

# AFMUN 2025

ANTALYA FEN MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

## The Second Vienna Award

### STUDY GUIDE

AGENDA ITEM:  
OPEN AGENDA

UNDER SECRETARY-GENERAL:  
BERSUN AKKAYA

ACADEMIC ASSISTANT:  
ERALP OZSARI

# **AFMUN'25 SECOND VIENNA AWARD STUDY GUIDE**

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# **1. Letter from the Secretary-General**

Fellow countrymen and countrywomen;

I, as the Secretary-General of the conference, am deeply honored to welcome you, participants, to AFMUN'25. I owe each of you a gramercy for saving yourselves from the darkness of ignorance by attending such an event.

A thank must also be given to our unrelenting academic and organization teams. Without their labor, the light that we are trying to bring to our generation wouldn't have been ignited.

We live in a twilight world; wars, crimes, famines, genocides, drought, environmental crises, economic collapses, etc. The idea of organizing AFMUN was shaped around these core motivations. Our objective is to show the aforementioned aspects of the world to you, our participants, and to provide a world-class MUN experience that is organized in line with our objectives. During the conference, you will expand your horizons and change the way you see the world. Do not forget; we will illuminate the future together.

Let us bow our heads; the king is returning...

Çağın Taylan ÖZGÜN  
Secretary-General of AFMUN

## **2. Letter from the Under-Secretary-General**

Esteemed Participants,

I am the Under-Secretary-General of this committee, Bersun Akkaya. I am currently continuing my studies in Sociology at Turkish-German University in the German language, and I would like to extend a warm welcome to you all to the AFMUN'25: The Second Vienna Award! The narratives within this committee are generally created by blending various subjects, such as long academic papers, with historical contexts. We hope that you will greatly enjoy this committee and, in the process, gain insightful knowledge of the era and its dynamics. A great deal of information for this committee has been left to your own research initiative. The purpose of this is to help you gain experience in academic research and to encourage you to bring your own creative ideas. Therefore, please make sure to deepen your research as much as possible.

Please make sure that any information you find related to the committee or resources you wish to use in the committee are approved by us first. In order to maintain historical accuracy it would be extremely beneficial for you to reach out to us during the preparation process. I also encourage each one of you to engage deeply with the topic, collaborate with your fellow members, and approach the committee with creativity and most importantly respect. This is an opportunity for growth, and I hope you will make the most of it. Once again, thank you for being part of this experience, and I look forward to seeing all of you in action during the committee sessions. May we all learn, grow, and, most importantly, enjoy this incredible journey together! Lastly, I want to thank all the academic and organizational teams of the AFMUN'25 for making this conference possible. I wish everyone a great time. And please do not hesitate to contact us regarding the committee or any special needs. Good Luck!

Cordially,

Bersun AKKAYA

[bersunakkaya@gmail.com](mailto:bersunakkaya@gmail.com)

### **3. Letter from the Academic Assistant**

Esteemed Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to AFMUN'25. I am overjoyed at this opportunity to be working with each and every one of you.

The topic on our hands today is very delicate and requires maximum effort and caution while weaving every fabric of this masterpiece of a treaty. Each and every step taken is to be thoroughly weighed and thought about and even the slightest of mistakes may take you upon the whirlpool of destruction. The joy and excitement of these committees comes from times like this where you are on the verge of destruction.

I deeply believe in the negotiative and diplomatic capabilities of my delegates and would like to say that they were handpicked from an assortment of delegates and have their own little quirks to add to the committee and treaty.

Let the Discussion Begin!

Eralp Özşarı  
Academic Assistant

## **4. Introduction to the Committee**

### **4.1. Treaty Format & Progression**

#### **Progression style:**

These types of committees are generally commanded by the committee board and this one is no exception. The committee will include a board also called “the Dais” which will consist of a ruling board member and a rapporteur. All ruling procedures within the committee will be in the hands of the committee board. The committee board will open and close meetings and propose motions. Although the motions are to be voted, the board still holds the power to outright pass the motion as they see fit. Even though delegates directly proposing motions are out of order, delegates are still recommended to submit their thoughts upon the topic to be discussed, at any time with the board members by using points. This way delegates are not fully separated from the direction of the committee.

The quorum of the committee is a quarter of the attending delegates and board members can open the meeting when this quorum is reached. Upon opening the meeting a roll call is to be taken by the attending board. After the roll call of the first meeting the commencement declarations from the delegates are to be taken. All commencement declarations are expected to be less than a minute. After the commencement declaration a directorial speech will be held where volunteering delegates may deliver their speeches concerning the committee. Directorial speeches are to be less than ninety seconds and delegates delivering a speech will be entertained to the floor by the board. The board is allowed to entertain directorial speeches as they see fit.

Three types of caucuses are to be used in the committee, these being: Moderated caucus, Semi-moderated caucus and Unmoderated caucus. Although going forward the committee will

mostly be in semi-moderated caucuses the secretariat highly recommends firstly discussing the topic in a moderated caucus and then moving onto semi-moderated or unmoderated caucuses. Delegates may raise points at any time unless they are interrupting a speaker excluding “Point of Personal Privilege” which can be raised anytime. The order in which points will be granted is as follows: Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Order, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Information.

### **Treaty Format:**

This committee’s final document will be a treaty. A treaty will begin with a bold title and it will include the name of the treaty the delegates are signing. Under the title there will be a list of attending countries and under that a list of attending delegates with their titles next to their names. Then the topics discussed in the committee will be separated into their respective chapters and every different decision will be written in detail under their own articles. A few examples will be attached to the end of this part:

General Act of the Berlin Conference on West Africa, 26

February 1885

Signed by the representatives of the United Kingdom, France, Germany,  
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States of America, Italy, the  
Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Sweden-Norway, and Turkey (Ottoman  
Empire).

GENERAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE AT BERLIN OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF  
GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY,

ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN AND NORWAY,  
TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES RESPECTING: (1) FREEDOM OF TRADE IN THE  
BASIN OF THE CONGO; (2) THE SLAVE TRADE; (3) NEUTRALITY OF THE  
TERRITORIES IN THE BASIN OF THE CONGO; (4) NAVIGATION OF THE CONGO; (5)  
NAVIGATION OF THE NIGER; AND (6) RULES FOR FUTURE OCCUPATION ON THE  
COAST OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **PARTITIONING OF AFRICAN TERRITORIES AMONG THE PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES OF THE CONFERENCE**

#### **Article 1**

The partitioning of the Congo basin will be among France, UK, Germany, King Leopold II. France will receive the western parts of the Congo river, Eastern parts of the Congo basin ending with river Tanganyika will be the territory of British Empire, north parts of British Congo will allow the passage of German traders and businessmen, northern western parts of the Congo River and the Central Africa will be delivered to the German Empire, southwestern parts of Congo will be Portuguese, Remaining parts of the Congo basin will be left to the rule of King Leopold II.

#### **Article 2**

Portugal will expand its territories from Congo basin through the mouth of Cunene river and with a straight line through Zambezi River, the north eastern border of Angola will follow the eastern bank of the Kasai River and will meet with the southeastern border which will be the western bank of the Zambezi River with a straight line at the shortest connection. The Portuguese colony on Mozambique will also expand as well surrounding Rhodesia and meeting with Muchinga Mountains the northern border will be a straight line from Muchinga mountains to the half of the Malawi Lake and from the other coast of half of the Malawi Lake to the mouth of Ruvuma River.

