



GECMUN IX

BACKGROUND GUIDE

Historical Security Council: 1945 Yalta Conference

Promoting Global Stability Through the Defeat of Axis Powers & Seeking Post-War Balance of Power

SDG: 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions,

17. Partnerships to achieve the Goal

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Committee Introduction

The Historical Security Council (Allied Powers Council) in Yalta is the leading force for resolving existing acts of aggression in the world. The Allied Powers hold the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and stability through pacifist sentiments. The Big Four states of the Allied Power are the United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Soviet Socialist Republic and Republic of China. They are equivalent to the P5 nations of the contemporary United Nations Security Council. As this is a Historical Committee, delegates will be sporadically informed with the updates on the progression of diplomatic affairs.

The Allied Powers council calls upon the Axis Powers to settle it by peaceful means, and urges member states to contribute to the conservation of global peace. Based on these missions, the Allied Powers council has the responsibility to ensure the protection of every other members' rights. It has 24 Members, and each Member has one vote, and the Big Four states – the United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Soviet Socialist Republic and Republic of China – have the authority to veto.

Agenda Introduction

Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, British prime minister Winston Churchill, and American president Franklin D. Roosevelt met at the Yalta conference on February 4th, 1945. The meeting focused on reorganizing defeated Germany and shaping a post-power peace in Europe. The Yalta conference was hosted when France and Belgium had been liberated from Nazi Germany's occupation. Three major requirements were made at this conference: Reparations, Demilitarization, and Denazification. Also, the three leaders made a declaration of liberated Europe such as "to create democratic institutions of their own choice". During this conference, the Soviet Union agreed to join the fight against Japan and committed to participating in the United Nations. The Yalta conference led to the division of Germany and Berlin into four allied zones.

But the allies did not maintain positive relations: there were clashes in the aftermath of World War II, leading to the division of powers by the commencement of the Cold War. Ergo, this council aims to promote global stability by actually seeking a fair balance of power at the Yalta Conference to reach an international consensus.

Letter from the Chairs

Dear esteemed delegates,

We are Steven Yang, Eric Hyun and Geoff Kim from North London Collegiate School Jeju. It is an honor to serve as your chairs for the GECMUN IX Conference. We will be supporting your process of debating about the agenda and devising ideal resolutions in the Allied Powers Council of the 1945 Yalta Conference.

In the committee, you will be discussing the agenda: promoting global stability through the defeat of Axis Powers & seeking post war balance of power. We advise you to take advantage of resources available both online and offline which includes, but not limited to reliable journal articles, historical articles and statistics and, of course, the chair report which contains sufficient information about the agenda. We would like to emphasize that the more background knowledge delegates have, the more effective debates and resolutions will be formulated.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact us at any time. And most importantly, have fun!

Best regards,

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Key Terms

Allied Powers

A military coalition led by the USA, USSR and UK and joined by the nations represented in this country. It is purposed to combat the Axis power by defeating Nazi German and Imperial Japan

Axis Powers/Central Powers

A military coalition between militarist nations to expand their territory and sphere of influence. Currently consists of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan.

Eastern Front

A battlefield in the Eastern side of Europe and western side of the Soviet Union. The massive maneuver warfare and extreme conditions resulted in more casualties than the battles of Western front.

Western front

A battlefield in the western side of Europe has been happening between Germany against USA and UK since the Normandy invasion.

Pacific front

A battlefield in Asia and the Pacific Ocean between Imperial Japan and the coalition of the USA, New Zealand and Australia. Naval battles take up a significant part on this front.

Second Sino-Japanese war

A massive conflict between Imperial Japan and Republic of China in the inner parts of the continents.

First World War

World war happened in 1914-1918

Eastern Bloc

A name for a region that consists of Eastern European nations that the USSR wishes to include in their sphere of influence.

Militarism

An ideology that claims that strong military force must be maintained and used aggressively for the benefit of the nation.

Exile governments

Governments in exile are governments that are in overseas territories due to the invasion and defeat by the Axis nations. They represent their nation but have weak influence.

Lend Lease act

Lend Lease act is a law passed by the US congress in 1941 to assist friendly nations by lending armaments and resources that are required for war. The UK, France, USSR and China highly benefited from the resources.

