



Background Guide

Committee: Allies' Conference (WWII)

Topic: Disposal of Axis Power

2012年宁波模拟联合国大会

Ningbo Model United Nations Conference 2012

宁波效实中学

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Background Guide of **Allies'** **Conference** **(WWII)**

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Welcome Letter from the Dais

Dear delegates of Allies' Conference (WWII),

We, the Dais of Allies' Conference, would like to avail this great opportunity, to extend our warmest welcome to you all for your participating in the this THRILLING committee of **Ningbo Model United Nations Conference 2012**. In the following three days' conference, we would expect your passions and devotions to this committee and we are deeply convinced that with all your wits and endeavors, this committee will be a great success.

Enough courage is always required in order to devote yourselves to innovative conferences; in other words, to be a member in our joint-cabinet can never seem easy, yet challenging but rewarding. For the time being, you've been trekking through the tunnel of an nontransparent historical period, post WWII, when the three Prime States began to notice conflicts under the cooperative surface of Anti-Fascism League, or the so called "Pan Ally States".

Your efforts, as you may imagine, will contribute to the ongoing track of reality in various aspects, and lead to foreseen or unforeseen consequences. So watch your decisions, for the simple reason that the history has not yet taken place, and the true reality is posed in front of you to shape. And please don't feel confined by all the decisions made in the past. Remember, **we are not here to Review the history; we are here to Write the history**. So if a US delegate feel that the Roosevelt made a mistake in trusting Stalin at Yalta Conference, stand out and say it; if a fifth country wants to participate in the administration of post-war Germany, come to the front and strive for it; if you think the Big Three's decisions were not perfect nor fair, take your chance and try to make a difference!

Besides, holding caucus seminar by seminar, lobbying around night after night, what for? Instead of probable answers "a sponsor" or simply "to practice", Dais would like you to think differently---"For the Soviet!!" (a delegate from Russian may shout out loud). It is crucial to catch opportunities when it's possible for you to gain your states interests before they vanish. INTEREST, the actual aim in every conference, MUN or UN or our **Allies' Conference**. So, the following words should be articulated: **strive AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE for your country**. Maybe your country isn't strong enough to fight the superpowers, maybe your country seems a tiny island compared to the Republic of China, but you, the diplomat representing your people and state, may earn huge benefit for your country through your strong political wrist, tactful diplomatic skill, and persuasive speech-- that happens a lot in actual history.

Just as mentioned above, you are the one to make a difference in the invisible flow. In the meantime, Dais will try best to provide you with academic supports and to form

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an stage of reality for delegates to perform your best. This innovative committee is a result of persistent efforts and contributions and we would like to express our deep gratitude to all those who have devoted themselves to this conference. Without their hard work, it's impossible to present you this amazing committee.

We sincerely wish all of you enjoy the conference in the following days and we do hope NBMUN2012 will be the very key for you to open the door to a wonderful world of MUN.

Yours Sincerely,
Dais of Allies' Conference (WWII)

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俞烨珉, 122357217@qq.com, role play as President Franklin Roosevelt

Description of the Committee

The Allies' Conference (WWII) is a so-called "trespassed" stage of history in which delegations from most major allies will sit together, creating post-war world order and striving for own interests.

"Why this special committee with such a complicated topic?" you might ask. The Dais find it hard for small countries to participate in the world-order constructing at the end of WWII: officials were helpless sitting at tables, when their probable actions had been already limited and planned by the state of affairs---for instance, Poland had few probability in avoiding its destiny of socialization after the Big Three had decided it on the Yalta Conference. Therefore, our Allies' Conferences is a merged version consisting Yalta, Potsdam and so on, so that details can be modeled after early multilateral conferences, while chances for rewriting historical events remains.

With such consideration, the Dais felt an exact date would be inflexible and unrealistic for you to fully present your ability and thinking, thus we decide to offer you a time period: our Allies' Conference was held in the Spring of 1945, which was



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the time of the actual Yalta Conference (February 4–11, 1945) and a bit before the actual Potsdam Conference (July 16 to August 2, 1945).

The Dais also set certain goals for the conference. First of all, we need to solve the problem left by the Third Reich: Nazi Germany since it's the largest sponsor of WWII and the center of European conflict. The disposal of German problems, affected by every delegation's attitude, can result in both political and economic changes of certain countries; and at the same time, it might even reshuffle the whole continent of Europe, impacting global orders to cause chain reactions afterwards. Second, the fate of Poland needs to be decided. Will the Soviet Union and its Eastern Allies successfully convert Poland into a Communist state this time? Let's wait and see. If the first two issues are solved successfully, the Dais will be more than happy to see your delegates discuss the Third level: Europe. Though Declaration of Liberated Europe was issued in Yalta, but was Europe really LIBERATED? No. It remains in fetters, this time by an Iron Curtain. Last and the ultimate, we Dais genuinely hope that a primary revision on UN establishing could come up in later sessions, that is to say, you have been given the right to found a UN this time in our NBMUN conference!

In the conference room, delegates, you are going to role play as powerful officials of national government, leaders of political parties, and diplomatic ambassadors. You'll find a **Role-List** in the later part of this BG. Because we Dais don't want any single person dominate the conference with his/her role, we reserved 3 most powerful roles: Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of UK; Joseph Stalin, the Premier of USSR; and Franklin Roosevelt, the President of USA. They are role-played by our Dais Member. But this doesn't mean the 3 countries have us Dais back up. Our Big Three will try to modify the direction of the conference if necessary, will announce the crisis, and will keep the balance between blocs.

The Dais understand that a special committee may result in some confusion. If you should encounter any problems, please feel free to ask us. And the Dais sincerely hope you have fun and growth in our Allies' Conference!

Rules and Procedures (draft)

Since **Allies' Conference (WWII)** is a special committee of NBMUN2012, the Dais made a few changes to the common MUN rules. As is known to all, a clear understanding of the rules and procedures (of any conference) will not only help the delegate to fully express him/herself, but also maintain the order and lay the foundation of the whole conference. Thus we Dais strongly recommend you delegates to take the following draft of **Rules and Procedures** seriously: read through it, carefully consider it, and let us know if there is any confusion or defect.