The British will annex the Boer Republics including Orange Republic and South African Republic while expanding the Cape Colony through British Congo including Rhodesia.



The remaining part will be under the occupation of the German Empire.

The eastern part of Lake Tanganyika will be under the control of Germany and the northern border will start from the end of Tanganyika River to the half of Lake Victoria and the northern border continues from half of Lake Victoria to the middle point of the coast that is remaining between Italian Somalia and German Tanzania.

Madagascar will be divided into two between Germany and France; France will take the eastern coast and the remaining will be German.

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## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THE JOINT OCCUPATION ZONES AND SPECIAL TERRITORIES**

#### **Article 1**

Sudan will be controlled jointly by France and Britain. The details of which will be discussed between France and Britain.

#### **Article 2**

The Ceuta Port will be administered partially jointly by Italy and Spain. Spain will gain all of the profits and income and administration of the port will be joint.

#### **Article 3**

Britain will give permanent access to Portugal, until any time of conflict after this access will be no more. The access zone will be the Rhodesian zone. The Portuguese will have the right to operate this area for 5 years.

#### **Article 4**

Britain will give permanent access to Germany until any time of conflict after this access will be no more. The access zone will be the zone between German Tanzania and German Central Africa.

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## **Potsdam Agreement**

### **CHAPTER 1**

## DIVISION OF MANDATES CONCERNING GERMAN MAINLAND

### ARTICLE 1

Among the victors of World War II, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics will receive East Prussia excluding Danzig; Polish Provisional Government will receive the territories of the Former Free State of Danzig, Liegnitz, Breslau, Oppeln; French Republic will receive Koblenz Trier, Saar, Palatinate; Belgium will receive southern West Westphalia; Netherlands will receive Frisia from Western Weser-Ems; Austria will be separated from Germany and divided into 2 parts which will be mentioned in later parts of the agreement; Yugoslavia shall seize Carinthia province.

### ARTICLE 2

The partition of Germany will be among the United Kingdom, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America. Furthermore it has been discussed among the cabinets, the partition of Germany decided as 3 mandates ruled by the member states of this conference. United Kingdom will be ruling Thuringia, Hesse, South Westphalia, Northern part of the West Westphalia, North Westphalia, Weserems, Hanover, Brunswick, Anhalt and Holstein. These provinces will be mandated under the British and the mandate will be named as United Kingdom Mandate of Northern Germany. The state of Anhalt's agricultural resources and areas will be given to Eastern Germany for twenty-seven years with the condition of the establishment of a demilitarised zone in the state of Anhalt by both parties. In order to maintain this condition, an unbiased third country has been invited. The Republic of Turkey has agreed upon signing the Treaty of Ankara with all three participating countries on the terms of getting certain privileges. The Treaty of Ankara solidifies that if either country militarises the state, The Republic of Turkey shall declare war upon the country. Countries acknowledge the circumstances for Holstein will be elucidated within the further articles in this concurrence.

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## CHAPTER 2

### THE FATE OF ITALY AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

#### ARTICLE 1

Firstly, Italian territory of Istria will be seized by Yugoslavia as war reparations, All Italian mainland will be kept by Italian People and government, containing Sardinia and Sicily, A

democratic regime in these parts will be established by United States and United Kingdom's Ministries of Foreign Affairs for 15 years Italy will be kept under check by these government organs of the aforementioned countries. Any disturbance in the democratisation of Italy may end with the intervention of the aforementioned countries. After the creation of democratic regime in the country a president will be put into power by the ministries of these countries to prevent infiltration of Fascist members. Elections will be held every 4 years. The voting procedure will be a secret ballot and public counting. In these 15 years a background search will be done to government officials to prevent any extremist ideologies infiltrating the government. Economic aid and industrialization will be overseen by the Federal Reserve and the Bank of England and the prosperity of the region will be in the responsibility of these countries. After the establishment of a democratic regime a plebiscite will be held for the fate of the Italian monarchy will be decided by the people. As the Treaty of Ankara states, the Dodacanese islands will be given to The Republic of Turkey. Albania will be independent under the Albanian Partisans.

## **4.2. Guidelines for Diplomacy and Negotiation**

Diplomacy is generally very simple following the rules of general ethics. Most important advice for diplomats is to “listen” , always try to listen and stay calm and controlled under every circumstance. This will give you the leverage between being an annoying diplomat and a fully fledged one. Also seeking mutual benefit in negotiations is key. Generally people don't want to give away important stuff just because a diplomat asked them, try to make concessions, try to make agreements, try to make arrangements, sometimes you have to go a step back to move two steps ahead. Don't muddy the waters with long and nonsensical speeches. Keep the point clear however, just because you can make it clear doesn't mean you have to make it strict, try to also be flexible and be open to requests. Sometimes change your mind and actually think about the offers you are given to understand the diplomat better. Always think upon the problem, don't get it mixed with a specific diplomat. The problems are their own things; an annoying diplomat is its own. Always be prepared for every question and possibility, it never hurts to write down your or a diplomat's thoughts upon a topic and who knows maybe you can use it for leverage later. Don't

force solutions, sometimes they come to you themselves and a bad solution is never the answer. Using body language and having a confident stature always proves useful. Use gestures and mimics to explain a situation or your thoughts better. Watch out for other diplomats' body language as they can tell you a whole lot about them. Like: Can you pressure them, Are they lying, Are they flexible upon the topic discussed and so on... Always use a diplomatic language and never drop an ounce of respect even to the most annoying diplomat. Actually language is one of the most important and valuable weapons in your arsenal. Sometimes knowing the terms better than your colleagues may profit you.

## **5. Historical Background**

### **5.1. Central Europe After WWI**

The aftermath of WW1 saw a spectrum of changes ranging through cultural, economic and social in countries directly in the war. Although not so severe, countries not involved with the conflict also saw these changes. During and after the war a total of four empires (German Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire, Ottoman Empire and Russian Empire) collapsed, new countries were founded and old ones also got a change to their borders. Some of them adjusted some outright redrawn. Also many new ideologies emerged, some old ones took a hold of people.

Although the aftermath of WW1 is quite large with a lot of fronts to cover, we are going to be talking about the Austro-Hungarian Empire and its disintegration and dissolution. After the war took a turn against the Central Powers of WW1 the people of Austria-Hungary began to lose faith in both their allied countries and the government. This led to already radicalised nationalists declaring their independence in the southeast of the empire while the Austro-Hungarian

government struggled to keep the country together. Ranging political beliefs and their respective parties tried to establish de facto governments in their respective lands with their respective nationalities. These moves only complicated the matter further and led to western powers having problems occupying the empire. These problems weren't something that western powers could ignore since the diplomats were trying to forge borders fitting all the agendas. These de facto governments and nationalists led to treaties that compromised and conflicted ideals, offended allied countries and created new dynamics in the area. Many believed these treaties would bring prosperity and peace to the region after years of war and conflict.

