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THE WAR'S END: YALTA CONFERENCE 1945
BACKGROUND GUIDE
TRITONMUN XXVI – APRIL 27TH-28TH, 2024

MODEL UNITED NATIONS AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

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HEAD CHAIR LETTER

Dear Concert of Yalta Conference Delegates,

My name is Jack Ryan, I will be serving as your Head Chair for the Specialised End of the War: The Yalta Conference Committee at the twenty-seventh session of the TritonMUN Conference. Outside of my TritonMUN position, I also participate in the UCSD Travel MUN Team and serve as the organisation's vice president. 2024 marks the ninth year of my Model UN career, and I am exceptionally excited to leverage my experience and your hard work to create an outstanding Committee.

The Specialised Yalta Conference Committee is a historically based simulation which will engage with material directly based on the real-life events which occurred up into February 4th, 1945. My primary objective in leading this Committee is to offer delegates the opportunity to -. As your chair I encourage you to immerse yourself into your role as a high level government executive and, as is the practice in the real world, prepare to the absolute best of your ability before we convene the conference in April. Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions - I can be most easily reached at j3ryan@ucsd.edu.

Your Chair,

Jack Ryan

VICE CHAIR LETTER

Hello Delegates!

My name is Suhani Pawar and I will be your Vice Chair for the End of the War: the Yalta Conference Committee. I am a first-year student in Seventh College majoring in Global Health. I've been in Model United Nations since competing in the Southern California high school circuit, and I'm excited to continue my experiences in college MUN by being with you all in Committee!

As someone who was a history buff all throughout my adolescence, I am excited for you all to submerge yourself in the research and preparation that comes with representing key historical leaders of this time period. I encourage all of you to take an in-depth approach to both the Yalta Conference and the country your representative hails from. If you have any questions about your representative or position paper, please feel free to reach out to me at spawar@ucsd.edu!

Your Vice Chair,

Suhani Pawar

POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

TRITONMUN POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

- Position Papers are due on **April 19, 2024 at 11:59pm.**
 - Requests for extensions must be sent by the advisor to TritonMUN by **April 12, 2024.**
- Position Papers must be submitted to the **Google Form** linked here:
 - <https://forms.gle/PrmGZSgojzCxfy6RA>
- Format
 - For committees with one topic there should be two pages for the topic with an additional page for citations, for a total of 3 pages.
 - Papers should be single-spaced in Times New Roman 12 pt. font and include no pictures.
 - At the top of each paper, include your country/person, name, committee, and topic.
 - Required* Sections: Each of these sections should be clearly labeled
 - Background
 - Past Actions by the Committee (if applicable)
 - Position of your Country/Person
 - Possible Solutions

*Some committees may ask for different formatting or an alternative to a position paper altogether, this will be clearly noted in the background guide for that committee

THE WAR'S END: YALTA CONFERENCE 1945

INTRODUCTION AND MECHANICS



Introduction

Before the majority of this background guide can be properly understood it is imperative that all delegates closely read the entirety of this guide. The Yalta Conference Committee is a specialised body and therefore does not fully conform to the conventional characteristics of a General Assembly, Security Council, or Crisis Committee. The traditional rules and procedures of the TritonMUN conference will apply as well the Committee's ability to modify said rules and procedures as they see fit. With this in mind, the five greatest deviations from the standard committee format will be covered below. Please note, digital technology of any kind will only be allowed during unmoderated caucuses and at no other point during committee sessions.

The Delegates

The first deviation lies in whom the delegates will be representing. In Committee each delegate will assume the role of one of the primary attendees of the Yalta Conference. As is the case in many Crisis Committees, each conference attendee is an individual with limited authority and a specific position within their government's chain of command. Unlike Crisis actors, however, the attendees of the Yalta Conference have very narrow avenues of power and limited personal goals beyond those of their respective state. It is a delegate's primary goal to achieve the strategic objectives of their respective state - as outlined in the Heads of State and Objectives portion of this guide.

A delegate cannot, for instance, unilaterally declare a war, agree to a treaty, or enact a domestic policy. The aforementioned decisions, and other similar actions, are left to each state's ruling executive. A delegate can directly attempt to sway their nation's ruling executive through the Yalta Conference Committee's second procedure deviation; namely, Department Powers.

