations can also be used to assassinate dignitaries in the other bloc.

Chief of Infrastructure/Minister of Infrastructure: The role of this position is to build and maintain military defenses in conquered territories. These defenses make it more difficult for the opposing bloc to seize the fortified region.

Chief of Homeland Security/Minister of Homeland Security: The role of this position is to control and direct all military operations taking place within a bloc's starting territory. This position cannot direct forces outside of the territory the bloc begins the crisis with and can only engage in defensive operations. Additionally, the director of Homeland Security is responsible for police action within the bloc.

Chief of the Army/Minister of the Army: The role of this position is to control and

direct all land-based military operations that take place in foreign or conquered territory.

Chief of the Air Force/Minister of the Air Force: The role of this position is to control and direct all air-based military operations that take place in foreign or conquered territory.

Chief of the Navy/Minister of the Navy: The role of this position is to control and direct all naval military operations that take place in foreign or conquered territory.

Chief of Weapons Development/Minister of Weapons Development: The role of this position is to research and develop new military technologies and improve existing military technologies. Any changes made can lead to concrete bonuses that will give a bloc's military an advantage in combat.

Chief of Space Exploration/Minister of Space Exploration: The role of this position is to deploy technology and weapons into space. Additionally, this position is responsible for requisitioning information from a bloc's spy satellites.

Chief of Bio-Chem Technology/Minister of Bio-Chem Technology: The role of this position is to develop new biological and chemical technologies. These scientific developments could take the form of medicines or new materials. Alternatively, these technologies could be used to develop new weapons.

Chief of Territorial Governance/Minister of Territorial Governance: The role of this position is to control and govern conquered regions. It is imperative that when a bloc conquers territory it keeps that region's populace happy enough that they do not attempt to resist the incoming bloc.

Chief of Finance/Minister of Finance: The role of this position is to maintain the bloc's financial health. This position is responsible for issuing bonds, setting taxes, and otherwise raising revenue for the government's use. This position may also requisition information about the nation's financial health.

Chief of Energy/Minister of Energy: The role of this position is to acquire and use natural resources to keep the bloc's infrastructure running. Many actions a bloc can take will require resources to complete, and it is up to this position to ensure that the bloc can get those resources when needed.

Chief of Foreign Affairs/Minister of Foreign Affairs: The role of this position is to communicate with entities outside the bloc. This position is the only one that can send messages between the two blocs. Additionally, this position has the ability to call in a third party for interrogation or interview if the bloc so desires.

Chief of Agriculture/Minister of Agriculture: The role of this position is to ensure that the populace of the bloc, both domestically and within conquered territory, has enough food to eat. This position holds a great deal of responsibility to ensure that citizens do not riot and revolt from hunger.

Chief of Military Oversight/Minister of Military Oversight: The role of this position is to keep the three heads of the military from getting out of control. This position is able to call for a simple-majority vote to prevent any military operations.

Chief of Doctrine, Enforcement, and Ethics/Minister of Doctrine, Enforcement, and Ethics: The role of this position is to prevent any other heads from overstepping the bounds of their authority and to ensure that the bloc is remaining in line with its ideologies. This position is able to impeach other heads. When articles of impeachment are brought against a head, the rest of the bloc will vote whether to exonerate

or convict them.

Chief of Human Services/Minister of Human Services: The role of this position is to guarantee the well-being of the people of a bloc. This position is responsible for responding to health crises and humanitarian emergencies, as well as setting the education budget for a bloc. How the budget is divided between humanities, sciences, and technology will provide concrete bonuses and penalties for a bloc, so this position holds a great deal of responsibility.

Grand Duke of Brazil/Supreme Leader of the Middle Kingdom: The role of this position is to be the public voice of the bloc. This position is able to issue statements to the other bloc, engage in formal negotiations, and sign treaties. When negotiating with the other bloc or a third party, this position is able to bring advisors, but they may not sign treaties.

CEO of Magic Carpet, Inc./CEO of Spice Route, Inc.: This position is an independent organization loosely allied to the bloc it is assigned to. While this position ostensibly shares the same goals as its bloc, it is also trying to make as much money as possible. This position may not switch blocs, but it may sell goods to the opposing bloc. This position is able to sell materials to its bloc that the bloc is unable to acquire itself.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. A bloc's strength is measured by the area of land it controls. Keep in mind the events of July 20th, 1969.
2. Is there any way to reach a peaceful solution with a bloc whose ideology directly conflicts with your own?
3. How can you best use the abilities of your position to bring your bloc victory? Could your powers hinder your opponents as well as aid your allies?
4. Think about the ways powers held by your position interact with powers held by others. Which delegates should you ally yourself, and who could be a possible opponent within your bloc?
5. What factors allow counterfeiters to operate within the largest manufacturing countries and how can they be changed?