

QMUN' 22

THE JOINT CONGRESS SESSION OF 1947 - THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE



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CHAIRPERSON'S ADDRESSAL

Dear Delegates,
Greetings

My name is Smaksh Mahajan, and I will be serving as the committee's President. MUNs, reading books, performing instruments, and keeping up with scientific breakthroughs are all things that pique my interest. As Deputy Chairs, Aman Jaiswal and Dhruv Agrawal will join me. Dhruv is a true chef with exceptional cooking skills, and he enjoys reading economics-related literature. Aman, on the other hand, has a very generous nature; he enjoys traveling and listening to music, and he is always inclined to assist friends in need.

From the pandemic's wrath, the Term 1 exam, and months of agonizing anguish behind the laptop. Finally, the crisis committee is presented to you. A break from the usual committees will allow you to explore, develop, and exert more control over the events that might have occurred. Without a question, mustering the guts to create anything might appear to be a daunting endeavor for children in grades 8, 9, and 10. However, with the globe moving at a far quicker pace than a Peregrine Falcon, soft abilities such as creativity and leadership will characterize the "perfect" diplomat.

As a result, don't be concerned about how the committee will be organized, because we don't know either. Simply unwind, acquaint yourself with your portfolio, and leave the rest to your creative imagination. Have fun while you're preparing and dealing with the still-unresolved situation.

INVITATION

Members of Congress, Diplomats, and the people of the United States of America. America has risen from the depths of grief and division to become one of the most valued nations, and with all greatest regard, it is accurate to state that we currently represent the face of democracy in the world.

However, while Americans have considerable freedom over everything, it is not what prevails in this extraordinary world, with the new regime of Communism expanding ahead, the democratic policies of "Free speech" and "Liberty" are vanishing.

With Turkey succumbing to communist governments as a result of the construction of the Turkish Straits and the attention turning to Greece as a result of the ongoing Greek Civil War, Americans fear "the domino effect." After Turkey, would Greece be next, then Portugal, Ireland, the Netherlands, and ultimately Europe as a whole? Thus, with the authority placed upon me, I convene a meeting of a joint session of Congress to put an end to the unmitigated calamity inflicted upon us.

It is with immense pleasure that I inform you that our allies from NATO and representatives from have agreed to send in their representatives. They will serve a vital role in addressing the current state of affairs across Europe and will play a major role in making "democracy" dominant.

With Turkey and Greece in mind, I would like to propose "the Truman Doctrine," which entails donating USD 400 million to the nations to assist them in becoming "Free" Nations. As a result, I invite you all to join me in the American Congress on March 12, 1947, so that we may discuss, refine, and carry out the plan to paint over the concepts of Communism and establish "fraternity," "liberty," and "equality" across the globe.

A handwritten signature in white ink on a dark background. The signature reads "Harry S. Truman" in a cursive, flowing script. The "H" is large and the "S" is prominent.

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

A crisis committee is a decision making body that has more power than a traditional committee. Whilst General Assemblies recommend and build consensus, focusing on creating and refining frameworks for the nations party to align their actions, crisis committees produce action. Common considerations of the committee include understanding the crisis and its implications, presenting or hiding information from the media and the public, undertaking adequate measures for damage control, responding to the actions of other groups and the most important of all, preventing future crisis.

THE OUTLINE OF THE TYPICAL FLOW OF A CRISIS COMMITTEE:

- An opening speech must be given by each delegate highlighting their stance on the given agenda.
- Delegates raise motions for moderate caucuses of a certain length on a specific topic with restricted individual speaking time.
- Delegates debate on the decided topic and discuss the possible measures which can be adopted by the committee.
- Delegates submit directives, press releases, etc. to the chair and there shall be voting on a directive upon the chair's discretion.

- A crisis will oftentimes arise in the middle of a debate in, the form of new information acquired through news articles, videos, intelligence reports, etc: It will be introduced by the Executive Board.
- The delegates can then continue with their discussion or more preferably, deal with the crisis at hand.

