

Historical Committee

Topic A: Capitalism V. Communism

Topic B: The Creation of Israel

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Topic A: Capitalism v. Communism

“Let the ruling classes tremble at a communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workingmen of all countries, unite! “
-Karl Marx

The world has been divided and reunited so many times, we have a very hard time just imagining the number of times it has happened. The only war that still lingers up to this day is the battle between Communism and Capitalism. They both are sides of a coin that unfortunately almost every time lands on one face.

The point here is to debate whether Capitalism is better than Communism or vice-versa. The objective of this handbook is to give arguments for the delegate to either support their decision or to help them change their minds.

The delegates still have to remember that the time in question is around 1940 since the conflict began in 1947.

Capitalism

“I believe in humanitarian capitalism, and there are good people in Wall Street”
-Andrew Young

Capitalism is a social system based on the principle of individual rights, politically known as the system of freedom

Functionally speaking, capitalism is simply one process by which the problems of economic production and resource distribution might be resolved. Instead of planning economic decisions through centralized political methods, as with socialism or feudalism, economic planning under capitalism occurs via decentralized and voluntary decisions.

A few central European economies twice became laboratories in recent decades for testing competition without private ownership. From the late 1960s to the late 1980s they allowed each state-owned firm to set their own prices, outputs, wages and workforce in competition with the others. Whether or not efficiency improved, it was clear that economic dynamism did not ensue. It was said in defense of these state firms that their managers' plans for them were often blocked by the state and that the managers knew they could get their losses covered by the state so they did not need to take chances. In the 1990s, the state firms were put on their own. This time, with their backs to the wall, they began innovating like mad, hoping that with luck it would be their ticket to survival. But these state firms were not able to innovate successfully.

Socialism

“The meaning of peace is the absence of opposition to socialism.”

-Karl Marx

Central to the meaning of socialism is common ownership. This means the resources of the world being owned in common by the entire global population.

Socialism means direct control and management of the industries and social services by the workers through a democratic government based on their nationwide economic organization.

Under socialism, all authority will originate from the workers, integrally united in Socialist Industrial Unions. In each workplace, the rank and file will elect whatever committees or representatives are needed to facilitate production. Within each shop or office division of a plant, the rank and file will participate directly in formulating and implementing all plans necessary for efficient operations.

Prominent historical examples of socialist countries include the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany. Today's examples include Cuba, Venezuela and China. Due to its practical challenges and poor track record, socialism is sometimes referred to as a utopian or “post-scarcity” system, although modern adherents believe it could work if only properly implemented.

An old slogan for socialism is “from each according to ability, to each according to need.” Socialist ideals include production for use, rather than for profit; an equitable distribution of wealth and material resources among all people; no more competitive buying and selling in the market; and free access to goods and services.

Conclusion

With all this data, you can now build your arguments and opinions regarding this never-ending battle.

Remember that if there was no Capitalism, none of the privileges and expensive or unique things you own would exist.

But, also, bear in mind, that a good Socialist government being directed by a good president or head of state might mark the end of all inequalities in the world.

It is now your decision to choose if the path of Capitalism is the best choice or to take a stroll down the path of socialism and choose it as the best economical system. Yet you can also choose to see the best parts of both systems and join them to create a new economic system.

Now, you have a chance few are given, which is to rewrite history, go ahead and leave your mark.

Topic B: The Creation of Israel

"Israel was not created in order to disappear- Israel will endure and flourish. It is the child of hope and the home of the brave. It can neither be broken by adversity nor demoralized by success. It carries the shield of democracy and it honors the sword of freedom."- John F. Kennedy

The creation of Israel encompasses the Jewish history in the Land of Israel, as well as the history of the modern State of Israel.

The land of Israel was predominantly Jewish until the 3rd century and then becoming increasingly Christian. After the land was Christian it became Muslim in the 7th century giving place to a point of conflict between Christianity and Islam between 1096 and 1921, therefore after the age of the Crusades it became Syrian providence and then from the Ottoman Empire until the British came to conquer.

A very important Jewish movement, Zionism, emerged in the late 19th century. Following the British capture of Ottoman territories in the Levant, with this the Balfour Declaration in World War One and the formation of the mandate of Palestine; giving birth to the immigration of Jews to the Land of Israel that increased, causing Arab-Jewish Tensions.

Following the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in World War I, the British assumed control of Palestine. In November 1917, the British government issued the Balfour Declaration, announcing its intention to facilitate the "establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." In 1922, the League of Nations granted Britain a mandate over Palestine which included, among other things, provisions calling for the establishment of a Jewish homeland, facilitating Jewish immigration and encouraging Jewish settlement on the land.

The Arabs were opposed to Jewish immigration to Palestine and stepped up their attacks against the Jews; so, the Peel Commission recommended the partition of the country between Arabs and Jews. The Arabs rejected the idea while the Jews accepted the partition.

At the end of World War II, the British persisted in their immigration restrictions and Jewish survivors of the Holocaust were violently turned away from the shores of Palestine. The Jewish Agency and the Haganah continued to smuggle Jews into Palestine..

The British concluded that they could no longer manage Palestine and handed the issue over to the United Nations. On November 29, 1947, after much debate and discussion, the UN recommended the partition of Palestine into two states: one Jewish and one Arab. The Jews accepted the UN resolution while the Arabs still rejected it..

The British mandate over Palestine officially terminated at midnight, May 14, 1948. Earlier, David Ben-Gurion proclaimed the creation of the State of Israel and became its first prime minister. Longtime advocate of Zionism in Britain, Chaim Weizmann (1874-1952) became Israel's first president. On May 15, the United States recognized the State of Israel and the Soviet Union soon followed suit.

Conclusion

With all this data, you can now build your arguments and opinions regarding this historical event that changed millions of lives.

Remember that Jews had been promised that land, but Arabs wanted that land, and still that is an issue that is alive now a days.

It is now your decision to choose the path of the Creation of Israel, whether it was meant for the Jews, the Arabs or maybe to continue to be a British conquer. Now you have the

power in your hands to decide what is the best for the people and the world, to rewrite history and leave your mark.