Department Powers

Department Powers are an in-committee mechanic unique to the Yalta Conference. Following voting block delegates will have the opportunity to submit to the Dias an execution of their Department Powers. As insinuated above, executions of Department Powers are the mechanism by which a delegate can directly influence their own state's policies. They are formatted and written in a very similar manner to Personal Crisis Directives. Unlike Crisis Directives, however, executions of Department Powers are always addressed to the appropriate head of state in the form of a report which must always concern a matter of relevance to that delegate's department.

All executions of Department Powers will be reviewed by the appropriate Head of State before execution. Rhetorical skill and realistic planning are always key to persuading powerful decision makers - a poorly written execution of Department Powers may see a delegate's nation fail to implement their orders. Delegates will be expected to coordinate their executions of Department Powers with their fellow Delegates. In instances where Delegates with overlapping

responsibilities contradict each other their Head of State will retain the final decision making authority.

Each allocations' specific Department Powers will be outlined in the Delegate List section of this guide. An example of an execution of Department Powers will also be provided in the Appendix section of this guide.

Heads of State and Objectives

The world leaders present at the Yalta Conference are US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR), Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Delegates will be expected to court the favour of their respective Heads of State via their executions of Department Powers as well as their performance in committee.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Churchill's primary focus is to attain a version of peace beneficial for Western powers, exemplified by their insistence on the inclusion of France as a governing power of postwar Germany. To end the war as quickly as possible, Stalin will be called upon to aid the fight on the Pacific front, specifically in Japan. While all leaders so far agree that Germany must pay reparations, the actual geopolitical realities of post-war Europe, and the world at large, are still heavily debated.

Churchill and FDR have thus far agreed to Soviet demands that the Eastern European countries neighbouring the Soviet Union must build governments which will be on *good terms* with the Soviet Union. Stalin, concerned for the security of the Soviet Union, is determined to bring as much of Europe as possible, including Poland, into his sphere of influence.

Adolf Hitler and the German High Command are surely aware that the war, for them, is lost. Nevertheless, the Wehrmacht, and what remains of the Luftwaffe and Kriegsmarine, have been ordered to delay the advancing Allied and Soviet Armies at any cost. Factories or farms in the Allies' path have been razed and battle is being conducted without a care for German civilians who starve and freeze in pursuit of victory at all costs. In Italy, Mussolini has lost all of his power and is simply the figurehead of a German puppet regime.

The landmark cooperation achieved by the leaders during this conference will bring hope to the general public for an extended Allied-Soviet friendship postwar.

The Passage of Time and Updates

The fifth procedural deviation which defines the Yalta Conference Committee is its nature as a time-series body. For the first day of TritonMUN, the focus of the Yalta Conference Committee will be the Yalta Conference proper. As such, very little simulated time will pass during the first day. The second day will deal with the repercussions of the first day and see a more rapid passage of simulated time. Rather than focusing on one specific crisis during the second day, the Committee will assemble to discuss whatever flashpoint is currently plaguing the Allied and Soviet High Commands. Following substantive debate and caucusing the Committee will enter a voting bloc, vote on a resolution, and then submit the executions of their Department Powers. The Committee will then adjourn, time will pass, and the Committee will reassemble to face a new flashpoint which has been shaped by the actions of the previous assembly - described via a Dias provided in-committee update. Through this mechanic, nations will organically grow or decline in strength, gain or lose territory, and win or lose their political autonomy.

Resolutions

Delegates will be expected to produce several resolutions throughout the course of the Committee. The first day of our conference, however, will focus primarily on producing a single resolution representing the sum total of the agreements decided upon during the Yalta Conference proper. The second day of our conference will see the resolution writing cycle increase in pace and multiple resolutions will need to be produced in order to deal with a variety of update generated flashpoints. Once resolutions are drafted, submitted to the Dias, and voted upon the Committee will adjourn until next assembled. The format of resolutions is unchanged from conference standards. Resolutions must be handwritten. An example Resolution will be provided in the appendix section of this guide.

Position Papers

Regarding Position Papers, please include these three sections: historical national background from 1918 to 1945, a brief biographical sketch of your allocation and/or a brief department history description, and national diplomatic objectives for the Yalta Conference.

Good luck, and remember that the Dias strongly favours bold, realistic, and strategically sound plans of action.