The changes included (simplified) were:

- a) Establishment of the Republic of German Austria and the Hungarian Democratic Republic.
- b) The Hungarian Republics size was cut down by two thirds these cuts even included parts where Magyars (Hungarians) were the majority
- c) The Republic of Austria controlled over mostly German populated areas although some were lost.
- d) Bohemia, Moravia, Opava Silesia and the western part of the Duchy Cieszyn, large parts of upper Hungary and Carpathian Ruthenia formed the new Czechoslovakia.
- e) Transylvania, parts of Banat, Crişana, Maramureş and Bukovina became a part of Romania.

These changes were recognized in, but not caused by, the Treaty of Versailles. They were subsequently further elaborated in the Treaty of Saint-Germain and the Treaty of Trianon. These treaties also included minority rights however, they were without an enforcement mechanism.

These new states included large ethnic minorities in their borders. Millions of Germans and Hungarians found themselves living outside of their countries.

## **5.2. The Treaty of Trianon and Regional Shifts**

The Treaty of Trianon was signed on 4 June 1920. It formally ended the war between most of the allies and Hungary. The beneficiaries of this treaty were the Kingdom of Romania, Czechoslovak Republic, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (aka Yugoslavia) and the First Austrian Republic but it also led to (after Hungarian declaration of independence from Austro-Hungarian Empire) international recognition of Hungary and its sovereignty. Post-treaty Hungary became a landlocked state, which opened the way to economic sanctions from its neighbours (the Little Entente [Czechoslovakia, Romania and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes]) also the new borders led to major Hungarian populations stuck outside of Hungary. The treaty limited the Hungarian army to 35.000 officers and men. The treaty was dictated rather than negotiated, Hungarians faced the options of full rejection or full acceptance. The delegation was under protest while signing the treaty and right after revisionist beliefs began to emerge. Even though Wilson's fourteen points pointed towards “self-determination of peoples” the allies refused organising plebiscites for the Hungarian borders opting to instead write a cover letter which explained the refusal of plebiscites with “It wouldn’t make a difference”. These conditions of the treaty left deep resentment in the hearts of Hungarians which led to the treaty being named “Trianon trauma” in the eyes of the Hungarian public.

Before the treaty, de facto borders of Hungary were defined by ceasefire lines in November to December 1918. These borders did not include a major part of pre-war Hungary. Parts of

Transylvania were cut off and occupied by Romanian forces. In the midst of all these, people residing in Transylvania wanted their respective countries to take control over the area. Slovakia was claimed by Czechoslovakia; afterwards a temporary demarcation line was drawn between newly formed Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The line left 650,000 to 886,000 Hungarians and 142,000 to 399,000 Slovaks outside of their countries' area of influence (the varying numbers were a result of different census reports). South Slavic lands came under the control of South Slavs and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes according to the ceasefire agreement signed on 13 November 1918 (the same agreement signed also with the Kingdom of Romania). However, Romanian troops passed the ceasefire line into Hungary and Entente powers asked Hungary to recognise Romanian territorial claims with a new line set across the Tisza river. When the Hungarian government found themselves unable to fend off the invasion and unwilling to accept the demands the government resigned allowing communists to seize power. The new government began hastily setting up an army which was successful in their first skirmishes against the Czechoslovak Legions. After a ceasefire was signed between Czechoslovakia and Hungary the red army left Czechoslovakia and Hungary got their promise for an invitation to the Paris Peace Conference (the invitation was not issued). After their victory in Slovakia, the red army turned to Romania and attacked them near Tisza river which resulted in the complete collapse of the red army in a few days and the Romanian army being hosted in Budapest. After these, the Entente powers finally came to aid and restored the Hungarian state putting admiral Horthy in charge in November 1919.

The invitation to the Paris Peace Conference finally came on 1 November 1919 where the Hungarian delegation was invited to join the conference. However it was nearly the end of

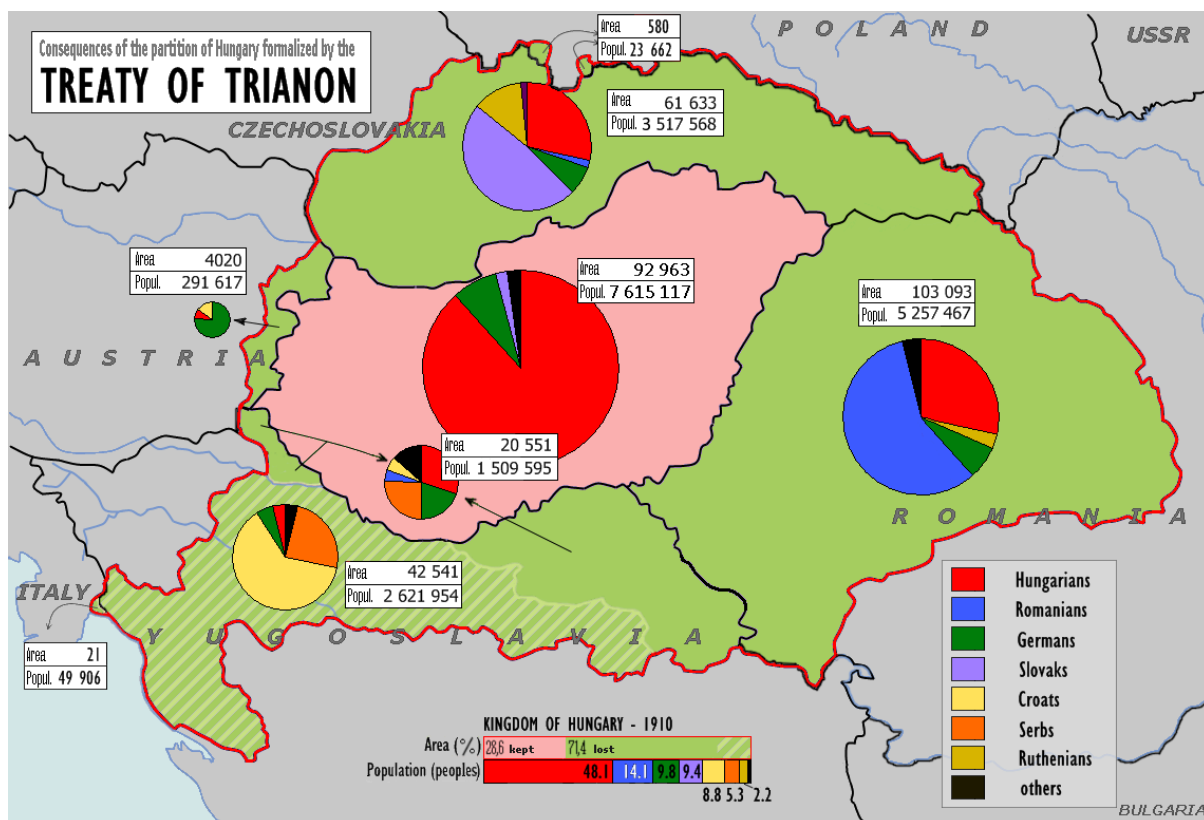
discussions for the partitioning of Hungary and most of it was concluded without the Hungarian delegation. The Hungarian delegation generally advocated for self-determination as pushed by Wilson's fourteen points. They believed the population of disputed territories should decide themselves with a plebiscite which country they wanted to be included in. These beliefs did prevail and were disregarded by the decisive decisions of the combined French and British delegates. The Allies assigned territories that were mostly populated by non-Hungarian ethnicities to successor states, but also allowed these states to absorb sizable territories that were mainly inhabited by Hungarian-speaking populations. The intent of the Allies was principally to strengthen these successor states at the expense of Hungary and The final borders of Hungary were defined by the Treaty of Trianon signed on 4 June 1920. Beside exclusion of the previously mentioned territories, they did not include:

