

THE YALTA CONFERENCE



PORTFOLIO GUIDE

INDEX

Letter from the Executive Board.....	3
Franklin D. Roosevelt	5
Harry S. Truman	5
Henry L. Stimson.....	6
Edward R. Stettinius.....	6
James F. Byrnes.....	7
William J. Donovan.....	7
General George Marshall.....	8
General Dwight D. Eisenhower.....	8
General Douglas MacArthur.....	9
Winston Churchill.....	11
Clement Attlee.....	11
James Grigg.....	12
Anthony Eden.....	12
John Maynard Keynes.....	13
Field Marshal Alan Brooke.....	13
Stewart Menzies.....	14
Joseph Stalin.....	16
Marshal Kliment Voroshilov.....	17
Vyacheslav Molotov.....	17
Ivan Maisky.....	18
Marshal Georgy Zhukov.....	18
Admiral Nikolai Kuznetsov.....	19
Marshal Alexander Novikov.....	19
Lavrentiy Beria.....	20
Personal Envoy of Charles de Gaulle.....	22
General Alphonse Juin.....	22
Polish Government in Exile.....	24
Lublin Government.....	24
Personal Envoy of Josip Broz Tito.....	25
Koumintang	25
Czechoslovakian Government in Exile.....	26
Personal Envoy of Mao Tse-Tung	26

Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

We welcome you to the stimulation of Yalta Conference.

What you hold in this document is a brief introduction to the people you will be representing, nothing more. This guide gives you a starting point, the outline of who your allotment was, what powers they held, and what they were working toward, but the depth of that research is entirely your own responsibility. We would strongly suggest you actually try to step into the shoes of your allotment, to look at every issue this committee raises from where they would have stood, with the information they had, the pressures they were under, and the people they answered to. A good delegate argues a position. A great one thinks the way their allotment would have thought.

That said, we expect strict adherence to your portfolio's actual stance and policy. How you navigate and adapt to the situations this committee throws at you is entirely up to you, but that adaptation must happen within the boundaries of who your allotment was, their role, their powers, and their objectives. The Executive Board will exercise strict scrutiny in identifying and addressing ahistorical, implausible, or unjustified alterations to portfolio stances. We are not asking you to be rigid or predictable, we are asking you to be authentic. It is only through that fidelity to your actor's real priorities, ambitions, and constraints that Argonaut can function as a rigorous and intellectually meaningful exercise, rather than a room full of delegates saying whatever is convenient in the moment.

We also want to correct a misconception early. It is easy to assume that a conference like this was shaped only by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin, and that everyone else in this guide exists on the margins. That is not true, and it was never true historically either. Argonaut would have been impossible without every single portfolio in this document, down to the advisors, the intelligence chiefs, and the envoys. In this committee, every portfolio holds equal importance and value from the very first session. How significant you become to this conference depends entirely on how you perform, not on the title attached to your name.

You will also notice a few allotments in this guide that sit outside the direct scope of the Big Three or the French delegation, actors who are formally invited as observers. Do not mistake that label for a lesser role. Their presence in the room matters just as much as anyone else's, and we expect them to be treated, and to act, accordingly.

Your research into your allotment, and your ability to adapt that research to whatever the committee presents you with, is one of the most important things you can bring into this room. Take it seriously, and this committee will reward you for it.

If you have any questions regarding your portfolio or this guide, please do not hesitate to reach out to the Executive Board.

We look forward to meeting all of you at Livadia Palace.

With regards,

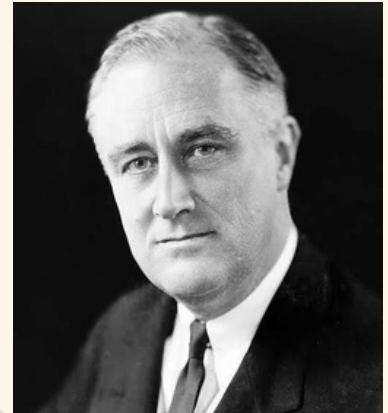
The Executive Board,
Yalta Conference, 1945



Franklin D. Roosevelt

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, was the principal representative of the United States at Argonaut and one of the three leaders responsible for determining the direction of the Allied war effort and the post-war settlement. As President and Commander-in-Chief, Roosevelt ran the military, economic and diplomatic authority, directing the vast resources of the United States while representing its interests in the negotiations. By February 1945, with the defeat of Germany approaching, his position required him to balance the immediate demands of the war with the broader responsibility of shaping the international order that would follow it. Roosevelt's primary objectives at Argonaut were to secure continued Allied cooperation, obtain Soviet participation in the war against Japan, and establish the foundations of the proposed United Nations.