Documentations for the Committee:

- Press Releases

Sometimes a committee will decide to pass a Press Release as a response to a crisis update. Press Releases may be passed independently or they may be affixed to a directive. The purpose of a Press Release is to inform the public of actions or express condolence, frustration, or condemnation. The goal of a Press Release, aside from informing the public, is also to influence public sentiment.

- Directives

Rather than writing Draft Resolutions, crisis committees write and pass multiple Directives. Directives do not have a formal layout or formatting, and the content of a Directive is normally a set of instructions.

- Presidential Statement

These are statements which are made by the Presidents of, in this case, authoritarian leaders of the nation a delegate's portfolio belongs to, the delegates need to note that this document can only be issued by NATO, Greece, and Turkey representatives.

Simulation Flow:

The procedure and flow of debate of the committee will follow that of conventional UN-style committees however there will be higher flexibility regarding some of the rules. The delegates will be expected to prepare an opening speech to explain their portfolio's stance concerning the agenda (or crisis). The committee will pursue three forms of debate, Moderated caucuses, seated unmoderated caucuses, and open unmoderated caucuses.

- **Moderated Caucus**

As the name suggests, these discussions shall be moderated by the chair. Delegates will indulge in structured discussions with limited speaking time on the topic raised by the delegate who proposed the motion. Open unmoderated caucus: These are unregulated discussions during which the delegates are permitted to leave their seats and lobby in committee. They permit the participants to propagate their ideas and take quicker action regarding certain Matters.

- **Unmoderated Caucus**

These are regulated unmoderated caucuses in which delegates are allowed to debate and discuss policy in breakout rooms. Swift decision-making is necessary for crisis committees and this allows delegates to voice their opinions better and permits a less chaotic dialogue. Each Breakout room will be one of the members of the Executive Board to better analyze the progress of the discussions.

PORTFOLIOS

1. Republican Senator Arthur Vandenburg (US)

He urged the President to overstate the crisis to scare the American People and this acted as a defense against the Soviet Union and also a shift in the United States foreign policy which led to the first time the US was involved in financial matters of the countries outside the western hemisphere.

2. Ambassador Francis Henry Russell (US)

He was an American diplomat who served as the United States ambassador to New Zealand from 1957 to 1960 and also acted as the author of the Truman Doctrine.

3. Dean Acheson (US)

U.S. secretary of state (1949–53) and adviser to four presidents, who became the principal creator of U.S. foreign policy in the Cold War period; he helped to create the Western alliance in opposition to the Soviet Union and other communist nations. Believing that the Soviet Union sought expansion in the Middle East, he shaped what came to be known as the Truman Doctrine (1947), pledging immediate military and economic aid to the governments of Greece and Turkey.

4. Charles De Gaulle (France)

Charles de Gaulle led the Free French forces in resisting capitulation to Germany during World War II and became provisional president of France in the immediate aftermath of the war. He served as France's defense minister, prime minister, and president during the Cold War. Europe should emancipate itself from America and become a third force in the Cold War where it could rally neutral nations and perhaps reach a détente with the Soviet Union.

5. Diplomat George Frost Kennan (US)

He was best known as an advocate of a policy of containment of Soviet expansion during the cold war. He lectured widely and wrote scholarly histories of the relations between the USSR and the United States. He was also one of the groups of foreign policy elders known as "The Wise Men".

6. Eleanor Roosevelt (US)

Eleanor Roosevelt and Harry Truman enjoyed a relationship unique in American history. She, in turn, thought he was a "good man" and wanted to help him however she could. But the two also disagreed on many issues, and Mrs. Roosevelt was never shy about expressing her opinion. In her letters, she rebuked Truman for the "loyalty boards" designed to root out communists (he later agreed with her) and shamed him into investigating discrimination against Japanese-Americans.

7. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill (Great Britain)

U.S. secretary of state (1949–53) and adviser to four presidents, who became the principal creator of U.S. foreign policy in the Cold War period; he helped to create the Western alliance in opposition to the Soviet Union and other communist nations. Believing that the Soviet Union sought expansion in the Middle East, he shaped what came to be known as the Truman Doctrine (1947), pledging immediate military and economic aid to the governments of Greece and Turkey.