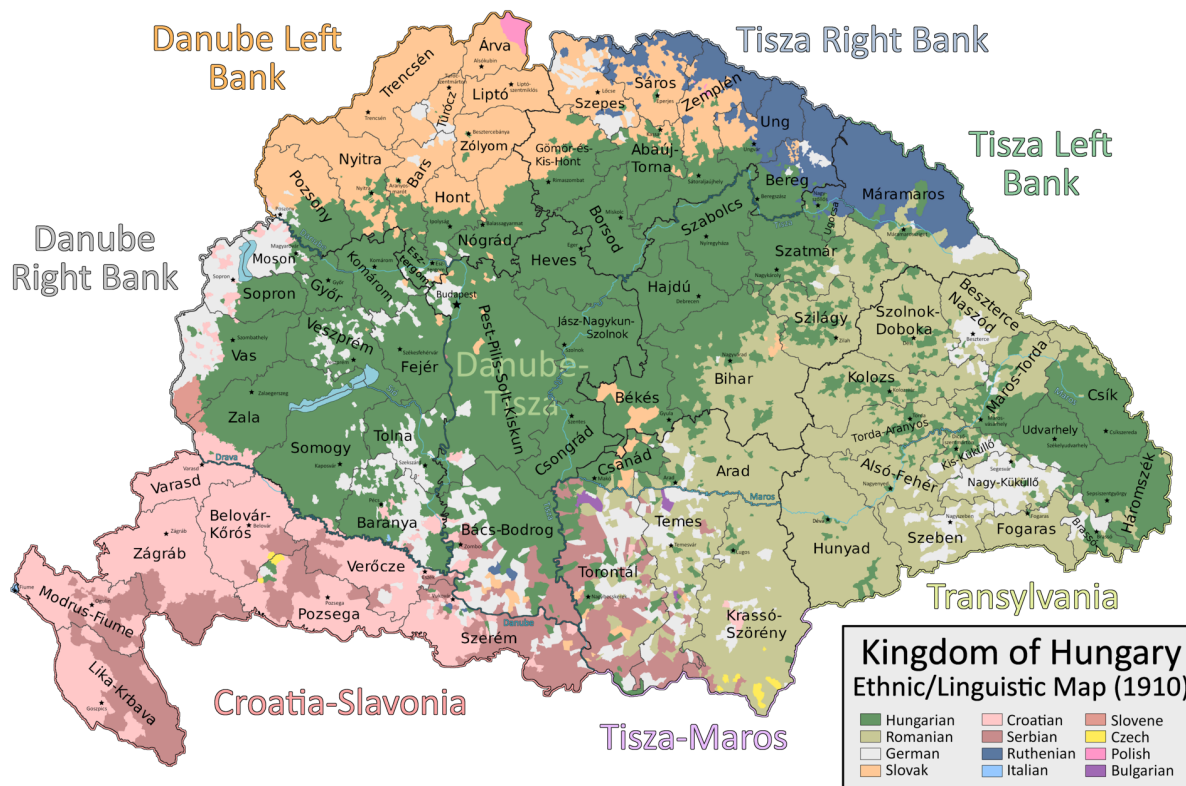
- a) Transylvania (also some parts of pre-war Hungary was awarded to Romania as well)
- b) Carpathian Ruthenia (Which became a part of Czechoslovakia)
- c) Most of Burgenland (easternmost states of Austria)
- d) Međimurje and 2/3s of Prekmurje (became parts of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes)

Even though a lot of Hungarians were outside of the country there were minorities in Hungary as well post Trianon. According to the 1920 census 10.4% of the population spoke Hungarian as a second language rather than a mother tongue. These being: 551,212 German (6.9%), 141,882 Slovak (1.8%), 36,858 Croatian (0.5%), 23,760 Romanian (0.3%), 23,228 Bunjevac and Šokac (0.3%), 17,131 Serbian (0.2%), 7,000 Slovene (0.08%).

Maps to visualise the topics better:







### 5.3. Rise of Revisionism & Axis Influence

Before moving on to the historical context and digging into the real reasons, we first need to learn the definitions of the words, then we can look at the meaning behind them. So first, let's start with **revisionism**.

Revisionism, in short, basically means “support of ideas and beliefs that differ from and try to change accepted ideas and beliefs, especially in a way that is seen as wrong or dishonest,” or according to the Oxford dictionary: “ideas that are different from, and want to change, the main ideas or practices of a political system.” Revisionism is the defense of reviewing or changing accepted historical narratives, ideologies, or political structures. In a broader sense, revisionism involves reinterpreting historical events and aims to question current beliefs or accepted versions

of events. Because of this, it can be applied not only to territorial issues but also to various areas like social, political, or economic ideologies.

Hungary's wish to take back the lands it lost with the Treaty of Trianon is more related to **revanchism** rather than **revisionism**. But if we are to look at the effect of the Axis powers on this topic, we had to first explain the meaning and the historical sense of this term. Because Central Europe's policy at that time wasn't just about wanting to expand its lands, it was directly connected to its desire to change political balances and its hunger to rule the world. Like Germany's policy on Alsace-Lorraine. Germany did not only wanted to take the territory back but also wanted to reshape the political landscape of Europe and redraw the borders. Just like how Hungary questioned the Trianon order and wanted to regain its lost territories. This is why the title was chosen this way. It was meant to better show the domino effect that started with the revisionist movement to the reader.

To explain the topic even better, let's also look at the concept of **revanchism**. Revanchism is a political stance where there is a wish to take back or reclaim territories lost in previous wars, and it's often motivated by national pride or a desire for revenge. It's about a nation wanting to take back what it believes rightfully belongs to it, often based on historical or ethnic claims. It's usually linked to aggressive nationalism or expansionist policies. It defends the idea that a nation's territorial integrity was unjustly violated and needs to be restored. Germany's wish to take back the lands it lost with the Treaty of Versailles after World War I is an example of revanchism. So, in this sense, it's only about the goal of taking back lost territories and is directly tied to nationalist and expansionist aims.

Hungary, which was heavily damaged after the Treaty of Trianon, sources even call it the "Trianon trauma", was moving with the motivation to take revenge for past territorial losses and rebuild its national pride. Hungary firstly acted out with an revisionist approach, however this point has not been shaped with a diplomatic approach but with war and pressure.

The concept of "revisionist power" is used for countries that want to change the current international order. Germany's policy in the 1940s was directly connected not only with expanding its borders but also with reshaping the world order. This concept comes from the realism tradition in international relations. This tradition sees the world as an arena of power politics. In this framework, countries act in an anarchic international system without a higher authority to enforce the rules. The strongest countries impose or build certain rules, norms, and institutions on the international system, creating an order that reflects their values and serves their interests. Germany and Italy leaving the League of Nations shook the legitimacy of the system and shifted the balance of power in favor of revisionist powers. This situation paved the way for important decisions like the Second Vienna Award to be taken outside international consultation mechanisms and directly under Axis influence.

