



HISTORICAL COMMITTEE
STUDY GUIDE

“Scrutinizing Cominform and Peace Talks”

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LETTER FROM USGs

Distinguished Participants of MUNIA' 19,

It is our pleasure to welcome you all to the third annual session of MUNIA which will take place between 16th and 18th November 2019. We are Sude Can and Zeynep Feyza Keçeci. We will be serving you as Under-Secretary Generals of Historical Committee, with pleasure.

Under the theme of “Leading Post-Liberal Governance”, we will go back in time and make an alternative for the Cold War process between the US and the USSR after the World War Second. As the prominent politicians, you will have chance to change the history in this spectacular program and for going back to the 28th – 30th of June, 1948. We will try to end the Cold War period in the very beginning of it and ensure peace all over the world. These three days in 1948 will be a wonderful opportunity for feeling the history.

As concluding, we would like to thank our Secretary General, Emire Elif Ünlüaslan and our Heads of Academic Team; Erdem Sami Tarakçı, Hümeysra Ayvaz and Zeynep Sökücü for their great efforts and help to make this conference and committee magnificent.

We are delighted to say you, we are so excited to meet you on 16th of November.

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Best regards,

Sude Can – Zeynep Feyza Keçeci



IMPERIALISM

Imperialism is defined as “the powerful states put the less powerful under their political and economic sovereignty, usually without harming their political independence”. Although there are differences between imperialism and colonialism, it is also defined as the renamed version of the European states' understanding of colonialism in the 18th and 19th centuries, in today's world. Instead of political dependence, economic dependence is more important in imperialism. The influential state has the right to benefit from the resources of the affected state and it is a system used in favor of the imperialist country. Imperialism became widespread in the 1870s and England was the first country to adopt it. Later, it also became widespread among the capitalist countries. States such as Germany, Italy, and Japan continued their imperialist policies, after the First World War. The US began to pursue imperialist policies, with the end of the Second World War, in Western Europe.

COMMUNISM

Communism is a classless, free and stateless social order based on the common ownership by the means of production; a social, political and economic ideology and movement aimed at the establishment of this order. Communism is reconciled with the Communist Party Manifesto, written by philosopher Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels besides argues that capitalism must be abolished. However, the idea of communism originated in Western thought long before Marx and Engels. In ancient Greece, communism was already associated with mythology about the “golden age” of humanity where society lived in full harmony before property came.

Marxism-Leninism is the most common movement that advocates communism. However, there are two other communist movements, left communism and anarchist communism. For the first time, communism was applied as a state regime in the Soviet Union, which was founded after the October Revolution of 1917. In 1924, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the second socialist country in the world followed USSR. After World War Second, socialist countries started to be established in Eastern Europe and Asia



WORLD AFTER THE WORLD WAR II

World War II, one of the greatest disasters in the history of the world, began on 1st September 1939, when Germany invaded Poland. After the invasion of Poland, countries like France and the United Kingdom waged war against Germany. The war began to spread slowly throughout the world. The United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the United States, the Republic of China and France joined as the Allies; Germany, Italy and Japan as the Axis powers. The war in Europe ended on May 5, 1945, when Germany signed the document of surrender. The war ended on all fronts when Japan surrendered on 14th May 1945 after the bombs that were thrown at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. During the war, which included more countries than the First World War, nearly 60 million people, a significant number for the world population, were killed; many new problems emerged in the economies of the countries, social life and relationships between the countries. The world entered a new era.

a) The Economic Impacts of the War

The war had caused great damage in every respect in Europe and eliminated the infrastructure which was the product of many years. Especially in continental Europe, most of the bridges, roads and water channels had been destroyed. Agricultural areas were full of unexploded projectiles or mines. Most of the factories were destroyed, while those who remained intact were unable to work due to the absence of skilled labor.

Despite all the efforts of the British and French governments to the contrary, there was no doubt that the "European Age" had passed in economic and political terms. European economies were facing a real collapse. During the war, the total Gross National Product (G.N.P.) of European countries had fallen by an average of 25%. Europe's share of total world manufacturing yield had been less than that of all times since the early 19th century. Before the war, Western Europe spent more than \$ 2 billion for only goods and services according to previous expenses.