8. Walter Lippmann (US)

He was an American writer, reporter and political commentator, Lipman would act as the head of media in the house . More skeptical, noting the open-ended nature of Truman's pledge; he felt so strongly that he almost came to blows while arguing with

Acheson over the doctrine. He argued that The Truman Doctrine is completely misunderstood on many major points. Walter Lippmann debate that the policy is misjudging the Soviet belief and suggests that the American policy is a monstrosity. Lippmann was the first to bring the phrase "cold war" to a common currency, in his 1947 book by the same name.

9. Senator Harry Byrd (US)

He served as a Virginia state senator (1915–1925), governor (1926–1930), and United States senator (1933–1965), was the father of a U.S. senator, and for forty years led the Democratic political machine known as the Byrd Organization. He was a critic, who questioned the amount that would be involved in implementing the Doctrine.

10. Nikos Zachariadis(Democratic Army of Greece)

He was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Greece (KKE) from 1931 to 1956, and one of the most important personalities in the Greek Civil War. In the peak of class struggle in the country, he organized the heroic Democratic Army of Greece (DSE) which fought against the bourgeois Army and its imperialist allies (Britain, U.S) during the 1946-1949 Civil War.

11. Robert A. Taft (US)

He was an American politician, lawyer, and scion of the Republican Party's Taft family. Taft represented Ohio in the United States Senate, briefly served as Senate Majority Leader, and was a leader of the conservative coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats who prevented the expansion of the New Deal. Taft offered both a positive vision of international organization following World War II and a prescient critique of the internationalist policies developed by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. After World War II he strongly opposed the formation of

NATO and the permanent stationing of American troops in Europe yet supported the creation of the United Nations. He characterized Truman's "brazen disregard of law" Truman's sending American troops into combat in Korea without the consent of Congress. Taft always recognized that the United States can't police the world, that the national-security state created by Truman had a price tag.

12. George C. Marshall (US)

George Catlett Marshall Jr. GCB was an American soldier and statesman. He rose through the United States Army to become Chief of Staff under presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, then served as Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense under Truman. In 1947, President Truman sent General George Marshall to see what could be done to reduce popular support for communism. There was immediate concern for Greece and Turkey.

13. Douglas MacArthur(Head of the military in Korean Peninsula)

Douglas MacArthur was an American military leader who served as General of the Army for the United States, as well as a Field Marshal to the Philippine Army. He was Chief of Staff of the United States Army during the 1930s, and he played a prominent role in the Pacific theater during World War II.

14. Joseph McCarthy (US)

An American politician and attorney who served as a Republican U.S. Senator from the state of Wisconsin from 1947 until he died in 1957. McCarthy made additional accusations of Communist infiltration into the State Department, the administration of President Harry S. Truman, the Voice of America, and the U.S. Army. He also used various charges of communism, or sex crimes to attack several politicians and other individuals. McCarthyism deepened fear and mistrust among the American people.

15. Konstantinos Tsaldaris (President of Greece)

Konstantinos Tsaldaris was a Greek politician and twice Prime Minister of Greece. Tsaldaris was born in Alexandria, Egypt. He studied law at the University of Athens as well as Berlin, London and Florence. He became a prefectural politician from 1915 to 1917. In 1926, he was elected as a deputy for the first time in the Argolid Corinthia prefecture with the Freethinkers' Party of Ioannis Metaxas. After Liberation in 1944, he was recognized as the leader of the reborn People's Party, and won in the controversial 1946 elections as leader of the right-wing "United Patriotic Party" coalition and became prime minister of Greece from April 1946 through January 1947.

16. Lucius D. Clay (US)

General Lucius Dubignon Clay (April 23, 1898 – April 16, 1978) was a senior officer of the United States Army who was known for his administration of occupied Germany after World War II. He served as the deputy to General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1945; deputy military governor, Germany, in 1946; Commander in Chief, United States Forces in Europe and military governor of the United States Zone, Germany, from 1947 to 1949. Clay orchestrated the Berlin Airlift (1948–1949) when the USSR blockaded West Berlin.

