

# **Nation Building Committee (NBC) Manual**

Welcome to the 2011 YMCA Model United Nations Nation Building Committee (NBC). This manual was created to better explain the procedures of the specialized NBC. The information included in this document should help walk students through the requirements of the NBC as well as to shed light on the logistics of the committee during the conference weekend. This manual contains:

- Overview of the NBC
- Students Roles in the NBC
  - Chair / Vice Chair
  - Moderators
  - Delegates
- Paperwork Requirements and Deadlines
- Logistics and General Procedures of the NBC
  - Sub-Committee
  - Dual-Committee
  - Nation Building Committee (Full Committee)
- Sub-Committee Topics and Overviews
  - Economics & Finance
  - Political & Legal
  - Social & Humanitarian
  - Security Council
- NBC “Country Research Paper” and Samples
  - Delegate Statement of Intent Paper
  - Moderator Overview Paper
  - Moderator Crises Form
- NBC Draft Resolution and Sample

## **-----Overview of the Nation Building Committee (NBC)-----**

The Nation Building Committee (NBC) is a specialized committee that attempts to resolve regional disputes between nations or ethnic parties by rebuilding or creating a new nation during a certain era. Students must represent the interests of their assigned nations or ethnic groups while attempting to restructure a nation by focusing on its geopolitical and socioeconomic systems. A new nation/government system will be reestablished through the students’ collective focus in the following topic-oriented committees: Economics & Finance, Social & Humanitarian, Political & Legal, Security Council. Through debate on topics based in these four topic areas, students will truly be able to “build a better world”.

The 2011 YMCA Model United Nations NBC will focus on the Second Congo War that started in August of 1998. The committees will focus on rebuilding and/or strengthening the central African region. The goal is to peacefully end the internal strife that exists within this unstable region.

## -----Students Roles in the Nation Building Committee (NBC)-----

Students participating in the Nation Building Committee (NBC) can participate in one of three ways:

- Chair / Vice-Chair (1 Chair / 1 Vice-Chair)
- Moderator (4 Moderators)
- Delegates (≈60 Delegates)

### -----Chair / Vice-Chair-----

Chair & Vice-Chair positions are elected at the end of the preceding conference. Those students elected must attend all mandatory officer meetings and adhere to all deadlines as set forth by Program Staff. The Chair & Vice-Chair have the role of choosing the main conflict and its associated sub-topics and sub-committees. Furthermore, during conference weekend, the Chair & Vice-Chair must oversee that the NBC is effectively carrying out the tasks at hand. Specific duties break down as follows:

- During ‘Sub-Committee’:
  - Act as a resource to the Delegates and Moderators
  - Float between (4) four sub-committees to channel information
  - Oversee resolution writing
  - Resolve resolutions that conflict within sub-committees
- During ‘Dual Committee’:
  - Preside over the (2) two dual committees
  - Facilitate decorum to ensure proper debate
- During ‘Full Committee (NBC)’:
  - Preside over the full Nation Building Committee
  - Preside over the Moderators Caucus
  - Facilitate decorum to ensure proper debate
  - Oversee crises / topic adjustments
  - Converse with Moderators to establish clear goals within sub-committee

### -----Moderator-----

The Moderator positions are assigned by Student and Program Leadership. Moderators will be in close contact with Chair & Vice-Chair to help in preparation for as well as throughout the conference weekend. In all, four Moderator positions will be assigned – one Moderator for each of the topic based sub-committees. Moderators are not assigned a specific country so that they can take part and steer debate in an unbiased fashion. The Moderators also have the task of meeting separately from the NBC with the Chair & Vice-Chair to create new tasks and crises for the delegates for the entire committee to overcome. Ultimately the Moderators most important role is to preside over sub-committee and ensure that sub-committees yield effective resolutions, as well as to create specialized crises that will then go into effect during future subcommittees. Specific duties break down as follows:

- During ‘Sub-Committee’:
  - Preside over the (4) four sub-committees
  - Oversee resolution writing
  - Facilitate decorum to ensure proper debate
  - Communicate resolutions to Chair / VC
  - Institute any new topics or crises as designated by Chair / VC
- During ‘Dual Committee’:
  - Being drafting upcoming crises that will affect your subcommittee
  - Aid the Chair and Vice-Chair to facilitate debate
- During ‘Full Committee (NBC)’:
  - Meet with Chair and VC to discuss crises ideas for next sub-committee
  - Work with Chair / VC to create videos for each crisis based upon clips found prior to conference.
  - Determine how each crisis will be presented to subcommittees and what direction the moderator would like to take it.