<I> General Principles

1. Procedures below apply to the *Allies' Conference (WWII)* in NBMUN2012; the Dais reserve the right to make changes to the rules and give out official explanation of the rules when needed;
2. English is adopted as the only official language in the conference, while working languages consist of English and Mandarin: all public speaking, formal documents, private letters and contact with other delegation's members must be in English; Mandarin is only used inside the delegation for text or oral communication (including In-cabinet Caucus, which will be mentioned in following clauses);
3. Dais has the right to bring the conference into formal sessions when timing is right;

<II> Debating Procedures

1. [Roll Call] Rapporteur will check delegations present first, single delegates second;
2. [Main Speakers' List] Certain main speakers' list does not exist in order;*
3. [Points] Delegate need to raise his/her placard, also call out the form of point (given below); the points have the highest priority among all available forms of actions, and should be dealt immediately once they are in order;
4. [Point of Grammar] Three of which could be raised during the reading period of a certain file;
5. [Point of Personal Privilege] Used only for TURE personal privileges not related to process of conference itself, and Dais expects deference could be showed;
6. [Point of Order] Can be raised at any time to require explanation for orders or to correct mistaken procedures;
7. [Point of Inquiry] POI can be a question or a statement; during any public speaking period, delegates have right to come up with it by raising one's placard, while the speaker on the stage has right to decide whether to accept; The question or statement made by the inquirer won't be timed, but need to be short;
8. [Motions] The following forms of motions are set aiming at ensuring a fluent but realistic multilateral discussion, and they are in order when floor is opened by Dais;
9. [Motion - Moderated Caucus] Similar to that of ordinary conferences, MC needs

a brief but accurate topic as well as a total time; and if time for each speaker is not given, it shall automatically be 1 minute;

10. [Motion - Voting] Voting in documental form is for Conference Resolutions only (see general Voting clause below);

11. [Motion - Un-moderated Caucus] The Dais encouraged the use of In-Cabinet Caucus and Private Talk instead of UMC; so the right to raise an UMC will be given to the Big Three; delegates may page the Big Three or other Dais Member if you think an UMC is indispensable under certain circumstance;

12. [In-Cabinet Caucus] ICC is for more efficient exchange of ideas in a certain correspondingly large delegation, a page contains "ICC", total time, and all cabinet members' signatures shall be handed in to Dais so that it can be admitted; at most 2 ICCs can be in process at the same time in separated corners;

13. [Private Talk] Delegations can invite members from other cabinets to hold a multilateral Private Talk through pages (including informations the same as ICC, yet the time limit will be 5 minutes) to handle disagreements; each delegation may accredit 1 or 2 representatives, and at most 2 PTs can be in process at the same time in separated corners;

14. [Voting] Voting in procedure form needs a simple majority to get passed, delegates shall raise placards when supporting any motion, which means every delegate has one vote; voting in documental form is used for Conference Resolution, where every nation has one vote;

<III> File Writing

1. [Working Paper] A WP will be a conclusion of what have been discussing on the stage, or a series of methods come up with by one or several cabinet members, which are organized logically and aim at solving one particular aspect of the issue. Authors of any certain Working Paper will be given an extended chance to express their systemized ideas if one pages the Dais and get approval, and the total time shall be 2 minutes;

2. [Public Statement] Similar to a partial Draft Resolution, 2 or 3 cabinets can sponsor a Public Statement to show their common points and cooperative attitudes, and any country in favor can be the signatory; the Statement will be released to the whole conference after the Dais receive and approve it. The Public Statement shall include substantial content, countries' names and signature of the countries' name. Please notice that any Statement can include **hidden clauses** which are invisible for delegations apart from sponsors and signatories. Those hidden clauses will influence the policy of countries related and the Dais may give out crisis accordingly;

3. [Conference Resolution] Widely accepted and conclusive solutions on a vital topic should be showed in a CR, which stands for your efforts and the end of related discussion; a Conference Resolution needs 2/3 majority to pass.

NOTE:



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*[Main Speakers' List] Certain main speakers' list does not exist in order;
The Dais realized that Main Speakers' List can really become "Position Paper Reading Time" so we decided to abolish the process. Meanwhile the Dais expect every delegate to read through Position Papers of other countries before the conference, to understand the basic position other delegations hold in advance.

Role List

United States

01. Secretary of Defense- James Francis Byrnes
 US-Secretary of Defense-Byrnes
02. Commander in Chief- Dwight David Eisenhower
 US-Commander in Chief -Eisenhower
03. Ambassador to the Soviet Union- William Averell Harriman
 US-Ambassador to USSR-Harriman
04. General of the Army-George Catlett Marshall
 US-General of the Army-Marshall
05. Secretary of War-Henry L. Stimson
 US-Secretary of War-Stimson

The Soviet Union

01. Foreign minister - Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov
 USSR-Foreign minister- Molotov
02. Marshal- Georgy Konstantinovich Zhukov
 USSR-Marshal-Zhukov
03. Marshal- Ivan Stepanovich Konev
 USSR-Marshal-Konev



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04. Marshal--Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Vasilevsky
USSR-Marshal-Vasilevsky

05. Military Commander- Rodion Yakovlevich Malinovsky
USSR-Marshal-Malinovsky

Great Britain

01. foreign Minister - Robert Anthony Eden
UK -Foreign Minister- Eden

02. Field Marshal- Bernard Law Montgomery
UK-Field Marshal-Montgomery

03. Ambassador to USA- Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, 1st Earl of Halifax
UK-Ambassador to USA-Earl of Halifax

04. Deputy Prime Minister -Clement Attlee
UK-Deputy Prime Minister-Earl Attlee

05. Chief of the Imperial General Staff t-Alan Francis Brook
UK-Chief of the Imperial General Staff- Alan Brook

Free French

01. President of Provisional Government –Charles De Gaulle
Free French-President-De Gaulle

02. General of the First Group Army-Jean Joseph Marie Gabriel de Lattre de Tassigny
Free French-General of the First Group Army-Tassigny

03. Chief of Staff- Alphonse Pierre Juin
Free French-Chief of Staff-Juin

04. Foreign Minister -Georges-Augustin Bidault
Free French-foreign minister-Bidault

The Republic of China

01. Ambassador to UK - Koo Vi Kyuin
ROC-Ambassador to UK-Koo Vi Kyuin

02. Ambassador to the USSR.- Fu Bingchang
ROC-Ambassador to USSR-Fu Bingchang

03. Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in the China War Zone - Chiang Kai-shek



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ROC-Supreme Commander -Chiang Kai-Shek

Czechoslovakia

01. President - Edvard Beneš

Czechoslovakia-President-Edvard Beneš

02. Foreign Minister - Jan Garrigue Masaryk

Czechoslovakia-Foreign Minister- Masaryk

Netherlands

01. Foreign Minister- Eelco Nicolaas Van Kleffens

Netherlands-Foreign Minister- Van Kleffens

02. Prime Minister-Pieter Sjoerds Gerbrandy

Netherlands-Prime Minister-Gerbrandy

Brazil

01. Minister of External Relations - Osvaldo Euclides de Sousa Aranha

Brazil-Minister of External Relations-Aranha

02. President - Getúlio Dornelles Vargas

Brazil-President-Vargas

Canada

01. Prime Minister- William Lyon Mackenzie King

Canada-Prime Minister-Mackenzie King

02. Governor General- Alexander Cambridge, 1st Earl of Athlone

Canada-Governor General-Athlone

the Union of South Africa

01. Prime Minister- Jan Christiaan Smuts

South Africa-Prime Minister-Smuts

02. Deputy Prime Minister- Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr

South Africa-Deputy Prime Minister-Hofmeyr

Kingdom of Hungary

01. Foreign Minister - János Gyöngyösi

Hungary-Foreign Minister- Gyöngyösi

02. Prime Minister-Knight Béla Miklós de Dálnok

Hungary-Prime Minister-Dálnok



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the Kingdom of Italy

01. Foreign Minister - Alcide De Gasperi
Italy-Foreign Minister -De Gasperi

02. Prime Minister -Ivanoe Bonomi
Italy-Prime Minister-Bonomi

the Polish government-in-exile

01. Prime Minister- Tomasz Arciszewski
Polish Government-in-exile-Prime Minister-Arciszewski

02. Ambassador to London- Henryk Leon Strasburger
Polish Government-in-exile-Ambassador to London-Strasburger

Polish Workers' Party \Provisional Government of Republic of Poland

01.Minister of Defence- Michał Rola-Żymierski
Polish Workers' Party-Minister of Defence-Żymierski