17. Ernest Bevin (Great Britain)

Ernest Bevin was a British statesman, trade union leader, and Labor politician. He co-founded and served as General Secretary of the powerful Transport and General Workers' Union in the years 1922–1940, and served as Minister of Labor and National Service in the war-time coalition government.

18. Thomas E. Dewey (US)

Thomas E. Dewey, in full Thomas Edmund Dewey, (born March 24, 1902, Owosso, Mich., U.S.—died March 16, 1971, Bal Harbor), vigorous American prosecuting attorney whose successful racket-busting career won him three terms as governor of New York (1943–55). A longtime Republican leader, he was his party's presidential nominee in 1944 and 1948 but lost in both elections.

19. William D. Leahy (US)

Fleet Admiral William Daniel Leahy (May 6, 1875 – July 20, 1959) was an American naval officer who served as the senior-most United States military officer on active duty during World War II. He held multiple titles and was at the center of all major military decisions the United States made in World War II. He continued under President Harry S. Truman until finally retiring in 1949. From 1942 until his retirement in 1949, he was the highest-ranking active duty member of the U.S. military, reporting only to the President.

20. J. Robert Oppenheimer (US)

He was a German-born theoretical physicist, widely acknowledged to be one of the greatest physicists of all time. J. Robert Oppenheimer is often called the "father of the atomic bomb" for leading the Manhattan Project, the program that developed the first nuclear weapon during World War II. Oppenheimer vehemently opposed the hydrogen bomb (H-bomb) and similar weapons because thermonuclear weapons were more destructive than mankind could responsibly control. Oppenheimer's opposition to the H-bomb, more general criticism of the atomic energy program, and his ties to the American Communist Party combined to make him a victim of the Red Scare.

21. W. Averell Harriman (US)

William Averell Harriman, better known as Averell Harriman, was an American Democratic politician, businessman, and diplomat. After helping to coordinate the Lend-Lease program, Harriman served as the ambassador to the Soviet Union and attended the major World War II conferences. From 1948 to 1950 he was a special U.S. representative in Europe to supervise the administration of the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan); in 1950 he was named special assistant to the president and in 1951 director of the Mutual Security Agency.

22. İsmet İnönü (Turkey)

He was a Turkish army officer and statesman of Kurdish descent, who served as the second President of Turkey from 11 November 1938 to 22 May 1950, and its Prime Minister three times: from 1923 to 1924, 1925 to 1937, and 1961 to 1965. The Turkish Straits crisis prompted İnönü to build closer ties with the Western powers, with the country eventually joining NATO in 1952.

23. Wernher M. Von Braun - Head of arms race (Germany)

He was a German-American aerospace engineer and space architect. He was the leading figure in the development of rocket technology in Nazi Germany and a pioneer of rocket and space technology in the United States. He will be leading the United States in the arms race.

24. Syngman Rhee (President of South Korea)

He was the founding father of the Republic of Korea, who served as the first president of South Korea from 1948 to 1960. Rhee was also the first and last president of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea from 1919 to his impeachment in 1925 and from 1947 to 1948. Under the anti-communist regime, Syngman Rhee wanted to unite Korea under his control.

25. J. Edgar Hoover-Director of FBI (US)

He was appointed director of the Bureau of Investigation – the FBI's predecessor – in 1924 and was instrumental in founding the FBI in 1935, where he remained director for another 37 years until his death in 1972 at the age of 77. In 1956, Hoover was becoming increasingly frustrated by U.S. Supreme Court decisions that limited the Justice Department's ability to prosecute people for their political opinions, most notably communists. Some of his aides reported that he purposely exaggerated the threat of communism to "ensure financial and public support for the FBI. this time he formalized a covert "dirty tricks" program under the name COINTELPRO. It was first used to disrupt the Communist Party USA, where Hoover ordered observation and pursuit of targets that ranged from suspected citizen spies to larger celebrity figures, such as Charlie Chaplin.

26. Richard M. Nixon (US)

Republican congressman from California who rose to national fame as a prominent member of the House Un-American Activities Committee in the late 1940s when he successfully prosecuted Alger Hiss for being a Communist. Nixon later served as vice president under Dwight D. Eisenhower from 1953 to 1961. He lost his bid for the presidency against John F. Kennedy in 1960 but defeated his Democratic opponent eight years later and became president in 1969.