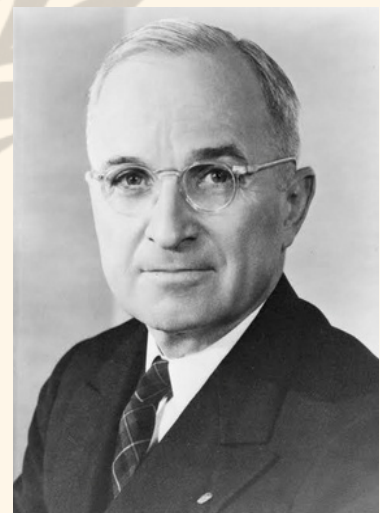


Harry S. Truman

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

As a United States Senator from Missouri and Chairman of the Senate Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, Harry S. Truman was an influential figure in American wartime politics.

Although he did not possess the executive authority of President Roosevelt, his position gave him significant oversight of American defence expenditure, military procurement and the efficiency of the wartime mobilisation effort, while his Senate role allowed him to influence legislation and scrutinise the administration's conduct of the war. Truman's main role was the effective mobilisation of American resources and the protection of American national interests.



Henry L. Stimson

SECRETARY OF WAR

As Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson was the senior civilian authority overseeing the United States Army and Army Air Forces, exercising extensive control over American military administration, mobilisation, procurement and wartime logistics. He was also the senior civilian official responsible for the Manhattan Project, giving him knowledge of one of the most closely guarded military programmes in American history and placing the development of the atomic bomb under his oversight. His position gave him considerable influence over American military policy and the strategic planning of the final stages of the war, although foreign policy and diplomacy remained primarily under President Roosevelt and the State Department. The development of nuclear weapons could alter American military strategy and the wider balance of power and thus came under his broad supervision.



Edward R. Stettinius

SECRETARY OF STATE

Stettinius manages the vast diplomatic machinery of the United States. Appointed Under Secretary of State in 1943, he took on increasing responsibilities as Secretary Cordell Hull's health declined. He successfully chaired the 1944 Dumbarton Oaks Conference, brokering crucial agreements on the foundational structure of the proposed United Nations. Stettinius formally succeeded Hull as Secretary of State on December 1, 1944. While President Roosevelt often conducts foreign policy on a highly personal basis, Stettinius serves as his chief diplomat and implements these



executive decisions while undertaking administrative reorganizations to improve the State Department's relationship with the public and other government branches.

James F. Byrnes

ECONOMIC ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT

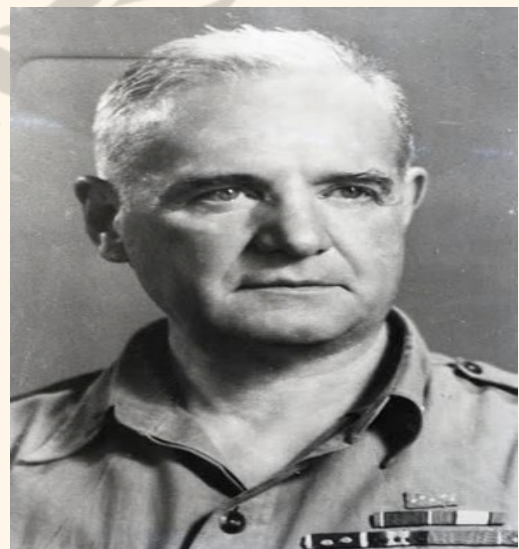
James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, was one of the most influential figures on the American domestic front and a close political adviser to President Roosevelt. Often regarded as the “Assistant President,” he exercised extensive authority over wartime economic mobilisation, including industrial production, labour disputes, price controls and the allocation of scarce resources. His long experience in Congress also gave him considerable knowledge of domestic politics, making him an important link between the Roosevelt administration and the political realities of Washington. At Argonaut, he accompanied Roosevelt as a trusted adviser and maintained detailed records of the leaders’ discussions.