## 6. The Second Vienna Award



Even though Hungary declared their demands were based on ethnographic basis, it was known that the real idea was to form the Great Hungary idea and to reclaim its borders they lost in the Treaty of Trianon. The First Vienna Award happened in 1938. Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy forced Czechoslovakia to hand over approximately 10,390 km<sup>2</sup> of land and a population of 854,218 to Hungary. Representatives from both Germany and Italy decided on the territories together.

The Second Vienna Award was signed on August 30, 1940, at the Belvedere Palace. This award is especially important because it reshaped the European borders all over and had a big role in laying the foundation for bigger conflicts and changes in the later years of the war. The Second Vienna Award was not really a freely negotiated agreement but rather Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy forcing Romania to accept the terms of the award through military pressure. The Soviet

Union's losses of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina had made the intervention of the Axis Powers necessary to stop Romania from losing even more land. Here are the full articles to the treaty:

1. The frontier outlined in the attached map shall be the final and definitive border between Romania and Hungary. A joint Romanian-Hungarian Commission shall determine the precise delimitation on the ground.
2. The Romanian territory to be ceded to Hungary shall be evacuated by Romanian troops within fourteen days and handed over to Hungary in good order. The precise steps for evacuation and occupation shall be determined immediately by a Romanian-Hungarian Commission. Both governments shall ensure the process is peaceful and orderly.
3. All Romanian nationals residing in the territory ceded to Hungary shall automatically acquire Hungarian citizenship. They have the right, within six months, to opt for Romanian citizenship. Those who do so must leave Hungarian territory within one year and shall be accepted by Romania. They may take their movable property and liquidate immovable property; if liquidation is not possible, Hungary shall provide compensation. Hungary pledges to treat these individuals generously and with a spirit of conciliation.
4. Romanian nationals of Hungarian ethnicity residing in territories ceded to Romania in 1919 and which remain under Romanian control have the right to opt for Hungarian citizenship within six months. Provisions in paragraph 3 shall apply to them.
5. The Hungarian Government formally commits that individuals of Romanian ethnicity acquiring Hungarian citizenship through this award shall be treated equally with all other Hungarian citizens. The Romanian Government commits to the same treatment of Hungarian ethnics remaining in Romanian territory.

6. Any other questions arising from the change of sovereignty shall be resolved through direct negotiations between the Romanian and Hungarian Governments.
7. If difficulties or uncertainties arise in implementing this arbitral award, the Romanian and Hungarian Governments shall engage in direct negotiations. If agreement cannot be reached, the matter shall be submitted to the Reich Government and the Italian Government for final decision.

## **6.2. Territorial Changes and Maps ( Before and After the Award)**

The Second Vienna Award resulted in the transfer of certain regions of Northern Transylvania from Romania to Hungary. Some areas, particularly the southern parts, eastern border regions, and some mountainous towns, remained on the border and were not included. So, the map of Northern Transylvania did not exactly align with the old historical administrative borders. This region covered an area of approximately 43,100-500 km<sup>2</sup> and had a population of between 2.4 and 2.6 million. The ethnic distribution analysis will be examined in the further context.

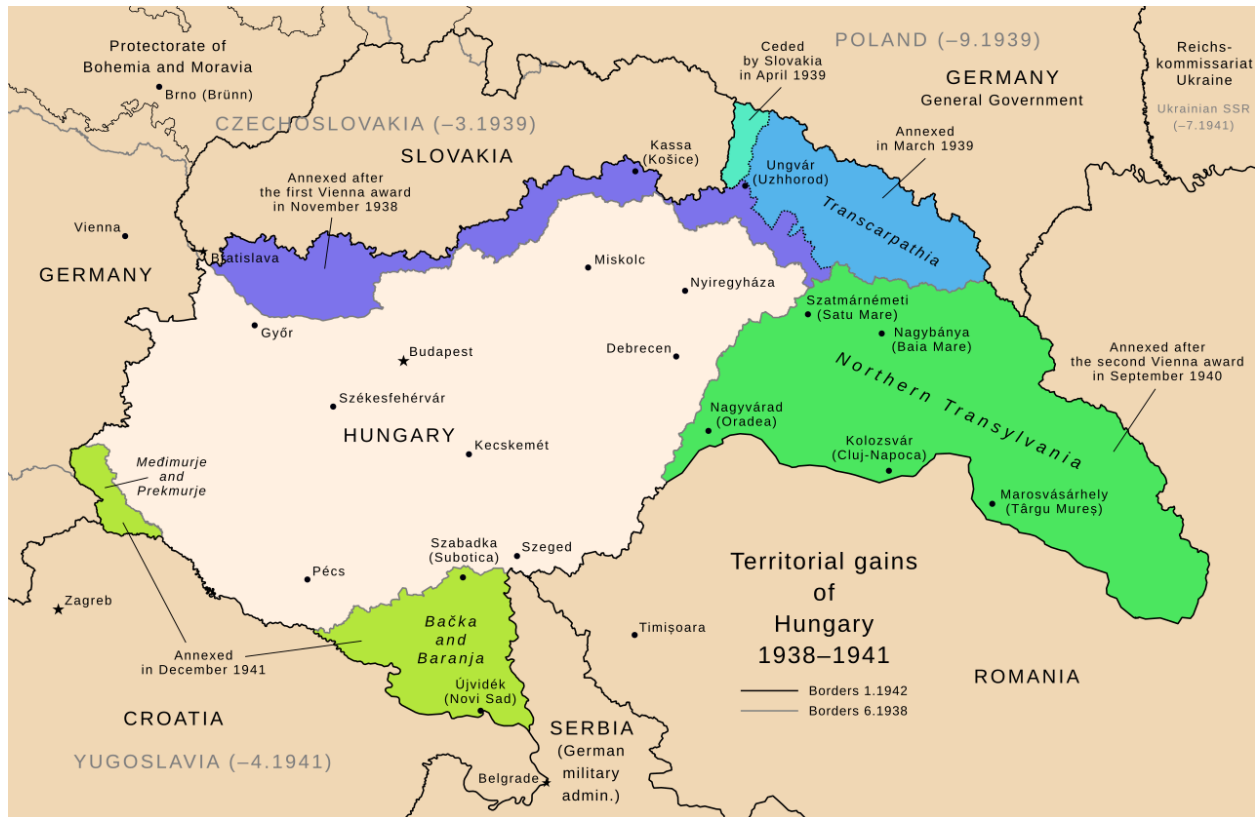
The division caused major tensions because the Hungarian side emphasized Hungarian majorities in some towns, while Romanians pointed to the overall Romanian demographic advantage in rural areas.

The establishment of Hungarian rule met with insurgency from the non-Hungarian population in some areas, and the retaliation by Hungarian forces was labeled as war crimes, such as the Ip and Treznea massacres in Northern Transylvania (directed against Romanians) or in Bačka, where between 1941 and 1944, the Hungarian military deported or killed 19,573 civilians, mostly Serbs and Jews, but also Hungarians who did not cooperate with the new authorities. Approximately 56,000 people were also expelled from Bačka.