Historical Background

The Yalta Conference was derived from the near victory of the Allies in World War II when both Germany and Japan, the two major Axis states, were losing power in 1945. But the whole armed conflict began with Germany's invasion of Poland back in September 1939. This led to the UK and France declaring war on Nazi Germany, but Warsaw eventually surrendered within a month. From the end of 1939 to early 1940 the involvement of Italy along with the continuous invasions of European states have brought the war into its apex. By mid 1940, France was conquered by Germany in 1 month which made Britain the only country that stood against the Axis in Europe. They won the Battle of Britain and prevented the German invasion of the British mainland but the situation was still advantageous to the Axis. In 1941, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary joined Germany and Italy's Axis, invading the USSR that year in Operation Barbarossa. Axis forces reached 17 km away from Moscow (30 km because the Red Army's counteroffensive drove them away back to Berlin).

But during the fiery battle in Europe, Japan conducted a bombing of Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, USA, making the USA involved in the war too which became a massive turning point. The USA not only focused its troops in the Pacific, but joined the Allies in Europe, focusing on the attack on Italy, eventually making Italy surrender in September 1943. In the Pacific front, Japan initially made numerous invasions of Asian states. Along with the attack on Pearl Harbour, Japan also attacked the Philippines, Wake Island, Guam, Malaya, Thailand, Shanghai and Midway on the same day. More invasions were made on Burma (Myanmar,), Hong Kong, and Borneo too. But as the USA enlisted soldiers to fight for their country and the UK and India joined to support them, the conflict reached a turning point as the Allies won the Battle of Midway in 1942, only 6 months after the attack on Pearl Harbour. The US forces are conquering Island by Islands to approach the Japanese mainland. As a last resort for victory, Japan introduced many tactics that forced individual's sacrifice but it has not shown any chance of turning the tide.

The tide of war also changed on the Eastern front. After the victory in the battle of Stalingrad in 1943, the Red Army continuously defeated the weakened German army and managed to push into the German mainland. The German Army was weakened during in the battle against the Red Army which allowed the Allies to initiate an invasion on Nazi conquered territories in Europe and liberate France.

As the conflict reached its latter stages, the Allies were stepping closer to victory. Hence, in early 1945, the three superpowers of the Allies convened to discuss the post-WWII world.

Current State of Affairs

Germany would be split into occupied zones governed by American, British, French, and Soviet forces. Thus was already decided, the conferees agreed that major war criminals would be tried by an international court, which later presided at Nürnberg, and declared that the German military industry would be abolished or confiscated. They also accepted the principle that the allies had no obligation to the Germans other than to provide for their basic needs. A commission was given the task of deciding on restitution.

Roosevelt intended to confirm Soviet cooperation in an effort to reduce the length of the Pacific War and casualties inflicted there even though the war in Europe was coming to an end. Roosevelt believed the United States still faced a protracted battle against Japan in the war.

Stances of Parties

UK

Britain under Prime minister Winston Churchill's war ministry wants unconditional surrender and the split of Germany. Churchill is a rugged anti-communist therefore he distrusts USSR and fears the expansion of communism in Europe. Furthermore, the Churchill cabinet fears the popularity of Labour party's Clement Atley. Britain must consider their influence that is perishing under the huge role of the USA in the war, treatment of their African, Asian colonies and Commonwealth nations after the war and bringing achievements that would present hope and security to the British public.

USA

The attack of Pearl harbor by Imperial Japan in 1941 enraged the American public. Therefore, president Franklin Delanore Rossevlet(FDR) strongly proposes the unconditional surrender of the Axis powers and the punishment of war criminals. However, FDR's government is quite sympathetic and lenient towards the Soviet Union and wishes to prevent hostility between West and the East. As the USA's role is significant in both the European and Pacific front, the USA must consider how to manage the conquered territories after the war and maintain their influence.

France

France was defeated by Germany in 3 weeks in 1940 and was liberated in 1944 after the Normandy invasion by the Allies. The French exile government under Charles De Gaulle replaced the Vichy France, Nazi Germany's puppet government. As they were brutally trampled by Germany in both world wars, France wants to weaken Germany to prevent their aggression for good. Furthermore, they desperately wish to hold onto the African colonies such as Algeria. However, due to the early defeat, their influence is weak compared to other Big 3 nations. Their government is not solid and their army is not small in number but very unorganized. France must find a way to maintain its position as a global power.