William J. Donovan

HEAD OF OSS

As Director of the Office of Strategic Services, Donovan manages a global shadow war. His agency is responsible for espionage, sabotage, psychological warfare, and coordinating with resistance movements. His networks range from the French Maquis to partisan fighters in the Balkans and Asia. Donovan has built an eclectic and highly effective organization composed of Ivy League academics, Wall Street financiers, military officers, and

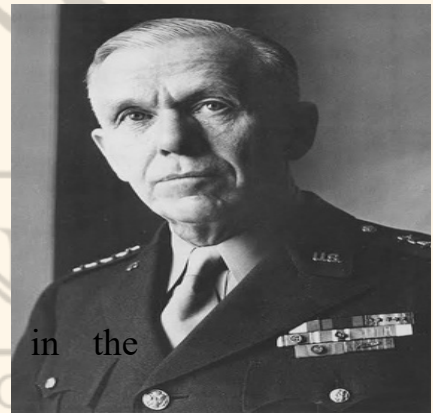


European exiles. Under his command, the OSS has successfully infiltrated Nazi occupied Europe, mapped bombing targets, and funneled intelligence directly to the Allied high command. Donovan is perpetually forced to fight two wars at once. He fights one against the Axis powers and another against rival American bureaucrats, particularly FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and military intelligence chiefs who view the OSS as a rogue organization and constantly seek to dismantle it.

General George Marshall

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

As a principal member of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Allied Combined Chiefs of Staff, Marshall directs the global grand strategy of the Western Allies. He is the relentless driving force behind the Europe First strategy and the primary advocate for a direct cross Channel invasion of France. This often led him to clash with the British over their preference for peripheral campaigns in the Mediterranean. He was known to view the Soviet invasion of Manchuria as a strategic necessity to tie down the Japanese Kwantung Army and save American lives.



General Dwight D. Eisenhower

SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, EUROPE

The Supreme Allied Commander, Eisenhower wields direct operational control over millions of Allied soldiers on the Western Front. He is not just a military tactician but a soldier diplomat who must constantly soothe the massive egos of his subordinate commanders, such as the American General George Patton and the British Field



Marshal Bernard Montgomery. Eisenhower bears the ultimate responsibility for the lives of his men and the logistical nightmare of pushing a massive, multinational army across the Rhine and into the heart of Germany. While politicians in Washington and London focus on the shape of the postwar world, Eisenhower remains strictly focused on the immediate military destruction of the German armed forces.

General Douglas MacArthur SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER PACIFIC

As Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific Area, MacArthur operates with a level of independence that borders on the regal. He commands a vast, multi domain theater encompassing land, sea, and air forces. MacArthur is deeply frustrated by the Europe First strategy adopted by Roosevelt and Churchill, which systematically diverts the best troops and supplies away from his command. Despite these constraints, his tactical brilliance has steadily dismantled the Japanese outer defensive perimeter. He is currently engaged in the brutal and bloody liberation of Manila. MacArthur views himself not merely as a soldier but as a historical figure destined to shape the future of Asia.





Winston Churchill

PRIME MINISTER

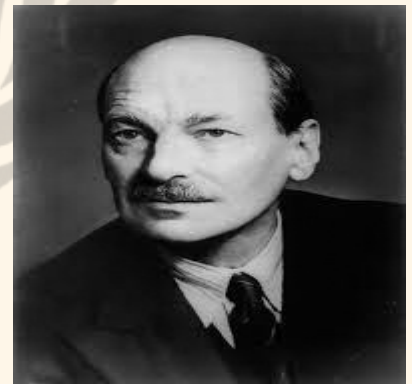
Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, entered Argonaut as the wartime leader of a Britain that had endured years of conflict but was increasingly constrained by economic exhaustion and the growing military strength of its allies. As one of the three principal Allied leaders, Churchill possessed considerable diplomatic influence, but faced the difficult task of preserving British interests in a Europe where the Red Army already occupied much of the East. His longstanding opposition to the spread of Soviet influence shaped his approach to the conference, while Britain's dependence on continued Allied cooperation limited the extent to which he could confront Stalin.



