

Allied Conference Options

1.

A united and stable Europe, a neutral but economically secure Germany, free elections across Europe with Soviet influence in Eastern Europe, and the establishment of the United Nations. All nations commit to mutual support, including Soviet entry into the war against Japan, in exchange for future economic aid from the U.S.

Additional Caveats:

2.

The United Nations is established with significant influence given to Western powers, and free elections are assured in Eastern Europe. The USSR has influence in Poland but limited control elsewhere. Germany is demilitarized, and economic aid is provided primarily through American programs to prevent communist influence.

Additional Caveats:

3.

A stronger Europe-focused alliance is formed to contain Soviet influence, and Germany remains neutral and economically stable with British oversight on governance. Britain maintains its colonial territories and gains American and Soviet support for rebuilding Europe. The U.N. is established with European priorities.

Additional Caveats:

4.

Eastern European countries, including Poland, become part of the Soviet sphere of influence as security buffers. Reparations are extracted from Germany to aid Soviet reconstruction. The U.N. is established but holds limited power over Soviet-controlled regions, and the USSR agrees to join the war against Japan for post-war aid.

Additional Caveats:

5.

The U.S. leads the creation of the U.N. with a Western-aligned agenda. All European countries must hold democratic elections, with minimal Soviet influence outside Poland. Germany is demilitarized and receives U.S.-led aid programs. The USSR supports the war in the Pacific, and the U.S. agrees to limited reparations to the USSR.

Additional Caveats:

6.

Britain retains full control over its empire and secures commitments for economic stability in Europe. Germany is restructured to prevent communist influence, and Soviet control is restricted to Eastern Poland. The U.N. is created with strong European representation, and Soviet aid in the Pacific is limited to logistical support.

Additional Caveats:

7.

Eastern Europe, including Poland and the Baltic States, falls under Soviet influence. Reparations are extracted from Germany to benefit Soviet reconstruction. The U.S. supports the Soviet Union in exchange for help in the Pacific, while the U.N. is established with limited Western oversight in Eastern Europe.

Additional Caveats:

8.

The U.S. achieves complete control over the U.N., and free elections are mandatory across Europe, restricting Soviet influence. Germany is reconstructed under American oversight, and the U.S. offers limited aid to Europe and Britain. The USSR enters the Pacific war but receives minimal post-war assistance.

Additional Caveats:

9.

The British Empire is upheld with full autonomy over its territories, including new support for European colonial holdings. Germany is stabilized under British influence, with only token Soviet representation in Eastern Europe. The U.N. is created, prioritizing British-led diplomacy, and Soviet support in the Pacific is limited.

Additional Caveats:

10.

The USSR gains control over Poland and Eastern Europe as Soviet buffer zones, extracting high reparations from Germany. The U.N. is established with minimal Western involvement in Eastern Europe. In exchange, the USSR commits fully to the Pacific war effort, expecting extensive post-war support from the Allies.

Additional Caveats: