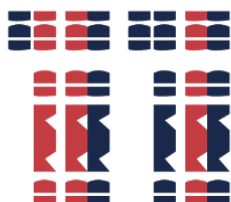
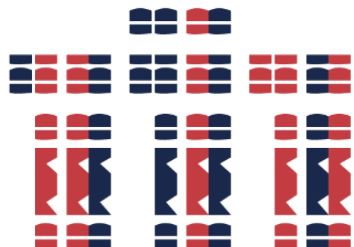


GAC Western

MBSMUNXIV





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Assignments:

Opening speech (60-90 seconds)

Topic:

- German Refortification(year 1945)
Liberator(Western) VS Conservationist(eastern)
Germany got nuked by the USA and got splitted into east and west and each side has different ideals to either reunite as a whole nation or become 2 independent ones.



President's letter:

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to our Model United Nations, MBS MUN XIV, and to our committee, GAC. The purpose of this committee is to enhance your problem-solving abilities and public speaking skills. We expect that, as

delegates, you will use critical thinking to find creative and viable solutions through mutual support and assertive communication with other committee members. We hope that you will arrive at creative solutions that broaden your understanding of the world's problems that are and have been a threat to its stability, as well as how to solve them. Therefore, we hope to contribute to your understanding of the world's problems and help create a better place for everyone.

We trust the topic presented is suitable for the type of debate we anticipate. We hope that you enjoy this MUN, that you let your creativity support your conflict-solving skills, and that it is also a memorable learning experience that will help you in your daily lives and especially in your future. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

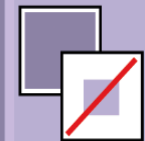
Sincerely,

Your Presidents,

Silvana Baquero
Alejandro Bernal
Elanie Montealegre
Maria Helena Malagón

About the committee:

The GAC is an UNOFFICIAL committee that seeks to resolve a conflict by finding a quick and concrete solution. This is achieved through a special dynamic of factions, where the committee is divided into two blocs with differing ideals, which can be political, economic, decision-making, religious, etc. Because the committee is vulnerable to numerous changes and debates, a crisis-type structure will be used. A crisis committee consists of a series of debates for conflict resolution in which each action taken by the delegates will influence the committee's final decision. In this committee, the delegates will adopt the roles of political figures (both



within and outside Germany) to either reunify the nation or create two new nations under different political ideologies. They will also have the task of arguing which action is the most realistic and provides a genuine solution, with the aim of deciding the fate of the new Germany after the end of the war.

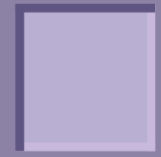
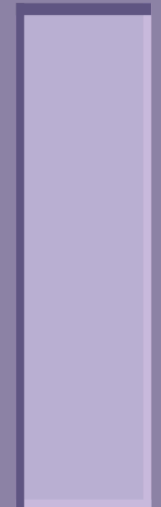
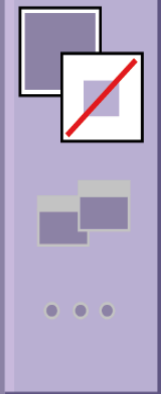
In this crisis committee, CERTAIN PARTS OF INFORMATION ARE NOT VEREDICT, MEANING THIS INFORMATION CAN'T BE RESEARCHED SINCE ITS FICTIONAL IN THE HYPOTHETICAL CASE. During the committee decisions must be formulated as directives, which the chair will review (without reading their content). If they meet all the criteria (date, sponsors, signatory delegations, and development), the chair will send the directive to the crisis center, which will read it and decide whether to approve or reject it. If rejected, the committee is informed through the crisis center, and everything proceeds as planned. If approved, the crisis center analyzes the repercussions of the meeting and how it influences the committee's functioning. It is important to note that everything is objective; the historical context and the accuracy of the cited data are considered, and a judgment is made. When the committee receives information about the new crisis, delegates can ask questions about the crisis and the current context. This will be the dynamic the committee uses throughout the two days of discussion. At the end, the crisis center convenes and reports on the outcome of our actions within the committee.