USSR

Although being allied with the Western Powers, the Soviet Union and Stalin's personal distrust towards their allies were always present. They were diplomatically isolated since their formation after the Russian civil war. Furthermore, Stalin resented how the Western powers did not land on Normandy earlier while Soviet Forces were enduring heavy casualties and believes that it is an attempt to weaken them. Therefore, Stalin wanted a buffer zone against Western influence by converting Eastern European nations into communist satellite states. He also aspires to expand their influence in Asia by invading the Japanese-occupied Territories in Manchuria and

outer Mongolia. The USSR must consider how to ensure security in the upcoming rivalry against the Western nations.

Republic of China

*The Republic of China is different from the People's Republic of China under communist party established in 1950.

Since 1931, the Republic of China has suffered from Japanese encroachment and intervention. They marked the start of Global conflict in the Sino-Japanese war and were forced to combat Asia's strongest army with outdated armaments and less trained soldiers until 1941 when the US joined the war. Based on the huge amount of aid from the US, they effectively countered the Japanese invasion and Participated in many campaigns in South-east Asia along with the Western nations. They are recognized as a major Power in Asia. Chiang Kai-Shek, generalissimo and leader of China wishes to prevent Japan's militarist invasion and ensure security and stability of China. However, Chiang himself is a rugged anti-communist and fears the expansion of USSR and the Chinese Communist Party's rise to power.

Kingdom of Italy (former axis)

Italy under Mussolini was one of the main powers in the Axis powers. They fought Africa, Mediterranean and in their mainlands but due to their military incompetence, their campaigns ended as defeat and surrendered in 1943 and the King Vittorio Emanuele 3rd ordered the expulsion of Mussolini. However, his indecisiveness resulted in Northern part of Italy going under Nazi's puppet state and the allies government is governing the rest of Italy. The people highly resent the Fascists and the King for bringing the country into war and the allies may view Italy as a war criminal nation. Italy wishes to settle the anti-monarch sentiments, considered as part of the allies and redeem its colonies.

Polish Government in Exile

Poland is relatively a newly established nation. They were established after the First World War but they were the first victims of the Second World War. Their territory was divided by Soviet Union and Nazi Germany in 1939 and their government is in exile in London. Despite having the 5th largest force in the allies of approximately 200 thousand, the status of the Polish government is in threat. The Massacre of Katyn by the USSR enraged the Polish government and their diplomatic relationships were severed. This discontented the commanders of Allied forces as they wished to maintain a friendly relationship with the USSR. Furthermore, Polish land is under the control of the Red Army and it is evident that the USSR wants a Communist pro-Soviet government in Poland. Polish government must find a way to be recognized as a righteous government in Poland to protect its Sovereignty

Abyssinia(current Ethiopia)

Abyssinia was invaded by Italy in 1934 and became the subject of violent war crimes. The monarch of Abyssinia Haile Selassie desperately asked for the help of the League of Nations but was ignored. The Abyssinians maintained their guerilla resistance until they were liberated by the British forces in 1941. The Abyssinian government currently requires economic support to rebuild and modernize its country and believes that they deserve reparations from Italy.

Czechoslovakian Government in Exile

Czechoslovakia was invaded by Nazi Germany in 1938. Britain and France promised protection but were never fulfilled. During the war, their resources such as the Skoda arms factory were exploited and as other Eastern European nations were, became the subject of Nazi War crimes. Their government is currently in a conflict with the Czechoslovakian communists in-exile on who is the righteous government of their nation which requires assistance from the West. The prime minister Benes currently wishes to bring the communists together in his post-war government to prevent Soviet Union's disapproval but their fate is yet undecided.

Romania(former axis)

Romania is one of the nations who was part of the Axis but turned to the allies after the military and communist led coup in 1944. They declared war against the axis and successfully assisted the Soviet Campaign in Transylvania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The pro-Soviet communists are the main power in the new government and wish approval and assistance from the Soviet Union. However, it is also crucial for Romania to be recognised as a victor as part of the allies not the axis power.