-----Delegates-----

Delegates are randomly assigned to a specific country by Program Staff and must participate in three tiers of debate to recreate a nation within a specific region. Delegates are required to complete a Statement of Intent paper as well as a Draft Resolution to aid them in the research of their assigned nations position. At conference, Delegates must take part in debate and pass their resolutions through sub-committee, dual-committee and nation building committee to invoke change upon a region in turmoil. Specific duties are as follows:

- During ‘Sub-Committee’:
  - Draft resolutions with peers
  - Take part in round table discussions of resolutions
  - Adhere to loose parliamentary procedure
  - Pass Resolutions to dual-committee
- During ‘Dual Committee’:
  - Take part in a dual committee debate of resolutions passed from sub-committees
  - Adhere to strict parliamentary procedure
  - Pass Resolutions to Nation Building Committee
- During ‘Full Committee (NBC)’:
  - Take part in NBC debate of resolutions from dual committee
  - Adhere to strict parliamentary procedure
  - Convene with members of same nation to vote jointly
  - Speak on behalf of country and country members
  - Pass Resolutions

## -----Paperwork Requirements & Deadlines-----

To help aid students in preparing for the conference weekend, the NBC will require papers to be submitted along the same guidelines and timeline as the overall conference. The following paperwork is required from students participating in the Nation Building Committee:

- DELEGATES:
  - Statement of Intent Paper
    - Due: 12/1
    - Scroll to the last section below to see a sample
  - NBC Draft Resolution
    - Due: 12/1
    - Scroll to the last section below to see a sample
  
- MODERATORS:
  - Moderator Overview
    - Due: 12/1
    - Scroll to the last section below to see a sample
  - NBC Draft Resolution
    - Due: 12/1
    - Scroll to the last section below to see a sample
    - On "Country" line please write Moderator – Sub Committee

As noted under each assignment, please consult the sample documents at the bottom of this manual for a better understanding of the requirements of the aforementioned forms.

## -----Logistics and General Procedures of the NBC-----

The Nation Building Committee (NBC) is unique in its construction and the steps that must be followed in order to pass a resolution. To understand the procedures within the NBC, we will first elaborate on the orientation of the committee.

NBC is best described as a three-tier debate system:

- Tier I: Sub-Committee
  - Tier II: Dual-Committee
  - Tier III: Nation Building Committee (full committee)
- A student will start in Tier I and attempt to pass through resolution through Tier III.
  - As a student moves up in Tier, the committee increases in size as more delegates become involved in the discussion of the resolution.
  - It becomes increasingly difficult to pass a resolution in each Tier. –hence the higher up in Tier, the less the amount of resolutions remain.

*\*Reminder: students were assigned both a COUNTRY and a SUB-COMMITTEE within the NBC*

### -----Sub-Committee (Tier I)-----

- All Delegates will begin conference in one of four sub-committee based on their assignment:
  - Economic & Finance (Eco-Fin)
  - Political & Legal (Pol-Leg)
  - Security Council (SC)
  - Social & Humanitarian (Soc-Hum)
- Delegates will assume the role of their assigned nation within each sub-committee.
- Moderators will preside over the sub-committee with Chair / Vice Chair serving as resources to all delegates
- Delegates will be given an adequate amount of time (roughly one hour) to draft resolutions that pertains to the issues within their topic based sub-committee
- After each sub-committee has roughly 3 or 4 resolutions drafted, debate will begin within each sub-committee on the resolutions
- Procedure in Sub-Committee will follow loose parliamentary procedure and will run along the lines of a round table session:
  - Authors Opening
  - Speakers List
    - Non-Debatable Questions / Pro+Con Remarks applicable in any order
    - No Amendment procedure necessary –additions can be written in by majority vote
  - Moderators Remarks (optional)
  - Authors Summation
  - Vote (majority)
- Delegates must still state Name/Delegation/and recognize the Chair
- Repeat procedure for all resolutions drafted within the Sub-Committee. This will occur simultaneously in all four sub-committees.
- Those Resolutions that are passed out of Sub-Committee will now move on to Dual-Committee.

- After all Sub-Committees complete debate on their resolutions, the entire room will move to Dual-Committee simultaneously.