Europe had been experiencing extraordinary inflation after the war. For example, prices in Italy had increased 35 times compared to the pre-war period and



continued to increase. In Hungary, when 1 dollar was 2 trillion pengos, this currency disappeared. In most countries, cigarettes, coffee, and chocolate were more valid means of exchange than money.

In all countries, factories that were intact were arranged to produce war material. There were no financial resources needed to convert them back to the old production ways

On the other hand, productivity was reduced in agricultural production as the land was neglected during the war. Agricultural equipment was insufficient and scarce. The amount of wheat and potatoes obtained in 1946 was only 70% of 1938. Western European countries aimed to increase their food production with some short-term investments. However, the harsh winter of 1946-1947 eliminated optimistic approaches to agriculture. In many countries, bread was rationed, and meat prices increased remarkably. The shortage of food reached its peak, especially in Italy, Austria and Eastern Europe. The countries that invested all their money in food imports soon faced a dollar crisis.

France was one of the victorious states of the war. However, the cost of this win was too heavy. The great devastation of the war was seen most in the economy. In 1945, the French foreign trade volume was close to zero. National income was only half the level of 1938. Foreign exchange stocks were exhausted. In 1945, while 1 dollar was 119 francs, after a few years the value of the franc would be three times lower against the dollar. The two biggest shortcomings were the lack of access within the country and the shortage of coal. These two shortcomings prevented the re-operation of the factories.

Although Italy left the Axis in 1943 and switched sides, by moving to the side of the victors, Italy's economic future was very dark. The Allied forces had not left a non-bombed spot on the peninsula for two years. During this bombardment, 80% of the Italian industry was destroyed. In 1945 Italy's G.N.P. was only equal to its level in 1911. The economy shrank by 40% compared to 1938. Actual wages had dropped to 26.7% of the 1913 level. The salary of an ordinary civil servant was around \$ 30. As a result of terrible inflation, money was replaced by meat, bread, olive oil, and wine. In Italy, where the level of living was extremely low, the danger of hunger also arose.

Throughout the war, England had been largely dependent on the United States. In Congress on March II, 1941, it was legislated to give 31 billion dollars within



the framework of the Lend and Lease Act for England to be recovered. President Harry Truman had repealed the Lend and Lease Act, which had so far been worth \$ 48.5 billion. Unrequited aid was a huge burden on the American economy. However, the withdrawal of American aid left Britain in a very difficult situation. Because, as in other European countries, the British economy had suffered greatly from the war too.

England, the only state to fight from the beginning to the end of World War II, was protecting all of its colonies, including Hong Kong on August 1945. But it costs England a lot. They had to deplete their gold and dollar reserves and domestic industry while ensuring the victory of the war. They were increasingly dependent on American aid to survive. As the UK's need for external products increased, its exports gradually decreased. The country was no longer economically and politically "in the center of the world." Since Britain, in the post-war period, needed American aid more severely than in the war, Truman's withdrawal of the aid put the England in a great concern. The British Government sent a delegation to Washington in September 1945 to seek grants or very low interest.

The Soviets did not spread their ideologies and brought to power the "satellite" governments in the Eastern European countries they "saved". The Soviets also tried to destroy the effects of destruction that was brought to economies of Eastern Europe Countries by the Allies. Coal mines and steel plants in Poland began to be operated for Moscow from the moment they were rescued. Romanian oil was also poured into the Soviet Union. Besides, timber and nickel were supplied from the occupied Finnish territory.

In May 1945, Germany was a ruin. The defeat that came after a war of great destruction harmed the German people who suffered severe physical losses. The Germans were waiting with their hands tied, what their fate would be. Allied countries were trying to share Germany's resources.

When the traditional great powers declined in the war, the United States had to fill the place they had left. After becoming a new superpower in the first 40 years of the 20th century, it could not be trapped in its shell. However, unlike all other countries in the world, during the 1940-1944 period, industrial production in the United States was 90%, agricultural production was 20%, the total G.N.P. 60% increased, but in addition, domestic debt, which was 61 billion dollars in 1940, increased to 253 billion dollars in 1945, and government spending, which



was 20 billion dollars in 1940, also increased to 98 billion dollars in 1945. During the war, the slack in the economy was finally eliminated, resources and manpower were effectively utilized. For five years, the size of production equipment in the country had increased by 50% and physical product yields by more than 50%. During this period, the economy of the United States grew by 15% per year, which had never been seen before. The USA as can be seen from this table was the only country among the great powers that had prospered instead of becoming impoverished. In 1945, Washington had \$ 20 billion in gold reserves, about two-thirds of the total world reserve.