27. Konrad Adenauer (Chancellor of West Germany)

The first chancellor of West Germany (1949-63), Konrad Adenauer saw the expansion of communist rule into the heart of Europe as a direct threat to Western values. With no faith in the possibility of peaceful coexistence, he was a strong advocate for NATO and containment policy, and he worked to reconcile Germany with its former enemies, especially France.

28. Jawahar Lal Nehru (India)

He was the first elected prime minister of India. India played a very important role in tamping down violent situations, bringing down the temperature in hot conflicts like the Korean War, and with numerous peacekeeping operations around the world.”India’s effort to position itself ... between two warring powers that were powerful and rich. India was not militarily strong, and not rich, and yet the Soviet leadership and the U.S. leadership consistently called on India, not just out of admiration but also because they were trying to woo India.” India under Nehru’s guidance responded by “exerting influence through diplomacy, strategic public relations, poetic imagination, and its own internal development choices.”

29. Fulgencio Batista- US Appointed head of Cuba

He was a Cuban military officer and politician who served as the elected president of Cuba from 1940 to 1944 and as its U.S.-backed military dictator from 1952 to 1959 before being overthrown during the Cuban Revolution. Back in power and receiving financial, military, and logistical support from the United States government, Batista suspended the 1940 Constitution and revoked most political liberties, including the right to strike. He then aligned with the wealthiest landowners who owned the largest sugar plantations and presided over a stagnating economy that widened the gap between rich and poor Cubans. Eventually, it reached the point where most of the sugar industry was in U.S. hands, and foreigners owned 70% of the arable land. As such, Batista's repressive government then began to systematically profit from the exploitation of Cuba's commercial interests, by negotiating lucrative relationships both with the American Mafia, who controlled the drug, gambling, and prostitution businesses in Havana and with large U.S.-based multinational companies who were awarded lucrative contracts

30. József Dudás (Hungary)

Hungarian politician and resistance fighter was born in Marosvásárhely. In late 1945 he joined the Independent Smallholders' Party and was elected to the Budapest government. As the communists mounted their campaign to take over Hungary, Dudás was arrested and detained until he was handed over to Romanian state security in 1951. Released in 1954, he returned to Hungary. Working as an engineer when the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 broke out, he took to addressing crowds and on 29 October, established the Second District National Committee, with a 25-point program demanding a coalition government, a multi-party system, and neutrality. He also started a newspaper, which headlined, 'We do not recognize the present government!' At this same time, the so-called "Dudás Group" consisting of about 400 armed men was formed.

31. Ralph Bunche- Head of the Arab-Israeli truce (US)

U.S. diplomat, a key member of the United Nations for more than two decades, and winner of the 1950 Nobel Prize for Peace for his successful negotiation of an Arab-Israeli truce in Palestine the previous year. Asked by Secretary-General Trygve Lie to aid a UN special committee appointed to negotiate a settlement between warring Palestinian Arabs and Jews, he was thrust unexpectedly into the principal role when the chief mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, was assassinated in 1948. Bunche finally negotiated armistices between February and May 1949. In 1956 he supervised the deployment of a 6,000-man UN neutral force in the area of the Suez Canal following the invasion of that area by British, French, and Israeli troops. In 1960 he again found himself in charge of UN peacekeeping machinery—this time in the Congo region. Finally, in 1964 he went to Cyprus to direct the 6,000 neutral troops that intervened between hostile Greek Cypriots and Turks.

32. Dennis CHAVEZ (Senator of New Mexico)

As a youngster, Chavez became a Democrat because he blamed Republicans for the low standard of living in the American Southwest. “Republicans were in control of everything,” he later remembered, “and under them, English-speaking communities had schools, Spanish-speaking communities had none. Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense in the late 1950s, Chavez wielded great influence over the Eisenhower administration’s defense spending. He opposed the President’s attempt to cut national security outlays with the New Look program and viewed any reduction in the country’s military preparedness as unwise in the wake of the inconclusive resolution of the Korean War in 1953.