02.Deputy Prime Minister-Władysław Gomułka
Polish workers' Party-Deputy Prime Minister-Gomułka

Romania

01. Premier- Petru Groza
Romania-Premier-Groza

02. Foreign Minister - Gheorghe I. Tătărescu
Romania-Foreign Minister- Tătărescu

Australia

01. Commander in Chief-Thomas Albert Blamey
Australia-Commander in Chief-Blamey

02. Foreign Minister-Herbert Vere Evatt
Australia -Foreign minister -Evatt

Belgium

01. Foreign Minister-Paul-Henri Spaak
Belguim- Foreign minister -Spaak

02. Prime Minister- Achille Honoré Van Acker
Belguim-Prime minister-Van Acker

Background Part A

Warfare and Formation of Allies

World War II, or the Second World War (often abbreviated as **WWII** or WW2), was a global conflict that got underway by 1939 and ended in 1945. It involved most of the world's nations—including all of the great powers—eventually forming two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis.

The Allies of World War II were the countries that opposed the Axis powers during the period. The allied nations were embroiled into World War II either because they had already been invaded, were directly threatened with invasion by the Axis or because they were concerned that the Axis powers would come to control the world.

This alliance first appeared as an anti-German coalition formed by France, Britain and Poland. The three countries linked themselves in a military defense pact in August 1939, following Adolf Hitler's explicit threats against Poland, which triggered the war.

After the German Nazi's sudden invasion to Poland, the nations in anti-German coalition declared war on the Third Reich. This was followed by a series of declarations of war by the members of the British Commonwealth, including Canada, Union of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

However, this newly-formed alliance provide little substantial help to Pole: British troops deployed to the Continent, but in a phase later entitled “the Phoney War” by the British and sitting war, by the Germans, neither side launched major operations against the other. The policies of allies actually facilitate German Nazi on its way to conquer. After dominating Poland, Germany invaded France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg on May 10th, 1940, stimulating the above-mentioned states to join the Allies.

The French fortified Maginot Line was circumvented by a flanking movement through the thickly wooded Ardennes region, which was mistakenly perceived by French planners as an impenetrable natural barrier against German. British troops were forced to withdraw from the continent at Dunkirk, abandoning their heavy equipment by the end of the month. On June 10th, Italy invaded France, declaring war on both France and the United Kingdom; twelve days later France surrendered and was soon divided into German and Italian occupation zones, and an unoccupied rump state under the Vichy Regime. With France neutralized, Germany began an air superiority campaign over Britain (the Battle of Britain) to prepare for an invasion.[71] The campaign failed, and the invasion plans were canceled by September.

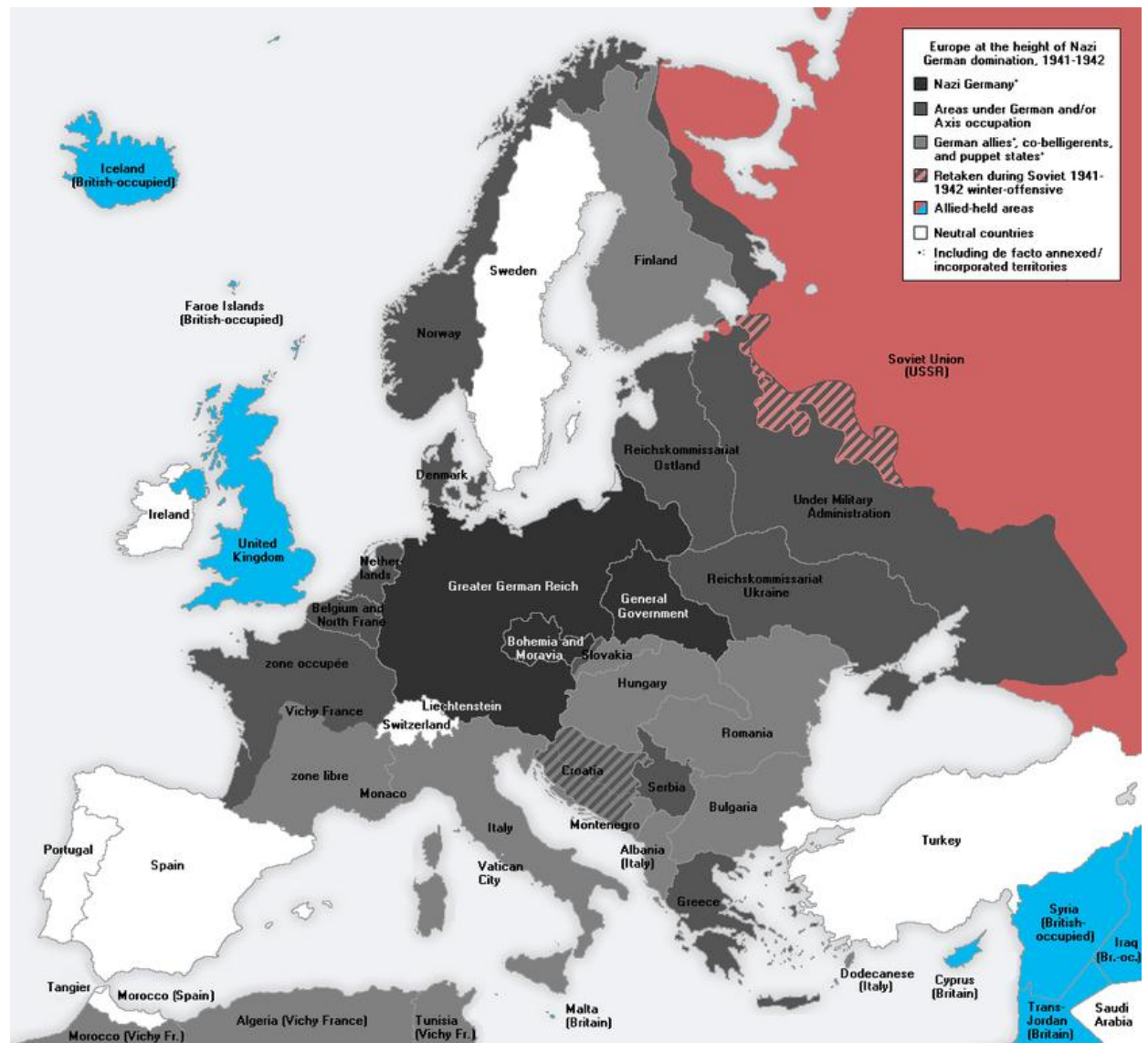
At the end of September 1940, the Tripartite Pact united Japan, Italy and Germany to

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formalize the Axis Powers. And the Axis expanded in November 1940 when Hungary, Slovakia and Romania joined the Pact.