The Jewish population in Hungary and the areas it occupied was partly reduced as part of the Holocaust. Tens of thousands of Romanians fled from Hungarian-ruled Northern Transylvania, and conversely, the same happened with Hungarians. After the war, these areas were returned to neighboring countries, and Hungary's territory was slightly reduced further by ceding three villages south of Bratislava to Slovakia. The reoccupying states carried out genocide on Hungarian civilians, both in Yugoslavia by Yugoslav partisans (the exact number of ethnic Hungarians killed by Yugoslav partisans is not clearly determined, and estimates range from 4,000 to 40,000; 20,000 is often regarded as the most probable), and in Transylvania by the Maniu Guard towards the end of World War II.

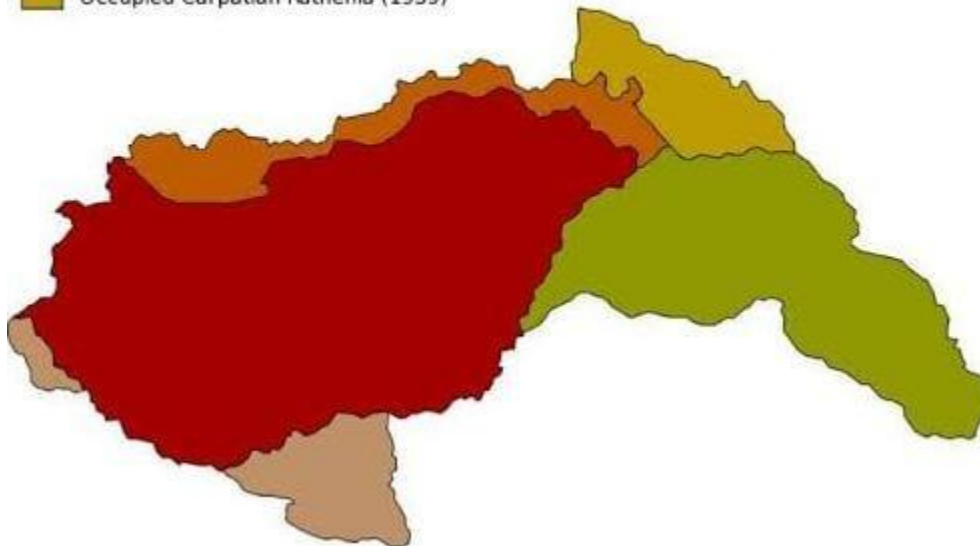
After the Second Vienna Award, the regions awarded to Hungary are follows as: from Romania's Northern Transylvania Region: Szatmár (Satu Mare), Máramaros (Maramureș), Szilágy (Sălaj), Bihar (Bihar), Kolozs (Cluj), Beszterce-Naszód (Bistrița-Năsăud), Maros-Torda (Mureș-Turda), Udvarhely (Odorheiu Secuiesc), Cluj (Kolozsvár), and Sighetu Marmăției (Máramarossziget); other transition areas from Romania included Oradea (Nagyvárad), Satu Mare (Szatmárnémeti), Baia Mare (Nagybánya), Târgu Mureș (Marosvásárhely), Sighetu Marmăției (Máramarossziget), Zalău (Zilah), Carei (Nagykároly), Sfântu Gheorghe (Sepsiszentgyörgy), Miercurea Ciuc (Csíkszereda); Bistrița (Beszterce) from Yugoslavia, the Bačka Region was included, and from Slovakia, the three southern villages of Bratislava, which were later transferred.





## Hungarian Territorial Gains between 1938-1941

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Hungary (Treaty of Trianon, 1920)      | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: olive; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Second Vienna Award (1940)        |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: brown; border: 1px solid black;"></span> First Vienna Award (1938)            | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: tan; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Annexed Yugoslav Territories (1941) |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Occupied Carpathian Ruthenia (1939) |   |

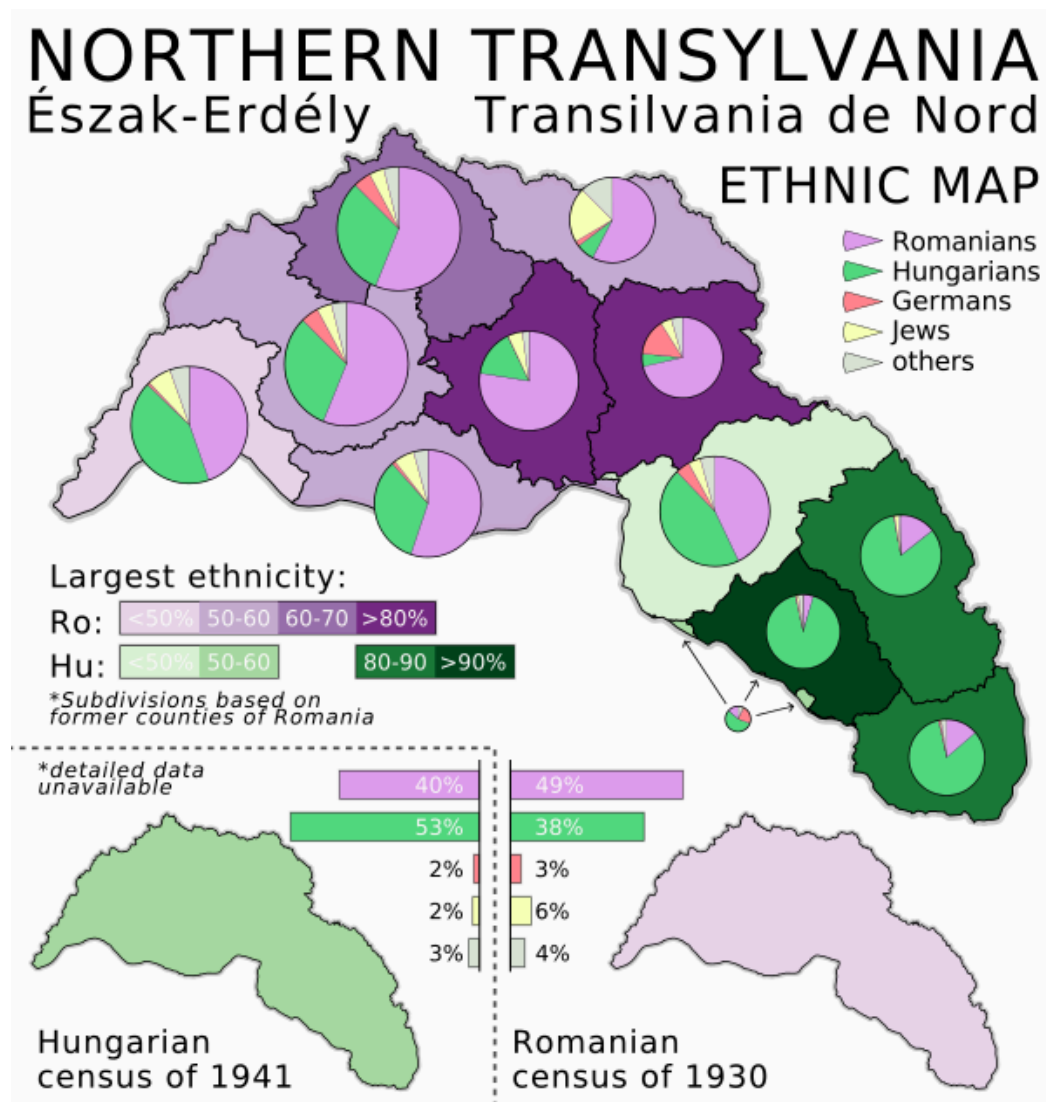


## 6.3 Ethnic Distribution Analysis

Ethnic distribution analysis shows us that the region awarded to Hungary was multi-ethnic. With about 49% Romanians, around 41% Hungarians, and the rest included Germans, Jews, Romanians, and other minorities at that time. The ethnic distribution analysis for 1930 and 1941 is as follows:

1930	1941
<b>Romanians:</b> 1.176.900 (%49,1)	<b>Romanians:</b> 1.029.000 (%39,1)
<b>Hungarians:</b> 912.500 (%38,1)	<b>Hungarians:</b> 1.380.500 (%53,5)
<b>Germans:</b> 68.300 (%2,9)	<b>Almanlar:</b> 44.600 (%1,7)
<b>Jews:</b> 138.800 (%5,8)	<b>Jews:</b> 47.400 (%1,8)
<b>Others:</b> 96.800 (%4,1)	<b>Others:</b> 76.600 (%3,0)

It is an undeniable fact that factors such as migrations, assimilation, population movements, and identity shifts played a role in these changes. Records indicate that around 100,000 Hungarians migrated from Southern Transylvania to Northern Transylvania, and the same number of Romanians left the region.



## 7. Role of the League of Nations

The League of Nations The League of Nations officially came into force on 10 January 1920.

Assembly's first session was on 15 November 1920 with 41 member states that were present. It was established after World War I to maintain international peace. This creation has marked a new era of multilateral cooperation. With a mission to prevent wars through collective security, encourage diplomacy and negotiation, uphold international law and minority rights, oversee

mandates and disarmament. The Covenant bound its Member States to try to settle their disputes peacefully. Each state pledged to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of all members of the League. By establishing a bond of solidarity between Member States, the League is considered the first attempt to build a system of collective security. This principle relied on a simple idea: an aggressor against any Member State should be considered an aggressor against all the other Member States. 63 states became members of the League of the Nations, which represents a great majority of the states existing at the time. The organization was also in charge of supervising the Mandate system. The territories placed under “mandate” referred to former German colonies and Ottoman lands. As stated in the Covenant, these regions were placed under the “tutelage of mandatory powers” until they could become independent states. The absence of certain countries led to tremendous territories remaining under colonial rule, and the League never managed to become truly universal.

Although the Covenant mainly focused on preventing conflicts and resolving disputes, it also referred to the League’s role in promoting international cooperation in areas such as health, drug trafficking, transit, freedom of communication, and similar fields. These efforts in these fields became immensely important over the years and led to in the following years, certain responsibilities were assigned to the League through other international instruments, for example; the peace treaties signed in Paris. In 1920, the Saar territory was placed under the League’s administration until a plebiscite was held to decide on its future. The League also supervised the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig and the implementation of the minority treaties. These treaties were signed after the Paris Peace Conference and dramatically reshaped the borders of Europe...

The History of the League of the Nations can be revived in different angles. We will be breaking down these by dividing its history schematically into three periods so we can observe why the League could not be active at the signing of the second Vienna Award.

The first period associated with the founding years of the League was marked by political tension among the "great powers" regarding the role of the organization, particularly after the defection of the United States; the second period, covers the second half of the 1920s, witnessed the League acting in line with its founding objectives or at least meets the hopes and expectations with a form of optimism and achieving notable successes, playing a central role in international affairs; the third period followed the political and social unrest triggered by the collapse of the Wall Street stock market in October 1929. These events shattered the spirit of cooperation "Spirit of Geneva," replacing it with an atmosphere dominated by fear and distrust. The effects of these developments were evident in the League's silence during the occupation of Manchuria in 1931 and Italy's invasion of Abyssinia in 1935. The League was failing to intervene. As a result, the League's political credibility was undermined, and it began to show signs of the collapse of the collective security system.

The withdrawal of Nazi Germany from the League in 1933, followed by the failure of the World Disarmament Conference, weakened the League even further, and with the Treaty of Versailles ultimately led to the outbreak of the Second World War with the Versailles Treaty. Despite all, the League's achievements in promoting international peace and human rights have served well. It addressed numerous issues in collaboration with both member and non-member states, and made significant contributions such as the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the regulation of broadcasting stations, and various other international successes.

## 8. Diplomatic Strategies of Participant States

### **Hungary:**

The Treaty of Trianon dismantled the multiethnic state of Hungary into smaller nation states; however these nation states did not follow any type of ethnic boundaries whatsoever. The new state of Hungary was about the third of what it used to be and many ethnic Hungarians were left out of the borders of the state. Many historically and culturally important places of interest were outside the borders and the resource distribution was unequal. Various non-Hungarians saw the treaty as justice unlike the Hungarians who saw these borders as a national humiliation. The treaty affected the life of Hungarians in the interwar period and many irredentist ideals were on stage. Siding with nazi Germany allowed Hungary to regain Southern Czechoslovakia, Subcarpathia and Carpathian Ruthenia. After All these did not satisfy irredentist goals of Hungary; these areas were a fraction of what the nation used to be and many resented the loss of Transylvania to Romania. After the Romanian government caved into Soviet demands to take over Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina Hungary believed Romania would no longer insist upon its national integrity under pressure. Thus Hungary pressed for the resolution of the “Question of Transylvania” but was unable to get what they hoped and the negotiations were voided. As a result, Romania and Hungary were forced to accept German arbitration.

### **Romania:**

Romania has had Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina taken away from them in an ultimatum issued to them while Nazi Germany was dealing with the west. Romania knowing a war with the Soviets would be a total disaster had no chance but to accept the ultimatum. Leaving two provinces with a combined area of 51.000 km<sup>2</sup> and a combined population of 3.75 million nearly

half of which were Romanians. Afterwards came Hungarian pressure to resolve the “Transylvanian Question” where Hungary demanded as much of Transylvania as they could get their hands on but Romania was determined that these lands were not open to discussion and only offered a fraction of what Hungary was requesting; afterwards the talks were voided. Romania's main motivation throughout was generally keeping Germany and Italy friendly and benevolent toward Romania and in doing so hoped to prevent Hungarian expansion into Transylvania thus protecting national integrity. To gain the so called benevolence Romania signed the Treaty of Craiova ceding land to Bulgaria to hopefully be on friendly relations with Germany's ally.

### **Germany:**

Germany was preparing large fronts for upcoming wars and couldn't risk a war between axis' valuable assets in the balkans. Germany had to secure safe supply routes, reliable allies and stability in Eastern Europe. So Germany was trying to keep both Romania and Hungary loyal while also resolving the conflict. Romanian oil fields were invaluable to the German war machine so Germany had to keep Romania, obedient, stable and working. Both Romania and Hungary were supposed to be in the Axis influence so Germany tried to “arbitrate” the hostile conflict the best they could. These came with consequences though where Romanian national integrity was shattered however, Germany succeeded in their plan to keep both of the countries loyal.