The American administration and economic and political experts were worried that millions of people would be unemployed if the factories producing war equipment were stopped. In addition to these unemployed millions, hundreds of thousands of unemployed young people discharged from the army would be added. Moreover, export revenues, which rose to \$ 15 billion per year during the war, would fall to \$ 3 billion, according to calculations. Because it was clear that the war had reset the purchasing power of the countries. Dollar stocks of European states, which were the biggest market for America, had melted. A decrease in American exports meant a direct shrinkage of the economy, an increase in inflation, unemployment, and stagnation. Indeed, only one year after the end of the war, in 1946, American industrial production decreased by 30%. The number of unemployed increased from 500 thousand to 2.7 million. It was estimated that this number would increase to 10 million in three years. In short, the economic bankruptcy of Europe was preparing the economic bankruptcy of America.

In conclusion, the Gross National Product (GNP) in the US was the sum of Europe. At the end of the war, the total loss was estimated at approximately 3 trillion 100 billion dollars.

In addition to these specific economies of countries as a general impact IMF (International Monetary Fund) was founded in 1944 in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA. It began officially working in 1947 and it is an organization that dealt with international economic issues. It is an international organization with duties such as monitoring the global financial order, auditing and organizing issues such as stock exchange, exchange rates, payment plans, as well as providing technical and financial support.



b) The Political Impacts of the War

The US and the USSR, who were much less affected by the war than other countries and dominated the vast majority of Europe, were the true winners of the war. Every step taken by these two countries during and after the war brought many results. World politics and economies began to change under the influence of these two countries.

Germany was divided into four occupation zones between USSR, the US, Britain, and France; the country began to be freed from war criminals and all that remained of Nazi Germany. Meanwhile, disagreements between the US, Britain, France and the USSR increased and finally, Germany split into two parts as East Germany and West Germany. Italy, even though it was on the side of the victorious states since 1943, was dealing with major social and economic problems. The communist became an important political force in 1946, thanks to the anger of the public to the current government. However, this process did not last long with the efforts of the United States, which cannot be ignored. A similar situation was experienced in France, too. After the war, the communist party was strengthened, thanks to economic troubles. Later, in January 1947, the first cabinet of the 4th republic was included every opinion, but soon after, Prime Minister Ramadier removed the communists from the cabinet because they had disagreements with them. But this also did not ensure political stability

In Asia, Japan continued its reconstruction in a democratic line and did not turn to communism due to the US occupation in the country. In China, the Chinese Communist Party became more powerful because of the crisis, in term of Kuomintang. Disagreements between these two parties caused a new process with lots of troubles in China.

Britain's economic problems caused it to move away from the regions it had great power in the Middle East and Asia and the United States began to focus on replacing England in these regions. The US, in the post-war period, directed its policy to increase its political power and to establish the order it desired, in the whole world.

There was no political instability for Soviet Russia as in other European countries, but disagreements with its allies were increasing day by day. The USSR wanted to make progress in democracy by spreading their ideologies to



socially and economically worn Eastern European countries and started to extend its propaganda. The US, the pioneer of capitalism, did not want the spread of communist views in the world, especially in Europe. Thus, this was also another disagreement between the USSR and the US.

Furthermore, the allied states established the United Nations to prevent such big conflicts between the countries and to create suitable conditions for solving the problems. On 28 November-1 December 1943, at a conference in Tehran between the former US president Roosevelt, Churchill and Soviet leader Stalin, the idea of an international organization for the protection of the peace order, after the war, was accepted by all parties. The United Nations was established in June 1945 after a meeting in San Francisco and it was stated that countries waging war on the common enemy could be part of this organization

However, although the United Nations was established to resolve disputes between countries, the United States and the USSR began to have a lot of disagreements in the process they started as allies. In the end, the world was divided into two parts: the East and the West. While the USSR, the leader of the Eastern bloc, continues to work for spreading communism, the US, the leader of the Western bloc, aims to prevent the USSR by taking steps such as the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall plan. Consequently, the US and the USSR had started to produce their solutions by adhering to their views for providing political stability throughout Europe.