On June 22nd, 1941, Germany, along with other European Axis members, invaded the Soviet Union by surprise, making significant gains into Soviet territory, inflicting immense losses in both personnel and materiel. In July, 1941, the UK and the Soviet Union formed a military alliance against Germany, and USSR officially became a member of the Allies.

(Europe at the height of Nazi German domination, 1941-1942)



On the other hand, in the Far East, Japan planned to rapidly seize European colonies in Asia to stretch the frontline into the Central Pacific; the Japanese would then be free to exploit Southeast Asian resources while exhausting the over-stretched Allies. To prevent possible American intervention in the process, Japan further planned to destroy the United States Pacific Fleet. On December 7th, (December 8th JST), 1941, Japan started a series of attacks toward British and American holdings in Southeast

Asia and the Central Pacific nearly simultaneously, including an attack on the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, landings in Thailand and Malaysia and the battle of Hong Kong.

These attacks led the U.S., Britain, Australia and other Allies to formally declare war on Japan. Germany and the other members of the Tripartite Pact responded by declaring war on the United States. In January of 1942, the United States, Britain, Soviet Union, China, and 22 smaller or exiled governments issued the **Declaration by United Nations**, which affirmed **the Atlantic Charter**.

At this point, previously separate battlefields in Europe, Asia, and North Africa have been connected into a global one. And on the allies side, the coalition adopted new members such as United States, Republic of China (officially declared war with USA, despite its longstanding war with Japan), Czechoslovakia, Brazil, and Republic of Korea.

Now, the world's anti-fascist power was greater than ever: Americans, having broken Japanese naval codes and been fully aware of Japanese plans, used this knowledge to achieve a decisive victory at Midway over the Imperial Japanese Navy; Western Allies' invasion of Sicily which, combined with previous Italian failures, resulted in the ousting and arrest of Mussolini later that month. A new Italian government rose to power, and shifted its side to Allies (incorporation of Kingdom of Italy).

As for the Eastern Front, on July 12th, 1943, the Soviets launched their own counter-offensives, thereby dispelling any hopes of the German Army for victory or even stalemate in the east. The Soviet victory at Kursk heralded the downfall of German superiority.

In November 1943, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill met with Chiang Kai-shek in Cairo and then with Joseph Stalin in Tehran. The former conference determined the post-war return of Japanese territory, while the latter included agreement that the Western Allies would invade Europe in 1944 and that the Soviet Union would declare war on Japan within three months of Germany's defeat.

On 6 June 1944 (known as D-Day), the Western Allies landed on Normandy to open up the "second front", the front in the West. This landing was successful, and led to the defeat of the German Army units in France. Paris was liberated by the local resistance assisted by the Free French Forces on 25 August and the Western Allies continued to push back German forces in Western Europe during the latter part of the year.

The Red Army's strategic offensive in eastern Romania cut off and destroyed the considerable German troops there and triggered successful offensives in Romania and in Bulgaria, which were followed by their shifts to the Allied side. Later in the East,

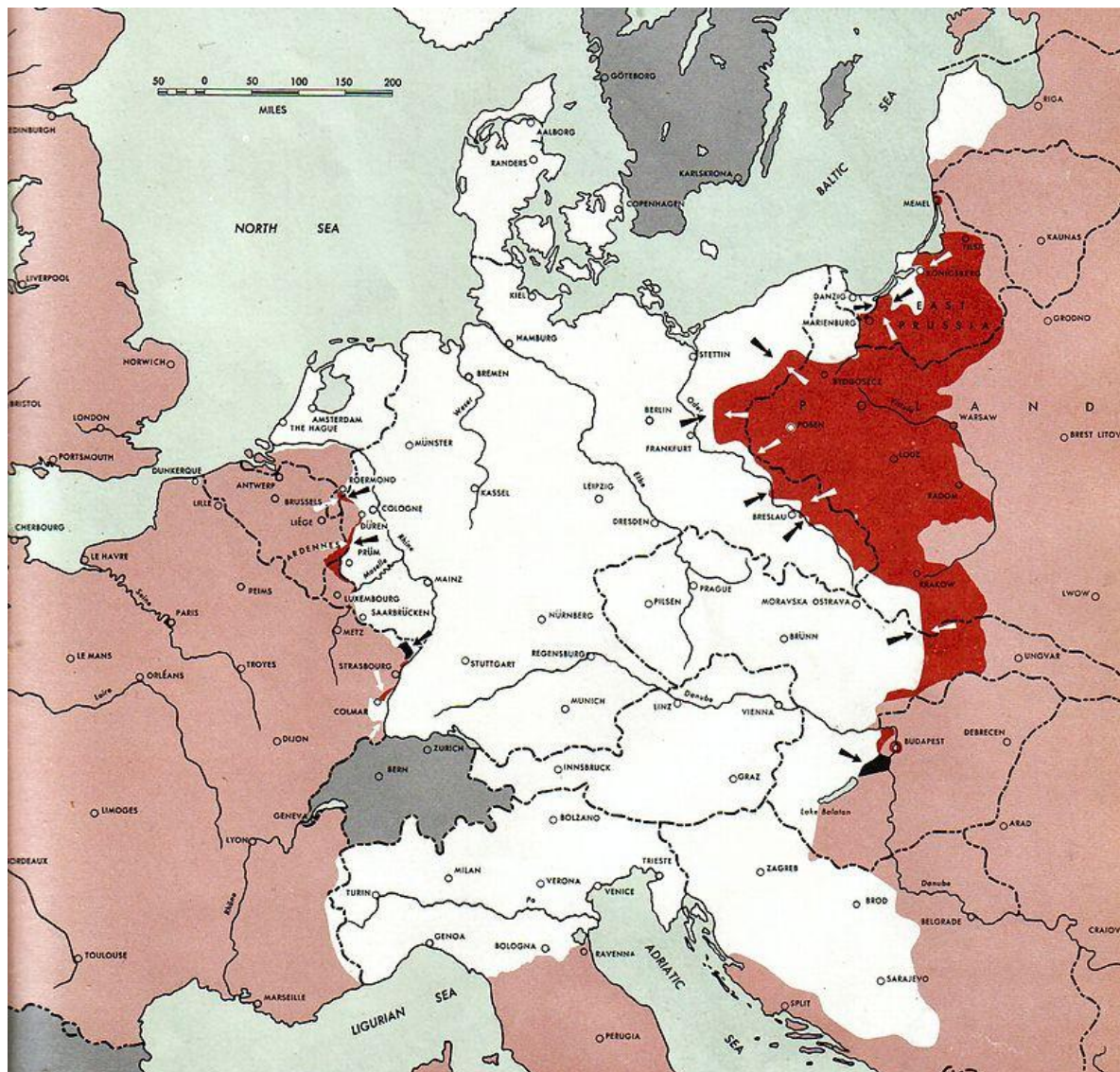
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German-occupied Kingdom of Hungary was also enfranchised.