Clement Attlee

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

While Churchill focuses his boundless energy on military strategy and international summitry, Attlee serves as the indispensable manager of the British domestic front. He oversees the vital functions of the state, managing labor relations, industrial production, and the organization of the civilian war economy. His steady, unflashy leadership has ensured that the British home front remains united and highly productive despite the severe deprivations of rationing and the terror of the Blitz. Attlee represents the millions of working class Britons who are fighting and dying in the war. He understood that the British public will not accept a return to the poverty and inequality of the 1930s once the war is won. Consequently, he has spent the war quietly laying the bureaucratic groundwork for a comprehensive welfare state and the creation of a national health service.



While Churchill is obsessed with imperial preservation and the map of Europe, his focus has always been the long term economic and social survival of the British people.

James Grigg

Secretary of State for War

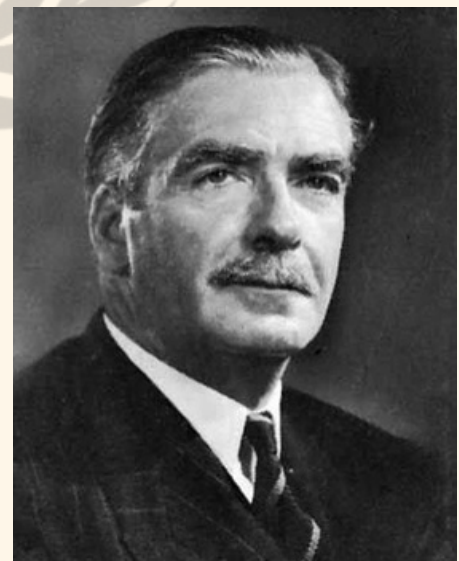
Grigg is the civilian head of the War Office and responsible for the administrative, financial, and logistical management of the British Army. He is the man who ensures that the troops are fed, equipped, and paid. Grigg is known for his utter disdain for political maneuvering and his blunt, uncompromising communication style. He fiercely defends the army against political interference and refuses to sugarcoat the harsh realities of wartime logistics. While the military commanders dictate strategy, Grigg manages the colossal bureaucratic machinery required to sustain a global war effort from an island nation that has been pushed to the absolute limits of its economic and manpower resources.



Anthony Eden

Foreign Secretary

Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was the senior official responsible for directing British foreign policy and the work of the Foreign Office. While Churchill determined the broad strategic direction of British policy and conducted the principal negotiations with Roosevelt and Stalin, Eden managed the diplomatic

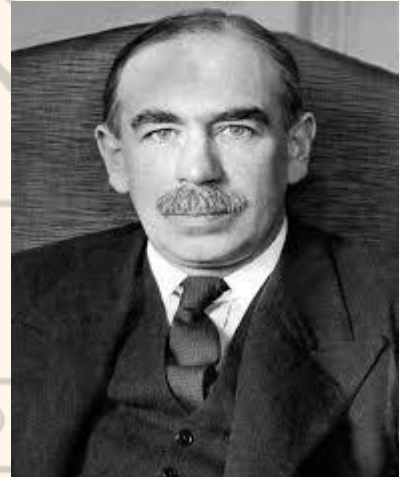


machinery through which those objectives were translated into concrete agreements. His authority extended to negotiations with Allied governments, relations with the governments-in-exile based in London, and the preparation of treaties, declarations and other diplomatic instruments. As one of the three Allied Foreign Ministers, Eden also possessed a direct role in working through the detailed political questions that the three leaders could not settle themselves, making him an important link between British strategy and its implementation.

John Maynard Keynes

ECONOMIC ADVISOR

As the Chief Economic Advisor to the British government, Keynes bears the crushing responsibility of keeping a bankrupt empire financially solvent. The British war effort is entirely dependent on American Lend Lease aid, and Keynes constantly negotiates with Washington to keep the financial lifeline open. He possesses no formal political power, but his intellectual authority is absolute. He serves as the primary architect of British financial strategy and advises the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on everything from currency stabilization to the funding of the military occupation of Europe.



Field Marshal Alan Brooke

ARMY CHIEF

As the professional head of the British Army and the chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, Field Marshal Brooke is the senior military advisor to the Prime Minister. He directs the global deployment of imperial forces and coordinates grand strategy with his American counterparts. Brooke's most important and exhausting role is serving as the primary counterweight



to Winston Churchill. While he deeply respects the Prime Minister, Brooke frequently clashes with Churchill over his impulsive and often disastrous military ideas. His sharp intellect, rapid fire speech, and sheer stubbornness has forced Churchill to adhere to sound military logic, keeping the British war effort focused and efficient.