TRUMAN DOCTRINE

When the Second World War ended, the political order of the world underwent a serious change, a new order based on the rivalry of the US, the USSR, and the international organizations gathered around the two winners of World War II. Thus, in a few years, signs of the bipolar system, which is called the Cold War, began to prevail throughout the world. Thereby, the fact that the Soviets tried to spread communist ideology and began to establish communist satellite-states in Eastern Europe caused great fear in America. Therefore, starting in 1947, the basis of American foreign policy was the struggle against communism. Truman Doctrine was the first foreign policy that the US formed to counter USSR. With



this doctrine, the United States announced that it would provide financial and military assistance to states under the "threat of communism".

The Truman Doctrine announced with a speech delivered by U.S President Harry S. Truman before a joint session of Congress on March 12, 1947.¹ The immediate cause for the speech was a recent announcement by the British Government. As of March 31, it would no longer provide military and economic assistance to the Greek Government in its civil war against the Greek Communist Party and the other countries which were assisted by Britain. In 1946, Soviet Russia embarked on efforts to expand in three main directions: the Middle East Gulf to the Indian Ocean and the Arabian oil through Iran, straits of Turkey, Greece over the Aegean Sea and the eastern Mediterranean. These three aspects were traditionally the vital interests of Britain. But World War II had done such devastation on Britain that Britain could no longer face Soviet Russia to defend these regions. Thus, the British government informed the US about its last conditions and the United States, which wanted to reduce the influence of the USSR and resisted communism in these regions, which were important for itself as well as for Britain and the Western European countries, had made its first response with this plan.

On March 12, 1947, Truman asked Congress to support the Greek Government against the communists and provide assistance for Turkey, since that nation too, had previously been dependent on British aid. President Truman declared, "It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who were resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."²

In more detail, the US had given \$ 300 million financial aid to Greece's central government to prevent communists from strengthening against the central government in Greece and had donated used weapons in World War II. As a result of this support, the slimming process of communism started in Greece.

Besides Turkey and the Soviet Union had had a problem due to Soviet claimed in Kars and to allow Russian shipping to flow freely through the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Henceforth the US had provided a \$ 100 million financial aid and military equipment procurement to Turkey, thus the government of Turkey under the influence of the "Westernization" targets, chose the path of being allied with the US.

¹¹<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L2MQldviRtE>

²<https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=81>



The sanction of aid to Greece and Turkey by a Republican Congress indicated the beginning of a long and enduring bipartisan cold war foreign policy. And the operation of this doctrine was also the preparer and main source of the Marshall Plan

MARSHALL PLAN

World War II caused numerous casualties, economic problems, and irreversible damages. So, economies of the countries were damaged severely during and after the war. The USA and USSR became the most powerful two countries at the end of the war. The post-war and worn-out European countries began to turn to communism, whereupon the Soviet Union accelerated and increased its propagandas on the purpose of spreading communism to the world. The USA took an important step with the Truman Doctrine against this propaganda. The United States was already assisting European economic recovery with direct financial aid, military assistance to Greece and Turkey was also being given, the newly formed United Nations was providing humanitarian assistance.³ All of them became a preliminary preparation for the Marshall Plan. In January 1947 President Harry Truman appointed George Marshall as Secretary of State. And in just a few months the plan was prepared under the leadership of George Marshall. On June 5, 1947, in an address at Harvard University, Secretary of State George C. Marshall advanced the idea of a European self-help program to be financed by the United States. Based on a unified plan for western European economic reconstruction presented by a committee representing 16 countries, the U.S. Congress authorized the establishment of the European Recovery Program, which was signed into law by President Harry S. Truman on April 3, 1948.

The Marshall Plan intended to rehabilitate the economies of 17 Western European countries to create stable conditions in which democratic institutions could survive that rehabilitating the national economies depends on restoring political stability. By the Marshall Plan, funding, which would eventually rise to over \$12 billion, was approved for the reconstruction of Western Europe by the U.S. Congress.

³<https://www.marshallfoundation.org/marshall/the-marshall-plan/history-marshall-plan/>



The Marshall Plan was originally offered to almost all the European countries, including those under military occupation by the Soviet Union. On 12 June 1947 at the Paris Conference plan was discussed with the countries including the Soviet Union but the Soviets did not participate in later talks. The Soviets early on withdrew from participation in the plan, however, and were soon followed by the other eastern European nations under their influence.⁴ Thus, the Marshall Plan was applied to the Western European countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and Western Germany. Direct grants accounted for the vast majority of the aid, with the remainder in the form of loans and to coordinate the European participation, 16 countries, led by the United Kingdom and France, established the Committee of European Economic Cooperation to suggest a four-year recovery program.