In mid-January, 1945, the Soviets attacked Poland, pushing from the Vistula to the Oder river in Germany, and overran East Prussia. Red Army Marshal Georgy Zhukov's forces were 65 km (40 mi) from Berlin.

Then comes the spring, the time of our *Allies' conference*, your stage, delegates!
(Above countries whose names are underlined are invited to this mock conference of allies)

And here attached a war-map of Europe, Spring of 1945.



Critical Thinking:

How did your country get involved in WWII and what's its position in the allies?

Background Part B

Nazi Germany

As the country most responsible for the catastrophic and notorious WWII, the defeated Third Reich (Nazi Germany) lost all former glory and was put into "trial" by the allies. How to settle this "evil power" and make sure it won't plot a Third World War? How to make it repay the debt and death of Allied Nations? How to realize the interest of your country, your bloc in the disposal of Germany? And how to make the trial fare and harmless to the innocent civilians?

The settlement of Nazi Germany is the foundation of solving the aftermath of WWII, and thus is the most important aspect of our **Allies' Conference**.

a. Territory Division

As we all know, the post-war Germany was generally divided into West and East. But before we come to this ultimate end, let's consider why the Big Three wanted to divide this nation.

The Allies' primary objective in the treatment of Nazi Germany was to prevent German potential aggression in the future; In considering how this objective can be best achieved, the Big Three decided to divide the country to weaken its power, among other ways to limit Germany.

As for the question "in what fashion should Germany be divided, into what sections, with what boundaries?", there were several plans proposed. Winston Churchill wanted to divide Germany into 3 separate States: North German state, South German state including modern Austria and Hungary, and West German state. (picture 1). President of USA, F. D. Roosevelt gave out a more complicated and history-oriented partition to divide Germany into 8 pieces (in the history, there were lots of little countries in nowadays Germany) (Picture 2). And there was another famous plan, named Morgenthau Plan, to deal with the problem. (picture 3)



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

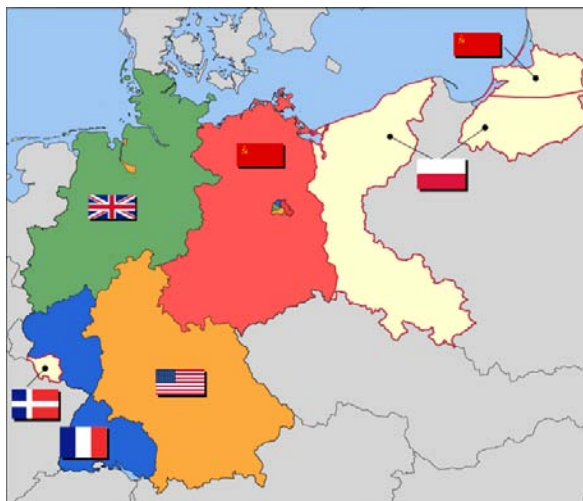
A "Committee on Dismemberment of Germany" was set up, and in the real Yalta

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Conference, the final agreement was kind of a mixture of 1st and 3rd plan: three zones of occupation, one for each of the three principal Allies-- The Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States. Berlin itself, although in the Russian zone, would also be divided into three sectors (and eventually became a Cold War symbol because of the division's realization via the Berlin Wall, built and manned by the Soviet-backed East German government).

Later after several negotiation, Stalin agreed that France might have a fourth occupation zone in Germany but it would have to be formed out of the American and British zones.

Let's take a look at the final setting as shown in the picture 4. Germany were divided among the Allies and occupied by British (the north-west), French (the south-west), American (the south) and Soviet (the east) troops. Saar protectorate is shown in white and under the administration of French Forth Republic. Pre-war German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line is shown in White, as it was assigned/annexed to Poland and the Soviet Union; moving the eastern German border westwards to the Oder-Neisse line had effectively reduced Germany in size by roughly 25%.



Picture 4



Picture 5

Soon after the end of the war, the Allies broke over ideological problems (Communism versus Capitalism), and thus both sides established their own spheres of influence, creating a previously non-existent division in Germany between East and West, A.K.A German Democratic Republic and Federal Republic of Germany, respectively.

West Germany is shown in Blue, East Germany is shown in Red, The Saar protectorate under French economic control is shown in Green. The Ruhr Area, the industrial engine of West Germany, is shown in brown as it was under the control of the International Authority for the Ruhr. West Berlin is shown in Yellow as it was formally under occupation by the Allies until 1990.

Critical Thinking:

Learn more about the territory loss and division of Germany; how did the common interests and individual interests of different countries determine the final agreement?

Delegates, please keep in mind that all the decisions the Big Three (or any other celebrities) made are for reference only. We should not be confined by their decisions; we are here to make our own choice. For example, why can there only be 4 countries governing the Germany? Another sample, why put Berlin into Russian Zone? The Big Three's decision led to the long time partition of Germany and severe hostility between the East and West; and maybe we will make a difference!

Remember, we are not here to Review the history; we are here to Make the history.

b. Demilitarization

Demilitarization is to reduce and control a nation's military power. Here are several common ways to demilitarize a nation/ army:

- 1) transforming a corps from a military or paramilitary force to a civilian one. The most famous example of this kind is that after the WWII, Imperial Japanese Army was dissolved and Japan was only allowed to keep the civilian force, namely the Police.
- 2) reduction or prohibition of one or more types of weapons or weapons systems. For instance, in the Treaty of Versailles, German Naval Forces were limited to six battleships (no more than 10,000 tons displacement each), six cruisers (no more than 6,000 tons displacement each), 12 destroyers (no more than 800 tons displacement each) and 12 torpedo boats (no more than 200 tons displacement each); moreover Germany was prohibited to build or purchase submarine.
- 3) demilitarization of a specific area, which is to establish a buffer zone between nations previously engaged in armed conflict. For example, the Treaty of Versailles established a demilitarized zone in the Rhineland.
- 4) reductions and restriction of military personnel. An example of this is that after WWI German armed forces was required to number no more than 100,000 troops, and conscription was abolished.
- 5) Unconditional abjuration the right to declare a war, but reserving the right to self-protect.

6) Strictly prohibit any kind of industries for armed warfare but retain those for reconstruction and reparation. (Reference: The Potsdam Proclamation)

The Dais recommend delegates to devise a concrete and realistic plan of demilitarizing Nazi Germany. The plan may include some or all of above-mentioned methods; fresh-new method that is suitable for this Germany case is especially welcomed.

c. Politics: Denazification

The victorious Allies outlawed the Nazi Party and started to denazify the Third Reich; the main purpose of this political movement was to destroy the old totalitarian power, to remove the extreme political idea from German civilians, and to prevent new Nazi power from revenging.