General Context:

By April 20, 1945, the European chaos of World War II was nearing its end. Soviet forces had eliminated the outer defenses of Berlin and were advancing toward the city center. The Soviet Army's objective was to capture the German capital, capture Adolf Hitler, and bring Nazi Germany to a definitive end of a military victory.

The Soviets not knowing, the United States had been acting secretly with a large team for a large scale plan. A Spanish double agent, known by the codename Garbo, transmitted a classified telegram confirming Hitler's precise location within the Führerbunker bunker in Berlin. Americans, fearing that a prolonged Soviet occupation of Germany would dramatically shift the balance of power in Europe and a loss of authority, made a radical and strong decision.

The United States threw the atomic bomb "Little Boy" directly against the Führerbunker. The explosion instantly killed Hitler, the Nazi high command present with him, and most of central Berlin. German command structures collapsed within hours. With communications



destroyed and leadership eliminated, all remaining German military operations stopped, effectively ending the war in Europe in a single day.

The consequences, however, were catastrophic beyond Germany alone. Thousands of Soviet soldiers in Berlin were killed by the blast. News of the atomic strike shocked the Soviet Union. Joseph Stalin, scared and alarmed by the demonstrated power of the weapon, interpreted the attack not only as an end to Nazi Germany but also as a direct geopolitical warning. Fearing that the United States might attack with a similar weapon against the Soviet Union in the future, Stalin ordered an immediate retreat of Soviet Army forces from German territory.

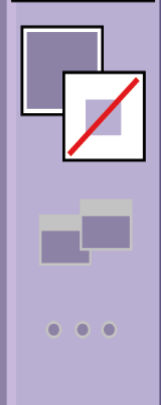
Instead of occupying eastern Germany, Soviet forces redirected their efforts toward fully liberating and stabilizing Poland, ensuring it connected with the Soviet Union and its influence. Germany, meanwhile, was left politically fractured and internally unstable rather than externally divided by Allied occupation.

In the absence of Nazi leadership and foreign control, Germany descended into an internal political conflict. In the eastern regions, conservative and nationalist factions argued for reunification, resistance, and a continuation of the struggle to preserve German power and honor. In contrast, western regions favored total capitulation, demilitarization, and the creation of two entirely separate German states with no political or ideological connection to one another.

Thus, while the atomic bombing of Berlin ended World War II in Europe abruptly, it also inaugurated a far more volatile and uncertain postwar era—one defined not by occupation lines between superpowers, but by internal German conflict and a deep, enduring fear of nuclear warfare that reshaped global politics from that moment forward.

World War II marked the final destruction of the German State as a functioning political body. Germany's defeat in 1945 was not only military loss, but also the collapse of the entire institutional architecture which had allowed power within a single executive figure. Under the Nazi regime, there was no democratic control at all. They retained from the Weimar regime, preserving mechanisms only as a facade, allowing presidential authorities to expand into unlimited power. This model made evident how an unsupervised executive branch could become a serious political threat.

After the war, Germany remained under Allied occupation and temporarily lost its sovereignty. During this period, there was no credible federal government to organize elections or reelect previous political



leaders. The priority of the Allies was not the restoration of strong national leadership, but the reconstruction of the political institutions, based on principles that would be designed to prevent authoritarianism. All other political considerations were subordinated, then, to the imperative of ensuring that no one could claim unrestricted sovereign power again in Germany.

The experience of the war built a deep skepticism toward presidential authority.

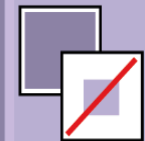
After WWII, Germany faced hard economic and political conflicts. The city got almost totally destroyed due to the constant bombing it had. As anything in the city could work, they did not have any way of shelter or food. People did not have any way to find where to eat something or where to sleep, money was completely useless in that moment. The currency got lost and people started changing things for others based on their needs. People do not have any way to work, because there wasn't even where to work.

As Hitler was the only one that had power over Germany during WWII, after he fell from power, there was none to fulfill this labor, due to the city was not being at an organized point to select a good person who could help and reconstruct the city again. Due to this, Germany spends years without a person in the power that guides them. As a consequence of this, the national identity was lost, it was as if the country had never existed, none had the confidence to live or even go to the city. The ones that maintained order in the city were the military, they stipulated laws, education, and much more, but they had no voice to command.