With the implementation of the plan, the USSR described the plan as an attack of American imperialism and pioneered the establishment of the Cominform, as a counter-attack. While the US aims to create political stability in European countries, in its favor; the USSR aims to take steps against these US moves by keeping the countries that support communism together. Thus, the world entered a new era, the Cold War.

COMINFORM

Cominform, formally Communist Information Bureau, or Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties agency of international communism founded under Soviet auspice on 5 October 1947.⁵ Even if not directly established in place of the third international **Comintern**, the Cominform had the same principle as the three international. The intended purpose of Cominform was to coordinate actions between Communist parties under Soviet direction, especially the parties of countries in which Communists had important power. The nine Communist parties were the founders but the most important supporter of Cominform was Yugoslavia, under the leadership of Tito. Thus, the headquarters of Cominform was in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

⁴<https://www.britannica.com/event/Marshall-Plan>

⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Cominform>



At the end of the war, the USSR had power in most of Eastern Europe. Countries such as Poland, Bulgaria, Eastern Europe, Hungary, and Romania were liberated from the German army, by the USSR. In these countries, Soviet Russia succeeded in its propaganda to spread communism to the world, and these countries were governed by communist governments. Besides, countries such as Yugoslavia and Albania, which declared their independence, were governed by communist governments. In France and Italy, the communist parties had important positions in coalition governments. But the United States, concerned about the spread of communism to the world, desired to ensure political stability and the world order of its own, by removing the countries from their worn process. Thereupon, President Harry S. Truman proposed a military and economic aid plan for countries threatened by communism. Following the adoption of the plan and the aforementioned assistance; with the Marshall Plan, financial and economic aid proposed to a various number of European countries –including the Soviet Union. However, the USSR and Eastern European countries refused help because their views were opposed to the US. In this period, which can be called the beginning of the Cold War, at the end of September, the European communist parties meet in Poland. Andrey Zhdanov, Stalin's right-hand man, defines the division of the world into two enemy camps: the "imperialist camp" led by the United States and the "democratic and anti-imperialist camp" grouped around the USSR. The Communists decided to create the Cominform.⁶

Member Parties

- Communist Party of the Soviet Union
- Communist Party of Yugoslavia
- Italian Communist Party
- French Communist Party
- Bulgarian Communist Party
- Hungarian Communist Party
- Party of Labour Albania
- Communist Party of Czechoslovakia
- Socialist Unity Party of Germany
- Communist Party of Netherlands
- Polish Workers' Party
- Romanian Workers' Party
- Communist Party of the Free Territory of Trieste

⁶ <https://schoolhistory.co.uk/notes/cominform/>



Heretofore, there were two meetings. The first was the founding meeting. This occurred in Poland, 1947. The second meeting occurred in Yugoslavia in January 1948. During this meeting, a permanent editorial board was chosen for the Cominform's newspaper with the "For Lasting Peace, for People's Democracy" mission. Despite the disagreements between some countries, Cominform keeps the Eastern Bloc together and the US sees Cominform as a threat to its propaganda.