Denazification in Germany was attempted through a series of directives issued by the Allied Control Council, seated in Berlin, beginning in January 1946. "Denazification directives" first prohibited most of Nazi symbols and emblems especially the swastika throughout Germany and Austria.



Picture: swastika

Though all the occupying forces had agreed on the initiative, the methods used for denazification and the intensity with which they were applied differed from each occupation zones.

In **Soviet Zone**, the Soviet secret service, NKVD, set up a number of infamous "special camps" where alleged Nazis were interned. However, people were sometimes arrested kind of arbitrarily and did not receive a fair trial. At least 43,000 died in the camps.

In **American zone**, US officers initially intended a "re-education" of the German people; they believed that "Only an inflexible longterm occupation authority will be able to lead the Germans to a fundamental revision of their recent political philosophy (i.e. Nazi)." Every adult had to fill out a form, called a Fragebogen, detailing his or her past. US force helped to establish 545 civilian courts to oversee 900,000 cases. The courts also relied on statements from other people regarding the accused's involvement in National Socialism.

In those civil trials, German civilians were assigned one of five categories.

- V. Exonerated, or non-incriminated persons
- IV. Followers, or Fellow Travelers
- III. Less incriminated
- II. Activists, Militants, and Profiteers, or Incriminated Persons
- I. Major Offenders

In the French Zone and British Zone, the measures taken were much similar to those taken by US. However, France and UK focus more on a removal of the elite members of the Nazi party than a pursuit of all those who collaborated with, or aided the regime.

By early 1947, the Allies held 90,000 Nazis in detention; another 1,900,000 were forbidden to work as anything but manual laborers.

Though the Western Allies had great vision for this denazification measure, the delicate task of distinguishing those who truly complicit in or responsible for Nazi activities from mere "followers" made the work of the courts very difficult. US President Harry S. Truman alluded to this problem: "though all Germans might not be guilty for the war, it would be too difficult to try to single out for better treatment those who had nothing to do with the Nazi regime and its crimes." In the end, the denazification program of Western Allies was recognized as "counterproductive witch hunt" and a failure by US authorities, and they abandoned the program in 1951.

Another method the Allied had taken was to denazify Germany through controlling German media. Allied Control Council issued a directive to confiscate all media that could contribute to Nazism or militarism.

"all collections of works of art related or dedicated to the perpetuation of German militarism or Nazism will be closed permanently and taken into custody."

In consequence, a list was drawn up of over 30,000 book titles, ranging from school textbooks to poetry, which were then banned. All copies of books on the list were confiscated and destroyed; the possession of a book on the list was recognized as a punishable offence. Artworks were under the same censorship.

This measure was believed by some authorities that had helped to eliminate Nazi ideas in German people's mind; however, some historians believed that a large part of the confiscation was unnecessary, and that this censorship was used deliberately to prohibit any criticism of the Allied occupation forces.

After witnessing the pros and cons of denazification measures in history, what's your opinion on this issue? How would you deal with this once-evil-empire of National Socialism?

d. Trial of War Crime

Toward the end of the war, a question triggered fierce disputation among the allies: how should we deal with the war-sponsor from Germany? In late 1943, during the Tripartite Dinner Meeting at the Tehran Conference, the Soviet leader, Joseph Stalin, proposed executing 50,000–100,000 German staff officers. According to Russians, all those who had served for Nazi should be executed, or at least be forced to serve in Siberia; as for Schutzstaffel, they should probably be buried alive. Even the country with a longstanding history of law, the Great Britain, insisted hasty execution of all war criminals from the Third Reich, because English deemed that those individuals had sentenced themselves to death ever since they sponsored the war. However, Robert Jackson from the Supreme Court of USA insisted a fair, justified, and public trial to prosecute those major officers from Nazi government. Jackson stated that, if the victor of a war can arbitrarily decide the lives of the defeated, then the law and the court would lose its essential meaning since the very essence of court is to convict a crime. To strengthen people's respect and faith in law, Jackson proposed to establish a international Tribunal to make those war criminals pay for their crimes.

Jackson's suggestion was followed. The Big Three agreed that Nazi war criminals were to be hunted down and brought to justice, and they should be tried at the places where the crimes were committed-- Nuremberg, Germany, the origin of Nazi.



Nuremberg Trials. Defendants in the dock. The main target of the prosecution was Hermann Göring (at the left edge on the first row of benches), considered to be the most important surviving official in the Third Reich after Hitler's death.

The Nuremberg Trials were a series of military tribunals, most notable for the prosecution of prominent members of the political, military, and economic leadership of the defeated Nazi Germany. Three categories of crimes were defined: war crimes, crimes against peace, and crimes against humanity. The first and best known of these trials was the Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal (IMT), which tried 24 of the most important captured leaders of Nazi Germany, including Hermann Göring, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Rudolf Hess, Albert Speer, Karl Dönitz, Hans Frank, and Julius Streicher. Most defendants were found guilty, 12 were sentenced to execution

e. Economics: Reparation and Reconstruction

After WWII, Germany itself and the German economy were devastated. Great parts of most major cities destroyed by the bombings of the Allied forces, sovereignty was taken away by the Allies and the territory was filled with millions of refugees from the former eastern provinces which the Allies had decided were to be annexed by the Soviet Union and Poland.

Despite this terrible economic situation, both West Germany and East Germany were obliged to pay **war reparations** to the Allied governments, according to the Potsdam Conference.

So what are the **Forms of payment**? According to the Yalta Conference, no reparations to Allied countries would be paid in money. Instead, the war reparations were paid in the following 4 ways:

1) Land Ceding

As mentioned above, the previous German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line was assigned/annexed to Poland and the Soviet Union. Besides, the Netherlands demanded to annex a part of German territory and eventually got 69 km² in 1949 (bought back by West Germany in 1957).

2) Dismantling of industries

According to the Potsdam conference, Germany was to pay the Allies US\$23 billion mainly in machinery and manufacturing plants. In addition, in accordance with the agreed-upon policy of de-industrialization of Germany, large numbers of civilian factories were dismantled and transported to France and the UK, or simply destroyed. Some other countries get this kind of reparation, too: the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia received a value of US\$ 36 billion, in terms of industrial equipment from dismantled German factories.

3) Intellectual property

The Allies confiscated intellectual property of great value (patents, copyrights and trademarks), both in Germany and abroad, and used them to strengthen their own industrial competitiveness by licensing them to Allied companies.

Beginning immediately after the German surrender, the US pursued a vigorous program to harvest all technological and scientific know-how as well as all patents in Germany. It was estimated by historian that "intellectual reparations" taken by the US (and the UK) amounted to close to \$10billion. The US competitors of German firms were encouraged by the occupation authorities to access all records and facilities. A German report from May 1, 1949 stated that many entrepreneurs preferred not to do

research under the current regulations in fear of the research directly profiting their competitors.