-----Dual-Committee (Tier II)-----

- Upon completing debate on all resolutions within Sub-Committee, all delegates will move into a session of Dual-Committee
- All Delegates will participate in one of two Dual-Committees based on their sub-committee assignment:
  - Economics & Social Dual-Committee --comprised of:
    - Economics & Finance
    - Social & Humanitarian
  - Political & Security Dual-Committee --comprised of:
    - Political & Legal
    - Security Council
  - Delegates will assume the role of their assigned nation within each sub-committee. Since each Sub-Committee contains one member from each country, Dual-Committee will contain two members from each country. However, each nation constitutes one vote so when voting, the two members of a nation must reach a consensus.
- Chair / Vice Chair will preside over the two Dual-Committees. Moderators will convene separately to work on crises for future subcommittees and finalize video clips needed for each one.
- New resolutions are not drafted during Dual-Committee (only in sub-committee)
- Procedure in Dual-Committee will follow standard parliamentary procedure:
  - Authors Opening
  - Non-Debatable Technical Questions
  - Con/Pro Debate
    - all major motions/amendments are welcome
    - resolution combining can also occur
      - occurs similarly to amendment procedure
  - Authors Summation
  - Country Caucus time: members of the same country will decide their final vote –only vote per country and both members must agree to the same vote else country must abstain from voting
  - Vote (majority)
    - Delegates must state Name/Delegation/and recognize the Chair
    - Repeat procedure for all resolutions passed from Sub-Committees. This will occur simultaneously in all both Dual-Committees.
- Those Resolutions that are passed in Dual-Committee will now move on and be heard in front of the full Nation Building Committee

After both Dual-Committees complete debate on their resolutions, the entire room will move to convene as the full Nation Building Committee.

-----Nation Building Committee (Tier III)-----

- Upon completing debate on all resolutions within Dual-Committee, all delegates will move to convene as the full Nation Building Committee
    - Since all Delegates are convening at once, each nation will be representing by four different Delegates whom were members of different sub-committees. Again, when voting or making decisions, the members of each nation must convene and come to a unanimous decision or else abstain from voting.
  - All four Delegates of a nation must sit together.
  - All four Moderators must sit together and convene for the Moderators Caucus
    - The four separate crises will be finalized and a video created for each with the help of either the Chair and/or Vice-Chair.
  - The Chair and Vice-Chair will preside over the Nation Building Committee
  - Chair will set the docket for the NBC
    - Docket specifies which sub-committees resolution will be heard first
  - Procedure in Dual-Committee will follow standard parliamentary procedure:
    - Authors Opening
    - Non-Debatable Technical Questions
    - Nation Sub-Committee Member Speaks
      - Every Delegate from the Sub-Committee from which the resolution originated is given one minute to speak –Delegates may wave this right.
    - Con/Pro Debate
      - all major motions/amendments in order
    - Authors Summation
    - Country Caucus time: members of the same country will decide their final vote –only vote per country and all members must agree to the same vote else country must abstain from voting
    - Vote (majority)
  - Delegates must state Name/Delegation/and recognize the Chair
  - Repeat procedure for all resolutions passed from Sub-Committees. This will occur simultaneously in all both Dual-Committees.
- Those Resolutions that are passed in Nation Building Committee have now been fully passed and will be adopted into the Charter for the newly founded nation.
- Simultaneously, Moderators will meet in the Moderator Caucus to discuss status and progress of Sub and Dual-Committees. Based upon the Resolutions passed in the NBC, the Moderators and Chair/Vice-Chair/Staff will institute a new set of topics to be addressed.

After the full Nation Building Committee has exhausted all resolutions, the entire room will move back into Sub-Committee and being re-drafting resolutions with new topics/crises as agreed upon by the Moderators and Chair / Vice Chair.

## **-----Sub-Committee Topics & Overviews-----**

The Nation Building Committee spends much of its time in four distinct topic-oriented Sub-Committees. Delegates & Moderators will begin the conference within these sub-committees to begin to draft and then debate their resolutions first within their sub-committee, second within their Dual-Committee and then subsequently in front of the full Nation Building Committee.

It is important that Delegates & Moderators have an idea of the topic(s) of discussion within their sub-committee –thus the following gives a description of the issue(s) at hand facing each sub-committee. Students are not restricted to any of the issues or ideas listed so to begin, each student should research the history of their nation / de facto state and any such relationships with neighboring nations / states (economic / diplomatic / military). Furthermore, students should research how much their nation has vested into the region thus far –via physical manpower (military or otherwise), fiscal relief, humanitarian aid etc. Such background information will give students a solid ground as to their nation’s position on the conflict.

More distinct topics will be distributed at conference, but Delegates/Moderators should do solid research and have a grasp of their countries stance in regards to the following topics:

### **Economic & Finance**

- Topic: Issues Regarding Foreign Economic Support and Trade Incentives of the Region

### **Political & Legal**

- Topic: Issues Regarding the Political Control of the DRC and Various Nations in Central Africa

### **Security Council**

- Topic: Issues Regarding the Retraction/Involvement of Surrounding Militaries

### **Social and Humanitarian**

- Topic: Issues Regarding Rwandan Refugees and Attempted Genocide

-----Economic & Finance Sub-Committee: Balancing the Regional Economy-----

Debates the economic aids from foreign nations into the Rwandan and DRC militias, and establishes the appropriate means of trade into and out of the nations.