KEY TERMS

1. Allied Powers - The coalition led by the United States, United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union during the Second World War. They opposed the Axis Powers.
 2. Anti-Comintern Pact- An agreement between Germany, Japan, and later Italy to stop the spread of Communism around the globe. This was directed mainly against the Soviet Union.
 3. Axis Powers - The coalition led by Germany, Italy, and Japan during the Second World War. They opposed the Allied Powers.
 4. Belligerent - A nation, group, or individual which is recognized as actively engaging in a conflict.
 5. Blitzkrieg - Military tactic calculated to create psychological shock and resultant disorganisation in enemy forces through the employment of surprise, speed, and superiority in matériel or firepower.
 6. Casus Belli - A reason or justification for war.
 7. Coalition - An often temporary alliance which forms in response to a common threat.
 8. Colonial Possession - A quasi-state which is directly controlled by another state for the purposes of facilitating resource extraction or settlement.
 9. Communism - A political and economic doctrine that aims to replace private property and a profit-based economy with public ownership and communal control of at least the major means of production and the natural resources of a society. Communism is thus a form of socialism.
 10. Conscription - Compulsory enrollment for service in a country's armed forces.
 11. Defence Pact - A treaty which commonly asserts that its signing members will defend each other from outside attack - regardless of if said attack directly affects all signing members.
 12. De Facto - Denoting something according to fact or reality.
 13. De Jure - Denoting something according to entitlement or claim, often by supposed right.
 14. Embargo - A government order that limits trade in some way.
 15. European Empires - The collection of vassal states which were subjected to rule by a European state via military/political/economic means.
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16. Fascism - A political ideology and mass movement characterised by extreme militaristic nationalism, contempt for electoral democracy and political and cultural liberalism, a belief in natural social hierarchy and the rule of elites, and the desire to create a Volksgemeinschaft (German: “people’s community”) or equivalent, in which individual interests would be subordinated to the good of the nation.
 17. Guerrilla/Resistance/Partisan - An irregular military force fighting small-scale, limited actions, in concert with an overall political-military strategy, against conventional military forces.
 18. Imperialism - A political policy which broadly includes the expansion of a state’s power through violent, diplomatic, or economic means.
 19. Nationalism - A political concept which describes a feeling of strong identification with a state or cultural identity.
 20. Non-aggression Pact - An agreement, often between two states, which affirms that neither actor will engage in armed hostility with the other.
 21. Pacific front - The theatre of WWII fought in Eastern Asia, specifically Japan.
 22. Partisan/Guerrilla/Resistance - An irregular military force fighting small-scale, limited actions, in concert with an overall political-military strategy, against conventional military forces.
 23. Revanchism - A political policy which calls for the aggressive reconquest of lost territory.
 24. Sphere of Influence - The group of states, or geographic area, in which a state holds de-facto decision-making power. I.E. - “Ireland is in Great Britain’s Sphere of Influence.”
 25. Strategic Bombing - An airpower-dependent strategy designed to destroy a country’s ability to wage war by demoralising civilians and targeting features of an enemy’s infrastructure that are essential for the production and supply of war materials.
 26. The Allied Powers - The wartime coalition of members who would go on to form the United Nations. They opposed the Axis Powers.
 27. The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere - A unified and self-sufficient bloc in the Asia-Pacific region under Japanese control. It was to be Japan’s ideological new order.
 28. The Kriegsmarine - The navy of Nazi Germany.
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29. The League of Nations - An organisation for international cooperation established on January 10, 1920, at the initiative of the victorious Entente powers at the end of the First World War.
 30. The Luftwaffe - The airforce of Nazi Germany.
 31. The Wehrmacht - The army of Nazi Germany.
 32. Total War - A form of conflict in which the belligerents are willing to make any sacrifice in lives and other resources to obtain a complete victory.
 33. Vassal / Subject / Client State - A state which has either voluntarily or involuntarily been subjugated by another state. Oftentimes, the masters of a Vassal / Subject / Client State will grant them some form of limited autonomy.
 34. Westphalian Sovereignty - An international principle which asserts that a free nation has exclusive right to rule within its own territory.
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BACKGROUND



The Interwar Period 1919-1936:

June 28th, 1919: Britain, France, the US, and other Entente nations defeat Germany, bringing an end to the First World War. The Treaty of Versailles is signed.

January 10, 1920: The League of Nations is formed. The United States fails to join the organisation.

October 31, 1922: Fascist Blackshirts, led by Benito Mussolini, march on the capital of the Italian Republic, Rome.

September 18, 1931: Japan invades Manchuria.