Stewart Menzies

HEAD OF INTELLIGENCE

As the head of MI6, Menzies commands Britain's global espionage and intelligence gathering network. He operates entirely in the shadows and answers only to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. His most vital wartime asset is his control over the Government Code and Cypher School at Bletchley Park, which is responsible for the Ultra program. The successful decryption of top secret German Enigma communications provides the Allied high command with unparalleled insight into enemy intentions. Menzies rigorously controls the distribution of Ultra intelligence to protect the secret of its existence. He manages a vast network of spies, double agents, and resistance fighters across occupied Europe and the Middle East.





THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



SSMUN
ELEVENTH EDITION
Broaden your vision, Deepen your roots

Joseph Stalin

Premier

Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, was the principal representative of the Soviet Union at Argonaut and the leader of the Allied power with the strongest military position in Eastern Europe. As the supreme authority over the Soviet state and its armed forces, Stalin possessed extensive political, military and diplomatic power. By February 1945, the Red Army had driven German forces deep into Central and Eastern Europe, placing Stalin in a powerful position to influence the political future of the territories it occupied.



Marshal Kliment Voroshilov

Defence Commissar

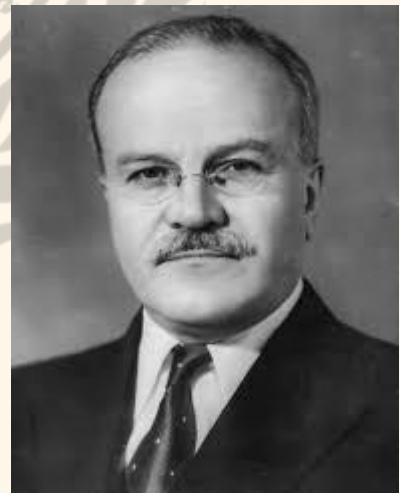
Kliment Voroshilov, a senior member of the Soviet State Defense Committee and Marshal of the Soviet Union, occupied a prominent position within the political and military leadership of the USSR. Although operational command of the Red Army increasingly rested with commanders such as Georgy Zhukov, Voroshilov retained considerable influence through his position within the highest wartime decision-making structures. His authority extended beyond battlefield operations into military administration, political supervision and the organisation of forces operating behind the front. As a long-standing member of Stalin's inner circle, Voroshilov also served as an important link between the political leadership and the senior military establishment, helping ensure that military policy remained aligned with the interests of the Soviet government.



Vyacheslav Molotov

Foreign Minister

Vyacheslav Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, was the principal administrator of Soviet foreign policy and one of the most important diplomatic figures in the Allied negotiations. While Stalin determined the broad strategic direction of Soviet policy, Molotov was responsible for translating those objectives into concrete diplomatic positions and negotiating them with his American and British counterparts. His authority extended over the Foreign Affairs Commissariat, Soviet relations with foreign governments, and the preparation and negotiation of international agreements. As one of the three Allied Foreign Ministers, he also played a central role in working through questions referred by the heads of



government, allowing him to defend Soviet positions in detailed negotiations before matters reached Stalin himself.

Ivan Maisky

Economic Advisor

As the chief economic advisor for the Soviet delegation, Maisky is the architect of the reparations plan. He had compiled exhaustive and horrifying statistics detailing the total destruction of the Soviet economy by the German military. He brings cold mathematics to the emotional tragedy of the war. Maisky understands Western economic theory perfectly, which makes him highly effective at countering the arguments of British and American economists. He knows that figures like John Maynard Keynes fear a collapsed European economy, but Maisky's sole focus is the rapid industrial recovery of the Soviet Union. He views the wealth of Germany as a resource that must be extracted to rebuild the factories, railways, and cities of the Russian motherland.



Marshal Georgy Zhukov

Army Chief

As Deputy Supreme Commander of the Soviet Armed Forces, Zhukov directs the largest military machine on earth. He currently commands the massive Vistula Oder offensive, pushing millions of Soviet soldiers and thousands of tanks across Poland and into the heart of Germany. Zhukov is a harsh and demanding general who accepts massive casualties as the necessary cost of operational success. He is one of the few men in the Soviet Union who dares to argue military strategy directly with Stalin. While he commands the respect of Western



generals like Eisenhower, he remains deeply suspicious of their motives. He views the Anglo American military effort as secondary to the massive bloodletting that occurred on the Eastern Front.