Korean Government in Exile

Korea is one of the nations who suffered Imperial Japan's atrocities since 1910. The Korean government-in-exile is located in Chongqing, China. They actively received assistance from the Republic of China and contributed to the British campaign in Burma and India. The Korean government fights for independence of Korea by being recognized as part of the allies. However, their contribution towards the Asian front is mere and other socialist or independent militia's resistance is much more significant. It is crucial for the Korean government to protect their sovereignty and status.

Norwegian Government in Exile

The British Expeditionary forces and the Norwegian forces were easily defeated by Germans in the Operation Weserübung in 1940. Their resources were also highly exploited during the Nazi occupation. The Norwegian government is in a position to decide whether they would maintain their neutrality or join either Western or the Eastern bloc.

Czechoslovakian Communists in Exile

Another Czechoslovakian government-in-exile located in Moscow. They model the USSR system and wish to establish a communist state in Czechoslovakia.

Finland

Finland joined the Axis due to the threat of the USSR. They participated in Germany's expedition but soon turned towards the allies after speculating about the victory of the USSR in 1944. The Soviet Union signed a truce with Finland under the condition of paying reparations and expulsion of German troops. Currently, Finnish forces are driving the remnants of the German army away with huge casualties and damages on infrastructure but their relationship with the USSR is still ambivalent. It is crucial for Finland to decide which superpower they will form a block with.

Yugoslavia(exile gov)

Yugoslavia joined the Axis Powers in March 1941, but its government's announcement stated the state would not allow the transport of German troops headed for Greece through its territory. Hence, Hitler was infuriated and Yugoslavia was by Nazi Germany in April 1941 which led them to surrender. Hence, its government is now in exile, meaning it cannot exercise legal power.

Greece

Greece is heavily invaded by the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy and Bulgaria). The state also has a large Jewish community, but over 40,000 of the 43,000 Jews in Salonika, Greece's largest Jewish community, were killed. And the Jews had to rely their fates on the Axis' policies which are heavily influenced by Hitler's anti-Jewish policies. Italy surrendered on 8 September 1943 which led to Nazi Germany taking full control of the Greek Peninsula.

Turkey(neutral)

Turkey is currently a neutral state but is considering joining the war on the side of allies. The continuous attempt of the USSR to spread its influence over the black sea is triggering Turkey to join the allies to be recognized as a victor to maintain their influence. Furthermore, the tension between the USSR indicates that Turkey must decide a side in the post-war rivalry.

Netherlands(Dutch Government in Exile)

Prior to this armed conflict, the Netherlands was a neutral state and had positive relations with Germany. However, Germany invaded the Netherlands in May 1940 and hoped France would liberate them. Unfortunately, their wishes did not come true as France was defeated by Germany at Dunkirk. Since the Netherlands also has territories in Asia (the Dutch East Indies is the third largest oil producer), it is imperative to prevent the Axis from invading them. Hence, the state is relying on the U.S. and the USSR to support them in the warfare.

Luxembourg

After Nazi Germany's invasion of Luxembourg in May 1940, the nation was under control by the Axis powers. And in August 1942, Luxembourg was officially annexed with Germany. Since there were over 3,500 Jews residing in Luxembourg, the annexation influenced them to leave the country due to the Nuremberg Race Laws' introduction along with other anti-Jewish policies. There were numerous propaganda campaigns to promote the Nazi government to Luxembourg's citizens, but as the Allies win battles in Europe, the opposition to German occupation began to increase.

Belgium(Pierlot IV Government in Exile)

The Germans occupied Belgium in May 1940, and the Belgian government immediately formed an exile government in London. As the Nazis are doing for other states, they restricted the rights of Jews by taking away their property and businesses, banning them from certain jobs, forcing them to wear the yellow Star of David and making them do forced labour. Even concentration camps were built in Belgium by the Germans, but the Allies fortunately liberated Belgium in September 1944.

