

# STUDY GUIDE

---

## ACI MODEL



**ACIMGE**

## GOVERNMENT EUROPE '2019

**Historical German Parliament  
Special Committee**

---

**Moustafa El Assaad & Derin Lin**

### **Table of Contents**

**Letter.....**  
**..... 1**

**Topic one:**

**Introduction.....3**

**1. The Future of The German Economy.....4**

**2. The European Economic Community.....6**

**3. The History of The Berlin Wall.....8**

**Topic two:**

**Introduction.....10**

**1. Reurbanization.....**  
**...11**

**2. Handling the people Against Unification.....12**

**Topic three:**

**Introduction.....14**

**1. Parties and their**  
**opinions.....15**

**Sources.....**  
**.....19**

**Letter from Moustafa El Assaad,**

**It is my pleasure for me to chair in ACIMGE and it pleases me to have you as my delegates, being new to Turkey is something I found adventurous and chairing here for the first time is something I would love to experience. Moving to places and living with new cultures is something I enjoy. I would like to thank the ACIMGE team for giving**

**me this opportunity. I have attended many conferences and I glad that this will be one of them.**

**Chairing is not just about keeping the house in order, I believe it is more than that. Chairing means supporting delegates with permanent knowledge that follows them to their future conferences. I promise to be a great chair, but mostly a great colleague and I hope I can receive the same back.**

**Our committee does not follow the usual procedures, but from its title as a ‘special committee’ we get the idea that it isn’t. Our committee is given three agenda items, and we best make sure we complete them all and handle the German case.**

## **Chair of The Historical German Parliament**

**Letter from Derin Lin,**

**Dear delegates it is my utmost pleasure to be chairing you all in ACIMGE 2019 As the chair of the Historical German Parliament Im very excited to be apart of this committee I love history and especially german 20th Century History so I’m a history freak and I believe this committee is going to be great This is going to be my first time as a chair so I would like to thank the ACIMGE team for giving me this opportunity. MUN has been a part of my life for two years and I have loved every moment and I believe chairing will be as good as being a delegate.**

**Our committee is going to be a crucial point in the german history in the twentieth century,because the fate that our committee will decide,is going to decide the fate of Germany.Germany at the time this conference is held,is a nation that has been divided since 1946 by the allies and in 1949 the german land was officially divided as East and West with America and NATO backing up West Germany and Soviet union and the Warsaw Pact member states backing up the east,and we are now in 1989 where the two states will have to put their differences aside and create a better Germany.**

**As this is my first time as a cahir Im very excited to meet you all and chair the committee.I hope with our chair Moustafa and you the delegates,we will make a better Germany.If you have any questions please don’t hesitate to email me,my email is [Derinslin@gmail.com](mailto:Derinslin@gmail.com).Hope to see you on Friday!**



## Topic One: Introduction

**After World War II, Germany faced a massive fall in its Economy. Most Factories were in ruins and its Industrial areas were bombed to bits. After the War, Germany was split and occupied by four nations. This meant that Germany's recovery was forced to go slower. Soon after, Germany was split into two halves. One half, the eastern half, became a communist state. While the western half became a socialist state.**

**This split will lead to Germany's Economy egregiously decreasing in power. The country would face a chaotic phase as both sides are weak, and the only solution for the issue would be unification. The West would have more resources given by the nations that once occupied them. This was not enough to keep it going, but the East Germans tried hard to move to the Western side as their quality of living was higher in standard .**

**Eventually both sides began increasing in Economical Strength meaning that a unification could lead to Germany's Uprise in an Economical way.**

## The Future of The German Economy



**Germany began increasing in its Economical Strength as each side gained support from their supporting Nations. West Germany has the USA's support and the East side had USSR's support. This meant they would both increase, however, their strength wouldn't be much since they had separated Economic statuses.**

**If Germany Unifies, then it would have one of the strongest Economies, which may also lead to them going independent on resources and financial support instead of gaining them from their allied sides.**

**The Western side of Germany gained great strength by increasing its Industrial production. These increases were constant, and let Germany's GDP increase. This also let the German Unemployment rate tremendously decrease from 10.3, to 1.2%.**

**The Eastern side faced a slower process. The Unemployment rates barely decreased and their decreases were due to the offering of military jobs which were not much support to the people.**

**In 1957 West Germany gained a new central bank, the Deutsche Bundesbank, generally called simply the Bundesbank, which succeeded the Bank Deutscher Länder and was given much more authority over monetary policy. That year also saw the**

**establishment of the Bundeskartellamt (Federal Cartel Office), designed to prevent the return of German monopolies and cartels.**

**Six years later, in 1963, the Bundestag, the lower house of Germany's parliament, at Erhard's urging established the Council of Economic Experts to provide objective evaluations on which to base German economic policy.**

**The Western side was going great in the 1950s, however, it did not increase much in the 1960s as the supply of labor from the Eastern side was blocked.**

