

GatorMUN XX

BACKGROUND GUIDE



UNCIO

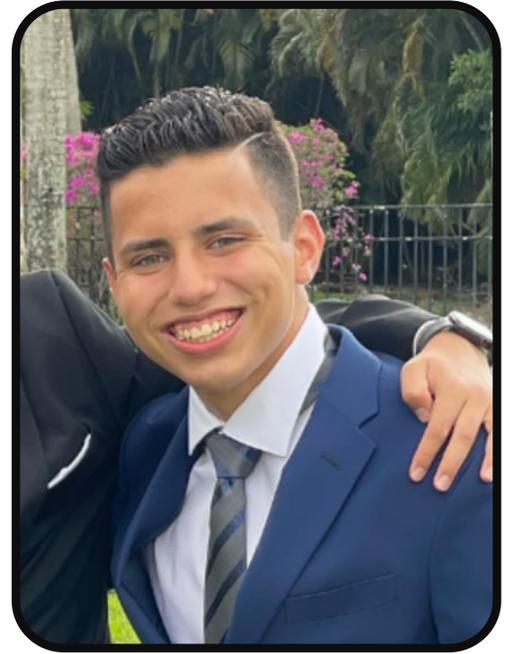
General Assembly

GatorMUN XX

A Word From Your Director

Dear Delegates,

My name is Arthur Young, and I am the Director of UNCIO, United Nations Conference on International Organization, otherwise known as the 1945 San Francisco Conference. I am a second-year Business Administration minoring in Innovation and aspirations in the legal field. I have been involved with Model United Nations since high school. I joined UF Model UN's team the previous year having traveled and assisted with the previous GatorMUN staffing the last ADHOC, Youtube Adpocalypse. Besides MUN, I'm also a member of other clubs here at the University of Florida. I am a member of the Pre-Legal Honor Society, Gator Weightlifting, Gator Comics, Gator Star Wars, etc. I also maintain a legal internship as well as a job in the deli of the haven of the south, Publix.



Having been interested in MUN as a freshman, I was tossed into a General Assembly committee, UNESCO. I wasn't all that familiar with the parliamentary procedures and how MUN, as well as the actual United Nations, operated. After a few subsequent practices and conferences, I began to think about how the UN itself operated. After looking into it a bit more, I came across how the UN was created as well as the "powers" that it had. The timing of the UN was also of interest, as it was held in the exact same year responding to the conclusion of WWII. At the time since the war was still fresh in the minds of the delegates, there was seemingly no meaningful debate, at least none memorable enough. I expect plenty of debate for this committee as it is partially in hindsight.

This committee, as well as all other committees at GatorMUN and other conferences, expects a level of professionalism and tolerance of each other as people, the views of a country may be argued however any personal attacks are severely reprimandable. I also repeat that for conferences, prewriting is frowned upon. I'll provide an overview of the events in question, though I do recommend researching more into your individual countries' actions before the 1945 conference, foreign relations, the "powers" of the United Nations, creation and result of the P5, Nuremberg Trials, etc, etc.

Best,
Committee Director,

Arthur G. Young

Rules of Procedure

This Committee will abide by Robert's Rules of Order, below is a brief summation of the basic procedures needed to be successful in this committee. Points and motions not listed in this document are chair's discretion on acceptance. The goal of this committee is to create one resolution as a group by the end of the conference, based on attendance more may be accepted. Page minimums and maximums will be established throughout the committee as well as sponsor caps.

Order/Agenda of a Model U.N. Conference

1. Setting the agenda.
 - a. This means choosing the order in which you will debate topics, if there are multiple on the table.
2. Debating the topic.
 - a. Moderated Caucus
 - i. Moderated debate
 - b. Unmoderated Caucus
 - i. Work on draft resolutions, sporadic debate, time for additional research, etc.
 - c. Speaker's List
 - i. When the speaker's list is closed, move straight into the voting procedure.
 - d. Vote on motions as they arise.
 - e. Author's Panel
 - i. Group of sponsors present resolution
3. Voting procedure
 - a. Resolutions are presented, then voted upon.
 - b. No one may enter or exit the room once voting procedure has begun

Rules of Procedure

QUORUM

A majority of voting members answering to the roll at each session shall constitute a quorum for that session. This means that half plus one of all voting members are present. Quorum will be assumed consistent unless questioned through a Point of Order. Delegates may request to be noted as “Present” or “Present and Voting.”