Dominion of Australia

Australia is taking part in both Western front and Pacific front. However, Australia suffered huge losses in the First World War and is now participating in the war again under Britain's request. The people of Australia are now defining themselves as Australia rather than British and their sentiments towards Britain who brought them to war twice is not positive. The Australian government wishes more rights and potentially independence. However, it is also crucial to maintain alliance with the Western allies for the sake of their security in the post-war conflicts.

Dominion of New Zealand

New Zealand is taking part in both Western front and Pacific front. However, New Zealand suffered huge losses in the First World War and is now participating in the war again under Britain's request. The people of New Zealand are now defining themselves as New Zealanders rather than British and their sentiments towards Britain who brought them to war twice is not positive. The New Zealand government wishes more rights and potentially independence. However, it is also crucial to maintain alliance with the Western allies for the sake of their security in the post-war conflicts.

Dominion of Canada

Canada is taking part in both Western front and Pacific front. However, Canada suffered huge losses in the First World War and is now participating in the war again under Britain's request. The people of Canada are now defining themselves as Canadians rather than British and their sentiments towards Britain who brought them

to war twice is not positive. The Canadian government wishes more rights and potentially independence. However, it is also crucial to maintain alliance with the Western allies for the sake of their security in the post-war conflicts.

India

India has been Britain's colony for more than a century. The Indian forces that are mostly conscripts are fighting in Western front and Burma against the Axis powers under British command. Due to the last 5 years of war, India's resources and populations were exploited by the British which is resulting the anti-British sentiments. The nationalists of India who asked for independence were arrested and solidarity movements were crushed by force. The delegations of India's role is to advocate India's position as a nation that deserves independence.

Possible Solutions

As the main topic is considering what to do with Germany after the defeat in World War I, diverse options for solutions exist. International sanctions can be one example which are political and economic decisions made as a result of diplomatic efforts by nations, multilateral organizations, or regional groups against other states or groups to defend against threats to international peace and security or to advance their national security interests.

Economic sanctions

Trade restrictions, taxes, and limitations on financial transactions are examples of economic sanctions. These sanctions range from import duties and export restrictions on certain items to a complete naval blockade of the target country's ports to stop imports. The sanctioning nation's goal is to make the target nation pay a high price to pressure the target government into changing its course or taking a particular action. Economic regulations relating to production, trading, manufacture, and distribution could be made. Export restrictions on dual-purpose technology, prohibition on shipments of weapons, limits on financial aid, and financial constraints such as obstructing loans from the World Bank and other international financial institutions are options. Tariffs, trade obstacles, and limitations on financial activities can be made, and paying for the economic damage to other countries such as France can also be available. These requirements could be made based on the responsibility of Germany's war guilt.

Territory occupations

In terms of German territory, Four post-war occupation zones under the control of American, British, French, and Soviet military troops can be established. Berlin would likewise be split into comparable occupation zones. As the division of territories is made, this can lead to the division of the population of German people for the prevention of recruitment of people for war.

Military Regulations

Similar to economic sanctions, military penalties can take different forms, from the more aggressive form of an arms embargo to the less aggressive form of carefully targeted military strikes to reduce a country's conventional or unconventional capabilities. For example, for the prevention of further military conflict, regulation in terms of the numbers of soldiers, and weaponry production such as tanks, planes, and munitions can be made.

Diplomatic sanctions

Instead of hurting trade or military alliances, diplomatic sanctions can be made which are political actions designed to convey dissatisfaction or annoyance at a particular activity through diplomatic and political channels. High-level government visits may be restricted or canceled, and diplomatic missions or employees may be expelled or withdrawn as measures.

Additional Sanctions

However, as Nazi Germany does not represent the whole German population, individual punishments can be made selectively to people such as the nazi party leaders, military officers, generals, and war criminals.

Questions to Consider

1. What ambitions would the leaders of each state have in the Yalta Conference?
2. What would be the ideal approach to make a compromise that satisfies all states in the conference?
3. How can the Allied Powers Committee minimize the provoking of the Axis and reach its agenda?
4. What should be prioritized in the conference? Satisfying the Axis or pushing with the agenda (without consideration of other global powers)?
5. How would the conference provide support for development of the economy and infrastructure of states after the war ends?
6. What is the best method to influence the Axis states to surrender as quickly as possible
7. How should the colonies be treated after the war?

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