**The Increase in the Economic strength of Western Germany was used to promote Parties, to have foreign trade and to start Investments and Companies such as Coalitions. Around 1976, Germany was close to fully recovering the inflammation.**

# The European Economic Community



**The European Economic Community was created in 1957. Its aim was to increase the industrial works and economic strength of all the European countries. East Germany was with the USSR, both being communist. This meant that East Germany had no part in the European Economic Community until they united with West Germany.**

**This community helped expand the countries industrial fields, it created trade and formed alliances. West Germany was influenced by modern European countries that aimed for development. However, this kept the**

**East Germans in a low standard of living. The area was communist and had not as much economical strength as West Germany as their only main allies were USSR, which only aimed to increase military power using nuclears.**

**West Germany's Economy grows and stabilizes after the creation of the European Economic Community. This pushes the East Germans to fight for the same, however anyone who did, died.**

**The West Germans are also using the European Economic Community to develop propaganda against Eastern Germany. This eventually works.**

## **The History of** **the Berlin Wall**

**At the end of the Second World War, Germany was divided into four zones of occupation under the control of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union. Berlin, although located within the Soviet zone, was also split amongst the four powers. The American, British and French sectors**

would form West Berlin and the Soviet sector became East Berlin. The division of Germany and the nature of its occupation had been confirmed by the Allied leaders at the Potsdam Conference, held between 17 July and 2 August 1945.

The relationship between the former wartime Allies, although tense from as early as 1942, became increasingly strained as they struggled to reach agreement on the shape of post-war Europe. By 1945, the United States and the Soviet Union had begun to emerge as ideologically opposed 'superpowers', each wanting to exert their influence in the post-war world.

Germany became a focus of Cold War politics and as divisions between East and West became more pronounced, so too did the division of Germany. In 1949, Germany formally split into two independent nations: the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG or West Germany), allied to the Western democracies, and the German Democratic Republic (GDR or East Germany), allied to the Soviet Union. In 1952, the East German government closed the border with West Germany, but the border between East and West Berlin remained open. East Germans could still escape through the city to the less oppressive and more affluent West.



## **Topic two: Introduction**

After the second world war Germany had a lot of problems in terms of rebuilding cities and urban areas, especially Berlin and Dresden because they were under heavy bombardment by the allies which led to the cities and the capital of Germany failing in terms of security and places to habit the citizens. After the war when Germany was divided into pieces the allies only economically financed their own pieces and did not help the other parts.

As the cold war went colder the hate against the soviet union and soviet influenced states became higher which led to even more economical selfishness in the divided states. In this topic we will try to find solutions to the reurbanization of the East German state so that the two states can cooperate with each other and unite like a two pieces of a puzzle.

**Another huge problem that Germany faces is the people who are against unification of the two states these people are mainly the part of the German Democratic Republic (GDR East) government and the socialist public who want the GDR to still exist and we have the statsi (Ministerium für Staatssicherheit the secret service of the GDR) agents who will not be happy with this idea of reunification too in this topic we will try to find a way to outlaw these barriers on the way of the german reunification with the cooperation of the two states.**

## **Reurbanization** **ACIMGE**

**Reurbanization is going to be very important for the future of Germany because the amount of structural difference between East German cities and West german cities are unimaginable because of the economic difference between the two Germanies and their supporters.**

**The difference is so huge that while in west germany there were business centers and skyscrapers the east german state was trying to modernize agriculture. Reurbanization is going to be very crucial in Germany because during the seperation of the two Germanies the states were very differently influenced by their allies because after the heavy bombardment that Germany endured during the second world war literally ruined every building in German cities.**

**this was very beneficial for the allies while separating Germany into their own sectors because everything was ruined the allies could easily implement their own architectural designs on their own sector and because this was the situation since 1946 It will be difficult to unite cities again we would like the delegates to especially focus on Berlin on how will they fix the ruins caused by the wall and the dramatic separation of communities.**

**In this topic we will try to find a solution the problem of qualifying east German cities enough for the western cities for this to happen the State Of West Germany will have to finance East Germany and East Germany will have to give some compromises.**

# Handling The People Against Unification



As in every Historical decision there will always be an opposition to the choice and in the year of 1989 according to a research the 40 percent of all East German citizen would rather have the wall still up and would rather be under dictatorship rather than being under a unified capitalist Germany. Cristopher Hilton the author of “After the berlin wall : Putting back two germanys” had an interview with Frank Thomas a former police in the GDR.

Hilton asked former East German police officer Frank Thomas: If you had a magic wand and could go back to the fall of the Berlin Wall, what would you do with the wand?

“That’s difficult to say,” Thomas said. “The social structures that we had—the care for children and so on—they were wonderful. We had hardly any unemployed people.

The doctors were free of charge. The social background for the young people was better—we had the youth clubs—all that has gone.” A few others who were interviewed had similar sentiments. They said they missed certain aspects of their lives in East Germany before the wall fell. “Burglaries increased,” Thomas said. “And it was completely new dealing with drugs .... We had no drugs in East Germany.”