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES FOR THE PURPOSE OF A MODERATED CAUCUS

A majority of voting members answering to the roll at each session shall constitute a quorum for that session. This means that half plus one of all voting members are present. Quorum will be assumed consistent unless questioned through a Point of Order. Delegates may request to be noted as “Present” or “Present and Voting.”

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES FOR THE PURPOSE OF AN UNMODERATED CAUCUS

This motion must include the length of the Caucus. During an unmoderated caucus, delegates may get up from their seats and talk amongst themselves. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. The length of an unmoderated caucus in a Crisis committee should not exceed fifteen minutes.

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE MEETING

This motion is in order if there is a scheduled break in debate to be observed. (ie. Lunch!) This motion requires a simple majority vote. The Committee Director may refuse to entertain this motion at their discretion.

MOTION TO ADJOURN THE MEETING

This motion is in order at the end of the last committee session. It signifies the closing of the committee until next year’s conference.

POINTS OF ORDER

Points of Order will only be recognized for the following items:

- a) To recognize errors in voting, tabulation, or procedure,*
- b) To question relevance of debate to the current Topic or*
- c) To question a quorum.*

A Point of Order may interrupt a speaker if necessary and it is to be used sparingly.

POINTS OF INQUIRY

When there is no discussion on the floor, a delegate may direct a question to the Committee Director. Any question directed to another delegate may only be asked immediately after the delegate has finished speaking on a substantive matter. A delegate that declines to respond to a question after a formal speech forfeits any further questioning time. The question must conform to the following format:

Delegate from Country A raises placard to be recognized by the Committee Director.

Committee Director: "To what point do you rise?"

Country A: "Point of Inquiry."

Committee Director: "State your Point."

Country A: "Will the delegate from Country B (who must have just concluded a substantive speech) yield to a question?"

Committee Director: "Will the Delegate Yield?"

Country B: "I will" or "I will not" (if not, return to the next business item)

Country A asks their question (it must not be a rhetorical question.)

Country B may choose to respond or to decline.

If the Delegate from Country B does not yield to or chooses not to answer a question from Country A, then he/she yields all remaining questioning time to the Committee Director.

POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Points of personal privilege are used to request information or clarification and conduct all other business of the body except Motions or Points specifically mentioned in the Rules of Procedure.

Please note: The Director may refuse to recognize Points of Order, Points of Inquiry or Points of Personal Privilege if the Committee Director believes the decorum and restraint inherent in the exercise has been violated, or if the point is deemed dilatory in nature.

RIGHTS OF REPLY

At the Committee Director's discretion, any member nation or observer may be granted a Right of Reply to answer serious insults directed at the dignity of the delegate present. The Director has the ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY to accept or reject Rights of Reply, and the decision IS NOT SUBJECT TO APPEAL.

Delegates who feel they are being treated unfairly may take their complaint to any member of the Secretariat.

FRIENDLY AMENDMENTS

Friendly Amendments are any changes to a formally introduced Directive that all Sponsors agree to in writing. The Committee Director must approve the Friendly Amendment and confirm each Sponsor's agreement both verbally and in writing.

UNFRIENDLY AMENDMENTS

Unfriendly Amendments are any substantive changes to a formally introduced Directive that are not agreed to by all of the Sponsors of the Directive. In order to introduce an Unfriendly Amendment, the Unfriendly Amendment must be the number equivalent to 1/3 of Quorum confirmed signatories. The Committee Director has the authority to discern between substantive and non-substantive Unfriendly amendment proposals.

Delegate from Country A raises placard to be recognized by the Committee Director

Committee Director: "To what point do you rise?"

Country A: "Point of Inquiry."

Committee Director: "State your Point."

Country A: "Will the delegate from Country B (who must have just concluded a substantive speech) yield to a question?"

Committee Director: "Will the Delegate Yield?"

Country B: "I will" or "I will not" (if not, return to the next business item)

Country A asks their question (it must not be a rhetorical question.)

Country B may choose to respond or to decline.

If the Delegate from Country B does not yield to or chooses not to answer a question from Country A, then he/she yields all remaining questioning time to the Committee Director.

PLAGIARISM

GatorMUN maintains a zero-tolerance policy in regards to plagiarism. Delegates found to have used the ideas of others without properly citing those individuals, organizations, or documents will have their credentials revoked for the duration of the GatorMUN conference. This is a very serious offense.

