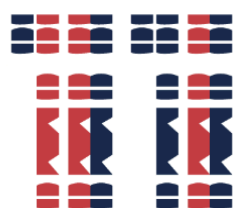
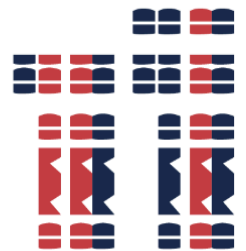
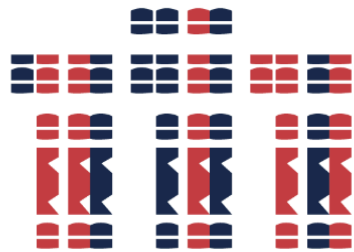
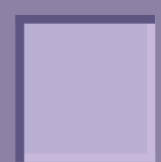
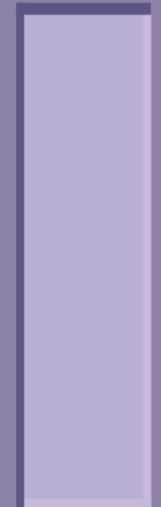
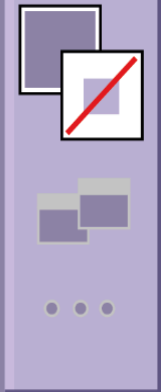


GAC Eastern

MBSMUNXIV





**President: Alejandro Bernal Farias  
(conservatist)**

**Contact information**

- Phone number: +57 302 265 7442
- Gmail: [2053bfa@montessorischool.edu.co](mailto:2053bfa@montessorischool.edu.co)

**President Elanie Valeria Montealegre Acosta  
(conservatist)**

**Contact information**

- Phone number: +57 333 2870535
- Gmail: [2710maev@montessorischool.edu.co](mailto:2710maev@montessorischool.edu.co)

**President: Silvana Baquero Peñuela  
(liberator)**

**Contact information**

- Phone number: +57 313 426 0140
- Gmail: [2139bps@montessori](mailto:2139bps@montessori)

**President Maria Helena Malagón Pérez  
(liberator)**

**Contact information**

- Gmail: [2258mpmh@montessorischool.edu.co](mailto:2258mpmh@montessorischool.edu.co)

**Assignments:**

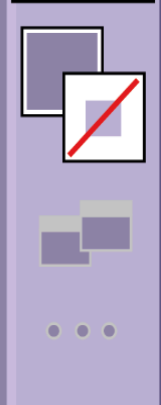
Opening speech (60-90 seconds)

**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.

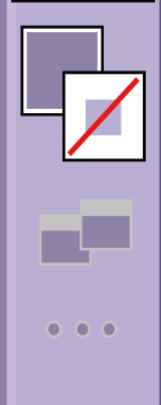
Sincerely,

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 HYPOTETICAL 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.

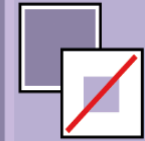
The experience of the war built a deep skepticism toward presidential authority.

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.

## Eastern Bloc Perspective

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. Its central and unchanging aim is to keep Germany as one single nation. The group does not accept any division into eastern and western states. It regards the separatist groups in the west as traitors who would give up the honour of the nation for foreign aid. The KNF combines traditional Prussian conservatism with a firm opposition to Bolshevism. At the same time it has moved away from the worst actions of the former Nazi government. Its clear position is that only a strong central conservative authority can rebuild the country without outside control or

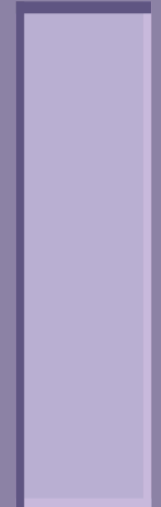


further break-up. Each night the working radio stations in Leipzig, Dresden and Flensburg broadcast the same messages: "Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Schicksal!", "No second Versailles - Unity or Death!", and "The bomb ended the war but it will not end Germany!"

The leadership operates from Leipzig, which serves as the temporary capital. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, aged 69 and called "The Last Prussian", holds the post of National Chairman and acting head of state. He left Berlin before the blast and still commands great respect among the remaining Wehrmacht officers. Generaloberst Walther Wenck, aged 44, who led the attempt to reach Berlin, serves as Chief of Staff and commands the Army of National Unity. This force numbers about 180,000 men. Dr. Carl Friedrich Goerdeler, former mayor of Leipzig and a known conservative from the resistance, directs political affairs and propaganda. He manages the "Voice of United Germany" radio service and the daily newspaper Deutsche Einheit. Ludwig Erhard, aged 48 and never a member of the Nazi Party, works on economic matters. He is preparing a new currency named Rentenmark II and seeks to move trade from barter to normal exchange. Otto Ernst Remer, aged 33, leads the youth and paramilitary section through the National Volunteer Corps of roughly 45,000 members, most of them young men and former Hitler Youth who maintain order in the streets. Baroness Ilse von der Goltz acts as foreign affairs liaison. She speaks English well and maintains direct contact with American and British officers in Flensburg and Kiel.