Western Bloc : Current situation

In the year 1945, after the Second World War, the German Oscar Hippiie set out on a new beginning in Germany. There, he formed a group of international communists known as the New Beginning Working Group, with the goal of transforming the country through democratic reform, promoting political participation, economic recovery, and cooperation with Western powers. This group began in the Halle-Merseburg area, gathering more than 600 followers.

Oscar Hippiie did not want to return to the orbit of the United States, preferring instead to explore new options at the international level. During this journey, he met Waldemar Koch, a British man who, after the war, had developed similar ideas about the urgency of creating a new political



movement aimed at restructuring Germany under democratic principles, focusing on economic recovery, political participation, and institutional stability. Therefore decided to participate with the Germans. Together with Waldemar Koch, Oscar Hippie developed the political project that, over time, became the Deutsche Demokratische Partei (DDP).

To strengthen the movement, they sought allies among union leaders, university professors, economists, social activists, and young students. Among them, the name Karl Reinhardt stood out, a German economist who decided to join the movement. The philosopher and economist moved to Berlin to study; there he learned about the group and decided to speak with Oscar in order to join. Karl oversees the economy and is responsible for clearly managing the group's funds. These funds are obtained from voluntary donations from residents, politicians, local foundations, and activists.

Since the purpose of this organization was to rebuild Germany in a different way, more than 700 citizens donated food, clothing, and construction materials for those who suffered during the war and to help build new things and ideas. They made more houses and foundations for helping the western side. Although Oscar already had a core team, he needed more people to help with his project.

Among the notable figures is Otto Müller, a painter and railway worker who uses his art to express how he wants to change the world, and he therefore decided to join. Oscar gave him the task of leading the creation of democratic unions to defend workers' rights in the factories that had restarted their activities. The DDP already had its base in Merseburg, but they needed to expand so as not to remain too centered in the west. Together, they decided to move to Berlin, Germany, to establish their new base.

On the other side of Germany they also started a political group called The Conservative National Front for German Unity, known as the KNF, is at present the main conservative and nationalist group in the parts of Germany that remain after the war. This group proclaimed itself as the official government of Germany. Oscar wasn't happy with the news and decided that he needed to do something about it with all the group of the DDP. This means that 800 people meet in a place to do something. They had a meeting and they started planning how to face this group. Both sides developed more of their conflicts and the DDP started an official civil war in April of 1947 with the other side of Germany. The eastern block looked for help from the United Kingdom, and like Waldemar was British and its country helped the KNF they created a secret strategy.



On 28 April the First Battle of Magdeburg took place when western forces tried to seize the Elbe bridge. After 36 hours of fighting the KNF regained the position and both sides suffered more than 1,200 casualties. This battle showed clearly that a civil war had begun. On 2 May the United States and the United Kingdom started Operation Phoenix. Aircraft now deliver food, medicine and light weapons each day over Leipzig and Flensburg. On 5 May Soviet NKVD agents carried out the Night of the Red Daggers, a group of spies that Russia started sharing with the western side to find information. These spies started infiltrating KNF this debilitating from inside the group. They killed three KNF mayors in Silesia and damaged the Leipzig radio tower. Remer's forces replied with arrests and 87 executions were recorded. On 8 May French agents captured in Saarbrücken admitted that Paris was sending weapons and gold to the separatists. British authorities released the documents, which gave the KNF a strong propaganda success. The Second Battle of Magdeburg occurred on 12 May. Western forces received 8,000 extra men from Bavaria and the Rhineland, but the KNF line held after the loss of about 3,400 men. More than 400,000 people travel to the west to change sides and become members of the DDP foundation. From the west 180,000 people travel to the east to become members of the KNF. Waldemar took advantage of the chaos to infiltrate as an ally from the UK but was finding information. The war continued to decide what was going to be the next government of Germany, the KNF or the DDP.

KEY QUESTIONS

How has the presence of DDP meetings affected local conflicts, public services, and access to basic resources in my region?

To what extent should external powers be involved in Germany's reconstruction?

How can access to essential resources be ensured despite political division?

What role and to what extent does your delegation play in shaping Germany's political future?

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