MOTION TO ENTER VOTING PROCEDURE

Once this motion passes, and the committee enters Voting Procedure, no occupants of the committee room may exit the Committee Room, and no individual may enter the Committee Room from the outside. A member of the Dias will secure all doors.

- No talking, passing notes, or communicating of any kind will be tolerated during voting procedures.
- Each Directive will be read to the body and voted upon in the order which they were introduced. Any Proposed Unfriendly Amendments to each Directive will be read to the body and voted upon before the main body of the Directive as a whole is put to a vote.
- Delegates who requested to be noted as “Present and Voting” are unable to abstain during voting procedure. Abstentions will not be counted in the tallying of a majority. For example, 5 yes votes, 4 no votes, and 7 abstentions means that the Directive passes.
- The Committee will adopt Directives and Unfriendly Amendments to Directives if these documents pass with a simple majority. Specialized committees should refer to their background-guides or Committee Directors for information concerning specific voting procedures.

ROLL CALL VOTING

A counted placard vote will be considered sufficient unless any delegate to the committee motions for a Roll Call Vote. If a Roll Call Vote is requested, the committee must comply. All delegates must vote: “For,” “Against,” “Abstain,” or “Pass.”

During a Roll Call vote, any delegate who answers, “Pass,” reserves his/her vote until the Committee Director has exhausted the Roll. However, once the Committee Director returns to “Passing” Delegates, they must vote: “For” or “Against.”

ACCEPTING BY ACCLAMATION

This motion may be stated when the Committee Director asks for points or motions. If a Roll Call Vote is requested, the motion to Accept by Acclamation is voided. If a delegate believes a Directive will pass without opposition, he or she may move to accept the Directive by acclamation. The motion passes unless a single delegate shows opposition. An abstention is not considered opposition. Should the motion fail, the committee will move directly into a Roll Call Vote.

Background Guide

Hello Delegates and welcome to the United Nations Conference on International Organization(UNCIO) otherwise known as the San Francisco Conference. UNCIO was a convention of delegates from 50 Allied nations that took place from 25 April 1945 to 26 June 1945 in San Francisco, California, United States. This conference historically led to the chartering of the United Nations which you no doubt know about.

This committee will discuss the world's moves after WWII with a global organization also formatting the penalty that the unsuccessful axis power countries will face. To reiterate, delegates should always be mindful of the words they use to describe the issue at hand, prospective solutions, etc. Delegates should also recognize that how they decide to handle the solution does not necessarily have to repeat the actual events.

Topic I: Promotion of a Multinational Organization

The second world war has just recently ended with the world having experienced yet another great conflict. Multiple powerful parties have had ideas for the post-WWII world.

Declaration of St James's Palace

After the fall of France in June 1940 to German forces, the exiled governments of Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg established themselves in London and began to work with the British to coordinate resistance activities and carry on the fight. The Declaration of St James's Palace made three resolutions.

In the first, the parties affirmed their alliance, pledging to assist one another in the war against Germany and Italy and committing "the utmost of their respective capacities". The second pledged that the Allies would enter into no separate peace, stating that there could be no peace until the threat of Axis domination was passed. The third resolution committed the Allies to the principle of peace based on the "willing cooperation of free peoples" in which "all may enjoy economic and social security."

The declaration was the first statement by the Allied Powers expressing a vision for a postwar world order. In August of 1941, Britain and the United States laid out this vision in a more detailed form in the Atlantic Charter.

The Atlantic Charter

United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British prime minister Winston Churchill discussed what would become the Atlantic Charter in August 1941 during the Atlantic Conference in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. They made their joint declaration on 14 August 1941 from the US naval base on the bay, Naval Base Argentia, which had recently been leased from Britain as part of a deal that saw the Americans give 50 surplus destroyers to the British for use against German U-boats. The US did not enter the war as a combatant until the attack on Pearl Harbor, four months later. Since the policy was issued as a statement, there was no formal, legal document called the "Atlantic Charter." It detailed goals and aims for the war and for the postwar world:

"The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations that threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures that will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments."

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Winston S. Churchill

In essence, the eight principal clauses advocated for no further territorial gains to be sought to be in accord with the citizens involved. Further clauses 5 and onward states there to be a global effort of advancement of social warfare, working towards a world with no want and fear, freedom to choose, and after the conflict concludes a common disarmament. Also for this committee's sake clause four emphasizes that the victor AND vanquished would be given the same access to the market.

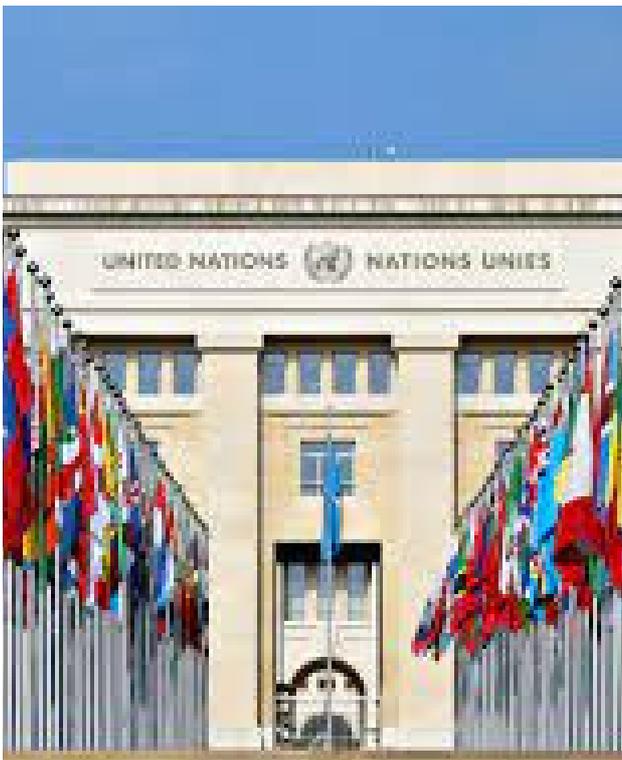
Later in the same year during the meeting of the Inter-Allied Council in London 24 September 1941, the governments-in-exile of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia, together with the Soviet Union and representatives of the Free French Forces, unanimously adopted adherence to the common principles of policy set forth by Britain and the United States.

Less than fourth months later on January 1st, 1942 a larger group of nations, following along the Atlantic Charter's principles, issued a joint Declaration by United Nations, further showing their common enemy against Hitlerism.

Declaration by United Nations

This is considered to be the main treaty that formalized the Allies of WWII signed by 47 governments. On January 1st, 1942 the "Big Four" comprising the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union, and China signed a document that was retroactively called the United Nations Declaration. The following day, January 2nd, representatives of twenty-two other nations added their signatures. The original twenty-six signatories of the Declaration were as followed: USA, UK, USSR, China, Australia, Greece, Nicaragua, Belgium, Guatemala, Norway, Canada, Haiti, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Poland, Cuba, India, Union of South Africa, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, Dominican Republic, Netherlands, El Salvador, and New Zealand. In order of signature, the other countries that signed the Declaration later were: Mexico, Iran, Peru, Turkey, Philippines, Colombia, Chile, Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, France, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Uruguay, and Bolivia.

This was the first official use of the term "United Nations," the Allies used it to refer to their alliance. One significant change from the Atlantic Charter to this document was the addition of advocacy for religious freedom. In this way, the Allies had affirmed their view that defeating the Axis Powers is integral to defending life, liberty, and independence, and preserving human rights. To defeat Hitlerism requires an unconditional surrender from the Axis powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan.



This was the first official use of the term "United Nations," the Allies used it to refer to their alliance. One significant change from the Atlantic Charter to this document was the addition of advocacy for religious freedom. In this way, the Allies had affirmed their view that defeating the Axis Powers is integral to defending life, liberty, and independence, and preserving human rights. To defeat Hitlerism requires an unconditional surrender from the Axis powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Moscow Declaration and Tehran Conference

A year following the Declaration by United Nations, the principal Allied nations were committed to working together to win the war as

well as to create a fair world. In the fall of 1943, representatives from the “Big Four” met in Moscow and signed the Moscow Declaration. The Declaration pledged joint action so that eventually the enemies would have no other course of action but surrender. In clause 4 though it was proclaimed that, “They recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.” The clause developed the idea that was implicit in the Atlantic Charter on an intergovernmental organization.

Two months after the Moscow Declaration, Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill met in Tehran, the capital of Iran, where they worked out the final strategy for winning the war. At the end of the conference released the following statement, “We are sure that our concord will win an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the goodwill of the overwhelming mass of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.”

Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta Conference

In late 1944 and early 1945 the Dumbarton Oaks discussion and Yalta Conference respectively. The Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the organization, to be known as the United Nations would consist of a General Assembly of all members, a Security Council of eleven members, of which five would be permanent and the other six would be chosen by the GA for two-year terms, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat. An Economic and Social Council would also work under the authority of the General Assembly.



The method to vote for the six temporary seats was not decided at this point, being saved for future discussion.

Before the spring of 1945, the Yalta conference took place in Crimea. On February 11, 1945, the Yalta conference called for a Conference of the United Nations to occur in San Francisco to prepare the chartering of an organization.

Questions to Consider

1. How will this multinational organization function?
2. Will this be any different than any other failed opportunity to do the same, i.e. the League of Nations?
3. Will the organization of the intergovernmental body be based on what is already discussed or will delegates decide on a different course of action?

Topic II: The Cost and Damage of War

There is no real statistical measurement of the human and material cost of World War II. The money cost to governments involved has been estimated at more than \$1,000,000,000,000 but this figure cannot represent the human misery, deprivation, and suffering, the dislocation of people and of economic life, or the sheer physical destruction of property that the war involved. Besides the cost of the war and war efforts of various countries there was damage, and war crimes, committed by both sides of the war Axis and Allied.

The Cost of War

In the following diagram is the approximate expenditures of various world nations during World War II. The U.S.A. spent the most on the war, just over 340 billion dollars. Altogether, this table, which includes more than 15 countries and their allies, totals 1,301.316 billion dollars.

The Nazi overlords of occupied Europe drained their conquered territories of resources to feed the German war machine. Industry and agriculture in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway were forced to produce to meet German needs with a resulting deprivation of their own people. Italy, though at first a German ally, fared no better. The resources of the occupied territories in eastern Europe were even more ruthlessly exploited. Millions of able-bodied men and women were drained away to perform forced labor in German factories and on German farms.

The destruction of the physical plants was immense and far exceeded that of World War I, when it was largely confined to battle areas. France estimated the total cost at an amount equivalent to three times the total French annual national income. In eastern Europe, the devastation was even worse. Poland reported that 30 percent of its buildings were destroyed, as well as 60 percent of its schools, scientific institutions, and public administration facilities, 30–35 percent of its agricultural property, and 32 percent of its mines, electrical power, and industries. Yugoslavia reported that 20.7 percent of its dwellings were destroyed.

The devastation of World War II in China was inflicted on a country that was already suffering from the economic ills of overpopulation, underdevelopment, and a half-century of war, political disunity, and unrest. The territory occupied by Japanese forces was roughly equivalent to that occupied by the Axis in Europe and the period of occupation was

Country	Billions (USD)
United States of America	\$341.491
Germany	\$270.000
Soviet Union	\$192.000
China	\$190.000
United Kingdom	\$120.000
Canada	\$15.680
Italy	\$94.000
Japan	\$56.000
France	\$15.000
Belgium	\$3.250
Poland	\$1.550
Netherlands	\$0.925
Latin American countries(total)	\$1.000
Greece	\$0.220
Yugoslavia	\$0.200
Total	\$1,301.316

longer. In India famine was recurrent, and the Indian economy was severely strained to support the burden the Allied military authorities placed upon it. The Philippines suffered from three years of Japanese occupation and exploitation and from the destruction wrought in the reconquest of the islands by the Americans in 1944–45.



The Damage of War

At the end of World War II, many trials of Axis war criminals took place, most famously the Nuremberg Trials and Tokyo Trials. In Europe, these tribunals were set up under the authority of the London Charter, which only considered allegations of war crimes committed by people who acted in the interests of the Axis powers. Some war crimes involving

Allied personnel were investigated by the Allied forces and led in some instances to court-martial. Some incidents alleged by historians to have been crimes under the law of war in operation at the time were, for a variety of reasons, not investigated by the Allied powers during the war, or were investigated and a decision was taken not to prosecute.

“History is Written by Victors.” The quote gets attributed to Winston Churchill, serving as the leader of Britain during World War II, but its origins are unknown. It implies that history is not grounded in facts, instead, it's the winners' interpretation of them that prevails. The victors can force their narrative down on the people. As both Allied and Axis powers had their share of war heroes then can it be considered justice for the numerous amount of war crimes committed by the Allied forces?

The crimes that the Axis powers committed are well known, what is lesser known are the potential crimes committed by the Allied forces. Potential in this scenario does not mean there is doubt whether the incidents occurred for the sheer majority of incidents, investigations were not pursued, charges were never formally placed, or the decision was not to prosecute.