January 30, 1933: Adolf Hitler is appointed Chancellor of the German Reich by President Hindenburg.

March 24, 1933: Japan withdraws from the League of Nations.

October 19, 1933: Germany withdraws from the League of Nations.

August 2, 1934: Hitler fully consolidates power within the German Reich following the death of President Hindenburg as Fuhrer. The Nazi Party assumes full control of the levers of state power.

August 19, 1936–February 1942: The Great Purge begins within the Soviet Union. 700,00 Soviet citizens will be executed as opponents of the regime.

October 2, 1935–May 1936: Fascist Italy invades, conquers, and annexes Ethiopia.

October 25–November 1, 1936: Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy sign a treaty of cooperation on

October 25: On November 1, the Rome-Berlin Axis is announced.

November 25, 1936: Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan sign the Anti-Comintern Pact. The pact is directed against the Soviet Union and the international Communist movement.

The Early War 1937-1941:

July 7, 1937: Japan invades China.

November 26, 1937: Italy joins Germany and Japan in the Anti-Comintern Pact.

December 13, 1937: Italy withdraws from the League of Nations.

March 11–13, 1938: Germany incorporates Austria in the Anschluss.

September 29, 1938: Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and France sign the Munich agreement which forces the Czechoslovak Republic to cede the Sudetenland, including key Czechoslovak military defence positions, to Nazi Germany.

September 30, 1938: Following the Munich Conference, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Neville Chamberlain, declares “peace for our time,” to the British public.

March 14–15, 1939: Under German pressure, the Slovaks declare their independence and form a Slovak Republic. The Germans occupy the dismantled Czech lands in violation of the Munich agreement and form the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

March 31, 1939: France and Great Britain guarantee the integrity of the borders of the Polish state.

April 7–15, 1939: Fascist Italy invades and annexes Albania.

August 23, 1939: Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union sign a non-aggression agreement and a secret protocol dividing eastern Europe into spheres of influence.

September 1, 1939: Germany invades Poland, initiating the war in Europe.

September 3, 1939: Honouring their guarantee of Poland's borders, Great Britain and France declare war on Germany.

September 17, 1939: The Soviet Union invades Poland from the east. The Polish government flees into exile via Romania, first to France and then later to Great Britain.

September 27–29, 1939: Warsaw surrenders on September 27. Germany and the Soviet Union divide Poland between them.

November 30, 1939–March 12, 1940: The Soviet Union invades Finland, initiating the so-called Winter War. The Soviet Union is expelled from the League of Nations. The Finns sue for an armistice and cede the northern shores of Lake Ladoga to the Soviet Union.

April 9, 1940–June 9, 1940: Germany invades Denmark and Norway. Denmark surrenders on the day of the attack. Norway holds out until June 9.

April 9, 1940: Hitler declares the formation of the Großgermanisches Reich or Greater German Reich.

May 10, 1940: Winston Churchill replaced Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

May 10, 1940–June 22, 1940: Germany attacks western Europe, specifically France and the neutral countries of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. Luxembourg is occupied on May 10; the Netherlands surrenders on May 14; and Belgium surrenders on May 28. On June 22, France signed an armistice agreement by which the Germans occupy the northern half of the

country and the entire Atlantic coastline. In southern France, a collaborationist regime with its capital in Vichy is established.

June 10, 1940: Italy enters the war. Italy invades southern France on June 21.

June 28, 1940: The Soviet Union forces Romania to cede the eastern province of Bessarabia and the northern half of Bukovina to Soviet Ukraine.

June 14, 1940–August 6, 1940: The Soviet Union occupies the Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) on June 14–18. On July 14–15, it engineers Communist coup d'états in each of these countries and then annexes them as Soviet Republics on August 3–6.

July 10, 1940–October 31, 1940: The air war known as the Battle of Britain ends in defeat for Nazi Germany.

August 30, 1940: Second Vienna Award: Germany and Italy arbitrate a decision on the division of the disputed province of Transylvania between Romania and Hungary. The loss of northern Transylvania forces Romanian King Carol to abdicate in favour of his son, Michael, and brings to power a dictatorship under General Ion Antonescu.

September 13, 1940: The Italians invade British-controlled Egypt from Italian-controlled Libya.

September 27, 1940: Germany, Italy, and Japan sign a tripartite pact.

October 1940: Italy invades Greece from Albania on October 28.