### **Italy:**

Throughout the war Italy was trying to build up its sphere of influence in the Balkans (invasion of Albania is a great example of this). So a war in the region would make things difficult and

hurt their ambitions. They chose a more civil and peaceful approach just because their agenda fit that better. Italy needed to feel powerful even though their participation was limited and their say in the matter was little to none (you can also see this behaviour in their Greek campaign where Italy invaded Greece without proper consultation from Hitler to prove the Italian nation's power and honour. After getting beaten German troops were forced to come and save the situation anyway)

## **8. Legal and Political Dimensions**

The Second Vienna Award is a controversial issue and is generally not considered legitimate from a legal perspective. A State can express its consent to be bound by a "treaty" in several ways, as specifically set out in the final clauses of the relevant treaty. The most common ways are: definitive signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, and accession." A valid treaty may be rejected as a binding international agreement for various reasons. For example, the Japan-Korea treaties of 1905, 1907, and 1910 were protested on the grounds that they were forcibly imposed on Korea by Japan, and they were considered "already invalid." The term "Award" indicates that this was not a treaty but rather a coercion (dictate). This term reflects the absence of a balancing power between the parties, as Nazi Germany and Italy imposed Northern Transylvania on Hungary through their intervention, not through a treaty. An interesting point is that, while the Trianon Treaty is not present in today's United Nations treaty database, the articles of the Vienna Award are included. Despite the fact that this award is not legally binding, there are specific reasons for its enactment; one of these reasons is that, after World War I, the states had suffered significant blows. Although certain states are affected by many treaties, the inability of these



states to send representatives to these treaties points to a similar situation here. This award was imposed on Romania and Hungary by the Germany and Italy of the time. The Axis powers were strengthening in many areas, and their influence on smaller countries was steadily increasing. Sometimes, they withdrew from international organizations because they conflicted with their expansionist policies. In particular, Germany of the time withdrew from this organization, thinking it had been "limited.". This not only harmed international peace and unity but also strengthened them, increasing their domination in the international arena; furthermore, they did not recognize international treaties. The term "Award" was used in the context of the 1940 Vienna Awards because the decisions were not binding agreements made through negotiations between states. Instead, Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy acted within a political context where they imposed their influence and control over the small countries of Eastern Europe. The Award was preferred to bypass the complexity of a coercive treaty process. As we mentioned before, the League of Nations had lost significant power, and especially the great powers in Europe were focused on their internal political and military issues as they moved toward World War II. For this reason, an effective international sanction could not be applied. In the process leading to World War II, the great powers in Europe focused on their internal political and military struggles, so the Second Vienna Award was not seen as a priority issue. The Second Vienna Award was not the result of negotiations between Romania and Hungary but was forcefully imposed by Germany and Italy. Instead, Germany and Italy arbitrarily made decisions that determined the fate of the region. Here are the articles that has been violated:

ARTICLE 10. The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the

League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE 11. Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary-General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council. It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE 12. The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council. In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE 15. If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the Member of the League agrees that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary-General, as promptly as

possible, statements of their case, with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof. The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate. If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto. Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same. If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the Members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report. If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement. The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly, The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that: such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the

Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties, to the dispute.

ARTICLE 16. Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not. It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League. The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League. Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a

Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE 19. The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of Treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

## **9. Matrix**

### **Kingdom of Hungary**

Pál Teleki  
István Csáky  
László Bárdossy  
Henrik Werth  
Gábor Faragho  
Vitez Ferenc Keresztes-Fischer

### **Kingdom of Romania**

Ion Gigurtu  
Mihail Manoilescu  
Alexandru Cretzianu  
Grigore Gafencu  
Ernest Urdăreanu  
General Gheorghe Mihail

### **German Reich**

Joachim von Ribbentrop  
Friedrich-Werner Graf von der Schulenburg  
Wilhelm Keitel  
Ernst von Weizsäcker

## **Kingdom of Italy**

Galeazzo Ciano  
Giuseppe Bastianini  
Ugo Cavallero  
Pietro Badoglio

### **10. Guiding Questions to be Considered**

These simple questions are provided as a starting point for initiating the thought process and analysis of the topic by you. Please do not limit yourself to these.

Is the Second Vienna Award a fair decision?

How can national sovereignty, policies, and national interests be better met?

Have minority rights been balanced, and if not, how can they be balanced?

How can small powers negotiate their conditions under the pressure of superpowers?

Could there be better negotiation conditions for your country's best interests?

### **11. Further Research Link and Note From Under-Secretary-General**

In treaty-based committees, it is essential to understand the political context of the time and base your arguments on strong foundations. This guide provides a section on how to approach this.

My advice is to read it thoroughly and prepare accordingly. You will notice that many events unfolded between the two World Wars, and Europe became a significant political arena, leading to the rise of various political movements. While we provide some examples here, deepening your research is key to a better perspective. We expect you to send us the links to your research through the provided email addresses so we can verify the accuracy and guide you correctly.

Connecting your findings and presenting logical arguments will directly impact your success in the committee. You can shift your country's policy, approach Europe's landscape in a new way, and lead discussions with fresh insights. Memorizing geographical features will also be very helpful in the committee.

[https://www.academia.edu/35728653/B%C3%A9ni\\_L\\_Balogh\\_The\\_Second\\_Vienna\\_Award\\_and\\_the\\_Hungarian\\_Romanian\\_Relations\\_1940\\_1944\\_Social\\_Science\\_Monographs\\_Boulder\\_Colorado\\_Atlantic\\_Research\\_and\\_Publications\\_2011\\_589\\_p](https://www.academia.edu/35728653/B%C3%A9ni_L_Balogh_The_Second_Vienna_Award_and_the_Hungarian_Romanian_Relations_1940_1944_Social_Science_Monographs_Boulder_Colorado_Atlantic_Research_and_Publications_2011_589_p)

[https://www.academia.edu/8822211/Minority\\_Policy\\_Strategies\\_of\\_the\\_Hungarians\\_of\\_Romania\\_between\\_the\\_Two\\_World\\_Wars\\_In\\_State\\_and\\_Minority\\_in\\_Transylvania\\_1918\\_1989\\_In\\_Studies\\_on\\_the\\_History\\_of\\_the\\_Hungarian\\_Community\\_Ed\\_Attila\\_G%C3%A1bor\\_Hunyadi\\_Boulder\\_Colorado\\_Atlantic\\_Research\\_Highland\\_Lakes\\_New\\_Jersey\\_2012\\_3\\_26?nav\\_from=fa566cbc-b4bd-47ca-80c7-524445e0dd2a](https://www.academia.edu/8822211/Minority_Policy_Strategies_of_the_Hungarians_of_Romania_between_the_Two_World_Wars_In_State_and_Minority_in_Transylvania_1918_1989_In_Studies_on_the_History_of_the_Hungarian_Community_Ed_Attila_G%C3%A1bor_Hunyadi_Boulder_Colorado_Atlantic_Research_Highland_Lakes_New_Jersey_2012_3_26?nav_from=fa566cbc-b4bd-47ca-80c7-524445e0dd2a)