The Allies have claimed that they followed precautions put into place by the Hague Conventions and the Geneva Conventions and claimed their motivation was always just. Though it is known that Western allies have set fire to civilian cities, killed prisoners of war committed mass crimes, and worse offenses that cannot be written. Eastern allies also have committed terrible crimes with harsh treatment of prisoners, execution of POWs and their families, multiple massacres, etc.

To reiterate the Axis powers were, of course, the main unlawful party, if the gathered countries wish to, they can seek to persecute the individuals responsible and pursue any fugitives seeking refuge in certain countries. Though certain Allied powers may also take advantage of the downfall of the Nazi regime for recruitment. Whether the previous idea is enticing may also be a matter for the committee to decide should or should not be allowed.

The Result of War

Before the spring of 1945, the Yalta conference took place in Crimea. On February 11, 1945, the Yalta conference called for a Conference of the United Nations to occur in San Francisco on the premise of how to directly tackle the effects of WWII.

At this point in time the IMF(International Monetary Fund), the international body that works to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world, does not exist though talks are happening around the similar time as this committee will be taking place. For this reason, delegates are welcome to if wanted seek to form a similar organization for the betterment of the world at large. Delegates are expected to be clear with how the organization is to be formed, may there be a board of directors or overseers. As well as a decision process and ways to enforce deals in the international market.

The ICC(International Criminal Court), the international body that prosecutes those accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, at this point in history does not exist as that was not founded until 2002. If delegates wish to proceed with an international criminal justice system there must be an agreement on a set of rules or conventions of international conflict to base decisions on. A judge if delegates decide to have one should also be stated how to base their decision. A jury of one's peers would be a bit difficult to decide if delegates decide to follow this route so they are invited to come up with original ideas on how to proceed with legal processions. Perhaps member countries of any international organization could instead exist on a panel, though delegates are to proceed how they wish.

Questions to Consider

1. How is the excessive cost of the conflict to be dealt with? Will it be up to individual countries or will one or more parties be fronting the bill?
2. What will be the legal proceedings to charge those responsible for their crimes against humanity at large?
3. Who is to have the power to make important decisions regarding international monetary policy and charging international criminals?

Positions:

- Argentina
- Belgium
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Czechoslovakia
- Denmark
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Ethiopia
- France
- Greece
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Iran
- Iraq
- Lebanon
- Liberia
- Luxembourg
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Nicaragua
- Norway
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Saudi Arabia
- Syrian Republic
- Turkey
- Soviet Union
- United Kingdom
- Sri Lanka
- Australia
- Canada
- India
- New Zealand
- South Africa
- United States
- Philippines
- Uruguay
- Venezuela
- Yugoslavia
- Poland (not present originally but included to equal 50)
-

Works Cited

- Allied war crimes during World War II. (2022, November 22). In Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allied_war_crimes_during_World_War_II
- Atlantic Charter. (2022, October 22). In Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic_Charter
- Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (2022, August 7). Atlantic Charter. Encyclopedia Britannica.
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Atlantic-Charter>
- Britannica. "Human and Material Cost." Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.,
<https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-II/Human-and-material-cost>.
- Declaration by United Nations. (2022, November 21). In Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration_by_United_Nations
- Declaration of St James's Palace. (2022, February 18). In Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration_of_St_James%27s_Palace
- International Criminal Court. (2022, October 27). In Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Criminal_Court
- International Monetary Fund. (2022, November 24). In Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund
- International Military Tribunal for the Far East. (2022, November 24). In Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Military_Tribunal_for_the_Far_East
- Nuremberg trials. (2022, November 23). In Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg_trials
- Sahni, Neera. "World War Two Financial Cost." World War Two Financial Cost | Parramatta History and Heritage, 2020,
<https://historyandheritage.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/research-topics/world-war-two/world-war-two-financial-cost#:~:text=All%20together%2C%20this%20table%2C%20which,allies%2C%20totals%201%2C301.316%20billion%20dollars>.
- Tehran Conference. (2022, October 20). In Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehran_Conference
- United Nations. "History of the United Nations." United Nations, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/model-united-nations/history-united-nations>.
- Yale Law School. "The Moscow Conference, October 1943." Avalon Project - Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy,
<https://avalon.law.yale.edu/wwii/moscow.asp>.
- Yalta Conference. (2022, November 20). In Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yalta_Conference