November 1940: Hungary (November 20), Romania (November 23), and Slovakia (November 24) join the Axis.

February 1941: The Germans send the Afrika Korps to North Africa to reinforce the faltering Italians.

March 1, 1941: Bulgaria joins the Axis.

April 6, 1941–June 1941: Germany, Italy, and Hungary invade Yugoslavia and, together with Bulgaria, dismember it. Yugoslavia surrenders on April 17. Germany and Bulgaria invade Greece in support of the Italians. Resistance in Greece ceases in early June 1941.

April 10, 1941: The leaders of the terrorist Ustaša movement proclaim the so-called Independent State of Croatia. Recognized immediately by Germany and Italy, the new state includes the province of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Croatia joins the Axis powers formally on June 15, 1941.

June 22, 1941–November 1941: Nazi Germany and its Axis partners (except Bulgaria) invade the Soviet Union. Finland, seeking redress for the territorial losses in the armistice concluding the so-called Winter War, agrees to participate in the invasion. The Germans quickly overrun the Baltic states and, joined by the Finns, lay siege to Leningrad by September. In the centre, the Germans capture Smolensk in early August and drive on Moscow by October. In the south, German and Romanian troops capture Kyiv in September and capture Rostov on the Don River in November.

December 6, 1941: A Soviet counteroffensive drives the Germans from the Moscow suburbs in chaotic retreat.

December 7, 1941: Japan bombs Pearl Harbor.

December 8, 1941: The United States declares war on Japan, entering the war. Japanese troops land in the Philippines, French Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia), and British Singapore. The Japanese occupy the Philippines, Indochina, and Singapore by April 1942 and take control of Burma in May.

December 11–13, 1941: Nazi Germany and its Axis partners declare war on the United States.

The Late War 1942-1944:

May 30, 1942–May 1945: The British bomb Köln, in the start of a bombing campaign that brings the war home to Germany. Over the next three years Anglo-American bombing reduces urban Germany to rubble.

June 1942: The US Navy halts the Japanese naval advance in the central Pacific at Midway.

June 28, 1942–September 1942: Germany and its Axis partners launch a new offensive in the Soviet Union. German troops fight their way into Stalingrad (Volgograd) on the Volga River by mid-September and penetrate deep into the Caucasus after securing the Crimean Peninsula. With German forces in North Africa having penetrated Egypt, Germany was at the height of its military success in the war.

August 7, 1942–February 9, 1943: For the first time, Allied forces go on the offensive against Japanese forces by landing on and taking Tulagi, Florida, and Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands.

October 23–24, 1942: British troops defeat the Germans and Italians at El Alamein in Egypt, sending the Axis forces in chaotic retreat across Libya to the eastern border of Tunisia.

November 8, 1942: US and British troops land at several points on the beaches of Algeria and Morocco in French North Africa. The failure of the Vichy French troops to defend against the invasion enables the Allies to move swiftly to the western border of Tunisia and triggers the German occupation of southern France on November 11.

November 23, 1942–February 2, 1943: Soviet troops counterattack, breaking through the Hungarian and Romanian lines northwest and southwest of Stalingrad and trapping the German Sixth Army in the city. Forbidden by Hitler to retreat or try to break out of the Soviet ring, the survivors of the Sixth Army surrender on January 30 and February 2, 1943.

February 18, 1943: Reichsminister Joseph Goebbels' delivers a radio address to the people of the Großdeutsches Reich calling for 'totalen krieg' (total war).

May 13, 1943: Axis forces in Tunisia surrender to the Allies, ending the North African campaign.

July 5, 1943: The Germans launch a massive tank offensive near Kursk in the Soviet Union. The Soviets blunt the attack within a week and begin an offensive initiative of their own.

July 10, 1943: US and British troops land on Sicily. By mid-August, the Allies control Sicily.

July 25, 1943: The Fascist Grand Council deposes Benito Mussolini, enabling Italian Marshal Pietro Badoglio to form a new government.

September 8, 1943: The Badoglio government surrenders unconditionally to the Allies. The Germans immediately seize control of Rome and northern Italy, establishing a puppet Fascist regime under Mussolini, who is freed from imprisonment by German commandos on September 12.

September 9, 1943: Allied troops land on the beaches of Salerno near Naples.

November 6, 1943: Soviet troops liberate Kiev.

November 28th, 1943–December 1, 1943: Allied High Command meets in Tehran.

January 22, 1944: Allied troops land successfully near Anzio, just south of Rome.

March 19, 1944: Fearing Hungary's intention to desert the Axis partnership, the Germans occupy Hungary and compel the regent, Admiral Miklos Horthy, to appoint a pro-German minister president.

June 4, 1944: Allied troops liberate Rome. Within six weeks, Anglo-American bombers could hit targets in eastern Germany for the first time.

June 6, 1944: British, US, and Canadian troops successfully land on the Normandy beaches of France, opening a "Second Front" against the Germans.

June 22, 1944: The Soviets launch a massive offensive in eastern Belorussia (Belarus), destroying the German Army Group Center and driving westward to the Vistula River toward Warsaw in central Poland by August 1.

July 25, 1944: Allied forces break out of the Normandy beachhead and race eastward towards Paris.

August 1, 1944–October 5, 1944: The Home Army (the non-communist Polish resistance) rises up against the Germans in an effort to liberate Warsaw before the arrival of Soviet troops. The Soviet advance halts on the east bank of the Vistula. On October 5, the Germans accept the surrender of the remnants of the Home Army forces fighting in Warsaw.

August 15, 1944: Allied forces land in southern France near Nice and advance rapidly towards the Rhine River to the northeast.

August 20–25, 1944: Allied troops reach Paris. On August 25, Free French forces, supported by Allied troops, enter the French capital. By September, the Allies reach the German border. By December, virtually all of France, most of Belgium, and part of the southern Netherlands are liberated.

August 23, 1944: The appearance of Soviet troops on the Prut River induces the Romanian opposition to overthrow the Antonescu regime. The new government concludes an armistice and immediately switches sides in the war. The Romanian turnaround compels Bulgaria to surrender on September 8, and the Germans to evacuate Greece, Albania, and southern Yugoslavia in October.

August 29, 1944–October 28, 1944: Under the leadership of the Slovak National Council, consisting of both Communists and non-Communists, underground Slovak resistance units rise against the Germans and the indigenous fascist Slovak regime. In late October, the Germans capture Banská Bystrica, the headquarters of the uprising, and put an end to organised resistance.

September 4, 1944: Finland agrees to sign an armistice with the Soviet Union and to expel German forces.

October 15, 1944: The Hungarian fascist Arrow Cross movement carries out a coup d'état with German support to prevent the Hungarian government from pursuing negotiations for surrender to the Soviets.

October 20, 1944: US troops land in the Philippines.

December 16, 1944: The Germans launch a final offensive in the west, known as the Battle of the Bulge, in an attempt to re-conquer Belgium and split the Allied forces along the German border. By January 1, 1945, the forces of the Wehrmacht rout completely.

January 12, 1945: The Soviets launch a new offensive, liberating Warsaw and Krakow in January. The Red Army captures Budapest after a two-month siege on February 13, driving the Germans and their Hungarian collaborators out of Hungary in early April.

February 4th, 1945: The Yalta Conference is held within the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics' Livadia Palace along the coast of the Black Sea.

DELEGATE LIST AND DEPARTMENT POWERS



- **Delegates from the United States- February 4th, 1945:**
 1. Edward Reilly Stettinius Jr. - Secretary of State
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters of foreign policy.
 2. William D. Leahy - Fleet Admiral, Chief of Staff to the CiC
 - a. **Department Powers:** Chief military advisor of the President.
 3. George C. Marshall - General of the Army, Chief of Staff of the Army
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters of military grand strategy.
 4. Ernest J. King - Fleet Admiral, Chief of Naval Operations
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters regarding the United States Navy.
 5. Laurence S. Kuter - Major general, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army Air Forces
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters regarding the United States Army Air Force.

6. John R. Deane - Major General, Chief of the Military Mission in Moscow
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters regarding military coordination with the Soviet Union - including lend lease programs.
 7. William Averell Harriman - Ambassador to the Soviet Union
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters regarding to relations with the Soviet Union
- **Delegates from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - February 4th, 1945:**
 8. Robert Anthony Eden - Foreign Secretary
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters of foreign policy.
 9. Alan Francis Brooke - Field Marshal, Chief of the Imperial General Staff
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters of military grand strategy.
 10. Charles Frederick Algernon Portal - Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Chief of the Air Staff
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters regarding the Royal Air Force.
 11. Andrew Brown Cunningham - Admiral of the Fleet, First Sea Lord
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters regarding the Royal Navy.
 12. Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander - Field Marshal, Supreme Commander Allied Forces Headquarters
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters regarding coordination with Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theater.
 13. Hastings Lionel Ismay - General, Chief Staff Officer to the Prime Minister
 - a. **Department Powers:** Chief military advisor of the Prime Minister.
 - **Delegates from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - February 4th, 1945:**
 14. Vyacheslav Molotov - Minister of Foreign Affairs
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters of foreign policy.
 15. Aleksei Innokentievich Antonov - General of the Army
 - a. **Department Powers:** All matters involving the Red Army.
 16. Sergei Alexandrovich Khudyakov - Marshall of Aviation
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- a. **Department Powers:** All matters involving the Red Airforce.
17. Nikolay Gerasimovich Kuznetsov - Fleet Admiral
- a. **Department Powers:** All matters involving the Soviet Navy.
18. Mr. Andrey Yanuaryevich Vyshinsky - First Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs
- a. **Department Powers:** All matters of foreign policy in Eastern Europe.
19. Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko - Ambassador to the United States
- a. **Department Powers:** All matters relating to relations with the United States
20. Ivan Mikhailovich Maisky - Ambassador to the United Kingdom
- a. **Department Powers:** All matters relating to relations with the United Kingdom
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PREVIOUS CONFERENCES & RECOMMENDED VIDEOS



Previous Conferences

Listed below are a variety of international diplomatic meetings which a delegate should seek to study and reference.

1. The Paris Peace Conference (1919)
2. The Munich Conference (1938)
3. The Tehran Conference (1943)
4. The Yalta Conference (1945)

Recommended Videos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a4dQroJEUL8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KkZF1p9H4H0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sGalZTP1sT8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WZJAsARQ8c4>

THE WAR'S END: YALTA CONFERENCE 1945

APPENDIX

Example Resolution

Chair's Note: Resolutions presented in committee are expected to be a fair bit longer than this example. Topic unrelated.

Sponsors: Éamon De Valera, James Ryan, Margaret Pearse, Cathal Brugha

Signatories: Liam Mellows, Tom Maguire

Concerning the Proposed Treaty

The Dáil Éireann,

Noting the incredible danger this so called Treaty poses to our free and independent Irish Republic;

1. *Calling for* the immediate initiation of diplomatic communique with the Government of Britain, based in London, consisting of the following,
 - a. *Demands* the immediate removal of all British armed forces, police, civil servants, and from the sovereign territory of the Irish Republic,

Example Execution of Department Powers

To: Prime Minister Winston Churchill

From: Charles Frederick Algernon Portal - Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Chief of the Air Staff

Concerning: The allocation of air assets in the Northern European Theater (Norway).

Proposed Department Action:

- In light of recent Soviet postering along the Finnish/Norway border, the Royal Air Force proposes re-basing of strategic bomber, tactical bomber, and fighter squadrons in liberated Denmark.
 - Fighter groups should conduct regular air reconnaissance patrols to ensure no hostile actions are being taken against the newly established government of Norway.
 - Air drops of critical humanitarian supplies to remote villages in Norway affected by German occupation should begin immediately.
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THE WAR'S END: YALTA CONFERENCE 1945

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER



1. The Americans, British, and Soviets have different interests coming into this conference. What is the best way to end the war considering all sides' motivations?
2. The Western Powers are worried about the spread of communism and thus will align themselves against the Soviets. How will this 2:1 imbalance of power affect the path of negotiations during this conference?
3. War is volatile and change can occur in an instant. How will you work together with delegates from a different country of origin to broker peace acceptable for your representative?

4. Why is it so imperative for the United States and the United Kingdom to wrangle the power of the Soviet Union?
 5. In the instance that the United States and the United Kingdom are not more strongly allied together than to the USSR, how would the flow of debate proceed?
 6. If there is no need for the Soviets to aid on the Pacific front of WWII, what concession will Stalin be forced to make in this agreement?
 7. What are the motivations of your representative from the successful execution of the Yalta Conference?
 8. What is the ideal way to end the war for your representative's country of origin?
 9. If another country gains an advantage in negotiations due to events occurring on the battlefield, how will you proceed during debate?
 10. Which groups/individuals in your country of origin must be kept apprised through missives during debate?
 11. If your representative does not make it through the committee session, how will you as a delegate persevere?
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