The British took commercial secrets too, by abducting German scientists and technicians, or simply by interning German businessmen if they refused to reveal trade secrets.

4) Forced labor

As agreed by the Allies at the Yalta conference, Germans were used as forced labor as part of the reparations to be extracted to the countries ruined by Nazi aggression. By 1947 it was estimated that 4,000,000 Germans (both civilians and POWs) were being used as forced labor by the U.S., France, the UK and the Soviet Union. German prisoners were, for example, forced to clear minefields in France and the low countries. By December 1945 it was estimated by French authorities that 2,000 German prisoners were being killed or maimed each month in accidents.

Meanwhile thousands of the best German researchers were being put to work in the Soviet Union and in the U.S..

Critical Thinking:

1) Who should get the reparation, only the large superpower of the day or everyone harmed by maleficence of Nazi Germany? Here is an example: no reparations were paid for killed Jews during the Holocaust, and no reparations were paid to the Romani people. The Dais would like to see your **action and plan** to strive for the deserved, regardless of the size and power of your country.

2) Do you think the methods in which Allies demanded for reparation are fare and reasonable? Is there anything to be corrected or improved?

In addition to all those reparations and penalty imposed by Allies, limits were placed on permitted levels of German production in order to prevent resurgence of German militarism, part of which included severely restricting German steel production, and had impaired the rest of the German economy.

President Harry S. Truman was one of the first to realize the wrong direction of some industrial policy regarding West Germany, he stressed that "an orderly, prosperous Europe requires the economic contributions of a stable and productive Germany." So here came the **Reconstruction** of Post-war German Economy.

The West German economy was by the mid 50's rebuilt and should give credit to the abandonment of the Morgenthau Plan (a plan to control German Economy), fewer war reparations, and the Marshall Plan.

On the other hand, the eastern zone of occupation had a much larger scale of the dismantling and transporting factories to the Soviet Union. And The Eastern Block did not accept the Marshall Plan, denouncing it as American economic imperialism. Consequently, East Germany recovered much more slowly than its Western counterparts.

f. Civil Life

1) Casualties and Expulsion

More than 7 million Germans, including almost 2 million civilians, died during World War II. After the end of the war, in Europe additional casualties were incurred during the Allied occupation and also during the population expulsions that followed.

For several years following the surrender, German nutritional levels were plunging, resulting in increasing mortality rates. Throughout all of 1945 the U.S. forces of occupation ensured that no international aid would reach ethnic Germans. During 1945 it was estimated that the average German civilian in the US and UK occupation zones received 1200 calories a day. Meanwhile non-German Displaced Persons were receiving 2300 calories through emergency food imports and Red Cross help.

The expulsions of Germans from the lost areas in the east, the Sudetenland, and elsewhere in eastern Europe went on for several years. The number of Germans expelled totaled roughly 15,000,000. Estimation of number of deaths in connection with expulsion range from under 500,000 to 3 million.

2) Post-war hostility

After the war, the German people were often viewed with contempt because they were blamed for Nazi crimes by other Europeans. Germans visiting abroad, particularly in the 1950s and 1960s, attracted insults from locals, and from foreigners who may have had their families or friends lived through or perished in the atrocities. Today in Europe and worldwide (particularly in countries that fought against the Axis), Germans may be scorned by elderly people who experienced the atrocities committed by Nazi Germans during World War II. This resulted in a complicated feeling for many Germans, causing numerous discussions and rows among scholars and politicians in Post-War West Germany

The post-war hostility shown to the German people is exemplified in the fate of the War children, sired by German soldiers with women from the local population in nations such as Norway where the children and their mothers after the war had to endure many years of abuse. In Denmark, during 1945 alone, 7000 German children

under the age of 5 died as a result of insufficient food and poor medical attention because Danish doctors who were afraid that rendering aid to the children of the former enemy would be seen as unpatriotic. Many children died of easily treatable ailments.

3) Division between East and West

During the Cold War, it was difficult for West Germans to visit East German relatives and friends and impossible vice versa. For East Germans, especially after the building of the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961 and before Hungary opened up its border to the West in the late 1980s, which allowed hundreds of thousands of vacationing East Germans to flee into Western Europe, it was only possible to get to West Germany by illegally fleeing across heavily fortified and guarded border areas.

Critical Thinking:

How to punish the culpable criminals while not harming the innocent civilians? How to improve the life for common Germans?

Background Part C

Issue of Poland

1) Politics: Dominating party or free election

On January 1st, the Polish Committee of National Liberation became the Provisional Government of Republic of Poland. In London, the Polish government-in-exile protested. It issued a declaration that the Soviet Union had "taken over the sovereign political rights of the Polish nation." The governments of Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt also issued formal protest, but they took no further action.

The Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland did not recognize the Polish government-in-exile and proclaimed itself to be the legitimate government of Poland. Initially, the RTRP was only officially recognized by the Soviet Union and it was given control of the Polish territories seized by the Red Army as the army advanced westward. But before the Yalta Conference, Joseph Stalin conveyed his intention to the Western Allies that Soviet Union did control the Poland and intended to keep this power.

In the Yalta Conference, the status of Poland was discussed. It was agreed to reorganize the communist Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland that had been installed by the Soviet Union "on a broader democratic basis."

Churchill alone pushed for free elections in Poland. The British leader pointed out that the UK "could never be content with any solution that did not leave Poland a free and independent state". So he insisted on the Yalta report that the provisional government should "be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot."

Stalin pledged to permit free elections in Poland. Although suspicious of Stalin, even Churchill believed that, because of Stalin's strong promises and admission of guilt over Poland, that Stalin might keep his word regarding Poland, remarking "Poor Neville Chamberlain believed he could trust Hitler. He was wrong. But I don't think I'm wrong about Stalin." But it turned out that Stalin forestalled ever honoring his promise.

The fraudulent Polish elections, held on January 16, 1947, resulted in Poland's official transformation to communist state by 1949.

Most Poles felt betrayed by their wartime allies. Many Polish soldiers refused to return to Poland, because of the Soviet repressions of Polish citizens (1939–1946), and the Trial of the Sixteen and other executions of pro-Western Poles, particularly the former members of the AK (Armia Krajowa).

This terrible situation led to Polish Resettlement Act 1947, Britain's first mass immigration law. It offered British citizenship to over 200,000 displaced Polish troops on British soil who had fought against Nazi Germany and opposed the Soviet takeover of their homeland. The act also supplied a labor force to the demands of war-torn Britain.

Critical Thinking:

Although certain agreements were reached in Yalta Conference, they could not conceal the fact of acceding to pro-Soviet short-term Lublin government control and of eliminating language calling for supervised elections.

Scholars believe that the recognition of the Lublin Government by the Western powers meant acceptance of predominant Soviet influence in postwar Poland.