There are several Economic and Financial Issues on the underbelly of this conflict. First off, some nations provided supplies and military as aid to nations in the conflict in order to better their trade stance in the central African region. How will this problem be controlled or monitored? The nations offering aid expect resources in return from a very poor and distraught region, which will cause more conflict and bring further violence. In addition to this issue, the trade issue will continue to be a problem if the nations are at conflict. How will each country obtain the resources they need from another country if they are at war? In order to the economic status to ameliorate in the central African region, trade needs to be controlled. Furthermore, the job and goal of the Economic & Finance Sub-Committee is to better the nations' and region's economic status, which includes their relations with neighboring nations.

1. How should trade be managed between the conflicting nations?
2. Should the nations who have economic interest in the discussed region continue trade or be forced to halt actions until peace is installed?
3. What financial plans need to be made in order to restore the destructed areas?
4. Is there a need to compensate the aiding nations of the conflict? If so, how?

-----Political & Legal: Governmental Control within the Region-----

Debates the governmental control over the eastern region of the DRC, and establishes the necessary political aid from foreign nations.

After the Rwandan genocide, refugees fled to the eastern area of the DRC, which lured the Tutsi (Rwandan Government) to invade and attack. This brought internal DRC and Rwandan conflict and eventually involved many other African countries and foreign aid. What needs to be discussed and handled is the political stance of the DRC government regarding the Rwandan invasion, and whether the eastern region should be controlled by Rwandan police. It may seem like a simple answer, but many nations are involved and the sovereignty of the DRC is not particularly greater than that of Rwanda's political firepower. In addition to that hovering issue, the Political & Legal Sub-Committee's goal is to pass resolution (legislation) that will ease the pain and bring peace to the region. Some issues with that may include foreign political aid, legality of the refugees, and trade.

1. Should the Rwandan government have control over the eastern region, the area occupied by Hutu refugees?
2. Should the Hutu refugees in the DRC become legal DRC residents or be forced back to Rwanda?
3. What political stances should the DRC make in order to reestablish control?
4. Are there any discomforts/rivalries that legislation can control in order to establish peace throughout the region?

-----Security Council: Security of the Region and Individual Nations-----

Debates what militaries should still be involved if any, and establishes acts to create peace between the DRC and Rwanda and on their borders.

Similarly to the duties of Political & Legal, the Security Council must resolve the military issues regarding the Congo War, and there are many. For instance, foreign aid was given to conflicting nations in the form of military training and weaponry. How should this be resolved? Restrictions on aid might be the non-violence way of mind, however is this aid helping a nations that needs the support in order to defend its people? Such issues are difficult to find an answer to, but the security of each nation within the central African region is necessary for the conflict to end and cease to exist in the future. Another main topic, covered by many of the sub-committees, is the border control issue. Does a nation have the right to block all entries into its territory and how will this effect trade? To establish security within the region is the goal of the Security Council, but the delegates must keep in mind what it takes to do so and how it will effect a nation's relationship with its neighbors.

1. Does the Rwandan government have the right to the Hutu refugee lands?
2. How should the DRC establish and control their borders against invading nations?
3. Is there need for continued military aid to the DRC and Rwandan sides?
4. What border regulations can be made throughout the region to ensure stability?

-----Social & Humanitarian: Refugees and War Crimes-----

Debates the proceedings on war crimes, the humanitarian issues of the refugees, and works to settle the social differences within Rwanda and the DRC.

The war, centered mainly in eastern Congo, has involved nine African nations and directly affected the lives of 50 million Congolese. Evidently, there is an issue of mass murder and genocide within the central African region. The main goal of the Social & Humanitarian Sub-Committee is to ameliorate the social relations between each nation within the conflicting region. Although not a simple thing to do, there are some specific item the sub-committee needs to address regarding the social affaires of the Second Congo War. Firstly, the refugees from Rwanda that occupy the eastern region of the DRC are at danger and are putting the DRC people at risk by luring the Tutsi (Rwandan) Government into the DRC borders. With DRC protection, should such refugees be legalized DRC citizens or should they be demanded to return to their home? Another presiding topic that the sub-committee handles with each conflict is war crimes and prevention of such actions.

1. Does the DRC and Rwanda have the right to use force against one another?
2. Should the Hutu refugees in the DRC become legal DRC residents or be forced back to Rwanda?
3. What humanitarian regulations can be made to ensure peace between the conflicting nations?
4. What should the proceedings be in regards to war crimes and criminals?

## -----Nation Building Committee “Position Papers” & Sample-----

Students participating in the Nation Building Committee (NBC) are assigned to one of two roles: Delegates or Moderators. The NBC will consist of roughly (60) sixty Delegates and four Moderators (one Moderator to oversee each sub-committee). Delegates are assigned to a specific country and participate in debate to recreate a region in a specific era while Moderators work closely with the Chair/Vice-Chair to oversee and focus committee discussion.