On 15 May 1945 the KNF controlled about 58 percent of German territory as it existed before 1937 and around 62 percent of the remaining population, which is estimated at 28 to 30 million people. Its main areas of strength are Saxony and Thuringia, including Leipzig, Dresden, Chemnitz and Erfurt, where some 65 percent of the surviving heavy industry is still active. Mecklenburg and Western Pomerania supply Baltic ports and food from Rostock, Schwerin and Stralsund. The group also holds the outer parts of Brandenburg, sections of Lower Silesia and the northern area of Schleswig-Holstein together with Flensburg. Fighting continues in the Magdeburg-Halle corridor and near Hanover-Braunschweig, where KNF units meet western militias almost daily. The Rhineland, Ruhr, Saar, Bavaria and Württemberg are largely under the separatist "Rheinische Demokratische Republik" or support full separation. Hamburg remains neutral but stays under close watch by British naval forces. The KNF flag, black-white-red with a silver oak leaf in the centre, is now the sign of all who wish Germany to remain one country.

Events have developed quickly and with much violence since the atomic strike. On 23 April Field Marshal von Rundstedt issued the Leipzig



Proclamation, which stated that the KNF is the only lawful government. Large gatherings followed, with 40,000 people in Dresden and 25,000 in Rostock. Five days later 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, and officers from both countries work inside von Rundstedt's headquarters. On 5 May Soviet NKVD (Soviet Union government organization) agents carried out the Night of the Red Daggers. 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. On 14 May a secret meeting took place in Flensburg between von Rundstedt, American General Lucius D. Clay and British Field Marshal Montgomery. The allies gave informal recognition to the KNF as the provisional authority in the east and north and promised full diplomatic recognition if unity is achieved by the end of summer.

The KNF receives important support from the United States and the United Kingdom. Some 180 American and 90 British advisers now work with its forces. Weekly air deliveries bring about 1,200 tons of supplies. Intelligence from the allies has helped to uncover Soviet and French actions. British naval forces block French weapons from entering Hamburg. France, for its part, supplies arms to the western separatists and seeks a permanent buffer zone in the Rhineland. The Soviet Union sends NKVD teams across the Polish border and describes the KNF as "American puppets with Prussian masks" in its broadcasts. Polish forces under Soviet direction have begun small clashes in Silesia over claims to Breslau. Sweden and Switzerland remain neutral but allow aid to pass quietly. The Vatican has given private support to Dr. Goerdeler.

The KNF leads in radio messages, military position in the east and the principle of national unity. However, many people in the west are tired and fear further fighting. Food riots have occurred in Frankfurt, and small KNF groups have appeared even in Munich. The message of unity therefore continues to spread. The civil conflict has so far caused about 9,800 deaths and 27,000 wounded. Refugee movement runs in both directions: 420,000



people travel west to escape the fighting and 180,000 travel east to join KNF areas.

In summary, the Conservative National Front holds the main narrative, the military strength in its zones and the moral case for one Germany. With continued support from the United States and the United Kingdom, complete reunification under conservative leadership can be reached by September 1945. The chief difficulties that remain are the resistance of western separatists, French interference and Soviet activity on the border. Every decision of this committee that assists the KNF, whether by military means, diplomatic steps or economic aid, moves the country closer to remaining whole. The other choice is to allow Germany to be divided forever by powers that fear a strong united Germany more than they feared Hitler.

## Key questions and useful links:

1. What is the current political and military control over my city and surrounding region? Who holds power and how secure is that control right now?
2. How has the ongoing civil conflict (including recent battles in key corridors) directly impacted my city's infrastructure, population numbers, housing, and daily life?
3. What is the state of my city's surviving heavy industry, ports, farmland, or trade routes? How badly have they been affected by the fighting and refugee movements?
4. Is my city receiving Allied air deliveries and support (such as Operation Phoenix), or is it suffering from foreign sabotage, arms shipments from rival powers, or other external interference?
5. How would the new national currency (Rentenmark II) and the planned shift from barter to normal trade affect my city's merchants, factories, and local economic recovery?
6. Do the people and remaining military units in my city support the KNF's call for "Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Schicksal" and the Leipzig Proclamation, or are they exhausted and leaning toward western separation or neutrality to stop the fighting?



7. What unique geographic or economic role does my city's location (ports, central position, industrial zones) play in supply lines, battles, or the strategic plans of either side?
8. How have the civil-war casualties, street violence, arrests, paramilitary actions, and food riots changed loyalty, public order, and everyday life inside my city?
9. What influence are the national KNF radio broadcasts, propaganda efforts, and youth/paramilitary organisations already having on opinion and behaviour in my streets?
10. If the KNF achieves full reunification by September 1945 with continued Allied backing, what concrete gains or risks would my city face compared to staying inside a separate western republic?

- **Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt** ("The Last Prussian", National Chairman and acting head of state) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerd\\_von\\_Rundstedt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerd_von_Rundstedt) (Real senior Wehrmacht commander; respected traditionalist who was never a Nazi Party member.)
- **Generaloberst Walther Wenck** (Chief of Staff, commands the Army of National Unity) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walther\\_Wenck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walther_Wenck) (Real youngest German general; famous for the failed relief of Berlin in 1945.)
- **Dr. Carl Friedrich Goerdeler** (directs political affairs and propaganda, "Voice of United Germany") [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl\\_Friedrich\\_Goerdeler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Friedrich_Goerdeler) (Real Leipzig mayor and leading civilian figure in the 1944 anti-Hitler resistance.)
- **Ludwig Erhard** (handles economic matters, preparing Rentenmark II) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig\\_Erhard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_Erhard) (Real economist who never joined the Nazi Party; later father of West Germany's "economic miracle".)
- **Otto Ernst Remer** (leads the National Volunteer Corps / youth and paramilitary section) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Otto\\_Ernst\\_Remer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Otto_Ernst_Remer) (Real Wehrmacht officer; key figure in suppressing the 1944 July Plot, later active in post-war nationalist circles.)