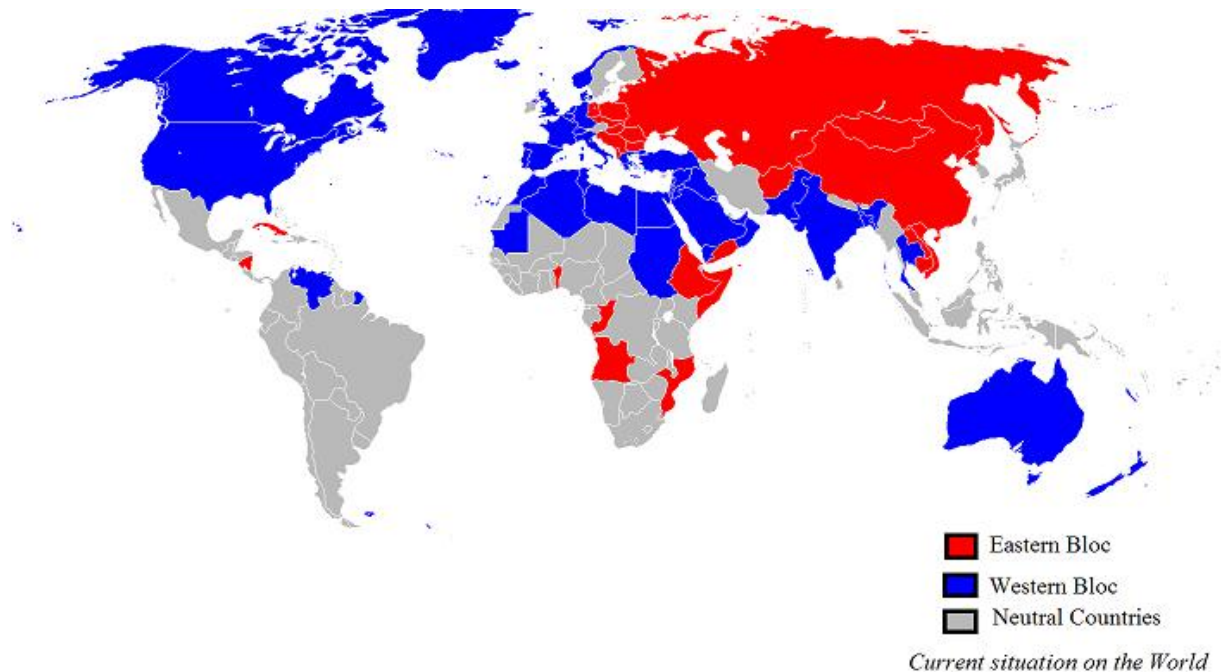
Comintern

The Comintern (also known as the Communist International or the Third International) was a communist organization established in March 1919 by Vladimir Lenin to destroy the bourgeois regime that existed in the preparations for the October Revolution. The Comintern aimed to unite all forces, including the armed forces, to overthrow the bourgeois regime and to establish an International Soviet Republic.

The central policy of the Comintern was the establishment of Communist parties all over the world to assist the international proletarian revolution or the world revolution. They also shared the idea of democratic centralism, which brought the principle that all revolutionaries should first move from their own countries, but where the Comintern could intervene.

Between 1919 and 1935 the Comintern held eight world congresses. In March 1919, to the First Congress of the Communist International 34 different parties and movements formed in many countries such as Germany, Italy, Russia, Hungary, Serbia, Britain, Czechoslovakia and Romania were invited. And on May 15, 1943, the Comintern was officially abolished by Stalin. National parties that were members of the Comintern were accused of being Soviet slaves. By abolishing the Comintern, Stalin wanted to overcome this problem and pave the way for the European communists after the war. It is often stated that Stalin wants to do so to give the impression that the USSR was no longer in search of revolution.

The Comintern, who played a passive role in the success of World War II and did not want to participate in the war, was officially involved in the war after Hitler attacked Russia in 1941 with Operation Barbarossa. Following the collapse of the Comintern, the Cominform that followed was established. After the Paris conference in which the Marshall Plan was adopted, the cold war started officially by founding of the Cominform.



TIMELINE OF WORLD WAR II AND AFTERMATH PROCESS

1939, September 1 –Germany, led by Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland and started World War Second.

1939, September 3 -Britain and France declared war on Germany, as they guaranteed Poland’s borders.

1939, September 17 - The Soviet Union attacked Poland from the east and entered the war.

1940, April 9 - Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. Denmark surrendered the same day.

1940, May 10 - June 22 - Germany attacked Western Europe. Luxembourg was occupied on 10 May. The Netherlands surrendered on May 14th and Belgium on 28 May. On June 22, France signed a truce in which Germany occupied the



northern half of the country and the entire Atlantic coast. A collaborative regime was set up in southern France with the capital Vichy.

1940, June 9 - Norway surrendered to Germany.

1940, June 10 –Italy, led by Benito Mussolini, entered the war.

1940, June 21 - Italy invaded southern France.

1940, November - Slovakia, Hungary and Romania joined the Axis powers.

1941, March 1 –Bulgaria joined the Axis powers.

1941, April 6- Germany invaded Yugoslavia.

1941, May 17 – Yugoslavia surrendered to Germany.