Both forms should be written like a research paper as it serves as an opportunity for students to learn specific information about their country to aid in their preparation for conference. All sources must be documented. In the upper left-hand corner of each page, the delegate should include the country’s name, the student’s name, and the committee for which the proposal was written. Each page should have 1 inch margins and the typing should be single-spaced, 12 point font. Position Papers should be 2 pages in length.

### **Statement of Intent Form (Delegates)**

All Delegates participating in the NBC are required to prepare a ‘Statement of Intent’ paper that outlines their nations stance on topics that will be discussed during their time at conference. While delegates in the NBC are assigned to a specific topic-based committee, it will serve in the delegates best interest to gather a comprehensive view of all of the regions struggle. The following are the topic-based sub-committees as well as their respective topics. Delegates must research and outline their countries status on the following:

- Economics & Finance
  - Foreign Economic Support and Trade Incentives of the Region
- Political & Legal
  - Political Control of the DRC and Various Nations in Central Africa
- Security Council
  - Retraction/Involvement of Surrounding Militaries
- Social & Humanitarian
  - Rwandan Refugees and Attempted Genocide

See the Sample Statement of Intent form on the next page.

### **Moderator Overview**

All Moderators participating in the NBC are required to prepare a ‘Moderator Overview’ paper that outlines the specifics of the regions conflict as it pertains to their topic based sub-committee. Furthermore, Moderators must also research the history of the conflicts so as to better understand the nuances that exist within the region and its citizens. The Moderators Overview must include:

- A view of the overall issues within the entire NBC
- A comprehensive view of the history of the regions conflict
- An analysis of the current situation and needs to be addressed with sub-committee
- A grouping of nations that would be see as friendly nations
- A list of potential crisis that could occur

See the Sample Moderator Overview form on the next page.

---

**All Statement of Intent forms are due on 12/1.** The Statement of Intent/Position Papers of the entire delegation must be submitted as a Microsoft Word files and placed in folders by committee. Each file should be saved at “country- committee” format (i.e. “Uganda-AU.doc”). This should be sent via email to the program office.

## **SAMPLE STATEMENT OF INTENT FORM**

Taylor Anderson  
Westfield High School  
United Kingdom

**Topics: Refugees and Genocide, Political Control of DRC, Retraction/Involvement of Military, Economic Support and Trade Incentives**

This year the Nation Building Committee will focus on turmoil surrounding the region of Central Africa, focusing on the conflicts that have arisen from the Rwandan Genocide into the Congo Civil War. The United Kingdom feels strongly that the resolution of such regional conflicts, such as the Congo Civil War, are necessary to achieve peaceful trade and commerce between nations. Thus the United Kingdom is in full support of the United Nations in its attempts to find an equitable solution for all nations involved.

### **Topic: Refugees and Genocide**

**Intent:** The United Kingdom supports the actions of the DRC regarding the Rwandan refugees, in that it is a country that wishes to maintain a democratic republic.

While we recognize the casualties and violence that follow the Rwandan Genocide the United Kingdom would like the support the actions of the DRC. Such actions are in general against Rwanda, which the United Kingdom has labeled as a dangerous nation for the force and violence its political system uses to instill control. The United Kingdom openly condemns the actions taken by those Rwandans who participated in such egregious acts towards the Hutus. The United Kingdom will not send immediate aid or resources to the region for the refugees, however as noted in a following section we will offer services to the Democratic Republic of Congo's military. Many major powers feel as though issues regarding the refugees in the DRC are better decided by the countries within the region along with the help of the United Nations. The United Kingdom will support any such decision that supports the development of the DRC as a democratic republic.

### **Topic: Political Control of DRC**

**Intent:** The United Kingdom wants to prevent further control by the Rwandan government.

We, as stated before, want to support the development and advancement of a democratic republic and therefore will aide the DRC in the war, fought mostly against Rwanda. The Rwandan government instills power over its people with manipulation, force, and violence. The United Kingdom does not approve such manner, which is further reason for the U.S. to give its support for the DRC. However, the United Kingdom does not wish to get any more involved politically, besides showing their support for development of the DRC. That said, the United Kingdom does not have a personal political agenda to complete with their involvement in the Congo Civil War.

**Topic: Retraction/Involvement of Military**

**Intent:** The United Kingdom gives military training to the DRC in order for the DRC to build its military against Rwanda and its allied countries.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is under attack from the increasingly violent Rwandan military and its allied countries. Due to the war's brutality the DRC is having trouble protecting themselves against the egregious acts, and needs more advanced knowledge about war and tactics. Therefore the United Kingdom finds it reasonable for us to give military training, the knowledge of advanced officers, and arms to the DRC. We find it in our duty to help allied nations protect themselves, especially since the DRC hopes to develop and spread the democratic republic model throughout the central African region. Beyond this support, small amount of arms but mostly military officers training and sharing knowledge of war tactics, the United Kingdom will not get involved. The United Kingdom will not give our own men to help grow the numbers allied with the DRC against Rwanda.