33. James F. Byrnes (US)

He was an American judge and politician from the state of South Carolina. A member of the Democratic Party, Byrnes served in Congress, the executive branch, and on the U.S. Supreme Court. He was also the 104th governor of South Carolina, making him one of the very few politicians to have served in the highest levels of all three branches of the American federal government while also being active in state government. Byrnes served as a close adviser to Truman and became U.S. Secretary of State in July 1945. In that capacity, Byrnes attended the Potsdam Conference and the Paris Conference. However, relations between Byrnes and Truman soured, and Byrnes resigned from the Cabinet in January 1947. He returned to elective politics in 1950 by winning the election as the governor of South Carolina.

34. Bernard Baruch- American Financier and Statesman.

After amassing a fortune on the New York Stock Exchange, he impressed President Woodrow Wilson by managing the nation's economic mobilization in World War I as chairman of the War Industries Board. He advised Wilson during the Paris Peace Conference. He made another fortune in the postwar bull market, but foresaw the Wall Street crash and sold out well in advance. In World War II, he became a close advisor to President Roosevelt on the role of industry in war supply, and he was credited with greatly shortening the production time for tanks and aircraft. In 1947, Bernard Baruch first used the term “Cold War” to describe the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

35. Robert F. Kennedy

Robert Francis Kennedy (November 20, 1925 – June 6, 1968), also referred to by his initials RFK or by the nickname Bobby, was an American lawyer and politician who served as the 64th United States Attorney General from January 1961 to September 1964, and as a U.S. Senator from New York from January 1965 until June 1968. He was a prominent member of the Democratic Party and has come to be viewed by some historians as an icon of modern American liberalism. Kennedy was born into a wealthy, political family in Brookline, Massachusetts. After serving in the U.S. Naval Reserve from 1944 to 1946, Kennedy returned to his studies at Harvard University, and later received his law degree from the University of Virginia. He began his career as a correspondent for The Boston Post and as an lawyer at the Justice Department, but later resigned to manage his brother John's successful campaign for the U.S. Senate in 1952. The following year, he worked as an assistant counsel to the Senate committee chaired by Senator Joseph McCarthy. He gained national attention as the chief counsel of the Senate Labor Rackets Committee from 1957 to 1959..

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THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND

Research and Application

The thing that makes the crisis committee stand out is that it lays equal emphasis on research work and impetuous thinking at the same time. All the delegates are also expected to have brief about the military tactics, political conditions, and recent history of policies of the country they belong to. If one is well versed in these topics, it will be easier to come up with innovative solutions to the many crises which will incorporate all these spheres.

Historical Events and Dates

For Creating a dynamic environment in the committee, the Executive Board has changed the dates for some of the historic events so that the specific portfolios could attend the meeting in present 1947.

Relationship with other members of the Cabinet

The delegates must realize that the relationships their portfolios had with each other before the Cold War will act as their foreign policy. They are urged to keep this in mind especially while lobbying with other delegates.

Executive power

Each Portfolio must be well aware of their authorities, executive power, and jurisdiction in the committee meeting and abide by it to the maximum.

Exclusivity of Documentation

It must be noted that the delegates must write the documentation as per their executive power. Other delegates can draft the documents but they will not be considered valid without the signature of the relevant portfolio. For example, all orders about the army will require the approval and the signature of the Commander in chief of the Armed forces. These things make it an extremely sensitive part and weigh a lot of marks. All the documentation should only be sent to the chair via his official mail ID and all other means would be considered void.

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Resolution

There will be no resolution drafted or passed at the end of the committee. The committee ends with the end of the storyline and succeeds or fails to depend on whether the delegates are successful in tackling most of the crisis.

All the events past the freeze date are not considerate and their reference and citation will be considered Void.

LINKS FOR RESEARCH

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/truman-doctrine>

<https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/harrystrumantrumandocctrine.html>

<https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/modern-world-history-1918-to-1980/the-cold-war/cold-war-chronology/>

<https://www.britannica.com/study/cold-war-alliances-and-leaders>

<https://www.historyonthenet.com/cold-war-causes-major-events-ended>