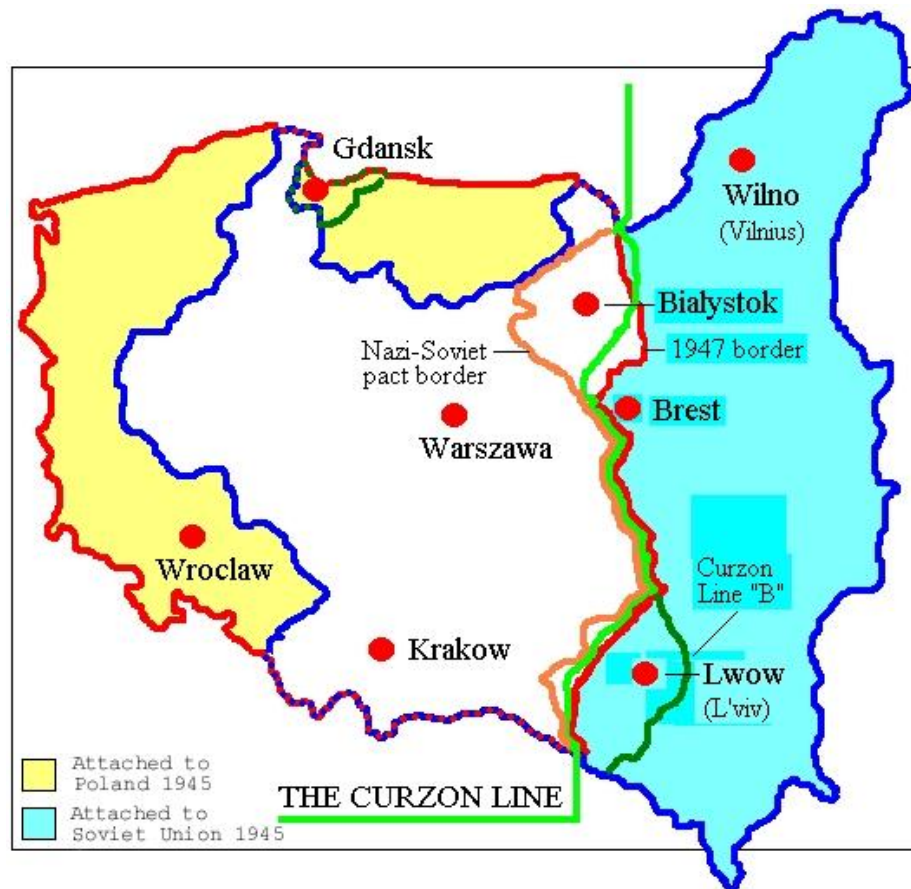
So Western Allies, how to perform **people's will** as written in the **Atlantic Charter**? How to guarantee a truly "free" election? How to eliminate Soviet influence when Stalin had so much control of Poland?

2) Territory Transition and Population Transfer

Poland's eastern border was significantly moved westwards to the **Curzon line**. The

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resulting territorial loss of 188,000 km² (formerly populated by 5.3 million ethnic Poles) was to be compensated by the addition of 111,000 km² of former German territory east of the **Oder-Neisse line** (formerly populated by 11.4 million ethnic Germans).



The Oder-Neisse Line and Germany's postwar territorial losses

- Territory lost to Poland 1945
- Territory lost to Soviet Union 1945
- Postwar Germany

1. The Border Mark included those parts of the former Prussian districts of Posen and West Prussia which were not lost to Poland in 1918, apart from the area of West Prussia around Elbing.

2. All the areas of Germany on this map apart from Saxony were part of the prewar State of Prussia.

3. Danzig was a Free City administered by the League of Nations 1919-39.

4. Stettin and the surrounding area were annexed by Poland despite being west of the Oder-Neisse Line.

5. This map uses the English forms of the German names of the cities and regions annexed by Poland in 1945. This does not imply any position on the "correct" form of these names.

As you may have perceived, this territory-transit policy resulted in a large-scale of population-transfer: 11.4 million ethnic Germans had to be removed from their post-war home, same as 5.3 million ethnic Poles.

As previously-mentioned, at that time, over 200,000 troops of the Polish Armed Forces in the West were serving under the high command of the British Army. Many of these men and women were originally from the Kresy region of eastern Poland including cities such as Lwow and Wilno. They had been deported from Kresy to the Siberia when Hitler and Stalin occupied Poland in 1939 in accordance with the Nazi-Soviet Pact. Two years later, when Churchill and Stalin formed an alliance against Hitler, the Kresy Poles were released from the Siberia, formed the Anders Army and marched to Persia to create the II Corps (Poland) under British high command.

These Polish troops were instrumental to the Allied defeat of the Germans in North Africa and Italy, and hoped to return to their homes in Kresy in an independent and democratic Poland at the end of the War. But at Yalta, Roosevelt and Churchill largely conceded to Stalin's demands to annex the territory which were in the Nazi-Soviet Pact he and Hitler had agreed to the Soviet Union controlling, including Kresy, and to carry out Polish population transfers (1944–1946). Consequently, they made an agreement that tens of thousands of veteran Polish troops under British command should lose their Kresy homes to the Soviet Union. In reaction, thirty officers and men from the II Corps (Poland) committed suicide.

Critical Thinking:

Eastern Allies, your predecessor, Stalin, won large quantity of territory by his strong diplomatic wrist; it's Stalin who guaranteed a sphere of influence in Poland and eastern Europe. Can you fulfill his wish in our Allies' Conference? Or can you do more than Stalin did approximately 65 years ago?

Western Allies, how can you reverse the tragedy happened to Poles? And how can you stall Soviet advance in Europe?

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Suggested Reading: Atlantic Charter

From the Dais: The Atlantic Charter was a pivotal policy statement first issued in August 1941 that early in World War II defined the Allied goals for the post-war world. It was drafted by Britain and the United States, and later agreed to by all the Allies. In the "Declaration by United Nations" of 1 January 1942, the Allies of World War II pledged adherence to the charter's principles.

the Joint Statement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill,
August 14, 1941

Joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

Assignment & Contacts

1) According to the critical thinking throughout the Background Guide, each of you shall do more research on the topic and write a **Research Paper** of approximate **500 words**. In this Research Paper, you can give a detailed response to one of the questions proposed by the Dais, you can choose to answer several questions, or you may share your innovative thoughts with us without any specific questions in mind.

The critical thinking questions we proposed above were meant to trigger your creative ideas. Please make use of them, but do not feel confined by them.

2) If you have any puzzles or suggestions on the draft of **Rules and Procedures**, please state them clearly in the end of your Research Paper. The Dais may make some reasonable alternations as well as explanations.

3) Find the country assigned to you in the 2nd Announcement of NBMUN2012; after we announce the contact information of each delegate around March. 9th, please **contact other delegates of your country** and decide whom each of you should role play. State **your specific role** in the front of your Research Paper.

The Research Paper shall be emailed to the Mailbox of the Committee:
nbmun2012_ac@163.com before **24:00, March 15th**

An Update will be issued around March 22nd, further exploring the Europe and the establishment of United Nations.

QQ Group of the Committee: 211790527

If there is any question, you are welcomed to contact

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