**Topic: Economic Support and Trade Incentives**

**Intent:** The United Kingdom will give finances to the DRC to train and foster the DRC's military.

Due to the United Kingdom's desire to support the growth of a democratic republic, therefore supporting the DRC economically is in our plans. Currently in the war, the DRC is in war against Rwanda (Tutsi) government and their allies, desperately fighting back for survival. The United Kingdom wants to give some economic support in the training of military for the DRC's top soldiers. Trade from the central region of Africa offers unique products and a strong source of oil, however the United Kingdom would like to add that it is not involved specifically to strengthen its trade connections. The economies in Africa are struggling, and the United Kingdom feels as though they can only give financial support to the DRC for them to fully protect themselves from harmful outsiders.

Sources Used:

**CIA World Factbook – United Kingdom**

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>

**World Policy Institute**

<http://www.worldpolicy.org/projects/arms/reports/congo.htm>

**Global Issues**

<http://www.globalissues.org/article/87/the-democratic-republic-of-congo>

**Global Security**

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/congo.htm>

## **SAMPLE MODERATOR OVERVIEW FORM**

Ali Intravatola

Peddie School

Moderator –Political & Legal

Topic: Establishment of a Government for Post World War I Germany

As the Great War has drawn to a close, the nations of the world are tasked with transitioning the fragile armistice to a lasting peace. After four long years of war the Allied powers secured the upper hand and defeated the Central Powers. Europe must face the decimation of a generation, the German Economy shattered through blockade, and the French countryside ravaged by war. The task falls to the victor to decide the fate of the defeated Germany: Will it be disarmed? Will its borders be redrawn? What will be the government of Germany be? Will reparation payments be required of the new government? All these questions and more must be carefully considered by all nations.

**Historical Overview:** Gavrilo Princip's assassination of Archduke Ferdinand may have been the spark that ignited the First World War, but far more went into creating the powder keg that was pre-war Europe. At the core was a system of interlocking alliances, which made certain any major conflict would engulf all of Europe. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, Italy (originally), and Germany formed the Central Powers (referred to as blank cheque diplomacy), in response France signed a mutual protection pact with both Russia and Great Britain. Both of these measures were intended to prevent war by making their own side too powerful to fight, but in practice only served to escalate what may have only remained a regional conflict. France also had designs to reclaim the Alsace-Lorain region, which was lost to the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War of 1871. The situation was further exacerbated by the tensions resulting from the competition for colonial possessions –in particular the Kaiser's open support for the Boers in South Africa, and French encroachment on Germany's African possessions. In addition the fierce arms race between Great Britain and Germany insured the destructive potential of any major war. The militant and warmongering ways of Europe set the scene for a brutal and widespread conflict.

**Needs to be Addressed:** The Political and Legislative Affairs committee is tasked with determining the form of government defeated Germany will have, and how much power it will have. The current government of Germany is the democratic but inept Weimar republic which was formed in the closing months of the war. The committee must decide what form of government Germany will have, what powers the government will be given, and what international involvement there will be in the government. France and Britain desire a weak German government to insure it does not raise up and regain prominence. Elements within Germany have grown disillusion with capitalism and are organizing in favor of a government "of the people" (ie communist). The nature of Germany's national government must be the first priority of this committee. After the form of government is decided upon the next issue to tackle is the power which the government will have. The amount of freedom Germany will have in foreign affairs, funding any military, and domestic affairs. A crucial decision may rest in whether or not Germany will be allowed to form alliances, which played such a large role in the initiation of the war. The final issues the committee must address is what if any role the Ally powers will have in the governance of Germany. Central to this issue is if the Allies may levy taxes on the German people to insure the payment of any reparation payments placed on Germany. The order in which

these issues are tackled and how well each solution meshes will determine the success of this committee.

**Friend and Foes:**

Britain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Russia will be in favor in a weak German government

Germany, Austro-Hungary, United States will be in favor in a stable German Government.

**Crisis:**

- In the midst of political restructuring, Russia seeks to seize control over the remains of Germany to re-instate a strong Socialist presence in eastern Europe. How will the NBC handle Russia aggressive stance within Germany?
- With its industrial infrastructure in ruins, Germanys rebuilding process will rely heavily on agricultural stability. Unfortunately, harsh weather conditions have ruined crops. How will the NBC attempt to rebuild Germany in the midst of virtual economic collapse?