The police force in East Germany was taken over by the West after the fall of the Berlin Wall. Another former East German police officer, identified by the alias Raymond, said that police administration became more bureaucratic after reunification, which East Germans found difficult to navigate.

This is just one of the thoughts of the 40 percent of the whole GDR population and with such a way of thinking it’s your job to change the way

**that these GDR citizens think because they can all uprising against the newly created government which could even end up even with a coup attempt.**



## **Topic Three: Introduction**

Usually, countries have parties. These parties have a specific belief or aim. Germany, had multiple. Some of these German parties were religion-based, some were aim-based and some were belief-based. These parties usually have different point of views, this can lead to conflict, sometimes conflict that can go too far.

Germany's West side, was all democratic parties, however, Germany's East side, was all based on communism. This is what led to Berlin properly splitting. People forget their country and unification of it once their point of views aren't shared.

Some parties were stronger than others and some parties shared the same ideals. The west side had religion based parties such as the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the east side had religion based on communism such as the German Communist Party (KPD).

Some of these parties had some military power, some of them were the minority and some the majority. Germany's aim is to follow the best for its country's interest. However, the only problem is, its split in two!

## Parties And Their Thoughts



**Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (SED) :** This is the East German Marxist and Leninist party of the GDR even though GDR has a single party system other parties were allowed to exist with cooperation with SED inside the parliament of the GDR. From 1950-1971 the leader of East Germany was Walter Ulbricht in his last year he met a violent uprising against his party in 1971 which later was suppressed by the peoples national army and the soviet army. After 1971 the President of East germany was Erich Hoenecker who presided over a stable period in the development of the GDR until he was forced to step down during the 1989 revolution. In 1989 The SED's long-suppressed reform wing took over the party in the fall of

**1989. In hopes of changing its image, on 16 December it renamed itself the Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS), abandoning Marxism–Leninism and becoming a mainstream Democratic party.**



**Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands (CDU): The CDU was founded in 1945 by a diverse group of former Weimar Republic (1919–33) politicians, including activists in the old Roman Catholic Centre Party, liberal and conservative Protestants, workers, intellectuals, and segments of the middle class who decided to become active in the new postwar democracy. It is a party of center right that supports a free market and social welfare but conservative. The party was created in order to protect fascism arising in Germany again. The CDU-CSU alliance won stunning victories in Germany's elections in 1949 and in subsequent elections in the 1950s. It owed its early success largely to two men: Konrad Adenauer, the party's first leader and German chancellor from 1949 to 1963, and Ludwig Erhard, considered the father of Germany's Wirtschaftswunder ("economic miracle"), who served as Adenauer's economics minister and**



**then succeeded him as chancellor in 1963.**

**Liberal Demokratische partei Deutschlands (LDPD):**

**The Liberal Democratic Party of Germany (short name: LDP or LDPD ) was founded in July 1945, originally liberal party in the Soviet occupation zone and the later GDR , which also provided deputies and ministers in the state organs . It was the same switched until the early 1950s and involved as one of the so-called block parties in the National Front . From now on, the LDPD accepted and supported the leadership claim of the SED . Already with the order No. 2 of the Supreme Chief of the Soviet Military Administration (SMAD) of the Soviet occupation zone of June 10, 1945 was ordered:"In the area of the Soviet occupation zone in Germany, the foundation and activity of all anti-fascist parties to allow the final eradication of the remnants of fascism and the consolidation of the democratic foundations and civil liberties in Germany as the goal and in this direction the initiative and free activity promote the broad masses of the population. " <sup>[2]</sup>The decision to admit political parties in their occupation zone had been made by Stalin in mid-May 1945 in order to channel existing reorganization tendencies, but above all to signal the Western Allies willingness to negotiate an undivided Germany in the hope that this would be neutral.**



**Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP) :Soon after World War II, the Soviet Union forced the creation of political parties. In July 1945 William Kulice and Eugen Schiffer called for the establishment of a pan-German Party, whose constitution the Allies hesitantly approved only in the Soviet occupation zone as the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany. In September 1945, citizens in Hamburg established the Party of Free Democrats (PFD) as a bourgeois Left Party and the first Liberal Party in the Western zones. In the first state elections in Hamburg in October 1946 the party won 18.2 percent of the vote. The FDP secured between 7.8 and**

**29.9 percent of the 1946 vote in Greater Berlin (East) and Saxony, the only states in Soviet-occupied territories that held free parliamentary elections.**

**However, it had to support the policies of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and join the National Front of the GDR as a "bloc party". Following the FDP's success, liberal parties were founded across the states. The FDP won Hesse's 1950 state election with 31.8 percent, the best result in its history, through appealing to East Germans displaced by the war by including them on their ticket. During the political upheavals of 1989/1990 in the GDR new liberal parties emerged, like the FDP East Germany or the German Forum Party. They formed the Liberal Democratic Party, who had previously acted as a block party on the side of the SED and with Manfred Gerlach also the last Council of State of the GDR presented, the Alliance of Free Democrats, (BFD).**