Admiral Nikolai Kuznetsov

Navy Chief

As Admiral of the Fleet, Kuznetsov commands a navy that has played a vital but supporting role in the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet Navy is not a blue water force capable of matching the American or British fleets. Instead, Kuznetsov has focused on protecting vital supply lines, defending coastal flanks, and keeping the brutal Arctic convoy routes open to receive crucial Lend Lease shipments from the West. He has also directed numerous amphibious operations in the Black Sea and the Baltic to support the advancing Red Army.



Marshal Alexander Novikov

Broaden your horizons Air Force Chief

As Chief Marshal of Aviation, he served as the supreme commander of the Soviet Air Forces, having direct control over a vast fleet of aircraft dedicated primarily to provide air support for Red Army ground offensives. By February 1945, his role required him to manage the final air campaigns over Germany while simultaneously laying the complex logistical groundwork for the upcoming Soviet invasion of Manchuria. Novikov's main objectives at Argonaut were to establish strict operational boundaries to ensure Western heavy bombers targeted forces directly threatening the Soviet advance, and to firmly block any Allied attempts to fly unrestricted missions or set up permanent airbases in



Soviet-occupied Eastern Europe. Additionally, he sought to acquire advanced American aviation technology to strengthen the Soviet war effort in the Pacific.

Lavrentiy Beria

Head of Intelligence

Lavrentiy Beria was the chief of Soviet state security and head of the NKVD, directing a vast administrative apparatus of espionage, counterintelligence, and internal policing. He held direct authority over the political pacification of Soviet-occupied territories and managed an intelligence network that had successfully infiltrated both the British establishment and the American atomic weapons program. By February 1945, as the Red Army advanced deep into Eastern Europe, his role centered on consolidating absolute political control behind the military front lines and providing Joseph Stalin with crucial intelligence to use during negotiations. At Argonaut, Beria focused on neutralizing the remaining anti-communist resistance, especially the Polish Home Army, to guarantee the survival of the Lublin regime. His core aims included protecting his covert operatives inside the Manhattan Project, feeding intercepted Allied communications to the Soviet delegation, and establishing a rigid security framework that would render any Western demands for free elections practically unenforceable on the ground.



Personal Envoy of Charles de Gaulle

Acting as the representative of General Charles de Gaulle, the Envoy for External Affairs serves as the primary diplomatic voice for the French Provisional Government at the Argonaut conference. Although France lacks the massive military and economic resources of the Big Three, the envoy is tasked with asserting French sovereignty and cementing the country's status in the post-war global order. By February 1945, with France newly liberated, this role requires aggressive diplomacy to ensure the Allies treated the nation as an equal power rather than an inferior state. At Argonaut, the envoy's main priorities include securing a distinct French occupation zone in Germany which would have to be carved out of the American and British allocations and a voting seat on the Allied Control Council. Additionally, the envoy was directed to secure a permanent, veto-wielding seat on the upcoming United Nations Security Council and to fiercely protect the French colonial empire by rejecting any American plans for international trusteeships in North Africa or Indochina.



General Alphonse Juin

Chief of Defence Staff

Serving as Chief of the Defence Staff, General Alphonse Juin holds supreme command over the newly reconstituted French armed forces. He manages a highly complex military organization, directing an army that integrated Free French veterans, former Vichy troops, and colonial soldiers from North and West Africa into a single fighting force. By February 1945, his strategic reality was defined by a difficult



balancing act - fielding an army that fought aggressively on the front lines, while remaining almost entirely dependent on the United States for weapons and logistical supply. At Argonaut, Juin focuses on using France's battlefield contributions to demand relevant strategic influence among the Allies. His primary objectives would be to guarantee the French First Army a leading role in the final offensive across the Rhine and explicitly preventing American and British commanders from sidelining his troops into secondary holding actions. Additionally, he aims to outline a French occupation zone in Germany that encompassed vital industrial regions like the Saarland.



POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

After the Nazi Germany attack in 1939, the Polish government was exiled and they reorganised their operations in Paris, France through the Romanian passage. They relocated to London in 1940 with the support of the British government. The exiled government has access and control over the Polish land, air, and naval units that fought alongside Western Allies in Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East.



The main priority of the exiled government was to ensure their authority and control over the Polish assets whilst allying with the allies to reclaim their land from the nazi grip and establish the previous Polish System and get rid of the communist regime. Through the underground operations scheme and its main military arm, the Home Army (*Armia Krajowa*) they would conduct sabotage, intelligence gathering, and partisan warfare inside occupied Poland, apart from documenting the jewish horrors taking place during the nazi regime and sharing the gained intelligence with the allies.

LUBLIN GOVERNMENT

The Lublin government was a soviet backed communist organisation established in July 1944 in Poland (also known as PKWN). It was the government that managed the Polish lands during the closure of the war from 1944 onwards. It opposed the exiled government and conducted mass arrests against the *Armia Krajowa* members who conducted covert underground operations. It exercised administrative control over the liberated parts of Poland. On December 31, 1944, the legislative arm controlling the PKWN transformed the committee into the Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland. The Soviet Union formally recognized it on January 5, 1945. By January 1945, as Soviet troops captured Warsaw, the seat of this new puppet government was moved from Lublin to the capital. At the Argonaut their purpose is to support the soviet motives and stabilise Poland.

Personal Envoy of Josip Broz Tito

Josip Broz Tito was the leader of Yugoslav Partisans during 1945. This movement followed a communist approach with a pragmatic outlook. According to him, the war was a direct consequence of the failed class structure and led to the fall of the Yugoslavian Kingdom. He believed a social restructuring was in order to stabilise the region. He was against the nazi and fascist ideologies that the axis powers promoted.



Currently, he practices guerilla warfare against the weaker yugoslav forces operating from London. While ideologically loyal to Moscow and Joseph Stalin, Tito quickly realized that the Western Allies (Britain and the US) could provide material support. He welcomed British military missions (like those led by Fitzroy Maclean) and successfully convinced them that the Partisans, not the Chetniks, were the ones actually fighting the Germans. Tito sought to politically and militarily neutralize the Chetniks and other conservative forces to ensure they could not restore the pre-war royalist status quo. While aligned with the USSR, Tito aimed to liberate Yugoslavia largely with his own forces (aided by Allied supplies and late-war Red Army coordination) so that he would not be beholden to or controlled by any foreign superpower after the war.

Koumintang

The koumintang was the governing party in China during the war. They followed anti-imperialist ideas with a clear goal of ensuring sovereignty. They were considered to be a legitimate Chinese government and commanded the National Army. They followed total resistance against Japan and opposed all western treaties as they were considered unequal. They viewed the Chinese Communist Party as a threat to the Chinese regime and openly condemned them alongside the Japanese. Their key goals involved protection from Japan, prevention of a civil war, centralised army system and stabilising the Chinese economy and region.

during the war. They wanted to secure a permanent seat in the upcoming United Nations Security Council.

Czechoslovakian Government in Exile

The Czechoslovak government-in-exile (officially the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia), which operated primarily out of London from 1939 to 1945 under the leadership of President Edvard Beneš, maintained a complex political strategy shaped by the trauma of the 1938 Munich Agreement. Their ideology was to align with the allies and ensure a western style governance. Their key goal is to mediate the eastern and western Europe conflict that would arise after the termination of the war and consider the minorities system a malice to the country. Their key objectives are to attain independence and international recognition, reclaim the land and expel the German minorities.

Personal Envoy of Mao Tse-Tung

Mao Tse-Tung was the leader of the Chinese Communist Party(CCP) that formed the opposition to the koumintang in China. Their view on the allies was one of self gain. They accepted the alliance with the United States temporarily as it ensured protection from Japan and the nationalist government at the time. Mao believed that after the war, they should not depend on the soviets for help. While nominally aligned with the Nationalists against Japan, Mao's underlying perspective remained deeply suspicious of Chiang Kai-shek. Envoys were directed to project total cooperation to the world, while the CCP focused heavily on expanding its guerrilla networks, administrative bases, and grassroots support across northern China to prepare for the inevitable post war civil war. Their key role will be to assist the allies at the Japan front whilst reducing the casualties faced by the party.