**University of San Diego- Treaty of Versailles**

<http://history.sandiego.edu/gen/text/versaillestreaty/vercontents.html>

**Weimar Republic and the Treaty of Versailles**

<http://www.colby.edu/personal/r/rmscheck/GermanyD1.html>

**Paris Peace Conference**

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/wwi/89875.htm>

**The Big Four and the Paris Peace Conference**

<http://www.ctevans.net/Versailles/Menu.html>

**-----Nation Building Committee Draft Resolution & Sample-----**

Delegates need to prepare a “draft resolution” to facilitate discussion and debate amongst members of their committee during the conference weekend. The draft resolutions are to be submitted by 12/1. Each delegate is to prepare 2 one page draft resolutions that resolve 2 distinct issues (1 page for each issue). The draft resolutions must address a unique issue that the delegate feels is pertinent to sub-committees objectives. These issues are to be thoroughly researched by each delegate.

Members within each sub-committee will get a copy of each draft resolution, so delegates should put a lot of time, preparation, and thought into the documents. At conference, the draft resolutions will be used during topic-based subcommittees to help develop the actual resolutions that will be debated in front of the entire NBC.

Please follow the following format precisely. Each draft resolution should be limited to one page. It should also be type written, single-spaced, Times New Roman, 12 point font.

The format for the Draft Resolution is as follows:

<b>Model United Nations Assembly Program NBC Draft Resolution</b>	
<b>Country:</b> _____	<b>Committee:</b> _____
<b>Delegate:</b> _____	<b>Delegation:</b> _____
<b>Sub-Committee:</b> _____	
<b><u>Issue: &lt;Description of Issue&gt;</u></b>	
Summary of the aforementioned issue as it pertains to your nation. This one paragraph summary should contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Pertinence of the issue and its effects on your nation</li><li>-Regional importance of the issue in regards to the NBCs goals</li><li>-What effects solving the issue will have socio-economically</li></ul>	
The one-paragraph summary should be followed by bullet-point statements that present a specific solution to the issue at hand, as well as subsequent elaboration of the proposed solution. Each bullet-point should be short and to the point. The first bullet-point should state the solution and each subsequent bullet should outline the specifics of the solution.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Solution<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Elaboration #1</li><li>○ Elaboration #2</li><li>○ Elaboration ##</li></ul></li></ul>	
<i>Friends:</i>	<i>Foes:</i>

Refer to the next page for a sample Draft Resolution.

# **SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION**

## **Model United Nations Assembly Program Draft Resolution**

**Country:** Australia

**Delegate:** Casey Federbusch

**Sub-Committee:** Economics - Finance

**Committee:** Nation Building

**Delegation:** Westfield High School

**Issue:** Georgia's Dependency on Foreign Oil

After the South Ossetian War of the Summer of 2009, many of Georgia's oil pipes have been damaged by fighting, leaving it more dependant on foreign oil than ever before. Though fixing Georgia's pipelines would be a short-term solution, Georgia needs to focus on a broader and more lasting source of energy, such as the creation of hydropower plants. The topography of Georgia offers many opportunities for the creation of these power plants, such as the Rioni and Mtkvari Rivers. By slowly integrating these plants Georgia would decrease its reliance on foreign oil one until at a point in the future, Georgia's power would come solely from domestic sources. Also, the construction of a hydropower plant is far less than that of fossil fuel, nuclear, or gas turbine power plant. The larger the scale the plant is built upon, the less cost per kilowatt generated is needed.

In order to allow Georgia economic independence from foreign oil, Australia suggests the following:

- A hydropower plant will be constructed to better utilize its natural resources and decrease its reliance on foreign oil:
  - The UN will help finance the construction of the first hydropower plant;
    - Georgia with the UNs support will oversee operations within the plant;
    - The first plant will be placed along the Rioni River
  - The first plant will undergo a one-year test period under supervision of the UN
    - After success, Georgia will retain full responsibility over the plant
  - The second plant will be financed, constructed and supervised by Georgia
    - The plant will be placed along the Mtkvari River.
  - Georgia, with the UNs aid, will cut fossil fuel spending by 50% by 3 years after the 2<sup>nd</sup> plants completion.

*Friends:*

United States of America

United Kingdom

Georgia

Abkhazia

*Foes:*

Iran

Iraq

Russia

South Ossetia

**Model United Nations Assembly Program  
NBC Draft Resolution**

**Country:** Moderator  
**Delegate:** Casey Federbusch  
**Sub-Committee:** Economics-Finance

**Committee:** Nation Building  
**Delegation:** Westfield High School

**Issue: Georgia's Dependency on Foreign Oil**

After the South Ossetian War of the Summer of 2009, many of Georgia's oil pipes have been damaged by fighting, leaving it more dependant on foreign oil than ever before. Though fixing Georgia's pipelines would be a short-term solution, Georgia needs to focus on a broader and more lasting source of energy, such as the creation of hydropower plants. The topography of Georgia offers many opportunities for the creation of these power plants, such as the Rioni and Mtkvari Rivers. By slowly building these plants the NBC would decrease Georgia's reliance on foreign oil one at a time, until at one point in the future Georgia's power would come mostly from these power plants. Also, the construction of a hydropower plant is far less than that of a fossil fuel, nuclear, or gas turbine power plant. The larger the scale the plant is built upon, the less cost per kilowatt generated is needed.