1941, June 22 - Germany attacked the USSR.

1941, December 6 - Germany began to decline with the Soviet counterattack.

1941, December 8- The United States entered the war and opened a war against Japan.

1941, November 11-13 - Germany and the Axis powers declared war on the United States.

1942, May 30 - England bombed Cologne. Thus, the war entered into Germany for the first time.

1943, July 5 - The Germans launched a large tank attack in the Soviet Union. The Soviets repulsed the attack within a week and started their own attack attempts.

1943, July 10 –The US and the UK troops landed in Sicily. By mid-August, the Allies took control of Sicily.

1943, July 25 - The Fascist Grand Council dismissed Benito Mussolini and led Italian Marshal Pietro Badoglio to form a new government.

1943, September 8 -The Badoglio government surrendered to the Allies. The Germans immediately seized control in Rome, and northern Italy and established a puppet fascist regime under Mussolini, who was freed from conviction by German commandos on September 12.



1944, June 4 - The Allies liberated Rome.

1944, June 22 -The Soviets launched a major offensive in Belarus, which destroyed the headquarters of the German Military Union in August 1 and driving from Warsaw, the center of Poland, to the west of the Vistula River.

1944, August 25 - The Free French Forces, supported by the Allies, entered France, and in December almost all of France was liberated.

1944, September 12-Finland abandoned the Axis alliance by signing a truce with the USSR.

1944, October - The Germans left the south of Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia.

1944, October 20 –The US troops landed in the Philippines.

1944, December 16 - The Germans launched the final offensive in the west, known as the Battle of the Bulge, to take back Belgium and divide the Allied forces on the German border. As of 1 January 1945, the Germans withdrew.

1945, April 16 - The Soviets launched their latest attacks that besieged Berlin.

1945, April 30 - Adolf Hitler committed suicide.

1945, September 7 - The Germans surrendered to the western Allies.

1945, May 9 - The Germans surrendered to the Soviets. The war ended in Europe.

1945, July 3 - USSR, USA and France started occupying Germany.

1945, July 17 –The Postdam Conference, which focused on the reconstruction of Germany and the war criminals, began in Germany.

1945, August 6 - The US dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Approximately 140.000 people died.

1945, August 8 - The USSR declared war on Japan and seized Manchuria.

1945, August 9 - The US dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki. Approximately 70.000 people died.

1945, September 2 - World War II ended on all fronts, with the surrender of Japan.



1945, October 24-The United Nations was established in San Francisco Conference.

1945, November 11 - Josip Tito won the Yugoslav elections.

1946, March 5 - Churchill made Iron Curtain Speech.

1946, March 30 -The Greek civil war began.

1946, August 7 - The Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissioner issued a note to the Turkish Foreign Ministry, stating that "the straits now represent the security interests of other Black Sea countries".

1946, October 27 - Georgi Dimitrov won the elections in Bulgaria.

1947, January 19 - Poland becomes a communist state with the establishment of the Polish People's Republic.

1947, March 12 –The US President Harry S. Truman announced the Truman Doctrine.

1947, June 5 – The US Secretary of State George C. Marshall announced the European Recovery Program, Marshall Plan, in an address at Harvard University.

1947, October 5 - Cominform was established under the leadership of the USSR.

1948, February - With the Czechoslovak coup, communist rule began in Czechoslovakia.

1948, April 16 - Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, emerged from the Marshall Plan, was established.

1948, June 24 - The Soviet Union blockades road and rail traffic between Berlin and the West.

1948, June 28 –The present time.



Attention for the delegates:

MUNIA'19 Historical Committee is a simulation that will revive the dates 28, 29 and 30 June 1948. The delegates who will be part of this committee are expected to settle the conflict by bringing together political, ideologic, and economic problems and disagreements on a common ground and produce genuine solutions for how to end the cold war that had just begun between the US and the USSR which became two opposing forces after the World War II. The delegates have three wide fields with the economy, ideology and policy to research and determine their countries' situation. As the delegates are going to find the arguments for proving their rightness also they are going to research for showing the wrongness of the other side. In the committee sessions, delegates will be in a discussion area including mentioned three issues. Because of the reason that it will take place in the past, it is very important that the delegates pay attention to the dates and do not present any data which happened after 1948 when investigating the attitudes of the representatives of the countries they represent for this issue, during the sessions.



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