- Georgia will begin building hydropower plants to better utilize its natural resources and decrease its reliance on foreign oil.
  - Georgia will build its first plant on the shores of the Rioni River in the Racha region of the country.
    - There will be a yearlong test period before its success can be determined and plans proceed for further locations.
  - Georgia will build a second plant on the shores of the Mtkvari River, allowing for energy to be generated for that region

*Friends:*

United States  
Abkhazia  
South Ossetia  
Georgia

*Foes:*

Russia  
Iraq  
Iran

## **SAMPLE STATEMENT OF INTENT FORM**

Taylor Anderson

Westfield High School

The United States of America

**Topics: Refugees and Genocide, Political Control of DRC, Retraction/Involvement of Military, Economic Support and Trade Incentives**

This year the Nation Building Committee will focus on turmoil surrounding the region of Central Africa, focusing on the conflicts that have arisen from the Rwandan Genocide into the Congo Civil War. The United States of America feels strongly that the resolution of such regional conflicts, such as the Congo Civil War, are necessary to achieve peaceful trade and commerce between nations. Thus the United States of America is in full support of the United Nations in its attempts to find an equitable solution for all nations involved.

### **Topic: Refugees and Genocide**

**Intent:** The United States of America supports the actions of the DRC regarding the Rwandan refugees, in that it is a country that wishes to maintain a democratic republic.

While we recognize the casualties and violence that follow the Rwandan Genocide the United States would like the support the actions of the DRC. Such actions are in general against Rwanda, which the United States has labeled as a dangerous nation for the force and violence its political system uses to instill control. The United States openly condemns the actions taken by those Rwandans who participated in such egregious acts towards the Hutus. The United States will not send immediate aid or resources to the region for the refugees, however as noted in a following section we will offer services to the Democratic Republic of Congo's military. Many major powers feel as though issues regarding the refugees in the DRC are better decided by the countries within the region along with the help of the United Nations. The United States of America will support any such decision that supports the development of the DRC as a democratic republic.

### **Topic: Political Control of DRC**

**Intent:** The United States of America wants to prevent further control by the Rwandan government.

We, as stated before, want to support the development and advancement of a democratic republic and therefore will aide the DRC in the war, fought mostly against Rwanda. The Rwandan government instills power over its people with manipulation, force, and violence. The United States of America does not approve such manner, which is further reason for the U.S. to give its support for the DRC. However, the United States does not wish to get any more involved politically, besides showing their support for development of the DRC. That said, the United States of America does not have a personal political agenda to complete with their involvement in the Congo Civil War.

**Topic: Retraction/Involvement of Military**

**Intent:** The United States of America gives military training to the DRC in order for the DRC to build its military against Rwanda and its allied countries.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is under attack from the increasingly violent Rwandan military and its allied countries. Due to the war's brutality the DRC is having trouble protecting themselves against the egregious acts, and needs more advanced knowledge about war and tactics. Therefore the United States finds it reasonable for us to give military training, the knowledge of advanced officers, and arms to the DRC. We find it in our duty to help allied nations protect themselves, especially since the DRC hopes to develop and spread the democratic republic model throughout the central African region. Beyond this support, small amount of arms but mostly military officers training and sharing knowledge of war tactics, the United States will not get involved. The United States of America will not give our own men to help grow the numbers allied with the DRC against Rwanda.

**Topic: Economic Support and Trade Incentives**

**Intent:** The United States of America will give finances to the DRC to train and foster the DRC's military.

Due to the United States of America's desire to support the growth of a democratic republic, therefore supporting the DRC economically is in our plans. Currently in the war, the DRC is in war against Rwanda (Tutsi) government and their allies, desperately fighting back for survival. The United States wants to give some economic support in the training of military for the DRC's top soldiers. Trade from the central region of Africa offers unique products and a strong source of oil, however the United States would like to add that it is not involved specifically to strengthen its trade connections. The economies in Africa are struggling, and the United States of America feels as though they can only give financial support to the DRC for them to fully protect themselves from harmful outsiders.

Sources Used:

**CIA World Factbook – United States**

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>

**World Policy Institute**

<http://www.worldpolicy.org/projects/arms/reports/congo.htm>

**Global Issues**

<http://www.globalissues.org/article/87/the-democratic-republic-of-congo>

**Global Security**

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/congo.htm>